Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

First Published: December 19, 2010

Last Modified: April 15, 2011

CONTENTS

Preface

This preface includes the following sections:

- Audience, page xli
- Organization, page xli
- Conventions, page xlii
- Related Documentation, page xliii
- Documentation Feedback , page xliii
- Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request , page xliii

Audience

This guide is intended primarily for data center administrators with responsibilities and expertise in one or more of the following:

- Server administration
- Storage administration
- Network administration
- Network security

Organization

This document includes the following parts:

Part	Title	Description
Part 1	Introduction	Contains chapters that provide an overview of Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS) and Cisco UCS Manager.
Part 2	System Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure fabric interconnects, ports, communication services, primary

Part	Title	Description
		authentication, and role-based access control configuration, and how to manage firmware and the Capability Catalog on a system.
Part 3	Network Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure named VLANs, LAN pin groups, MAC pools, and Quality of Service (QoS).
Part 4	Storage Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure named VSANs, SAN pin groups, and WWN pools.
Part 5	Server Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure server-related policies, server-related pools, service profiles, and server power usage.
Part 6	System Management	Contains chapters that describe how to manage a Cisco UCS instance, including managing the chassis, servers, and I/O modules, and how to back up and restore the configuration.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Indication
bold font	Commands, keywords, GUI elements, and user-entered text appear in **bold** font.
italic font	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in *italic* font.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{x	y	z}	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[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.
courier font	Terminal sessions and information that the system displays appear in courier font.
< >	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.

Convention	Indication
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

Note   Means *reader take note*.

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

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

Timesaver   Means *the described action saves time*. You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.

Warning   Means *reader be warned*. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in bodily injury.

Related Documentation

A roadmap that lists all documentation for Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS) is available at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/go/unifiedcomputing/b-series-doc

Documentation Feedback

To provide technical feedback on this document, or to report an error or omission, please send your comments to ucs-docfeedback@external.cisco.com. We appreciate your feedback.

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.

Overview of Cisco Unified Computing System

This chapter includes the following sections:

About Cisco Unified Computing System

Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS) fuses access layer networking and servers. This high-performance, next-generation server system provides a data center with a high degree of workload agility and scalability.

The hardware and software components support Cisco's unified fabric, which runs multiple types of data center traffic over a single converged network adapter.

Architectural Simplification

The simplified architecture of Cisco UCS reduces the number of required devices and centralizes switching resources. By eliminating switching inside a chassis, network access-layer fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Cisco UCS implements Cisco unified fabric within racks and groups of racks, supporting Ethernet and Fibre Channel protocols over 10 Gigabit Cisco Data Center Ethernet and Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) links.

This radical simplification reduces the number of switches, cables, adapters, and management points by up to two-thirds. All devices in a Cisco UCS instance remain under a single management domain, which remains highly available through the use of redundant components.

High Availability

The management and data plane of Cisco UCS is designed for high availability and redundant access layer fabric interconnects. In addition, Cisco UCS supports existing high availability and disaster recovery solutions for the data center, such as data replication and application-level clustering technologies.

Scalability

A single Cisco UCS instance supports multiple chassis and their servers, all of which are administered through one Cisco UCS Manager. For more detailed information about the scalability, speak to your Cisco representative.

Flexibility

A Cisco UCS instance allows you to quickly align computing resources in the data center with rapidly changing business requirements. This built-in flexibility is determined by whether you choose to fully implement the stateless computing feature.

Pools of servers and other system resources can be applied as necessary to respond to workload fluctuations, support new applications, scale existing software and business services, and accommodate both scheduled and unscheduled downtime. Server identity can be abstracted into a mobile service profile that can be moved from server to server with minimal downtime and no need for additional network configuration.

With this level of flexibility, you can quickly and easily scale server capacity without having to change the server identity or reconfigure the server, LAN, or SAN. During a maintenance window, you can quickly do the following:

- Deploy new servers to meet unexpected workload demand and rebalance resources and traffic.

- Shut down an application, such as a database management system, on one server and then boot it up again on another server with increased I/O capacity and memory resources.

Optimized for Server Virtualization

Cisco UCS has been optimized to implement VN-Link technology. This technology provides improved support for server virtualization, including better policy-based configuration and security, conformance with a company's operational model, and accommodation for VMware's VMotion.

Unified Fabric

With unified fabric, multiple types of data center traffic can run over a single Data Center Ethernet (DCE) network. Instead of having a series of different host bus adapters (HBAs) and network interface cards (NICs) present in a server, unified fabric uses a single converged network adapter. This type of adapter can carry LAN and SAN traffic on the same cable.

Cisco UCS uses Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) to carry Fibre Channel and Ethernet traffic on the same physical Ethernet connection between the fabric interconnect and the server. This connection terminates at a converged network adapter on the server, and the unified fabric terminates on the uplink ports of the fabric interconnect. On the core network, the LAN and SAN traffic remains separated. Cisco UCS does not require that you implement unified fabric across the data center.

The converged network adapter presents an Ethernet interface and Fibre Channel interface to the operating system. At the server, the operating system is not aware of the FCoE encapsulation because it sees a standard Fibre Channel HBA.

At the fabric interconnect, the server-facing Ethernet port receives the Ethernet and Fibre Channel traffic. The fabric interconnect (using Ethertype to differentiate the frames) separates the two traffic types. Ethernet frames and Fibre Channel frames are switched to their respective uplink interfaces.

Fibre Channel over Ethernet

Cisco UCS leverages Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) standard protocol to deliver Fibre Channel. The upper Fibre Channel layers are unchanged, so the Fibre Channel operational model is maintained. FCoE network management and configuration is similar to a native Fibre Channel network.

FCoE encapsulates Fibre Channel traffic over a physical Ethernet link. FCoE is encapsulated over Ethernet with the use of a dedicated Ethertype, 0x8906, so that FCoE traffic and standard Ethernet traffic can be carried on the same link. FCoE has been standardized by the ANSI T11 Standards Committee.

Fibre Channel traffic requires a lossless transport layer. Instead of the buffer-to-buffer credit system used by native Fibre Channel, FCoE depends upon the Ethernet link to implement lossless service.

Ethernet links on the fabric interconnect provide two mechanisms to ensure lossless transport for FCoE traffic:

- Link-level flow control

- Priority flow control

Link-Level Flow Control

IEEE 802.3x link-level flow control allows a congested receiver to signal the endpoint to pause data transmission for a short time. This link-level flow control pauses all traffic on the link.

The transmit and receive directions are separately configurable. By default, link-level flow control is disabled for both directions.

On each Ethernet interface, the fabric interconnect can enable either priority flow control or link-level flow control (but not both).

Priority Flow Control

The priority flow control (PFC) feature applies pause functionality to specific classes of traffic on the Ethernet link. For example, PFC can provide lossless service for the FCoE traffic, and best-effort service for the standard Ethernet traffic. PFC can provide different levels of service to specific classes of Ethernet traffic (using IEEE 802.1p traffic classes).

PFC decides whether to apply pause based on the IEEE 802.1p CoS value. When the fabric interconnect enables PFC, it configures the connected adapter to apply the pause functionality to packets with specific CoS values.

By default, the fabric interconnect negotiates to enable the PFC capability. If the negotiation succeeds, PFC is enabled and link-level flow control remains disabled (regardless of its configuration settings). If the PFC negotiation fails, you can either force PFC to be enabled on the interface or you can enable IEEE 802.x link-level flow control.

Server Architecture and Connectivity

Overview of Service Profiles

Service profile are the central concept of Cisco UCS. Each service profile serves a specific purpose: ensuring that the associated server hardware has the configuration required to support the applications it will host.

The service profile maintains configuration information about the server hardware, interfaces, fabric connectivity, and server and network identity. This information is stored in a format that you can manage through Cisco UCS Manager. All service profiles are centrally managed and stored in a database on the fabric interconnect.

Every server must be associated with a service profile.

☞

Important   At any given time, each server can be associated with only one service profile. Similarly, each service profile can be associated with only one server at a time.

After you associate a service profile with a server, the server is ready to have an operating system and applications installed, and you can use the service profile to review the configuration of the server. If the server associated with a service profile fails, the service profile does not automatically fail over to another server.

When a service profile is disassociated from a server, the identity and connectivity information for the server is reset to factory defaults.

Network Connectivity through Service Profiles

Each service profile specifies the LAN and SAN network connections for the server through the Cisco UCS infrastructure and out to the external network. You do not need to manually configure the network connections for Cisco UCS servers and other components. All network configuration is performed through the service profile.

When you associate a service profile with a server, the Cisco UCS internal fabric is configured with the information in the service profile. If the profile was previously associated with a different server, the network infrastructure reconfigures to support identical network connectivity to the new server.

Configuration through Service Profiles

A service profile can take advantage of resource pools and policies to handle server and connectivity configuration.

Hardware Components Configured by Service Profiles

When a service profile is associated with a server, the following components are configured according to the data in the profile:

- Server, including BIOS and CIMC
- Adapters
- Fabric interconnects

You do not need to configure these hardware components directly.

Server Identity Management through Service Profiles

You can use the network and device identities burned into the server hardware at manufacture or you can use identities that you specify in the associated service profile either directly or through identity pools, such as MAC, WWN, and UUID.

The following are examples of configuration information that you can include in a service profile:

- Profile name and description
- Unique server identity (UUID)
- LAN connectivity attributes, such as the MAC address
- SAN connectivity attributes, such as the WWN

Operational Aspects configured by Service Profiles

You can configure some of the operational functions for a server in a service profile, such as the following:

- Firmware packages and versions
- Operating system boot order and configuration
- IPMI and KVM access

vNIC Configuration by Service Profiles

A vNIC is a virtualized network interface that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical NIC to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vNICs you can create. For example, a converged network adapter has two NICs, which means you can create a maximum of two vNICs for each adapter.

A vNIC communicates over Ethernet and handles LAN traffic. At a minimum, each vNIC must be configured with a name and with fabric and network connectivity.

vHBA Configuration by Service Profiles

A vHBA is a virtualized host bus adapter that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical HBA to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vHBAs you can create. For example, a converged network adapter has two HBAs, which means you can create a maximum of two vHBAs for each of those adapters. In contrast, a network interface card does not have any HBAs, which means you cannot create any vHBAs for those adapters.

A vHBA communicates over FCoE and handles SAN traffic. At a minimum, each vHBA must be configured with a name and fabric connectivity.

Service Profiles that Override Server Identity

This type of service profile provides the maximum amount of flexibility and control. This profile allows you to override the identity values that are on the server at the time of association and use the resource pools and policies set up in Cisco UCS Manager to automate some administration tasks.

You can disassociate this service profile from one server and then associate it with another server. This re-association can be done either manually or through an automated server pool policy. The burned-in settings,

such as UUID and MAC address, on the new server are overwritten with the configuration in the service profile. As a result, the change in server is transparent to your network. You do not need to reconfigure any component or application on your network to begin using the new server.

This profile allows you to take advantage of and manage system resources through resource pools and policies, such as the following:

- Virtualized identity information, including pools of MAC addresses, WWN addresses, and UUIDs

- Ethernet and Fibre Channel adapter profile policies

- Firmware package policies

- Operating system boot order policies

Unless the service profile contains power management policies, a server pool qualification policy, or another policy that requires a specific hardware configuration, the profile can be used for any type of server in the Cisco UCS instance.

You can associate these service profiles with either a rack-mount server or a blade server. The ability to migrate the service profile depends upon whether you choose to restrict migration of the service profile.

Note If you choose not to restrict migration, Cisco UCS Manager does not perform any compatibility checks on the new server before migrating the existing service profile. If the hardware of both servers are not similar, the association may fail.

Service Profiles that Inherit Server Identity

This hardware-based service profile is the simplest to use and create. This profile uses the default values in the server and mimics the management of a rack-mounted server. It is tied to a specific server and cannot be moved or migrated to another server.

You do not need to create pools or configuration policies to use this service profile.

This service profile inherits and applies the identity and configuration information that is present at the time of association, such as the following:

- MAC addresses for the two NICs

- For a converged network adapter or a virtual interface card, the WWN addresses for the two HBAs

- BIOS versions

- Server UUID

Important The server identity and configuration information inherited through this service profile may not be the values burned into the server hardware at manufacture if those values were changed before this profile is associated with the server.

Service Profile Templates

With a service profile template, you can quickly create several service profiles with the same basic parameters, such as the number of vNICs and vHBAs, and with identity information drawn from the same pools.

Tip   If you need only one service profile with similar values to an existing service profile, you can clone a service profile in the Cisco UCS Manager GUI.

For example, if you need several service profiles with similar values to configure servers to host database software, you can create a service profile template, either manually or from an existing service profile. You then use the template to create the service profiles.

Cisco UCS supports the following types of service profile templates:

Initial template   Service profiles created from an initial template inherit all the properties of the template. However, after you create the profile, it is no longer connected to the template. If you need to make changes to one or more profiles created from this template, you must change each profile individually.

Updating template   Service profiles created from an updating template inherit all the properties of the template and remain connected to the template. Any changes to the template automatically update the service profiles created from the template.

Policies

Policies determine how Cisco UCS components will act in specific circumstances. You can create multiple instances of most policies. For example, you might want different boot policies, so that some servers can PXE boot, some can SAN boot, and others can boot from local storage.

Policies allow separation of functions within the system. A subject matter expert can define policies that are used in a service profile, which is created by someone without that subject matter expertise. For example, a LAN administrator can create adapter policies and quality of service policies for the system. These policies can then be used in a service profile that is created by someone who has limited or no subject matter expertise with LAN administration.

You can create and use two types of policies in Cisco UCS Manager:

- Configuration policies that configure the servers and other components

- Operational policies that control certain management, monitoring, and access control functions

Configuration Policies

Boot Policy

The boot policy determines the following:

- Configuration of the boot device

- Location from which the server boots

• Order in which boot devices are invoked

For example, you can choose to have associated servers boot from a local device, such as a local disk or CD-ROM (VMedia), or you can select a SAN boot or a LAN (PXE) boot.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect. If you do not include a boot policy in a service profile, the server uses the default settings in the BIOS to determine the boot order.

☞

Important Changes to a boot policy may be propagated to all servers created with an updating service profile template that includes that boot policy. Reassociation of the service profile with the server to rewrite the boot order information in the BIOS is auto-triggered.

Guidelines

When you create a boot policy, you can add one or more of the following to the boot policy and specify their boot order:

Boot type	Description
SAN boot	Boots from an operating system image on the SAN. You can specify a primary and a secondary SAN boot. If the primary boot fails, the server attempts to boot from the secondary.
	We recommend that you use a SAN boot, because it offers the most service profile mobility within the system. If you boot from the SAN when you move a service profile from one server to another, the new server boots from the exact same operating system image. Therefore, the new server appears to be the exact same server to the network.
LAN boot	Boots from a centralized provisioning server. It is frequently used to install operating systems on a server from that server.
Local disk boot	If the server has a local drive, boots from that drive.
	Note Cisco UCS Manager does not differentiate between the types of local drives. If an operating system has been installed on more than one local drive or on an internal USB drive (eUSB), you cannot specify which of these local drives the server should use as the boot drive.
Virtual media boot	Mimics the insertion of a physical CD-ROM disk (read-only) or floppy disk (read-write) into a server. It is typically used to manually install operating systems on a server.

Note   The default boot order is as follows:

1   Local disk boot

2   LAN boot

3   Virtual media read-only boot

4   Virtual media read-write boot

Chassis Discovery Policy

The chassis discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new chassis. Cisco UCS Manager uses the settings in the chassis discovery policy to determine the minimum threshold for the number of links between the chassis and the fabric interconnect. However, the configuration in the chassis discovery policy does not prevent you from connecting multiple chassis to the fabric interconnects in a Cisco UCS instance and wiring those chassis with a different number of links.

If you have a Cisco UCS instance that has some chassis wired with 1 link, some with 2 links, and some with 4 links, we recommend that you configure the chassis discovery policy for the minimum number links in the instance so that Cisco UCS Manager can discover all chassis. After the initial discovery, you must reacknowledge the chassis that are wired for a greater number of links and Cisco UCS Manager configures the chassis to use all available links.

Cisco UCS Manager cannot discover any chassis that is wired for fewer links than are configured in the chassis discovery policy. For example, if the chassis discovery policy is configured for 4 links, Cisco UCS Manager cannot discover any chassis that is wired for 1 link or 2 links. Reacknowledgement of the chassis does not resolve this issue.

The following table provides an overview of how the chassis discovery policy works in a multi-chassis Cisco UCS instance:

Table 1: Chassis Discovery Policy and Chassis Links

Number of Links Wired for the Chassis	1-Link Chassis Discovery Policy	2-Link Chassis Discovery Policy	4-Link Chassis Discovery Policy
1 link between IOM and fabric interconnects	Chassis is discovered by Cisco UCS Manager and added to the Cisco UCS instance as a chassis wired with 1 link.	Chassis cannot be discovered by Cisco UCS Manager and is not added to the Cisco UCS instance.	Chassis cannot be discovered by Cisco UCS Manager and is not added to the Cisco UCS instance.
2 links between IOM and fabric interconnects	Chassis is discovered by Cisco UCS Manager and added to the Cisco UCS instance as a chassis wired with 1 link. After initial discovery, reacknowledge the chassis and Cisco UCS	Chassis is discovered by Cisco UCS Manager and added to the Cisco UCS instance as a chassis wired with 2 link.	Chassis cannot be discovered by Cisco UCS Manager and is not added to the Cisco UCS instance.

Number of Links Wired for the Chassis	1-Link Chassis Discovery Policy	2-Link Chassis Discovery Policy	4-Link Chassis Discovery Policy
	Manager recognizes and uses the additional links.		
4 links between IOM and fabric interconnects	Chassis is discovered by Cisco UCS Manager and added to the Cisco UCS instance as a chassis wired with 1 link. After initial discovery, reacknowledge the chassis and Cisco UCS Manager recognizes and uses the additional links.	Chassis is discovered by Cisco UCS Manager and added to the Cisco UCS instance as a chassis wired with 2 links. After initial discovery, reacknowledge the chassis and Cisco UCS Manager recognizes and uses the additional links.	Chassis is discovered by Cisco UCS Manager and added to the Cisco UCS instance as a chassis wired with 4 link.

Dynamic vNIC Connection Policy

This policy determines how the VN-link connectivity between VMs and dynamic vNICs is configured. This policy is required for Cisco UCS instances that include servers with virtual interface card adapters on which you have installed VMs and configured dynamic vNICs.

Note If you Vmotion a server that is configured with dynamic vNICs, the dynamic interface used by the vNICs fails and Cisco UCS Manager raises a fault to notify you of that failure.

When the server comes back up, Cisco UCS Manager assigns new dynamic vNICs to the server. If you are monitoring traffic on the dynamic vNIC, you must reconfigure the monitoring source.

Each Dynamic vNIC connection policy must include an adapter policy and designate the number of vNICs that can be configured for any server associated with a service profile that includes the policy.

Ethernet and Fibre Channel Adapter Policies

These policies govern the host-side behavior of the adapter, including how the adapter handles traffic. For example, you can use these policies to change default settings for the following:

- Queues
- Interrupt handling
- Performance enhancement
- RSS hash
- Failover in an cluster configuration with two fabric interconnects

Note For Fibre Channel adapter policies, the values displayed by Cisco UCS Manager may not match those displayed by applications such as QLogic SANsurfer. For example, the following values may result in an apparent mismatch between SANsurfer and Cisco UCS Manager:

- Max LUNs Per Target—SANsurfer has a maximum of 256 LUNs and does not display more than that number. Cisco UCS Manager supports a higher maximum number of LUNs.

- Link Down Timeout—In SANsurfer, you configure the timeout threshold for link down in seconds. In Cisco UCS Manager, you configure this value in milliseconds. Therefore, a value of 5500 ms in Cisco UCS Manager displays as 5s in SANsurfer.

- Max Data Field Size—SANsurfer has allowed values of 512, 1024, and 2048. Cisco UCS Manager allows you to set values of any size. Therefore, a value of 900 in Cisco UCS Manager displays as 512 in SANsurfer.

Operating System Specific Adapter Policies

By default, Cisco UCS provides a set of Ethernet adapter policies and Fibre Channel adapter policies. These policies include the recommended settings for each supported server operating system. Operating systems are sensitive to the settings in these policies. Storage vendors typically require non-default adapter settings. You can find the details of these required settings on the support list provided by those vendors.

Important We recommend that you use the values in these policies for the applicable operating system. Do not modify any of the values in the default policies unless directed to do so by Cisco Technical Support.

However, if you are creating an Ethernet adapter policy for a Windows OS (instead of using the default Windows adapter policy), you must use the following formulas to calculate values that work with Windows:

Completion Queues = Transmit Queues + Receive Queues
Interrupt Count = (Completion Queues + 2) rounded up to nearest power of 2

For example, if Transmit Queues = 1 and Receive Queues = 8 then:

Completion Queues = 1 + 8 = 9
Interrupt Count = (9 + 2) rounded up to the nearest power of 2 = 16

Global Cap Policy

The global cap policy is a global policy that specifies whether policy-driven chassis group power capping or manual blade-level power capping will be applied to all servers in a chassis.

We recommend that you use the default power capping method: policy-driven chassis group power capping.

Important Any change to the manual blade-level power cap configuration will result in the loss of any groups or configuration options set for policy-driven chassis group power capping.

Host Firmware Package

This policy enables you to specify a set of firmware versions that make up the host firmware package (also known as the host firmware pack). The host firmware includes the following firmware for server and adapter endpoints:

- **Adapter**

- **BIOS**

- **Board Controller**

- **FC Adapters**

- **HBA Option ROM**

- **Storage Controller**

Tip You can include more than one type of firmware in the same host firmware package. For example, a host firmware package can include both BIOS firmware and storage controller firmware or adapter firmware for two different models of adapters. However, you can only have one firmware version with the same type, vendor, and model number. The system recognizes which firmware version is required for an endpoint and ignores all other firmware versions.

The firmware package is pushed to all servers associated with service profiles that include this policy.

This policy ensures that the host firmware is identical on all servers associated with service profiles which use the same policy. Therefore, if you move the service profile from one server to another, the firmware versions are maintained. Also, if you change the firmware version for an endpoint in the firmware package, new versions are applied to all the affected service profiles immediately, which could cause server reboots.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Prerequisites

This policy is not dependent upon any other policies. However, you must ensure that the appropriate firmware has been downloaded to the fabric interconnect. If the firmware image is not available when Cisco UCS Manager is associating a server with a service profile, Cisco UCS Manager ignores the firmware upgrade and completes the association.

IPMI Access Profile

This policy allows you to determine whether IPMI commands can be sent directly to the server, using the IP address. For example, you can send commands to retrieve sensor data from the CIMC. This policy defines the IPMI access, including a username and password that can be authenticated locally on the server, and whether the access is read-only or read-write.

You must include this policy in a service profile and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Local Disk Configuration Policy

This policy configures any optional SAS local drives that have been installed on a server through the onboard RAID controller of the local drive. This policy enables you to set a local disk mode for all servers that are associated with a service profile that includes the local disk configuration policy.

The local disk modes include the following:

- **No Local Storage**—For a diskless server or a SAN only configuration. If you select this option, you cannot associate any service profile which uses this policy with a server that has a local disk.

- **RAID 0 Stripes**—Data is striped across all disks in the array, providing fast throughput. There is no data redundancy, and all data is lost if any disk fails.

- **RAID 1 Mirrored**—Data is written to two disks, providing complete data redundancy if one disk fails. The maximum array size is equal to the available space on the smaller of the two drives.

- **Any Configuration**—For a server configuration that carries forward the local disk configuration without any changes.

- **No RAID**—For a server configuration that removes the RAID and leaves the disk MBR and payload unaltered.

- **RAID 6 Stripes Dual Parity**—Data is striped across all disks in the array and two parity disks are used to provide protection against the failure of up to two physical disks. In each row of data blocks, two sets of parity data are stored.

- **RAID 5 Striped Parity**—Data is striped across all disks in the array. Part of the capacity of each disk stores parity information that can be used to reconstruct data if a disk fails. RAID 5 provides good data throughput for applications with high read request rates.

- **RAID10 Mirrored and Striped**— RAID 10 uses mirrored pairs of disks to provide complete data redundancy and high throughput rates.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for the policy to take effect.

Management Firmware Package

This policy enables you to specify a set of firmware versions that make up the management firmware package (also known as a management firmware pack). The management firmware package includes the Cisco Integrated Management Controller (CIMC) on the server. You do not need to use this package if you upgrade the CIMC directly.

The firmware package is pushed to all servers associated with service profiles that include this policy. This policy ensures that the CIMC firmware is identical on all servers associated with service profiles which use the same policy. Therefore, if you move the service profile from one server to another, the firmware versions are maintained.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

This policy is not dependent upon any other policies. However, you must ensure that the appropriate firmware has been downloaded to the fabric interconnect.

Management Interfaces Monitoring Policy

This policy defines how the mgmt0 Ethernet interface on the fabric interconnect should be monitored. If Cisco UCS detects a management interface failure, a failure report is generated. If the configured number of failure reports is reached, the system assumes that the management interface is unavailable and generates a fault. By default, the management interfaces monitoring policy is disabled.

If the affected management interface belongs to a fabric interconnect which is the managing instance, Cisco UCS confirms that the subordinate fabric interconnect's status is up, that there are no current failure reports logged against it, and then modifies the managing instance for the end-points.

If the affected fabric interconnect is currently the primary inside of a high availability setup, a failover of the management plane is triggered. The data plane is not affected by this failover.

You can set the following properties related to monitoring the management interface:

- Type of mechanism used to monitor the management interface.

- Interval at which the management interface's status is monitored.

- Maximum number of monitoring attempts that can fail before the system assumes that the management is unavailable and generates a fault message.

☞

Important   In the event of a management interface failure on a fabric interconnect, the managing instance may not change if one of the following occurs:

- A path to the end-point through the subordinate fabric interconnect does not exist.

- The management interface for the subordinate fabric interconnect has failed.

- The path to the end-point through the subordinate fabric interconnect has failed.

Network Control Policy

This policy configures the network control settings for the Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Whether the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) is enabled or disabled

- How the VIF behaves if no uplink port is available in end-host mode

- Whether the server can use different MAC addresses when sending packets to the fabric interconnect

The network control policy also determines the action that Cisco UCS Manager takes on the remote Ethernet port or the vEthernet interface when the associated border port fails. By default, the **Action on Uplink Fail** property in the network control policy is configured with a value of link-down. This default behavior directs Cisco UCS Manager to bring the remote Ethernet or vEthernet port down if the border port fails.

Note The default behaviour of the **Action on Uplink Fail** property is optimal for most Cisco UCS that support link failover at the adapter level or only carry Ethernet traffic. However, for those converged network adapters that support both Ethernet and Fibre Channel traffic, such as the Cisco UCS CNA M72KR-Q and the Cisco UCS CNA M72KR-E, the default behavior can affect and interrupt Fibre Channel traffic as well. Therefore, if the server includes one of those converged network adapters and the the adapter is expected to handle both Ethernet and Fibre Channel traffic, we recommend that you configure the **Action on Uplink Fail** property with a value of warning. Please note that this configuration may result in an Ethernet teaming driver not being able to detect a link failure when the border port goes down.

Power Control Policy

Cisco UCS uses the priority set in the power control policy, along with the blade type and configuration, to calculate the initial power allocation for each blade within a chassis. During normal operation, the active blades within a chassis can borrow power from idle blades within the same chassis. If all blades are active and reach the power cap, service profiles with higher priority power control policies take precedence over service profiles with lower priority power control policies.

Priority is ranked on a scale of 1-10, where 1 indicates the highest priority and 10 indicates lowest priority. The default priority is 5.

For mission-critical application a special priority called no-cap is also available. Setting the priority to no-cap prevents Cisco UCS from leveraging unused power from that particular blade server. The server is allocated the maximum amount of power that that blade can reach.

Note You must include this policy in a service profile and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Power Policy

The power policy is a global policy that specifies the redundancy for power supplies in all chassis in the Cisco UCS instance. This policy is also known as the PSU policy.

For more information about power supply redundancy, see *Cisco UCS 5108 Server Chassis Hardware Installation Guide*.

Quality of Service Policy

A quality of service (QoS) policy assigns a system class to the outgoing traffic for a vNIC or vHBA. This system class determines the quality of service for that traffic. For certain adapters you can also specify additional controls on the outgoing traffic, such as burst and rate.

You must include a QoS policy in a vNIC policy or vHBA policy and then include that policy in a service profile to configure the vNIC or vHBA.

Rack Server Discovery Policy

The rack server discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new rack-mount server. Cisco UCS Manager uses the settings in the rack server discovery policy to determine whether any data on

the hard disks are scrubbed and whether server discovery occurs immediately or needs to wait for explicit user acknowledgement.

Cisco UCS Manager cannot discover any rack-mount server that has not been correctly cabled and connected to the fabric interconnects. For information about how to integrate a supported Cisco UCS rack-mount server with Cisco UCS Manager, see the hardware installation guide for that server.

Server Autoconfiguration Policy

Cisco UCS Manager uses this policy to determine how to configure a new server. If you create a server autoconfiguration policy, the following occurs when a new server starts:

1   The qualification in the server autoconfiguration policy is executed against the server.

2   If the server meets the required qualifications, the server is associated with a service profile created from the service profile template configured in the server autoconfiguration policy. The name of that service profile is based on the name given to the server by Cisco UCS Manager.

3   The service profile is assigned to the organization configured in the server autoconfiguration policy.

Server Discovery Policy

This discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new server. If you create a server discovery policy, you can control whether the system conducts a deep discovery when a server is added to a chassis, or whether a user must first acknowledge the new server. By default, the system conducts a full discovery.

If you create a server discovery policy, the following occurs when a new server starts:

1   The qualification in the server discovery policy is executed against the server.

2   If the server meets the required qualifications, Cisco UCS Manager applies the following to the server:

  • Depending upon the option selected for the action, either discovers the new server immediately or waits for a user to acknowledge the new server

  • Applies the scrub policy to the server

Server Inheritance Policy

This policy is invoked during the server discovery process to create a service profile for the server. All service profiles created from this policy use the values burned into the blade at manufacture. The policy performs the following:

  • Analyzes the inventory of the server

  • If configured, assigns the server to the selected organization

  • Creates a service profile for the server with the identity burned into the server at manufacture

You cannot migrate a service profile created with this policy to another server.

Server Pool Policy

This policy is invoked during the server discovery process. It determines what happens if server pool policy qualifications match a server to the target pool specified in the policy.

If a server qualifies for more than one pool and those pools have server pool policies, the server is added to all those pools.

Server Pool Policy Qualifications

This policy qualifies servers based on the inventory of a server conducted during the discovery process. The qualifications are individual rules that you configure in the policy to determine whether a server meets the selection criteria. For example, you can create a rule that specifies the minimum memory capacity for servers in a data center pool.

Qualifications are used in other policies to place servers, not just by the server pool policies. For example, if a server meets the criteria in a qualification policy, it can be added to one or more server pools or have a service profile automatically associated with it.

You can use the server pool policy qualifications to qualify servers according to the following criteria:

- Adapter type
- Chassis location
- Memory type and configuration
- Power group
- CPU cores, type, and configuration
- Storage configuration and capacity
- Server model

Depending upon the implementation, you may configure several policies with server pool policy qualifications including the following:

- Autoconfiguration policy
- Chassis discovery policy
- Server discovery policy
- Server inheritance policy
- Server pool policy

vHBA Template

This template is a policy that defines how a vHBA on a server connects to the SAN. It is also referred to as a vHBA SAN connectivity template.

You need to include this policy in a service profile for it to take effect.

VM Lifecycle Policy

The VM lifecycle policy determines how long Cisco UCS Manager retains offline VMs and offline dynamic vNICs in its database. If a VM or dynamic vNIC remains offline after that period, Cisco UCS Manager deletes the object from its database.

All virtual machines (VMs) on Cisco UCS servers are managed by vCenter. Cisco UCS Manager cannot determine whether an inactive VM is temporarily shutdown, has been deleted, or is in some other state that renders it inaccessible. Therefore, Cisco UCS Manager considers all inactive VMs to be in an offline state.

Cisco UCS Manager considers a dynamic vNIC to be offline when the associated VM is shutdown, or the link between the fabric interconnect and the I/O module fails. On rare occasions, an internal error can also cause Cisco UCS Manager to consider a dynamic vNIC to be offline.

The default VM and dynamic vNIC retention period is 15 minutes. You can set that for any period of time between 1 minute and 7200 minutes (or 5 days).

Note The VMs that Cisco UCS Manager displays are for information and monitoring only. You cannot manage VMs through Cisco UCS Manager. Therefore, when you delete a VM from the Cisco UCS Manager database, you do not delete the VM from the server or from vCenter.

vNIC Template

This policy defines how a vNIC on a server connects to the LAN. This policy is also referred to as a vNIC LAN connectivity policy.

You need to include this policy in a service profile for it to take effect.

vNIC/vHBA Placement Policies

vNIC/vHBA placement policies are used to assign vNICs or vHBAs to the physical adapters on a server. Each vNIC/vHBA placement policy contains two virtual network interface connections (vCons) that are virtual representations of the physical adapters. When a vNIC/vHBA placement policy is assigned to a service profile, and the service profile is associated to a server, the vCons in the vNIC/vHBA placement policy are assigned to the physical adapters. For servers with only one adapter, both vCons are assigned to the adapter; for servers with two adapters, one vCon is assigned to each adapter.

Adapters are numbered left to right, but vCons are numbered right to left. As a result, vCons are assigned to adapters as follows:

- Adapter1 is assigned vCon2
- Adapter2 is assigned vCon1

You must take this different into consideration if you plan to manually assign three or more vNICs in a mixed adapter environment.

You can assign vNICs or vHBAs to either of the two vCons, and they are then assigned to the physical adapters based on the vCon assignment during server association. Additionally, vCons use the following selection preference criteria to assign vHBAs and vNICs:

All	The vCon is used for vNICs or vHBAs assigned to it, vNICs or vHBAs not assigned to either vCon, and dynamic vNICs or vHBAs.
Assigned-Only	The vCon is reserved for only vNICs or vHBAs assigned to it.
Exclude-Dynamic	The vCon is not used for dynamic vNICs or vHBAs.
Exclude-Unassigned	The vCon is not used for vNICs or vHBAs not assigned to the vCon. The vCon is used for dynamic vNICs and vHBAs.

For servers with two adapters, if you do not include a vNIC/vHBA placement policy in a service profile, or you do not configure vCons for a service profile, Cisco UCS equally distributes the vNICs and vHBAs between the two adapters.

Operational Policies

Fault Collection Policy

The fault collection policy controls the lifecycle of a fault in a Cisco UCS instance, including when faults are cleared, the flapping interval (the length of time between the fault being raised and the condition being cleared), and the retention interval (the length of time a fault is retained in the system).

A fault in Cisco UCS has the following lifecycle:

1   A condition occurs in the system and Cisco UCS Manager raises a fault. This is the active state.

2   When the fault is alleviated, it is cleared if the time between the fault being raised and the condition being cleared is greater than the flapping interval, otherwise, the fault remains raised but its status changes to soaking-clear. Flapping occurs when a fault is raised and cleared several times in rapid succession. During the flapping interval the fault retains its severity for the length of time specified in the fault collection policy.

3   If the condition reoccurs during the flapping interval, the fault remains raised and its status changes to flapping. If the condition does not reoccur during the flapping interval, the fault is cleared.

4   When a fault is cleared, it is deleted if the clear action is set to delete, or if the fault was previously acknowledged; otherwise, it is retained until either the retention interval expires, or if the fault is acknowledged.

5   If the condition reoccurs during the retention interval, the fault returns to the active state. If the condition does not reoccur, the fault is deleted.

Flow Control Policy

Flow control policies determine whether the uplink Ethernet ports in a Cisco UCS instance send and receive IEEE 802.3x pause frames when the receive buffer for a port fills. These pause frames request that the transmitting port stop sending data for a few milliseconds until the buffer clears.

For flow control to work between a LAN port and an uplink Ethernet port, you must enable the corresponding receive and send flow control parameters for both ports. For Cisco UCS, the flow control policies configure these parameters.

When you enable the send function, the uplink Ethernet port sends a pause request to the network port if the incoming packet rate becomes too high. The pause remains in effect for a few milliseconds before traffic is reset to normal levels. If you enable the receive function, the uplink Ethernet port honors all pause requests from the network port. All traffic is halted on that uplink port until the network port cancels the pause request.

Because you assign the flow control policy to the port, changes to the policy have an immediate effect on how the port reacts to a pause frame or a full receive buffer.

Maintenance Policy

A maintenance policy determines how Cisco UCS Manager reacts when a change that requires a server reboot is made to a service profile associated with a server or to an updating service profile bound to one or more service profiles.

The maintenance policy specifies how Cisco UCS Manager deploys the service profile changes. The deployment can occur in one of the following ways:

- Immediately

- When acknowledged by a user with admin privileges

- Automatically at the time specified in the schedule

If the maintenance policy is configured to deploy the change during a scheduled maintenance window, the policy must include a valid schedule. The schedule deploys the changes in the first available maintenance window.

Scrub Policy

This policy determines what happens to local data and to the BIOS settings on a server during the discovery process and when the server is disassociated from a service profile. Depending upon how you configure a scrub policy, the following can occur at those times:

Disk Scrub	One of the following occurs to the data on any local drives on disassociation:
	• If enabled, destroys all data on any local drives
	• If disabled, preserves all data on any local drives, including local storage configuration
BIOS Settings Scrub	One of the following occurs to the BIOS settings when a service profile containing the scrub policy is disassociated from a server:
	• If enabled, erases all BIOS settings for the server and and resets them to the BIOS defaults for that server type and vendor
	• If disabled, preserves the existing BIOS settings on the server

Serial over LAN Policy

This policy sets the configuration for the serial over LAN connection for all servers associated with service profiles that use the policy. By default, the serial over LAN connection is disabled.

If you implement a serial over LAN policy, we recommend that you also create an IPMI profile.

You must include this policy in a service profile and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Statistics Collection Policy

A statistics collection policy defines how frequently statistics are to be collected (collection interval) and how frequently the statistics are to be reported (reporting interval). Reporting intervals are longer than collection intervals so that multiple statistical data points can be collected during the reporting interval, which provides Cisco UCS Manager with sufficient data to calculate and report minimum, maximum, and average values.

For NIC statistics, Cisco UCS Manager displays the average, minimum, and maximum of the change since the last collection of statistics. If the values are 0, there has been no change since the last collection.

Statistics can be collected and reported for the following five functional areas of the Cisco UCS system:

- Adapter—statistics related to the adapters

- Chassis—statistics related to the blade chassis

- Host—this policy is a placeholder for future support

- Port—statistics related to the ports, including server ports, uplink Ethernet ports, and uplink Fibre Channel ports

- Server—statistics related to servers

Note Cisco UCS Manager has one default statistics collection policy for each of the five functional areas. You cannot create additional statistics collection policies and you cannot delete the existing default policies. You can only modify the default policies.

Statistics Threshold Policy

A statistics threshold policy monitors statistics about certain aspects of the system and generates an event if the threshold is crossed. You can set both minimum and maximum thresholds. For example, you can configure the policy to raise an alarm if the CPU temperature exceeds a certain value, or if a server is overutilized or underutilized.

These threshold policies do not control the hardware or device-level thresholds enforced by endpoints, such as the CIMC. Those thresholds are burned in to the hardware components at manufacture.

Cisco UCS enables you to configure statistics threshold policies for the following components:

- Servers and server components

- Uplink Ethernet ports

- Ethernet server ports, chassis, and fabric interconnects

- Fibre Channel port

Note You cannot create or delete a statistics threshold policy for Ethernet server ports, uplink Ethernet ports, or uplink Fibre Channel ports. You can only configure the existing default policy.

Pools

Pools are collections of identities, or physical or logical resources, that are available in the system. All pools increase the flexibility of service profiles and allow you to centrally manage your system resources.

You can use pools to segment unconfigured servers or available ranges of server identity information into groupings that make sense for the data center. For example, if you create a pool of unconfigured servers with similar characteristics and include that pool in a service profile, you can use a policy to associate that service profile with an available, unconfigured server.

If you pool identifying information, such as MAC addresses, you can pre-assign ranges for servers that will host specific applications. For example, all database servers could be configured within the same range of MAC addresses, UUIDs, and WWNs.

Server Pools

A server pool contains a set of servers. These servers typically share the same characteristics. Those characteristics can be their location in the chassis, or an attribute such as server type, amount of memory, local storage, type of CPU, or local drive configuration. You can manually assign a server to a server pool, or use server pool policies and server pool policy qualifications to automate the assignment.

If your system implements multi-tenancy through organizations, you can designate one or more server pools to be used by a specific organization. For example, a pool that includes all servers with two CPUs could be assigned to the Marketing organization, while all servers with 64 GB memory could be assigned to the Finance organization.

A server pool can include servers from any chassis in the system. A given server can belong to multiple server pools.

MAC Pools

A MAC pool is a collection of network identities, or MAC addresses, that are unique in their layer 2 environment and are available to be assigned to vNICs on a server. If you use MAC pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the MAC addresses to be used by the server associated with the service profile.

In a system that implements multi-tenancy, you can use the organizational hierarchy to ensure that MAC pools can only be used by specific applications or business services. Cisco UCS Manager uses the name resolution policy to assign MAC addresses from the pool.

To assign a MAC address to a server, you must include the MAC pool in a vNIC policy. The vNIC policy is then included in the service profile assigned to that server.

You can specify your own MAC addresses or use a group of MAC addresses provided by Cisco.

UUID Suffix Pools

A UUID suffix pool is a collection of SMBIOS UUIDs that are available to be assigned to servers. The first number of digits that constitute the prefix of the UUID are fixed. The remaining digits, the UUID suffix, are variable. A UUID suffix pool ensures that these variable values are unique for each server associated with a service profile which uses that particular pool to avoid conflicts.

If you use UUID suffix pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the UUID of the server associated with the service profile.

WWN Pools

A WWN pool is a collection of WWNs for use by the Fibre Channel vHBAs in a Cisco UCS instance. You create separate pools for the following:

- WW node names assigned to the server

- WW port names assigned to the vHBA

☞

Important A WWN pool can include only WWNNs or WWPNs in the ranges from 20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00 to 20:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF or from 50:00:00:00:00:00:00:00 to 5F:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF. All other WWN ranges are reserved. To ensure the uniqueness of the Cisco UCS WWNNs and WWPNs in the SAN fabric, we recommend that you use the following WWN prefix for all blocks in a pool: 20:00:00:25:B5:XX:XX:XX

If you use WWN pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the WWNs that will be used by the server associated with the service profile. In a system that implements multi-tenancy, you can use a WWN pool to control the WWNs used by each organization.

You assign WWNs to pools in blocks. For each block or individual WWN, you can assign a boot target.

WWNN Pools

A WWNN pool is a WWN pool that contains only WW node names. If you include a pool of WWNNs in a service profile, the associated server is assigned a WWNN from that pool.

WWPN Pools

A WWPN pool is a WWN pool that contains only WW port names. If you include a pool of WWPNs in a service profile, the port on each vHBA of the associated server is assigned a WWPN from that pool.

Management IP Pool

The management IP pool is a collection of external IP addresses. Cisco UCS Manager reserves each block of IP addresses in the management IP pool for external access that terminates in the CIMC on a server.

You can configure service profiles and service profile templates to use IP addresses from the management IP pool. You cannot configure servers to use the management IP pool.

All IP addresses in the management IP pool must be in the same subnet as the IP address of the fabric interconnect.

Note The management IP pool must not contain any IP addresses that have been assigned as static IP addresses for a server or service profile.

Traffic Management

Oversubscription

Oversubscription occurs when multiple network devices are connected to the same fabric interconnect port. This practice optimizes fabric interconnect use, since ports rarely run at maximum speed for any length of time. As a result, when configured correctly, oversubscription allows you to take advantage of unused bandwidth. However, incorrectly configured oversubscription can result in contention for bandwidth and a lower quality of service to all services that use the oversubscribed port.

For example, oversubscription can occur if four servers share a single uplink port, and all four servers attempt to send data at a cumulative rate higher than available bandwidth of uplink port.

Oversubscription Considerations

The following elements can impact how you configure oversubscription in a Cisco UCS instance:

Ratio of Server-Facing Ports to Uplink Ports

You need to know what how many server-facing ports and uplink ports are in the system, because that ratio can impact performance. For example, if your system has twenty ports that can communicate down to the servers and only two ports that can communicate up to the network, your uplink ports will be oversubscribed. In this situation, the amount of traffic created by the servers can also affect performance.

Number of Uplink Ports from Fabric Interconnect to Network

You can choose to add more uplink ports between the Cisco UCS fabric interconnect and the upper layers of the LAN to increase bandwidth. In Cisco UCS, you must have at least one uplink port per fabric interconnect to ensure that all servers and NICs to have access to the LAN. The number of LAN uplinks should be determined by the aggregate bandwidth needed by all Cisco UCS servers.

FC uplink ports are available on the expansion slots only. You must add more expansion slots to increase number of available FC uplinks. Ethernet uplink ports can exist on the fixed slot and on expansion slots.

For example, if you have two Cisco UCS 5100 series chassis that are fully populated with half width Cisco UCS B200-M1 servers, you have 16 servers. In a cluster configuration, with one LAN uplink per fabric interconnect, these 16 servers share 20GbE of LAN bandwidth. If more capacity is needed, more uplinks from the fabric interconnect should be added. We recommend that you have symmetric configuration of the uplink in cluster configurations. In the same example, if 4 uplinks are used in each fabric interconnect, the 16 servers are sharing 80 GB of bandwidth, so each has approximately 5 GB of capacity. When multiple uplinks are used on a Cisco UCS fabric interconnect the network design team should consider using a port channel to make best use of the capacity.

Number of Uplink Ports from I/O Module to Fabric Interconnect

You can choose to add more bandwidth between I/O module and fabric interconnect by using more uplink ports and increasing the number of cables. In Cisco UCS, you can have one, two, or four cables connecting a I/O module to a Cisco UCS fabric interconnect. The number of cables determines the number of active uplink ports and the oversubscription ratio. For example, one cable results in 8:1 oversubscription for one I/O module. If two I/O modules are in place, each with one cable, and you have 8 half-width blades, the 8 blades will be sharing two uplinks (one left IOM and one right IOM). This results in 8 blades sharing an aggregate bandwidth of 20 GB of Unified Fabric capacity. If two cables are used, this results in 4:1 oversubscription per IOM (assuming all slots populated with half width blades), and four cables result in 2:1 oversubscription. The lower oversubscription ratio gives you higher performance, but is also more costly as you consume more fabric interconnect ports.

Number of Active Links from Server to Fabric Interconnect

The amount of non-oversubscribed bandwidth available to each server depends on the number of I/O modules used and the number of cables used to connect those I/O modules to the fabric interconnects. Having a second I/O module in place provides additional bandwidth and redundancy to the servers. This level of flexibility in design ensures that you can provide anywhere from 80 Gbps (two I/O modules with four links each) to 10 Gbps (one I/O module with one link) to the chassis.

With 80 Gbps to the chassis, each half-width server in the Cisco UCS instance can get up to 10 Gbps in a non-oversubscribed configuration, with an ability to use up to 20 Gbps with 2:1 oversubscription.

Guidelines for Estimating Oversubscription

When you estimate the optimal oversubscription ratio for a fabric interconnect port, consider the following guidelines:

Cost/Performance Slider

The prioritization of cost and performance is different for each data center and has a direct impact on the configuration of oversubscription. When you plan hardware usage for oversubscription, you need to know where the data center is located on this slider. For example, oversubscription can be minimized if the data center is more concerned with performance than cost. However, cost is a significant factor in most data centers, and oversubscription requires careful planning.

Bandwidth Usage

The estimated bandwidth that you expect each server to actually use is important when you determine the assignment of each server to a fabric interconnect port and, as a result, the oversubscription ratio of the ports. For oversubscription, you must consider how many GBs of traffic the server will consume on average, the ratio of configured bandwidth to used bandwidth, and the times when high bandwidth use will occur.

Network Type

The network type is only relevant to traffic on uplink ports, because FCoE does not exist outside Cisco UCS. The rest of the data center network only differentiates between LAN and SAN traffic. Therefore, you do not need to take the network type into consideration when you estimate oversubscription of a fabric interconnect port.

Pinning

Pinning in Cisco UCS is only relevant to uplink ports. You can pin Ethernet or FCoE traffic from a given server to a specific uplink Ethernet port or uplink FC port.

When you pin the NIC and HBA of both physical and virtual servers to uplink ports, you give the fabric interconnect greater control over the unified fabric. This control ensures more optimal utilization of uplink port bandwidth.

Cisco UCS uses pin groups to manage which NICs, vNICs, HBAs, and vHBAs are pinned to an uplink port. To configure pinning for a server, you can either assign a pin group directly, or include a pin group in a vNIC policy, and then add that vNIC policy to the service profile assigned to that server. All traffic from the vNIC or vHBA on the server travels through the I/O module to the same uplink port.

Pinning Server Traffic to Server Ports

All server traffic travels through the I/O module to server ports on the fabric interconnect. The number of links for which the chassis is configured determines how this traffic is pinned.

The pinning determines which server traffic goes to which server port on the fabric interconnect. This pinning is fixed. You cannot modify it. As a result, you must consider the server location when you determine the appropriate allocation of bandwidth for a chassis.

> **Note** You must review the allocation of ports to links before you allocate servers to slots. The cabled ports are not necessarily port 1 and port 2 on the I/O module. If you change the number of links between the fabric interconnect and the I/O module, you must reacknowledge the chassis to have the traffic rerouted.

All port numbers refer to the fabric interconnect-side ports on the I/O module.

Chassis with One I/O Module

Links on Chassis	Servers Pinned to Link 1	Servers Pinned to Link 2	Servers Pinned to Link 3	Servers Pinned to Link 4
1 link	All server slots	None	None	None
2 links	Slots 1, 3, 5, and 7	Slots 2, 4, 6, and 8	None	None
4 links	Slots 1 and 5	Slots 2 and 6	Slots 3 and 7	Slots 4 and 8

Chassis with Two I/O Modules

If a chassis has two I/O modules, traffic from one I/O module goes to one of the fabric interconnects and traffic from the other I/O module goes to the second fabric interconnect. You cannot connect two I/O modules to a single fabric interconnect.

Fabric Interconnect Configured in vNIC	Server Traffic Path
A	Server traffic goes to fabric interconnect A. If A fails, the server traffic does not fail over to B.

Fabric Interconnect Configured in vNIC	Server Traffic Path
B	All server traffic goes to fabric interconnect B. If B fails, the server traffic does not fail over to A.
A-B	All server traffic goes to fabric interconnect A. If A fails, the server traffic fails over to B.
B-A	All server traffic goes to fabric interconnect B. If B fails, the server traffic fails over to A.

Guidelines for Pinning

When you determine the optimal configuration for pin groups and pinning for an uplink port, consider the estimated bandwidth usage for the servers. If you know that some servers in the system will use a lot of bandwidth, ensure that you pin these servers to different uplink ports.

Quality of Service

Cisco UCS provides the following methods to implement quality of service:

- System classes that specify the global configuration for certain types of traffic across the entire system
- QoS policies that assign system classes for individual vNICs
- Flow control policies that determine how uplink Ethernet ports handle pause frames

System Classes

Cisco UCS uses Data Center Ethernet (DCE) to handle all traffic inside a Cisco UCS instance. This industry standard enhancement to Ethernet divides the bandwidth of the Ethernet pipe into eight virtual lanes. Two virtual lanes are reserved for internal system and management traffic. You can configure quality of service for the other six virtual lanes. System classes determine how the DCE bandwidth in these six virtual lanes is allocated across the entire Cisco UCS instance.

Each system class reserves a specific segment of the bandwidth for a specific type of traffic. This provides a level of traffic management, even in an oversubscribed system. For example, you can configure the Fibre Channel Priority system class to determine the percentage of DCE bandwidth allocated to FCoE traffic.

The following table describes the system classes that you can configure:

Table 2: System Classes

System Class	Description
Platinum Gold Silver Bronze	A configurable set of system classes that you can include in the QoS policy for a service profile. Each system class manages one lane of traffic. All properties of these system classes are available for you to assign custom settings and policies.

System Class	Description
Best Effort	A system class that sets the quality of service for the lane reserved for Basic Ethernet traffic.
	Some properties of this system class are preset and cannot be modified. For example, this class has a drop policy that allows it to drop data packets if required. You cannot disable this system class.
Fibre Channel	A system class that sets the quality of service for the lane reserved for Fibre Channel over Ethernet traffic.
	Some properties of this system class are preset and cannot be modified. For example, this class has a no-drop policy that ensures it never drops data packets. You cannot disable this system class.

Quality of Service Policy

A quality of service (QoS) policy assigns a system class to the outgoing traffic for a vNIC or vHBA. This system class determines the quality of service for that traffic. For certain adapters you can also specify additional controls on the outgoing traffic, such as burst and rate.

You must include a QoS policy in a vNIC policy or vHBA policy and then include that policy in a service profile to configure the vNIC or vHBA.

Flow Control Policy

Flow control policies determine whether the uplink Ethernet ports in a Cisco UCS instance send and receive IEEE 802.3x pause frames when the receive buffer for a port fills. These pause frames request that the transmitting port stop sending data for a few milliseconds until the buffer clears.

For flow control to work between a LAN port and an uplink Ethernet port, you must enable the corresponding receive and send flow control parameters for both ports. For Cisco UCS, the flow control policies configure these parameters.

When you enable the send function, the uplink Ethernet port sends a pause request to the network port if the incoming packet rate becomes too high. The pause remains in effect for a few milliseconds before traffic is reset to normal levels. If you enable the receive function, the uplink Ethernet port honors all pause requests from the network port. All traffic is halted on that uplink port until the network port cancels the pause request.

Because you assign the flow control policy to the port, changes to the policy have an immediate effect on how the port reacts to a pause frame or a full receive buffer.

Opt-In Features

Each Cisco UCS instance is licensed for all functionality. Depending upon how the system is configured, you can decide to opt in to some features or opt out of them for easier integration into existing environment. If a process change happens, you can change your system configuration and include one or both of the opt-in features.

The opt-in features are as follows:

- Stateless computing, which takes advantage of mobile service profiles with pools and policies where each component, such as a server or an adapter, is stateless.

- Multi-tenancy, which uses organizations and role-based access control to divide the system into smaller logical segments.

Stateless Computing

Stateless computing allows you to use a service profile to apply the personality of one server to a different server in the same Cisco UCS instance. The personality of the server includes the elements that identify that server and make it unique in the instance. If you change any of these elements, the server could lose its ability to access, use, or even achieve booted status.

The elements that make up a server's personality include the following:

- Firmware versions

- UUID (used for server identification)

- MAC address (used for LAN connectivity)

- World Wide Names (used for SAN connectivity)

- Boot settings

Stateless computing creates a dynamic server environment with highly flexible servers. Every physical server in a Cisco UCS instance remains anonymous until you associate a service profile with it, then the server gets the identity configured in the service profile. If you no longer need a business service on that server, you can shut it down, disassociate the service profile, and then associate another service profile to create a different identity for the same physical server. The "new" server can then host another business service.

To take full advantage of the flexibility of statelessness, the optional local disks on the servers should only be used for swap or temp space and not to store operating system or application data.

You can choose to fully implement stateless computing for all physical servers in a Cisco UCS instance, to not have any stateless servers, or to have a mix of the two types.

If You Opt In to Stateless Computing

Each physical server in the Cisco UCS instance is defined through a service profile. Any server can be used to host one set of applications, then reassigned to another set of applications or business services, if required by the needs of the data center.

You create service profiles that point to policies and pools of resources that are defined in the instance. The server pools, WWN pools, and MAC pools ensure that all unassigned resources are available on an as-needed basis. For example, if a physical server fails, you can immediately assign the service profile to another server. Because the service profile provides the new server with the same identity as the original server, including WWN and MAC address, the rest of the data center infrastructure sees it as the same server and you do not need to make any configuration changes in the LAN or SAN.

If You Opt Out of Stateless Computing

Each server in the Cisco UCS instance is treated as a traditional rack mount server.

You create service profiles that inherit the identify information burned into the hardware and use these profiles to configure LAN or SAN connectivity for the server. However, if the server hardware fails, you cannot reassign the service profile to a new server.

Multi-Tenancy

Multi-tenancy allows you to divide up the large physical infrastructure of an instance into logical entities known as organizations. As a result, you can achieve a logical isolation between organizations without providing a dedicated physical infrastructure for each organization.

You can assign unique resources to each tenant through the related organization, in the multi-tenant environment. These resources can include different policies, pools, and quality of service definitions. You can also implement locales to assign or restrict user privileges and roles by organization, if you do not want all users to have access to all organizations.

If you set up a multi-tenant environment, all organizations are hierarchical. The top-level organization is always root. The policies and pools that you create in root are system-wide and are available to all organizations in the system. However, any policies and pools created in other organizations are only available to organizations that are above it in the same hierarchy. For example, if a system has organizations named Finance and HR that are not in the same hierarchy, Finance cannot use any policies in the HR organization, and HR cannot access any policies in the Finance organization. However, both Finance and HR can use policies and pools in the root organization.

If you create organizations in a multi-tenant environment, you can also set up one or more of the following for each organization or for a sub-organization in the same hierarchy:

- Resource pools

- Policies

- Service profiles

- Service profile templates

If You Opt In to Multi-Tenancy

Each Cisco UCS instance is divided into several distinct organizations. The types of organizations you create in a multi-tenancy implementation depends upon the business needs of the company. Examples include organizations that represent the following:

- Enterprise groups or divisions within a company, such as marketing, finance, engineering, or human resources

- Different customers or name service domains, for service providers

You can create locales to ensure that users have access only to those organizations that they are authorized to administer.

If You Opt Out of Multi-Tenancy

The Cisco UCS instance remains a single logical entity with everything in the root organization. All policies and resource pools can be assigned to any server in the instance.

Virtualization in Cisco UCS

Overview of Virtualization

Virtualization allows the creation of multiple virtual machines to run in isolation, side-by-side on the same physical machine.

Each virtual machine has its own set of virtual hardware (RAM, CPU, NIC) upon which an operating system and fully configured applications are loaded. The operating system sees a consistent, normalized set of hardware regardless of the actual physical hardware components.

In a virtual machine, both hardware and software are encapsulated in a single file for rapid copying, provisioning, and moving between physical servers. You can move a virtual machine, within seconds, from one physical server to another for zero-downtime maintenance and continuous workload consolidation.

The virtual hardware makes it possible for many servers, each running in an independent virtual machine, to run on a single physical server. The advantages of virtualization include better use of computing resources, greater server density, and seamless server migration.

Virtualization in Cisco UCS

Cisco UCS provides hardware-level server virtualization. Hardware-level server virtualization allows a server to be simulated at the physical level and cannot be detected by existing software, including the operating system, drivers, and management tools. If underlying hardware faults require you to recreate the virtual server in another location, the network and existing software remain unaware that the physical server has changed.

Server virtualization allows networks to rapidly adapt to changing business and technical conditions. The lower level integration with the virtualized environment in Cisco UCS improves visibility and control of the virtual machine environment, and enhances the overall agility of the system. In addition, this virtualization ensures that there is no performance penalty or overhead for applications while running.

The virtualized environment available in a Cisco UCS server depends upon the type of adapter installed in the server. For example, a virtual interface card (VIC) adapter provides a unique and flexible virtualized environment and support for virtual machines. The other adapters support the standard integration and virtualized environment with VMware.

Virtualization with Network Interface Cards and Converged Network Adapters

Network interface card (NIC) and converged network adapters support virtualized environments with the standard VMware integration with ESX installed on the server and all virtual machine management performed through the VC.

Portability of Virtual Machines

If you implement service profiles you retain the ability to easily move a server identity from one server to another. After you image the new server, the ESX treats that server as if it were the original.

Communication between Virtual Machines on the Same Server

These adapters implement the standard communications between virtual machines on the same server. If an ESX host includes multiple virtual machines, all communications must go through the virtual switch on the server.

If the system uses the native VMware drivers, the virtual switch is out of the network administrator's domain and is not subject to any network policies. As a result, for example, QoS policies on the network are not applied to any data packets traveling from VM1 to VM2 through the virtual switch.

If the system includes another virtual switch, such as the Nexus 1000, that virtual switch is subject to the network policies configured on that switch by the network administrator.

Virtualization with a Virtual Interface Card Adapter

Virtual interface card (VIC) adapters support virtualized environments with VMware. These environments support the standard VMware integration with ESX installed on the server and all virtual machine management performed through the VMware vCenter.

This virtualized adapter supports the following:

- Dynamic vNICs in a virtualized environment with VM software, such as vSphere. This solution enables you to divide a single physical blade server into multiple logical PCIE instances.

- Static vNICs in a single operating system installed on a server.

With a VIC adapter, the solution you choose determines how communication works. This type of adapter supports the following communication solutions:

- Cisco VN-Link in hardware, which is a hardware-based method of handling traffic to and from a virtual machine. Details of how to configure this solution are available in this document.

- Cisco VN-Link in software, which is a software-based method of handling traffic to and from a virtual machine and uses the Nexus 1000v virtual switch. Details of how to configure this solution are available in the Nexus 1000v documentation.

- Single operating system installed on the server without virtualization, which uses the same methods of handling traffic as the other Cisco UCS adapters.

Cisco VN-Link

Cisco Virtual Network Link (VN-Link) is a set of features and capabilities that enable you to individually identify, configure, monitor, migrate, and diagnose virtual machine interfaces in a way that is consistent with the current network operation models for physical servers. VN-Link literally indicates the creation of a logical link between a vNIC on a virtual machine and a Cisco UCS fabric interconnect. This mapping is the logical equivalent of using a cable to connect a NIC with a network port on an access-layer switch.

VN-Link in Hardware

Cisco VN-Link in hardware is a hardware-based method of handling traffic to and from a virtual machine on a server with a VIC adapter. This method is sometimes referred to as pass-through switching. This solution replaces software-based switching with ASIC-based hardware switching and improves performance.

The distributed virtual switch (DVS) framework delivers VN-Link in hardware features and capabilities for virtual machines on Cisco UCS servers with VIC adapters. This approach provides an end-to-end network solution to meet the new requirements created by server virtualization.

With VN-Link in hardware, all traffic to and from a virtual machine passes through the DVS and the hypervisor. and then returns to the virtual machine on the server. Switching occurs in the fabric interconnect (hardware). As a result, network policies can be applied to traffic between virtual machines. This capability provides consistency between physical and virtual servers.

The following figure shows the traffic paths taken by VM traffic on a Cisco UCS server with a VIC adapter:

Figure 1: Traffic Paths for VM traffic with VN-Link in Hardware
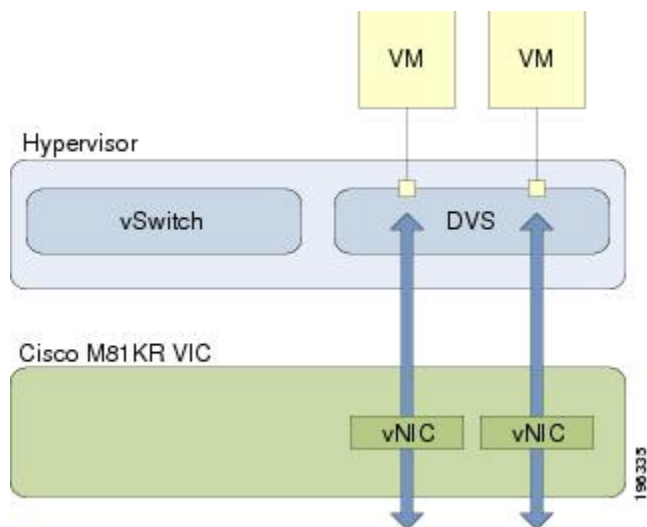
Extension File for Communication with VMware vCenter

For Cisco UCS instances that use VIC adapters to implement VN-Link in hardware, you must create and install an extension file to establish the relationship and communications between Cisco UCS Manager and the VMware vCenter. This extension file is an XML file that contains vital information, including the following:

- Extension key
- Public SSL certificate

If you need to have two Cisco UCS instances share the same set of distributed virtual switches in a vCenter, you can create a custom extension key and import the same SSL certificate in the Cisco UCS Manager for each Cisco UCS instance.

Extension Key

The extension key includes the identity of the Cisco UCS instance. By default, this key has the value Cisco UCS GUID, as this value is identical across both fabric interconnects in a cluster configuration.

When you install the extension, vCenter uses the extension key to create a distributed virtual switch (DVS).

Public SSL Certificate

Cisco UCS Manager generates a default, self-signed SSL certificate to support communication with vCenter. You can also provide your own custom certificate.

Custom Extension Files

You can create a custom extension file for a Cisco UCS instance that does not use either or both of the default extension key or SSL certificate. For example, you can create the same custom key in two different Cisco UCS instances when they are managed by the same VMware vCenter instance.

> ☞ **Important** You cannot change an extension key that is being used by a DVS or vCenter. If you want to use a custom extension key, we recommend that you create and register the custom key before you create the DVS in Cisco UCS Manager to avoid any possibility of having to delete and recreate the associated DVS.

Distributed Virtual Switches

Each VMware ESX host has its own software-based virtual switch (vSwitch) in its hypervisor that performs the switching operations between its virtual machines (VMs). The Cisco UCS distributed virtual switch (DVS) is a software-based virtual switch that runs alongside the vSwitch in the ESX hypervisor, and can be distributed across multiple ESX hosts. Unlike vSwitch, which uses its own local port configuration, a DVS associated with multiple ESX hosts uses the same port configuration across all ESX hosts.

After associating an ESX host to a DVS, you can migrate existing VMs from the vSwitch to the DVS, and you can create VMs to use the DVS instead of the vSwitch. With the hardware-based VN-Link implementation, when a VM uses the DVS, all VM traffic passes through the DVS and ASIC-based switching is performed by the fabric interconnect.

In Cisco UCS Manager, DVSes are organized in the following hierarchy:

```
vCenter
    Folder (optional)
        Datacenter
            Folder (required)
                DVS
```

At the top of the hierarchy is the vCenter, which represents a VMware vCenter instance. Each vCenter contains one or more datacenters, and optionally vCenter folders with which you can organize the datacenters. Each datacenter contains one or more required datacenter folders. Datacenter folders contain the DVSes.

Port Profiles

Port profiles contain the properties and settings used to configure virtual interfaces in Cisco UCS for VN-Link in hardware. The port profiles are created and administered in Cisco UCS Manager. There is no clear visibility into the properties of a port profile from VMware vCenter.

In VMware vCenter, a port profile is represented as a port group. Cisco UCS Manager pushes the port profile names to vCenter, which displays the names as port groups. None of the specific networking properties or settings in the port profile are visible in VMware vCenter.

After a port profile is created, assigned to, and actively used by one or more DVSes, any changes made to the networking properties of the port profile in Cisco UCS Manager are immediately applied to those DVSes.

You must configure at least one port profile client for a port profile, if you want Cisco UCS Manager to push the port profile to VMware vCenter.

Port Profile Clients

The port profile client determines the DVSes to which a port profile is applied. By default, the port profile client specifies that the associated port profile applies to all DVSes in the vCenter. However, you can configure the client to apply the port profile to all DVSes in a specific datacenter or datacenter folder, or only to one DVS.

VN-Link in Hardware Considerations

How you configure a Cisco UCS instance for VN-Link in hardware has several dependencies. The information you need to consider before you configure VN-Link in hardware includes the following:

- A Cisco UCS instance can have a maximum of 4 vCenters

- Each vCenter can have a maximum of 8 distributed virtual switches

- Each distributed virtual switch can have a maximum of 4096 ports

- Each port profile can have a maximum of 4096 ports

- Each Cisco UCS instance can have a maximum of 256 port profiles

Note   The VMware DVS implementation requires that you configure and connect a maximum of two uplinks. To fulfill this configuration requirement, you must create a maximum of two static vNICs in Cisco UCS Manager. These static vNICs only exist to fulfill the VMware vCenter uplinks requirement and do not forward any data traffic.

VMware vCenter cannot support more than two uplinks. If you attempt to create and configure a third static vNIC for VMware vCenter, a configuration error is reported.

Overview of Cisco UCS Manager

This chapter includes the following sections:

About Cisco UCS Manager

Cisco UCS Manager is the management system for all components in a Cisco UCS instance. Cisco UCS Manager runs within the fabric interconnect. You can use any of the interfaces available with this management service to access, configure, administer, and monitor the network and server resources for all chassis connected to the fabric interconnect.

Multiple Management Interfaces

Cisco UCS Manager includes the following interfaces you can use to manage a Cisco UCS instance:

- Cisco UCS Manager GUI
- Cisco UCS Manager CLI
- XML API
- KVM
- IPMI

Almost all tasks can be performed in any of the interfaces, and the results of tasks performed in one interface are automatically displayed in another.

However, you cannot do the following:

- Use Cisco UCS Manager GUI to invoke Cisco UCS Manager CLI.
- View the results of a command invoked through Cisco UCS Manager CLI in Cisco UCS Manager GUI.
- Generate CLI output from Cisco UCS Manager GUI.

Centralized Management

Cisco UCS Manager centralizes the management of resources and devices, rather than using multiple management points. This centralized management includes management of the following devices in a Cisco UCS instance:

- Fabric interconnects.
- Software switches for virtual servers.
- Power and environmental management for chassis and servers.
- Configuration and firmware updates for server network interfaces (Ethernet NICs and converged network adapters).
- Firmware and BIOS settings for servers.

Support for Virtual and Physical Servers

Cisco UCS Manager abstracts server state information—including server identity, I/O configuration, MAC addresses and World Wide Names, firmware revision, and network profiles—into a service profile. You can apply the service profile to any server resource in the system, providing the same flexibility and support to physical servers, virtual servers, and virtual machines connected to a virtual device provided by a VIC adapter.

Role-Based Administration and Multi-Tenancy Support

Cisco UCS Manager supports flexibly defined roles so that data centers can use the same best practices with which they manage discrete servers, storage, and networks to operate a Cisco UCS instance. You can create user roles with privileges that reflect user responsibilities in the data center. For example, you can create the following:

- Server administrator roles with control over server-related configurations.
- Storage administrator roles with control over tasks related to the SAN.
- Network administrator roles with control over tasks related to the LAN.

Cisco UCS is multi-tenancy ready, exposing primitives that allow systems management software using the API to get controlled access to Cisco UCS resources. In a multi-tenancy environment, Cisco UCS Manager enables you to create locales for user roles that can limit the scope of a user to a particular organization.

Tasks You Can Perform in Cisco UCS Manager

You can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform management tasks for all physical and virtual devices within a Cisco UCS instance.

Cisco UCS Hardware Management

You can use Cisco UCS Manager to manage all hardware within a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Chassis
- Servers
- Fabric interconnects
- Fans

- Ports

- Interface cards

- I/O modules

Cisco UCS Resource Management

You can use Cisco UCS Manager to create and manage all resources within a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Servers

- WWN addresses

- MAC addresses

- UUIDs

- Bandwidth

Server Administration in a Cisco UCS Instance

A server administrator can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform server management tasks within a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Create server pools and policies related to those pools, such as qualification policies

- Create policies for the servers, such as discovery policies, scrub policies, and IPMI policies

- Create service profiles and, if desired, service profile templates

- Apply service profiles to servers

- Monitor faults, alarms, and the status of equipment

Network Administration in a Cisco UCS Instance

A network administrator can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform tasks required to create LAN configuration for a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Configure uplink ports, port channels, and LAN PIN groups

- Create VLANs

- Configure the quality of service classes and definitions

- Create the pools and policies related to network configuration, such as MAC address pools and Ethernet adapter profiles

Storage Administration in a Cisco UCS Instance

A storage administrator can use Cisco UCS Manager to perform tasks required to create SAN configuration for a Cisco UCS instance, including the following:

- Configure ports, port channels, and SAN PIN groups

- Create VSANs

- Configure the quality of service classes and definitions

- Create the pools and policies related to the network configuration, such as WWN pools and Fibre Channel adapter profiles

Tasks You Cannot Perform in Cisco UCS Manager

You cannot use Cisco UCS Manager to perform certain system management tasks that are not specifically related to device management within a Cisco UCS instance

No Cross-System Management

You cannot use Cisco UCS Manager to manage systems or devices that are outside the Cisco UCS instance where Cisco UCS Manager is located. For example, you cannot manage heterogeneous environments, such as non-Cisco UCS x86 systems, SPARC systems, or PowerPC systems.

No Operating System or Application Provisioning or Management

Cisco UCS Manager provisions servers and, as a result, exists below the operating system on a server. Therefore, you cannot use it to provision or manage operating systems or applications on servers. For example, you cannot do the following:

- Deploy an OS, such as Windows or Linux

- Deploy patches for software, such as an OS or an application

- Install base software components, such as anti-virus software, monitoring agents, or backup clients

- Install software applications, such as databases, application server software, or web servers

- Perform operator actions, including restarting an Oracle database, restarting printer queues, or handling non-Cisco UCS user accounts

- Configure or manage external storage on the SAN or NAS storage

Cisco UCS Manager in a High Availability Environment

In a high availability environment with two fabric interconnects, you can run a separate instance of Cisco UCS Manager on each fabric interconnect. The Cisco UCS Manager on the primary fabric interconnect acts as the primary management instance, and the Cisco UCS Manager on the other fabric interconnect is the subordinate management instance.

The two instances of Cisco UCS Manager communicate across a private network between the L1 and L2 Ethernet ports on the fabric interconnects. Configuration and status information is communicated across this private network to ensure that all management information is replicated. This ongoing communication ensures that the management information for Cisco UCS persists even if the primary fabric interconnect fails. In addition, the "floating" management IP address that runs on the primary Cisco UCS Manager ensures a smooth transition in the event of a failover to the subordinate fabric interconnect.

Overview of Cisco UCS Manager CLI

This chapter includes the following sections:

Managed Objects

Cisco UCS uses a managed object model, where managed objects are abstract representations of physical or logical entities that can be managed. For example, servers, chassis, I/O cards, and processors are physical entities represented as managed objects, and resource pools, user roles, service profiles, and policies are logical entities represented as managed objects.

Managed objects may have one or more associated properties that can be configured.

Command Modes

The CLI is organized into a hierarchy of command modes, with the EXEC mode being the highest-level mode of the hierarchy. Higher-level modes branch into lower-level modes. You use **create**, **enter**, and **scope** commands to move from higher-level modes to modes in the next lower level , and you use the **exit** command to move up one level in the mode hierarchy.

Note Most command modes are associated with managed objects, so you must create an object before you can access the mode associated with that object. You use **create** and **enter** commands to create managed objects for the modes being accessed. The **scope** commands do not create managed objects and can only access modes for which managed objects already exist.

Each mode contains a set of commands that can be entered in that mode. Most of the commands available in each mode pertain to the associated managed object. Depending on your assigned role and locale, you may have access to only a subset of the commands available in a mode; commands to which you do not have access are hidden.

The CLI prompt for each mode shows the full path down the mode hierarchy to the current mode. This helps you to determine where you are in the command mode hierarchy, and it can be an invaluable tool when you need to navigate through the hierarchy.

The following table lists the main command modes, the commands used to access each mode, and the CLI prompt associated with each mode.

Table 3: Main Command Modes and Prompts

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
EXEC	**top** command from any mode	#
adapter	**scope adapter** command from EXEC mode	/adapter #
chassis	**scope chassis** command from EXEC mode	/chassis #
Ethernet server	**scope eth-server** command from EXEC mode	/eth-server #
Ethernet uplink	**scope eth-uplink** command from EXEC mode	/eth-uplink #
fabric-interconnect	**scope fabric-interconnect** command from EXEC mode	/fabric-interconnect #
Fibre Channel uplink	**scope fc-uplink** command from EXEC mode	/fc-uplink #
firmware	**scope firmware** command from EXEC mode	/firmware #
Host Ethernet interface	**scope host-eth-if** command from EXEC mode	/host-eth-if #
Host Fibre Channel interface	**scope host-fc-if** command from EXEC mode	/host-fc-if #

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
monitoring	**scope monitoring** command from EXEC mode	/monitoring #
organization	**scope org** command from EXEC mode	/org #
security	**scope security** command from EXEC mode	/security #
server	**scope server** command from EXEC mode	/server #
service-profile	**scope service-profile** command from EXEC mode	/service-profile #
system	**scope system** command from EXEC mode	/system #
virtual HBA	**scope vhba** command from EXEC mode	/vhba #
virtual NIC	**scope vnic** command from EXEC mode	/vnic #

Object Commands

Four general commands are available for object management:

- **create** *object*
- **delete** *object*
- **enter** *object*
- **scope** *object*

You can use the **scope** command with any managed object, whether a permanent object or a user-instantiated object. The other commands allow you to create and manage user-instantiated objects. For every **create** *object* command, a corresponding **delete** *object* and **enter** *object* command exists.

In the management of user-instantiated objects, the behavior of these commands depends on whether the object exists, as described in the following tables:

Table 4: Command behavior if the object does not exist

Command	Behavior
create *object*	The object is created and its configuration mode, if applicable, is entered.

Command	Behavior
delete *object*	An error message is generated.
enter *object*	The object is created and its configuration mode, if applicable, is entered.
scope *object*	An error message is generated.

Table 5: Command behavior if the object exists

Command	Behavior
create *object*	An error message is generated.
delete *object*	The object is deleted.
enter *object*	The configuration mode, if applicable, of the object is entered.
scope *object*	The configuration mode of the object is entered.

Complete a Command

You can use the Tab key in any mode to complete a command. Partially typing a command name and pressing Tab causes the command to be displayed in full or to the point where another keyword must be chosen or an argument value must be entered.

Command History

The CLI stores all commands used in the current session. You can step through the previously used commands by using the Up Arrow or Down Arrow keys. The Up Arrow key steps to the previous command in the history, and the Down Arrow key steps to the next command in the history. If you get to the end of the history, pressing the Down Arrow key does nothing.

All commands in the history can be entered again by simply stepping through the history to recall the desired command and pressing Enter. The command is entered as if you had manually typed it. You can also recall a command and change it before you enter it.

Committing, Discarding, and Viewing Pending Commands

When you enter a configuration command in the CLI, the command is not applied until you enter the **commit-buffer** command. Until committed, a configuration command is pending and can be discarded by entering a **discard-buffer** command.

You can accumulate pending changes in multiple command modes and apply them together with a single **commit-buffer** command. You can view the pending commands by entering the **show configuration pending** command in any command mode.

Note   Committing multiple commands together is not an atomic operation. If any command fails, the successful commands are applied despite the failure. Failed commands are reported in an error message.

While any commands are pending, an asterisk (*) appears before the command prompt. The asterisk disappears when you enter the **commit-buffer** command, as shown in this example:

```
switch-1# scope chassis 1
switch-1 /chassis # enable locator-led
switch-1 /chassis* # show configuration pending
 scope chassis 1
+    enable locator-led
 exit
switch-1 /chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-1 /chassis #
```

Online Help for the CLI

At any time, you can type the **?** character to display the options available at the current state of the command syntax. If you have not typed anything at the prompt, typing ? lists all available commands for the mode you are in. If you have partially typed a command, typing ? lists all available keywords and arguments available at your current position in the command syntax.

CLI Session Limits

Cisco UCS Manager limits the number of CLI sessions that can be active at one time to 32 total sessions. This value is not configurable.

Web Session Limits

Web session limits are used by Cisco UCS Manager to restrict the number of web sessions (both GUI and XML) permitted access to the system at any one time.

By default, the number of concurrent web sessions allowed by Cisco UCS Manager is set to the maximum value: 256.

Setting the Web Session Limit for Cisco UCS Manager from the CLI

SUMMARY STEPS

1. UCS-A# **scope system**
2. UCS-A /system # **scope services**
3. UCS-A /system/services # **scope web-session-limits**
4. UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits # **set total** *num-of-logins-total*
5. UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits # **commit-buffer**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope system**	Enters system mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /system # **scope services**	Enters system services mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /system/services # **scope web-session-limits**	Enters system services web session limits mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits # **set total** *num-of-logins-total*	The maximum number of concurrent HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed for all users within the system. Enter an integer between 1 and 256.
Step 5	UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

Examples   The following example sets the maximum number of HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed by the system to 200 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope services
UCS-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # set total 200
UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

Commands

- scope class ether-rx-stats, page 725
- scope class ether-tx-stats, page 726
- scope class fan-module-stats, page 727
- scope class fan-stats, page 728
- scope class fc-error-stats, page 729
- scope class fc-stats, page 730
- scope class fex-env-stats, page 731
- scope class fex-power-summary, page 732
- scope class fex-psu-input-stats, page 733
- scope class io-card-stats, page 734
- scope class memory-array-env-stats, page 735
- scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats, page 736
- scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats, page 737
- scope class memory-sparing-error-stats, page 738
- scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats, page 739
- scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats, page 740
- scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats, page 741
- scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats, page 742
- scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats, page 743
- scope class rack-unit-fan-stats, page 744
- scope class rack-unit-psu-stats, page 745
- scope client, page 746
- scope console-auth, page 747
- scope cpu, page 748
- scope cpu (/system/capability), page 749
- scope data-center, page 750
- scope default-auth, page 751
- scope default-behavior, page 752
- scope dest-interface, page 753
- scope diag, page 754
- scope dimm, page 755
- scope distributed-virtual-switch, page 756
- scope download-task, page 757

acknowledge chassis

To acknowledge a chassis, use the **acknowledge chassis** command.

acknowledge chassis *id*

Syntax Description

id	Chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the existence of devices in your network. For example, you can acknowledge a chassis that was recently commissioned, to ensure that it exists.

Examples

This example shows how to acknowledge a chassis:

```
switch-A# acknowledge chassis 10
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

acknowledge fex

To acknowledge the fabric extender module (fex), use the **acknowledge fex** command.

acknowledge fex *id*

Syntax Description	*id*	The ID of the fabric extender module.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Active links between the chassis and the Fabric interconnect must exist to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to acknowledge the fabric extender module.

```
Switch-A # acknowledge fex 2
Switch-A * # commit-buffer
Switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
acknowledge fault	
acknowledge server	

acknowledge fault

To acknowledge a fault, use the **acknowledge fault** command.

acknowledge fault *id*

Syntax Description

id	Fault identification number. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to acknowledge a fault:

```
switch-A# acknowledge fault 1
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli	
show fault	

acknowledge server

To acknowledge a server, use the **acknowledge server** command.

acknowledge server {*chassis-id / blade-id | slot-id*}

Syntax Description

chassis-id / blade-id	Chassis and blade identification numbers.
slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the existence of devices in your network. For example, you can acknowledge a server that was recently commissioned, to ensure that it exists. *slot -id* is used only in /chassis mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to acknowledge a server in /chassis mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # acknowledge server 2

switch-A /chassis* # commit-buffer

switch-A /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

acknowledge slot

To acknowledge a slot, use the **acknowledge slot** command.

acknowledge slot {*chassis-id / blade-id | slot-id*}

Syntax Description

chassis-id / blade-id	Sever identification number.
slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to verify the existence of devices in your network. For example, you can acknowledge a chassis that was recently commissioned using *slot -id* , to ensure that it exists. *slot -id* is used only in /chassis mode.

Examples   The following example shows how to acknowledge a slot in /chassis mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # acknowledge slot 1

switch-A /chassis* # commit-buffer

switch-A /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	
show slot	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ▉

activate firmware

To activate firmware for a device, use the **activate firmware** command.

activate firmware*version* **[ignorecompcheck] [set-startup-only]**+

Syntax Description

version	Firmware version.
ignorecompcheck	(Optional) Ignores the results of the compatibility check.
set-startup-only	(Optional) Activates the firmware only on next startup.

Command Default   None

Command Modes

Board controller (/chassis/server/boardcontroller)

Input output module (/chassis/iom)

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **ignorecompcheck** keyword to ignore the results of the automatic compatibility check when you activate the firmware.

Use the **set-startup-only** keyword to activate the specified Input output module (IOM) firmware version only on the next startup of the IOM. The system will not restart at this time. This keyword is available only in the IOM command mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to activate a specific version of system software, ignoring the compatibility check:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # activate firmware 3.0 ignorecompcheck
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

activate firmware (fabric)

To activate kernal or system firmware on a fabric interconnect, use the **activate firmware** command.

activate firmware {**kernel-version** *kernel-version*| **system-version** *system-version*} [**ignorecompcheck**] [**force**]+

Syntax Description

kernel-version	Specifies switch kernel firmware.
kernel-version	Kernel firmware version.
system-version	Specifies switch system firmware.
system-version	System firmware version.
ignorecompcheck	(Optional) Ignores the results of the compatability check.
force	(Optional) Forces the upgrade.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use the **ignorecompcheck** keyword to ignore the results of the automatic compatability check when you activate the firmware.

Examples   The following example shows how to activate a specific version of kernal software on fabric interconnect A, ignoring the compatibility check:

```
switch-A# scope fabric-interconnect a
switch-A /fabric-interconnect # activate firmware kernel-version 3.0 ignorecompcheck
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

activate internal firmware

To activate a new internal firmware version, use the **activate internal firmware** command.

activate internal firmware *version* **[ignorecompcheck]**

Syntax Description

version	The version number of the internal firmware version that you want to upgrade the system to. The maximum length of the version string is 512 characters.
ignorecompcheck	(Optional) Use this option to ignore the compatibility check between the versions.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to activate the internal firmware version.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # activate internal firmware 1.4(1) ignorecompcheck
Switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
activate firmware	

add alertgroups

To add more alert groups to a Call Home profile, use the **add alertgroups** command.

add alertgroups [**ciscotac**] [**diagnostic**] [**environmental**] [**inventory**] [**license**] [**lifecycle**] [**linecard**] [**supervisor**] [**syslogport**] [**system**] [**test**]+

Syntax Description

ciscotac	Specifies the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) alert group.
diagnostic	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
environmental	Specifies the environmental alert group.
inventory	Specifies the inventory alert group.
license	Specifies the license alert group.
lifecycle	Specifies the lifecycle alert group.
linecard	Specifies the line card alert group.
supervisor	Specifies the supervisor alert group.
syslogport	Specifies the syslog port alert group.
system	Specifies the system alert group.
test	Specifies the test alert group.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to add more predefined Call Home alert groups to an existing alert group list within a Call Home profile.

Examples   This example shows how to add diagnostic and license alert groups to an existing Call Home profile:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
```

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

```
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome

switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile profileOne

switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # add alertgroups diagnostic license

switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
remove alertgroups	
set alertgroups	

add backup action

To add an additional action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **add backup action** command.

add backup action [log-full] [none] [on-change-of-association] [on-clear] [timer]

Syntax Description

log-full	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
none	Specifies no action.
on-change-of-association	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
on-clear	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
timer	Specifies that the log is backed up at an interval.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	**Modification**
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add an additional action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log. Previously configured actions are retained.

Examples

This example shows how to add an action to trigger a backup of the system event log when the log is full:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # add backup action log-full
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	**Description**
remove backup action	
set backup action	
show backup	

add privilege

To add privileges, use the **add privilege** command.

add privilege {**aaa**| **admin**| **ext-lan-config**| **ext-lan-policy**| **ext-lan-qos**| **ext-lan-security**| **ext-san-config**| **ext-san-policy**| **ext-san-qos**| **ext-san-security**| **fault**| **service-profile-config**| **service-profile-config-policy**| **service-profile-network**| **service-profile-network-policy**| **service-profile-qos**| **service-profile-qos-policy**| **service-profile-security**| **service-profile-security-policy**| **service-profile-server**| **service-profile-server-policy**| **service-profile-storage**| **service-profile-storage-policy**| **operations**| **server-equipment**| **server-maintenance**| **server-policy**| **server-security**| **pod-config**| **pod-policy**| **pod-qos**| **pod-security**| **read-only**}+

Syntax Description

aaa	Specifies AAA privileges.
admin	Specifies admin privileges.
ext-lan-config	Specifies external LAN configuration priveleges.
ext-lan-policy	Specifies external LAN policy privileges.
ext-lan-qos	Specifies external LAN QoS privileges.
ext-lan-security	Specifies external LAN security privileges.
ext-san-config	Specifies external SAN configuration privileges.
ext-san-policy	Specifies external SAN policy privileges.
ext-san-qos	Specifies external SAN QoS privileges.
ext-san-security	Specifies external SAN security privileges.
fault	Specifies fault privileges.
service-profile-config	Specifies service profile configuration privileges.
service-profile-config-policy	Specifies service profile configuration policy privileges.
service-profile-network	Specifies service profile network privileges.
service-profile-network-policy	Specifies service profile network policy privileges.
service-profile-qos	Specifies service profile QoS privileges.
service-profile-qos-policy	Specifies service profile QoS policy privileges.
service-profile-security	Specifies service profile security privileges.
service-profile-security-policy	Specifies service profile security policy privileges.

service-profile-server	Specifies service profile server privileges.
service-profile-server-policy	Specifies service profile server policy privileges.
service-profile-storage	Specifies service profile storage privileges.
service-profile-storage-policy	Specifies service profile storage policy privileges.
operations	Specifies operations privileges.
server-equipment	Specifies server equipment privileges.
server-maintenance	Specifies server maintenance privileges.
server-policy	Specifies server policy privileges.
server-security	Specifies server security privileges.
pod-config	Specifies pod configuration privileges.
pod-policy	Specifies pod policy privileges.
pod-qos	Specifies pod QoS privileges.
pod-security	Specifies pod security privileges.
read-only	Specifies read-only privileges.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Role (/security/role)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to add privileges:

```
switch-A # scope security
switch-A /security # scope role role1
switch-A /security/role # add privilege ext-san-config ext-san-policy ext-san-qos
ext-san-security
switch-A /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/role #
```

apply pending-changes immediate

To immediately apply pending changes to a service profile, use the **apply pending-changes immediate** command.

apply pending-changes immediate

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A service profile must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to immediately apply pending changes to a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile example
Switch-A /org/service-profile # apply pending-changes immediate
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/server-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
create org	

associate server

To associate a server, use the **associate server** command.

associate server {*ID* | *chassis-id/blade-id*| *restrict-migration*}

Syntax Description

ID	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
chassis-id/blade-id	Chassis and blade identification numbers. The range of valid values is 1 to 4294967295.
restrict-migration	(Optional). Use this option to ensure that the operating system boots appropriately when the service profile is moved to a new server.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with *chassis-id/blade-id* option.
1.4(1)	The option *ID* has been introduced to associate a server to the service profile using the slot ID.
	The option *restrict-migration* has been introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to associate a server:

```
switch-A# scope org 1

switch-A /org # scope service-profile 1

switch-A /org/service-profile # associate server 1 restrict-migration

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
associate server-pool	
show assoc	
show server	

associate server-pool

To associate a server pool with a service profile, use the **associate server-pool** command.

associate server-pool *server-pool* [*name*] *restrict-migration*

Syntax Description		
server-pool	Server pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.	
name	(Optional) Qualifier. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.	
restrict-migration	(Optional) Qualifier. Use this option to ensure that the operating system boots appropriately when the service profile is moved to a new server.	

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	The option *restrict-migration* was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to associate a server pool:

```
switch-A# scope org 1
switch-A /org # scope service-profile 1
switch-A /org/service-profile # associate server-pool 1 restrict-migration
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show assoc	
	show server	

backup sel

To back up the system event log (SEL), use the **backup sel** command.

backup sel *ID chassis-d / blade-id*

Syntax Description

ID	Specifies the server ID. It must be a value between 1 and 255.
chassis-id / blade-id	Specifies the chassis number and server number in the format A/B.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was modified to include the *ID chassis-id / blade-id* options.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to back up the system event log (SEL) for a server.

In the command mode of a specific server (/chassis/server), you can run this command without any options.

Examples   This example shows how to back up the SEL for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
switch-A# backup sel 2/4
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

cd

To change directories, use the **cd** command in local management command mode.

cd {**workspace:**| [*path*]| **volatile:**| [*path*]| | [*path*]}

Syntax Description		
	workspace:	Specifies the workspace (flash) directory.
	volatile:	Specifies the volatile directory.
	path	Absolute or relative path.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.1(1)	This command was modified. The **bootflash:** keyword is replaced by the **workspace:** keyword.

Usage Guidelines   This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

Examples   This example shows how to change directories:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# cd volatile:/temp
```

cd

```
Pubs-A(local-mgmt)# pwd
volatile:temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

clear alertgroups

To clear all selected alert groups in a Call Home profile, use the **clear alertgroups** command.

clear alertgroups

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to clear any previously configured alert group list within the Call Home profile.

Examples
This example shows how to clear alert groups in a Call Home profile:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile profileOne
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # clear alertgroups
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set alertgroups	
show policy	
show profile	

clear backup action

To clear all selected actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **clear backup action** command.

clear backup action

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to delete any previously configured list of actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log.

Examples This example shows how to clear all selected actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # clear backup action
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set backup action	
show backup	

clear cores

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

clear cores

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Core files are records of core dumps. Use the **clear cores** command to clear information out of core dump records.

Examples

This example shows how to clear core files:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # clear cores
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show alert-groups	
show cores	

clear file

To clear a license file, use the **clear file** command.

clear file *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the license file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A license file must exist to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to clear a license file.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # clear file Sample
Switch-A /license* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
install file	

clear license

To remove a license, use the **clear license** command in local management command mode.

clear license *license-file-name* **[force]**

Syntax Description		
license-file-name	The name of a license file.
force	(Optional)

Command Default None

Command Modes Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to remove a license in local management command mode.

This command can be executed only on local fabric interconnect and only by the user admin.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **clear file** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples This example shows how to remove a license:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)#  clear license FibreChannel.lic
Clearing license FibreChannel.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
Enter yes (yes is the default) to continue with the license update.
```

```
Do you want to continue? (y/n) y
Clearing license ..done

switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	
show license brief	

clear sel (/chassis/server)

To clear the contents of the system event log (SEL), use the **clear** sel command.

clear sel

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to clear the contents of the system event log (SEL).

Examples
This example shows how to clear the contents of the SEL:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # clear sel
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sel	

clear sel (/chassis/server)

To clear the contents of the system event log (SEL), use the **clear** sel command.

clear sel

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to clear the contents of the system event log (SEL).

Examples   This example shows how to clear the contents of the SEL:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # clear sel
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sel	

clear sshkey

To clear from cache the SSH public key of a remote host, use the **clear sshkey** command in local management mode.

clear sshkey *host-name*

Syntax Description

host-name	Host name or IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear from cache the SSH public key of a remote host that supports SSH.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the SSH public key of a remote host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# clear sshkey 192.0.2.111
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

cluster force primary

To force a cluster to be the primary cluster, use the **cluster force primary** command.

cluster force primary

Command Default

This command has no arguments or keywords.

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **cluster** commands are switch-specific local management commands. You have to execute a **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to the management port.

Examples

This example shows how to force a cluster to be the primary cluster:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt

Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A# cluster force primary

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	
show file	

cluster lead

To designate a cluster leader, use the **cluster lead** command.

cluster lead [**a**| **b**]

Syntax Description		
a	Specifies switch A.	
b	Specifies switch B.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The **cluster** commands are switch-specific local management commands. You must first execute a **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to the management port.

Examples   This example shows how to designate a cluster leader:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt

Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A# cluster lead b

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	

Command	Description
show files	

commit-buffer

To save or verify configuration changes, use the **commit-buffer** command.

commit-buffer [verify-only]

Syntax Description

verify-only	(Optional) Specifies verification only.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to execute all pending configuration changes. While any configuration commands are pending, an asterisk (*) appears before the command prompt. When you enter the **commit-buffer** command, the pending commands are committed and the asterisk disappears.

Examples

This example shows how to save configuration changes:

```
switch-A# create org 3
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
discard-buffer	
show configuration pending	

connect adapter

To connect to an adapter, use the **connect adapter** command.

connect adapter *chassis-id/server-id/adapter-id*

Syntax Description

chassis-id/server-id/adapter-id	Adapter identification number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to connect to an adapter:

```
switch-A# connect adapter 1/1/1

adapter 1/1 #
```

connect bmc

To connect to the BMC (Baseboard Management Controller), use the **connect bmc** command.

connect bmc *chassis-id/blade-id*

Syntax Description

| *chassis-id/blade-id* | Chassis and blade identification numbers. |

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples
The following example shows how to connect to the Baseboard Management Controller:

```
switch-A# connect bmc 1/1

Trying 127.5.1.1...
Connected to 127.5.1.1.
Escape character is '^]'.

NUOVA-IBMC login:
```

connect clp

To connect to DMTF CLP, use the **connect clp** command.

connect clp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to connect to DMTF CLP:

```
switch-A# connect clp

/admin1 CLP ->
```

connect iom

To connect to an IO module, use the **connect iom** command.

connect iom *id*

Syntax Description

id	Chassis identification number. The valid range of values is 1 to 255.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to connect to a IO module:

```
switch-A# connect iom 1

Attaching to FEX 1 ...
To exit type 'exit', to abort type '$.'
fex-1#
```

connect local-mgmt

To connect to the local management port, use the **connect local-mgmt** command.

connect local-mgmt [**a**| **b**]

Syntax Description

a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   If no switch is specified, a connection will be made to the local management port of the current active switch.

Examples   This example shows how to connect to the local management port of switch B:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt b
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-B(local-mgmt)#
```

connect nxos

To connect to the NX-OS, use the **connect nxos** command.

connect nxos [**a** | **b**]

Syntax Description		
a	(Optional) Specifies switch A.	
b	(Optional) Specifies switch B.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to NXOS:

```
switch-A-A# connect nxos b

Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-B#
```

copy

To copy a file from one directory to another, use the **copy** command in local management command mode.

copy [*from-filesystem:*][*from-path*]*filename* [*to-filesystem:*]*to-path*[*dest-filename*]

Syntax Description

from-filesystem:	File system containing the file to be copied. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
from-path	Absolute or relative path to the file to be copied.
filename	The name of the source file to be copied.
to-filesystem:	File system to contain the copied file. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
to-path	Absolute or relative path to the copied file.
dest-filename	(Optional) The new name for the copied file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to copy a file in local management command mode.

If a *dest-filename* is specified, the copied file is renamed at the destination location.

If no file system is specified, the current working file system is assumed. If no path is specified, the current working directory is assumed.

To specify the file system location, use the appropriate syntax from the following table:

ftp:[//[*username@*]*server*]

scp:[//[*username@*]*server*]

sftp:[//[*username@*]*server*]

tftp:[//*server*[:*port*]]

volatile:

workspace:

Either the source or destination file system must be local; you cannot copy a file from one remote file system to another.

If a remote protocol is specified with no server name, you are prompted to enter the server name.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

You can use the **cp** command as an alias for this command.

Examples   This example shows how to copy a file from the current working directory to a directory in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# copy abcdef.bin volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

create adapter

To create an adapter, use the **create adapter** command.

create adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create an adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2
switch-A /org/server-qual # create adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show chassis	

create auth-domain

To create an authentication domain, use the **create auth-domain** command.

create auth-domain *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	The name of the authentication domain. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the authentication domain can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

Examples   This example shows how to create an authentication domain for the system:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # create auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete auth-domain	
scope auth-domain	

create auth-server-group

To create an authentication server group, use the **create auth-server-group** command.

create auth-server-group *Authentication server group*

Syntax Description

Authentication server group	The name of the authentication server group. This name can include a maximum of 127 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

RADIUS (/security/radius)

TACACS (/security/tacacs)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the authentication server group can be alphanumeric, but special characters cannot be used.

Examples

This example shows to create an authentication server group:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # create auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope auth-server-group	
delete auth-server-group	

create backup

To create a backup, use the **create backup** command.

create backup *file* {**all-configuration**| **logical-configuration**| **system-configuration**| **full-state**} {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description

file	Managment file name. Use one of the following keywords for file type: **ftp**, **scp**, **sftp**, or **tftp**.
all-configuration	Specifies a server, fabric, and system-related configuration backup.
logical-configuration	Specifies a server and fabric backup.
system-configuration	Specifies a system-related configuration backup.
full-state	Specifies a full state backup for disaster recovery.
disabled	Specifies disabled.
enabled	Specifies enabled.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   No more than one backup can be created and committed.

When you specify disabled, backup functionality is disabled. When you specify enabled, backup functionality is enabled.

Examples   This example shows how to create a backup:

```
switch-A# scope system

switch-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled

Password:
switch-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer

switch-A /system/backup #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show image	

create bios-policy

To create a BIOS policy, use the **create bios-policy** command.

create bios-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name. The name can contain up to 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a BIOS policy and enter org BIOS policy mode.

Examples   The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy and enter org BIOS policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

create bladeserver-disc-policy

To create a compute blade discovery policy, use the **create bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

create bladeserver-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Name of the compute blade discovery policy. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the policy can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

Examples   This example shows how to create a computer blade discovery policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # create bladeserver-disc-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy* # commit buffer
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
show bladeserver-disc-policy	
delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

Commands

create block

To create a block, use the **create block** command.

IP pool configuration

create block *from to default-gw subnet-mask*

WWN pool, UUID pool, and MAC pool configuration

create block *from to*

Syntax Description

from	From address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
to	To address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
default-gw	Default gateway.
subnet-mask	Subnet mask.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   IP pool (/org/ip-pool)

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create addresses, identifiers, and world-wide names.

Use IP pool configuration mode to create IP address blocks. Use WWN pool, UUID pool, and MAC pool configuration mode to create addresses, UUIDs, and WWNs.

create block

Examples

This example shows how to create a block:

```
UCS-A# scope org org3
UCS-A /org # scope mac-pool mp1
UCS-A /org/mac-pool # create block 1a:2b:3c:4d:21:31 1b:2a:3c:4d:21:31
UCS-A /org/mac-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/mac-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooled	

create boot-definition

To create a boot definition, use the **create boot-definition** command.

create boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create a boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # create boot-definition
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show lan	

create boot-policy

To create a boot policy, use the **create boot-policy** command.

create boot-policy *name* **purpose** {**operational**| **utility**}*

Syntax Description

name	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
purpose	Specifies the purpose of the policy.
operational	Specifies an operational policy.
utility	Specifies a utility policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create a boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create boot-policy boot1
switch-A /org/boot-policy* #commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show virtual-media	

create boot-target

To create a boot-target object, use the **create boot-target** command.

create boot-target {**primary**| **secondary**}

Syntax Description	**primary**	Specifies the primary boot target.
	secondary	Specifies the secondary boot target.

Command Default   None.

Command Modes   WWN initiator(/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify a boot target for a WWN initiator.

Examples   The following example shows how to create a secondary boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # create boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target* # commit-buffer
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete boot-target	
enter boot-target	
scope boot-target	
set lun	
set wwn	
show boot-target	
show initiator	

create cap-qual

To create a capacity qualification, use the **create cap-qual** command.

create cap-qual {**fcoe**| **non-virtualized-eth-if**| **non-virtualized-fc-if**| **path-encap-consolidated**| **path-encap-virtual**| **protected-eth-if**| **protected-fc-if**| **protected-fcoe**| **virtualized-eth-if**| **virtualized-fc-if**| **virtualized-scsi-if**}

Syntax Description

fcoe	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
non-virtualized-eth-if	Specifies non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
non-virtualized-fc-if	Specifies non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
path-encap-consolidated	Specifies path encapsulation consolidated.
path-encap-virtual	Specifies path encapsulation virtual.
protected-eth-if	Specifies protected Ethernet interface.
protected-fc-if	Specifies protected Fibre Channel interface.
protected-fcoe	Specifies protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
virtualized-eth-if	Specifies virtualized Ethernet interface.
virtualized-fc-if	Specifies virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
virtualized-scsi-if	Specifies virtualized SCSI interface.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Creates an adapter capacity qualification for the specified adapter type and enters organization server qualification adapter mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a capacity qualification:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # create cap-qual cq10
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show server-qual	

create certreq

To create a keyring certificate request, use the **create certreq** command.

create certreq {**subject-name** *name*| **ip** *ip-address*}+ [**password** *password*]

Syntax Description

subject-name	Specifies subject name.
name	Subject name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
ip	Specifies IP address.
ip-address	IP address. The format is A.B.C.D.
password	(Optional) Specifies password.
password	Password. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Before you create a certreq you must set modulus.

Examples   This example shows how to create a keyring certificate request:

```
switch-A#
scope security

switch-A /security # scope keyring k1

switch-A /security/keyring # create certreq subject-name cr3

switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer

switch-A /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show certreq	
show keyring	

create chassis

To create a chassis, use the **create chassis** command.

create chassis *min-id max-id*

Syntax Description	*min-id*	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
	max-id	Maximum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Creates a chassis with the specified name, and enters organization chassis mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2
switch-A /org/server-qual # create chassis 2 2
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create class chassis-stats

To create a chassis statistics class, use the **create class chassis-stats** command.

create class chassis-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for chassis statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy tp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class chassis-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show class	

create class cmc-stats

To create a CMC statistics class, use the **create class cmc-stats** command.

create class cmc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for CMC statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy tp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class cmc-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class cpu-env-stats

To create the CPU environment statistics class, use the **create class cpu-env-stats** command.

create class cpu-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　When you create the class, you enter organization statistics threshold policy CPU environment class mode. You can then create properties for this class with the **create property** command in the mode.

Examples　This example shows how to create a CPU environment statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class cpu-env-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class dimm-env-stats

To create a dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics class, use the **create class dimm-env-stats** command.

create class dimm-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to create a DIMM environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

create class dimm-stats

To create a DIMM statistics class, use the **create class dimm-stats** command.

create class dimm-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for DIMMs.

Examples   This example shows how to create a DIMM statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class dimm-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class env-stats

To create an environment statistics class, use the **create class env-stats** command.

create class env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet server statistcics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to create an environment statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class env-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class env-stats	
enter class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	
show class env-stats	

create class ether-error-stats

To create an Ethernet error statistics class, use the **create class ether-error-stats** command.

create class ether-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet error statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create an Ethernet error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-error-stats

switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-if-stats

To create an Ethernet interface statistics class, use the **create class ether-if-stats** command.

create class ether-if-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet interface statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-if-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-loss-stats

To create an Ethernet loss statistics class, use the **create class ether-loss-stats** command.

create class ether-loss-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet loss statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet loss statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-loss-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-pause-stats

To create an Ethernet pause statistics class, use the **create class ether-pause-stats** command.

create class ether-pause-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to create a class for Ethernet pause statistics:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class ether-pause-stats	
enter class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	
show class ether-pause-stats	

create class ethernet-port-err-stats

To create an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

create class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port error statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-err-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To create an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port multicast statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To create an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines
Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics.

Examples
This example shows how to create an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-stats

To create an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-stats** command.

create class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To create an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port small packet statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

swicth-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To create an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet port small packet statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
swicth-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-rx-stats

To create an Ethernet recieve statistics class, use the **create class ether-rx-stats** command.

create class ether-rx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet recieve statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet recieve statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class eth-rx-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class ether-tx-stats

To create an Ethernet transmission statistics class, use the **create class ether-tx-stats** command.

create class ether-tx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to place a threshold on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Ethernet transmission statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create an Ethernet transmission statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class eth-tx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fan-module-stats

To create a fan module statistics class, use the **create class fan-module-stats** command.

create class fan-module-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for fan module statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a fan module statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fan-module-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan-module	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fan-stats

To create a fan statistics class, use the **create class fan-stats** command.

create class fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to place thresholds on statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for fan statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a fan statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fan-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan-module	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-error-stats

To create a Fibre Channel error statistics class, use the **create class fc-error-stats** command.

create class fc-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel error statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

Pubs-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-error-stats

Pubs-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

Pubs-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-if-event-stats

To create Fibre Channel event statistics, use the **create class fc-if-event-stats** command.

create class fc-if-event-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel event statistics.

Examples

The following example

```
switch-A # scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-event-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-if-fc4-counters

To create Fibre Channel counters, use the **create class fc-if-fc4-counters** command.

create class fc-if-fc4-counters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel counter statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create Fibre Channel counters:

```
switch-A # scope org org3

switch-A /org # switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-fc4-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-if-frame-stats

To create a Fibre Channel frame statistics class, use the **create class fc-if-frame-stats** command.

create class fc-if-frame-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel frame statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel frame statistics class:

```
switch-A # scope org org3
switch-A /org # switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-frame-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-port-stats

To create Fibre Channel port statistics class, use the **create class fc-port-stats** command.

create class fc-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　　None

Command Modes　　Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　　Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel port statistics.

Examples　　This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-port-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fc-stats

To create a Fibre Channel statistics class, use the **create class fc-stats** command.

create class fc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Fibre Channel statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink

switch-A /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-stats

switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class fex-env-stats

To create an Fex environment statistics class, use the **create class fex-env-stats** command.

create class fex-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to create an Fex environment statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-env-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-env-stats	
delete class fex-env-stats	

create class fex-power-summary

To create an Fex power summary statistics class, use the **create class fex-power-summary** command.

create class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Fex power summary statistics class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-power-summary	
delete class fex-power-summary	

create class fex-psu-input-stats

To create an Fex power supply input statistics class, use the **create class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

create class fex-psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to create an Fex power supply input statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-psu-input-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-psu-input-stats	
delete class fex-psu-input-stats	

create class io-card-stats

To create an Ethernet IO card statistics class, use the **create class io-card-stats** command.

create class io-card-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to create an IO card statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

create class mb-power-stats

To create a mother board power statistics class, use the **create class mb-power-stats** command.

create class mb-power-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for mother board power statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a mother board power statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class mb-power-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class mb-temp-stats

To create a temporary mother board statistics class, use the **create class mb-temp-stats** command.

create class mb-temp-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Mb statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a temporary mother board statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class mb-temp-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show class mb-temp-stats	

create class memory-array-env-stats

To create a class for memory array environment statistics, use the **create class memory-array-env-stats** command.

create class memory-array-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistcis threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create a class to store the memory array environment statistics:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

create class memory-runtime

To create a memory runtime class, use the **create class memory-runtime** command.

create class memory-runtime

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples　This example shows how to create a memory runtime class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class memory-runtime
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show memory	

create class menlo-dce-port-stats

To create a Menlo port statistics class, use the **create class menlo-dce-port-stats** command.

create class menlo-dce-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines
Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Ethernet port statistics.

Examples
This example shows how to create a Menlo port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-dce-port-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-eth-error-stats

To create a Menlo Ethernet error statistics class, use the **create class menlo-eth-error-stats** command.

create class menlo-eth-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Ethernet error statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo Ethernet error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-eth-error-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-eth-stats

To create a Menlo Ethernet statistics class, use the **create class menlo-eth-stats** command.

create class menlo-eth-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Ethernet statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a Menlo Ethernet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-eth-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-fc-error-stats

To create Menlo Fibre Channel error statistics, use the **create class menlo-fc-error-stats** command.

create class menlo-fc-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Fibre Channel error statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create Menlo Fibre Channel error statistics:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-fc-error-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-fc-stats

To create Menlo Fibre Channel statistics, use the **create class menlo-fc-stats** command.

create class menlo-fc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Fibre Channel statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create Menlo Fibre Channel statistics:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-fc-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-host-port-stats

To create Menlo host port statistics, use the **create class menlo-host-port-stats** command.

create class menlo-host-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo host port statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create Menlo host port statistics:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-host-port-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats

To create a Menlo CPU error statistics class, use the **create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats** command.

create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo CPU error statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Menlo CPU error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-mcpu-stats

To create a Menlo CPU statistics class, use the **create class menlo-mcpu-stats** command.

create class menlo-mcpu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo CPU statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create a Menlo CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-mcpu-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create class menlo-net-eg-stats

To create a Menlo network egress statistics class, use the **create class menlo-net-eg-stats** command.

create class menlo-net-eg-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo network egress traffic statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a Menlo network egress statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-net-eg-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-net-in-stats

To create a Menlo network ingress statistics class, use the **create class menlo-net-in-stats** command.

create class menlo-net-in-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo network ingress traffic statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a Menlo network ingress statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-net-in-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-q-error-stats

To create a Menlo Qlogic error statistics class, use the **create class menlo-q-error-stats** command.

create class menlo-q-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Qlogic error statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a Menlo Qlogic error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-q-error-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class menlo-q-stats

To create a Menlo Qlogic statistics class, use the **create class menlo-q-stats** command.

create class menlo-q-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Menlo Qlogic statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a Menlo Qlogic statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class menlo-q-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To create a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal completion error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

create class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To create a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal errors statistics class, use the **create class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

create class pcie-fatal-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To create a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To create a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive errors statistics class, use the **create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal receive errors statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-statss	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create class processor-runtime

To create a processor runtime statistics class, use the **create class processor-runtime** command.

create class processor-runtime

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create a processor runtime statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class processor-runtime

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-statistics	

create class psu-input-stats

To create a power supply input statistics class, use the **create class psu-input-stats** command.

create class psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for power supply input statistics.

Examples   This example shows how to create a power supply input statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class psu-input-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class psu-stats

To create a power supply statistics class, use the **create class psu-stats** command.

create class psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for power supply statistics.

Examples This example shows how to create power supply statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class psu-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create class rack-unit-fan-stats

To create a rack unit fan statistics class, use the **create class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

create class rack-unit-fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a rack unit fan statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class rack-unit-fan-stats	
delete class rack-unit-fan-stats	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create class rack-unit-psu-stats

To create a rack unit power supply statistics class, use the **create class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

create class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a rack unit power supply statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy Default
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class rack-unit-psu-stats	
delete class rack-unit-psu-stats	

create class system-stats

To create a system statistics class, use the **create class system-stats** command.

create class system-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for system statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a system statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class system-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show system	

create class vnic-stats

To create a Virtual NIC statistics class, use the **create class vnic-stats** command.

create class vnic-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use classes to threshold statistics. For example, you might want to define a threshold on a port that raises a fault if the average number of packets dropped exceeds a certain amount. For this class, you would create thresholds for Virtual NIC statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Virtual NIC statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p1

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class vnic-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show vnic-templ	

create client

To create a client, use the **create client** command in port-profile mode.

create client *client-name*

Syntax Description	*client-name* The name of the client. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the client. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines
Creates a client for a port profile. It also enters you into system VM management VMware profile set port profile mode. This command is used along with other commands to configure port profiles.

Examples
This example shows how to create a client:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # create client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port profile	
show profile-set	

create cpu

To create a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **create cpu** command.

create cpu

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command create a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, and to enter organization CPU mode.

Only one CPU qualifier can be created.

Examples   This example shows how to create a CPU qualifier:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch /org/server-qual # create cpu
switch /org/server-qual/cpu* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	
show server-qual	

create data-center

To create a data center, use the **create data-center** command in vcenter mode. You can also create a data center in folder mode.

create data-center *datacenter-name*

Syntax Description	*datacenter-name*	The name of the data center. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the data center. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Data center

Examples This example shows how to create a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # create data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create default-auth

To create a default authentication method for an authentication domain, use the **create default-auth** command.

create default-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to create a default authentication method for an authentication domain:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # create default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope default-auth	
delete default-auth	

create default-behavior

To create a default behavior mode, use the **create default-behavior** command.

create default-behavior {**vhba** | **vnic**}

Syntax Description

vhba	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
vnic	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a default behavior, and enter organization default-behavior mode.

hw-inherit sets

Examples

This example shows how to create a vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # create default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show default-behavior	
show vnic	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create destination

To create an email destination, use the **create destination** command.

create destination *email*

Syntax Description

email	Email destination.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create an email destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile p3
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # create destination home@test.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show destination	

create dest-interface

To create a destination interface for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **create dest-interface** command.

create dest-interface *slotid portid*

| **Syntax Description** | *slotid* | The slot ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-5 |
| | *portid* | The port ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-40. |

Command Default None

Command Modes Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)

Ethernet traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

Examples This example shows how to create a destination interface for the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.

To create a destination interface for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, replace **eth-traffic-mon** with **fc-traffic-mon** , and **eth-mon-session** with **fc-mon-session** .

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # create dest-interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete dest-interface	

create distributed-virtual-switch

To create a distributed virtual switch, use the **create distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

create distributed-virtual-switch *dvs-name*

Syntax Description

dvs-name	The name of the switch. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the switch. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

- Admin State is disabled

- UUID is 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000

- Extension key is blank

Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Distributed virtual switch

Examples

This example shows how to create a distributed virtual switch:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # create distributed-virtual-switch
 dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

create dns

To create a DNS host name , use the **create dns** command.

create dns *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	DNS host name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to create a DNS host name:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # create dns dns10
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dns	
show ntp	

create dynamic-vnic-conn

To create a dynamic vNIC connection, use the **create dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

create dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The vNIC connection policy determines how the VN-link connectivity between VMs and dynamic vNICs is configured. This policy is required for Cisco UCS instances that include servers with Cisco M81KR VIC adapters that host VMs and dynamic vNICs.

Each Dynamic vNIC connection policy must include an adapter policy and designate the number of vNICs that can be configured for any server associated with a service profile that includes the policy.

Examples

This example shows how to create a dynamic vNIC connection:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # create dynamic-vnic-conn

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To create a dynamic vNIC connection policy, use the **create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the vNIC connection policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The vNIC connection policy determines how the VN-link connectivity between VMs and dynamic vNICs is configured. This policy is required for Cisco UCS instances that include servers with Cisco M81KR VIC adapters that host VMs and dynamic vNICs.

Each Dynamic vNIC connection policy must include an adapter policy and designate the number of vNICs that can be configured for any server associated with a service profile that includes the policy.

Examples

This example shows how to create a dynamic VNIC connection policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp10

switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
show vnic-templ	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create egress-policy

To create an egress policy, use the **create data-center** command in vcenter mode. You can also create a data center in folder mode.

create egress-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	*policy-name* The name of the policy. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Data center

Examples This example shows how to create a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # create data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

create eth-if

To create an Ethernet interface, use the **create eth-if** command.

create eth-if *name*

Syntax Description

name	Interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vn10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # create eth-if if10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show service-profile	

create eth-mon-session

To create an Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode, use the **create eth-mon-session** command.

create eth-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description		
name	The name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the session can include alphanumeric characters. You cannot include special characters.

Examples   This example shows how to create an Ethernet traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # create eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope eth-mon-session	
delete eth-mon-session	

create eth-policy

To create an Ethernet policy, use the **create eth-policy** command.

create eth-policy *name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the Ethernet policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create Ethernet policy ep100 in org100 mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # create eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	
show trans-queue	

create eth-target

To create an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface, use the **create eth-target** command.

create eth-target *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the Ethernet target endpoint. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

The name of the Ethernet target endpoint can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # create eth-target Testing
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set macaddress	
scope eth-target	
enter eth-target	
show eth-target	
delete eth-target	

create ext-static-ip

To create an external static management IP, use the **create ext-static-ip** command.

create ext-static-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

You cannot use this command to set an external static management IP for a service profile that uses an initial template.

Examples

This example shows how to set an external static management IP address for the CIMC.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # create ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ext-static-ip	
enter ext-static-ip	
show ext-static-ip	
delete ext-static-ip	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create fc-mon-session

To create a Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, use the **create fc-mon-session** command.

create fc-mon-session *Name*

Syntax Description

Name	Name of the monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters, and can include alphanumeric characters.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

The name of the Fibre Channel monitoring session cannot include special characters.

Examples This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # create fc-mon-session Default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-mon-session	
delete fc-mon-session	

create fcoe-if

To create a FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet) interface, use the **create fcoe-if** command.

create fcoe-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create an FCoE interface:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # scope vnic
switch /org/service-profile/vnic # create fcoe-if
switch /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vnic	

create fc-policy

To create a Fibre Channel policy, use the **create fc-policy** command.

create fc-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the Fibre Channel policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a Fibre Channel policy, and enter organization fc-policy mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create Fibre Channel policy fcp10 in org10 mode:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # create fc-policy fcp10
switch /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show trans-queue	

create folder

To create a folder, use the **create folder** command in vcenter mode. You can also create a folder in data-center mode.

create folder *folder-name*

Syntax Description

folder-name	The name of the folder. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the folder. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Folder

Examples   This example shows how to create a folder:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # create folder folder10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show folder	
show vcenter	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create fw-host-pack

To create a host pack, use the **create fw-host-pack** command.

create fw-host-pack *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pack name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A pack is a collection of host firwmare images for devices like adapters, HBAs, NICs, and raid controllers.

Use this command to create a host firmware package and enter organization firmware host package mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a host pack:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

Pubs-A /org # create fw-host-pack hp4

Pubs-A /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer

Pubs-A /org/fw-host-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw- host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

create fw-mgmt-pack

To create a management pack, use the **create fw-mgmt-pack** command.

create fw-mgmt-pack *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Pack name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A pack is a collection of host firwmare images for devices like adapters, HBAs, NICs, and raid controllers.

Use this command to create a management firmware package and enter organization firmware management package mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a management pack:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create fw-mgmt-pack mp4
switch /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
switch /org/fw-host-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw- host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

create hv-conn

To create an HV connection, use the **create hv-conn** command.

create hv-conn protection {**none**| **protected**}*

Syntax Description

protection	Specifies that the connection is protected.
none	Specifies no protection.
protected	Specifies protection.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a Hypervisor connection, and enter organization HV connection mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a HV connection:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # create hv-conn
switch /org/service-profile/hv-conn* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/hv-conn #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show connectivity	
show hv-conn	

create import-config

To create a import configuration, use the **create import-config** command.

create import-config {**ftp:**| **scp:**| **sftp:**| **tftp:**} {**disabled**| **enabled**} {**merge**| **replace**}

Syntax Description

ftp:	Specifies File Transfer Protocol.
scp:	Specifies Secure Copy Protocol.
sftp:	Specifies Secure File Transfer Protocol.
tftp:	Specifies Trivial File Transfer Protocol.
disabled	Specifies disabled.
enabled	Specifies enabled.
merge	Specifies merge.
replace	Specifies replace.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a configuration for importing files, and enter organization import configuration mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create an import configuration:

```
switch# scope system
switch /system # create import-config ftp: enabled replace
switch /service/import-config* # commit-buffer
switch /service/import-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	
show import-config	

create initiator

To create an initiator, use the **create initiator** command.

create initiator *id*

Syntax Description	*id* Initiator identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a WWN initiator, and enter organization initiator mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create an initiator:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnpool3
switch-A /org/wwn-pool # create initiator
switch-A /org/wwn-pool/initiator* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show block	
show initiator	

create interface

To create an interface, use the **create interface** command.

create interface *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description		
slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
port-id	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default   None

Command Modes

Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create an Ethernet or Fibre Channel interface, and enter organization interface mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create an interface:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # create interface 5 10
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show switch	

create interface fc

To create a Fibre Channel interface for a fabric, use the **create interface fc** command.

create interface fc *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

slot id	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
port id	The port identification of the interface. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to create a fibre channel interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # create interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope interface fc	
enter interface fc	
show interface fc	
delete interface fc	

create interface fcoe

To create a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric, use the **create interface fcoe** command.

create interface fcoe *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

slot id	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
port id	The port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # create interface fcoe 3 40
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope interface fcoe	
enter interface fcoe	
show interface fcoe	
delete interface fcoe	

create ipmi-access-profile

To create an IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) access profile, use the **create ipmi-access-profile** command.

create ipmi-access-profile *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	IPMI access profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create an IPMI access profile, and enter organization IPMI access profile mode.

Examples This example shows how to create an IPMI access profile:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create ipmi-access-profile ipmiProf1
switch /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
switch /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

create ipmi-user

To create an end-point user, use the **create ipmi-user** command.

create ipmi-user *name*

Syntax Description

name	End-point user name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced as create epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as create ipmi-user.

Usage Guidelines Creates the specified endpoint user and enters organization IPMI access profile endpoint user mode.

More than one endpoint user can be created within an IPMI access profile, with each endpoint user having its own password and privileges

Examples This example shows how to create an IPMI user:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ap10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # create ipmi-user user10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-user	
show ipmi-access-profile	

create keyring

To create a keyring, use the **create keyring** command.

create keyring *name*

Syntax Description

name	Keyring name. The name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a keyring to store RSA keys, and enter organization keyring mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a keyring:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # create keyring kr220
switch /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	

create lan

To create a LAN, use the **create lan** command.

create lan

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Boot policy under organization (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition under service-profile (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a LAN, and enter organization lan mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a LAN:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp6
switch-A /org/boot-policy # create lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show lan	

create ldap-group

To create an LDAP group, use the **create ldap-group** command.

create ldap-group *Group DN*

Syntax Description	*Group DN*	The group description. The name of the LDAP group can contain a maximum of 127 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The LDAP group name can include alphanumeric and special characters.

Examples   This example shows how to create an LDAP group.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # create ldap-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ldap-group	
delete ldap-group	

create ldap-group-rule

To create an LDAP group rule, use the **create ldap-group-rule** command.

create ldap-group-rule

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

While using this command in the server mode, an LDAP server must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create an LDAP group rule for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Example
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # create ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	
show ldap-group-rule	
delete ldap-group-rule	

create local

To create local storage, use the **create local** command.

create local

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create local storage:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch /org/boot-policy/storage # create local storage10
switch /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
switch /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local	
show storage	

create local-disk-config

To create a local disk configuration, use the **create local-disk-config** command.

create local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a local disk configuration, and enter organization local disk configuration mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a local disk configuration:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
switch /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/local-disk-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

create local-disk-config-policy

To create a local disk configuration policy, use the **create local-disk-config-policy** command.

create local-disk-config-policy *name*

<table>
<tr>
<td>**Syntax Description**</td>
<td>*name*</td>
<td>Local disk configuration policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a local disk configuration policy, and enter organization local disk configuration policy mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a local disk configuration policy:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create local-disk-config-policy ldcp1
switch /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

create locale

To create a locale, use the **create locale** command.

create locale *name*

Syntax Description

name	Locale name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a locale, and enter organization local user mode.

You cannot create locales for an administrator account.

Examples

This example shows how to create a locale:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope local-user lu1
switch /security # create locale locale1
switch /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show local-user	

create local-user

To create a local user, use the **create local-user** command.

create local-user *name*

Syntax Description

name	Local user name. The range of valid values is 1 to 74.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a local user, and enter organization local user mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a local user:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope local-user lu1
switch /security # create local-user lu2
switch /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show local-user	

create mac-pool

To create a MAC address pool, use the **create mac-pool** command.

create mac-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	MAC address pool name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a block of MAC addresses, and enter organization MAC pool mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a MAC pool:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create mac-pool mp1
switch /org/mac-pool* # commit-buffer
switch /org/mac-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show block	
show pooled	

create mac-security

To create MAC security, use the **create mac-security** command.

create mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Network Control Policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was first introduced in the port profile mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/port-profile).
1.4(1)	This command is now available in the Network Control Policy mode within the Organization mode (/org/nw-ctrl-policy). This command is no longer available within the Port Profile mode in the Ethernet Uplink Mode.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create MAC security, and enter organization MAC security mode.

A network control policy for an organization must be created prior to using this command.

Examples This example shows how to create MAC security:

```
switch# scope org Testing
switch /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy sample
switch /org/nw-ctrl-policy # create mac-security
switch /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security* # commit-buffer
switch /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	

create maint-policy

To create a maintenance policy, use the **create maint-policy** command.

create maint-policy *Name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the maintenance policy. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the maintenance policy can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

Examples   This example shows how to create a maintenance policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # create maint-policy Default
Switch-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope maint-policy	
enter maint-policy	
delete maint-policy	

create member-port

To create a member port, use the **create member-port** command.

create member-port {**a**| **b**} *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies fabric A.
b	Specifies fabric B.
slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 5.
port-id	Port identification number. Depending on the command mode, the range of valid values is 1 to 40 or 1 to 256.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VLAN under Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/vlan)

VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN under fabric interconnect (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command is not available in the Port Channel mode within /eth-uplink/switch mode.
	This command can be used in the VLAN mode within Ethernet Storage. (/eth-storage/vlan).

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a member port, and enter organization member port mode.

The valid values for Port ID in the VLAN mode (/eth-storage/vlan) is 1 to 40.

The valid values for Port ID in the VSAN modes is 1 to 256.

Examples   This example shows how to create a member port for a VLAN within the Ethernet Storage command mode:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope vlan sample
Switch-A /eth-storage/vlan # create member-port a 1 22
Switch-A /eth-storage/vlan/member-port* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/vlan/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port (slot ID, port ID)	
show port-channel	

create member-port (/port-channel)

To create a member-port, use the **create member-port** command.

create member-port *slotid portid*

Syntax Description		
	slot id	The ID of the slot. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.
	port id	The ID of the port. The value must be an integer between 1 and 40.

Command Default None

Command Modes

Port-Channel within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Port-Channel within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The port channels must already be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to create a member port for a port channel within the Fibre Channel uplink mode.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel sample
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel # create member-port 1 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port	
scope member-port	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create member-port-channel

To create a member port channel for a VSAN, use the **create member-port-channel** command.

create member-port-channel {**a| b**} *port channel id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies port A.
b	Specifies port B.
port channel id	Specifies the ID of the port channel. It must be a value between 1- 256.

Command Default None

Command Modes VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to create a member port channel for a sample VSAN within a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan Sample
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # create member-port-channel a 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope member-port-channel	
enter member-port-channel	
show member-port-channel	
delete member-port-channel	

create memory

To create a memory qualifier, use the **create memory** command.

create memory

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a memory qualifier, and enter organization memory mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a memory qualifier:

```
Pubs-A# scope org org3

Pubs-A /org # scope server-qual sq20

Pubs-A /org/server-qual # create memory

Pubs-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer

Pubs-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

create mon-src

To create a monitor source session, use the **create mon-src** command.

create mon-src *session name*

Syntax Description

session name	The name of the monitoring source session. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VHBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

External Ethernet interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)

Fibre Channel (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)

Fibre Channel over Ethernet (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)

Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink(/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)

VLAN within a fabric in Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The session of the monitoring source can include a maximum of 16 characters. The session can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create a monitoring source for VNIC within a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
```

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic test
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # create mon-src example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set direction	
scope mon-src	
enter mon-src	
show mon-src	
delete mon-src	

create network (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

To create a Ethernet interface, use the **create network** command.

create network *name*

Syntax Description

name	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to create a network, and enter organization network mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope port-profile pp1
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile # create network eth1
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/network* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/network #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-uplink	
show network	

create network (/profile-set/port-profile)

To create a network, use the **create network** command in port-profile mode.

create network *network-name*

Syntax Description	*network-name* The name of the network. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the network. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.

Command Default None

Command Modes Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Network

Examples This example shows how to create a network:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # create network n100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port profile	
show profile-set	

create ntp-server

To create an NTP server, use the **create ntp-server** command.

create ntp-server *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create an NTP server, and enter organization NTP server mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create an NTP server:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # create ntp-server ntps1
switch-A /system/services/ntp-server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services/ntp-server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dns	
show ntp	

create nw-ctrl-policy

To create a network control policy, use the **create nw-ctrl-policy** command.

create nw-ctrl-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name. Enter up to 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the network control policy can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

When you create a network control policy, you can use the policy to perform the following tasks:

- Enable CDP

- Set up an uplink fail action

Examples   This example shows how to create a network control policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # create nw-ctrl-policy netCtrlP10

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope nw-ctrl-policy	
set uplink-fail-action	
enter nw-ctrl-policy	
delete nw-ctrl-policy	
show nw-ctrl-policy	

create occurrence one-time

To create a one-time occurrence for a schedule, use the **create occurrence one-time** command.

create occurrence one-time *name*

Syntax Description

name	Name of the one-time occurrence for the schedule. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default None

Command Modes Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A schedule must be created to use this command.

The name of the one-time occurrence of the schedule can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

Examples This example shows how to create a one-time occurrence for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # create occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope occurrence one-time	
enter occurrence one-time	
show occurrence one-time	
delete occurrence one-time	

create occurrence recurring

To create a recurring occurrence for a schedule, use the **create occurrence recurring** command.

create occurrence recurring *Name*

Syntax Description	*Name* The name of the recurring occurrence instance. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A schedule must be created to use this command.

The name of the recurring occurrence instance can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

Examples   This example shows how to create a recurring occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # create occurrence recurring Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope occurrence recurring	
enter occurrence recurring	
show occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	
set concur-tasks	
set day	
set hour	

Command	Description
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
set minute	
set proc-cap	

create org

To create an org, use the **create org** command.

create org *name*

Syntax Description

| name | Org name. The range of valid values is 1 to 80. |

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Organizations are logical entities that you can use to divide up large physical infrastructures into smaller infrastructures.

Use this command to create an organization, and enter organization mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create an org:

```
Switch-A# scope org org3

Switch-A /org # create org org4

Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer

Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show org	

create org-ref

To create a organization reference, use the **create org-ref** command.

create org-ref *name* **orgdn** *domain-name*

Syntax Description

name	Organization name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
orgdn	Specifies the organization domain name.
domain-name	Domain name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Locale (/security/locale)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The **create org-ref** command creates a an organization reference to a locale. Use this command to create a organization reference, and enter organization organization reference mode.

You can specify more than one org-ref-name and orgdn-name argument on the same command line to reference multiple organizations to the locale, or you can add organizations to the same locale using multiple **create org-ref** commands.

Examples   This example shows how to create an organization reference to a locale:

```
switch-A# scope security

switch-A /security # scope locale locale1

switch-A /security/locale # create org-ref or3 orgdn or30

switch-A /security/locale/org-ref* # commit-buffer

switch-A /security/locale/org-ref #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show org	

create pack-image

To create an image pack, use the **create pack-image** command.

create pack-image *hw-vendor hw-model* {**server-bios**| **adapter**| **raid-controller**| **host-nic**| **host-hba**| **host-hba-optionrom**} *version*

Syntax Description

hw-vendor	Hardware vendor.
hw-model	Hardware model number.
server-bios	Specifies the image for the server.
adapter	Specifies the image for the adapter.
raid-controller	Specifies the image for the RAID array.
host-nic	Specifies the image for the host NIC.
host-hba	Specifies the image for the host HBA.
host-hba-optionrom	Specifies the image for the host HBA optional ROM.
version	Hardware version.

Command Default None

Command Modes Firmware management package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Firmware host package (/org/fw-host-pack)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A pack is a collection of host firwmare images.

Use this command to create a pack-image, and enter organization pack image mode.

Keywords found in the **create pack-image** command are not supported in /org/fw-mgmt-pack mode.

Examples This example shows how to create an image pack:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
```

```
switch-A /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack fmp1

switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack # create pack-image hp 1100 bmc 1.2

switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack/pack-image* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack/pack-image #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw-host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

create path

To create a LAN image path, use the **create path** command.

create path {**primary**| **secondary**}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies a primary path.
secondary	Specifies specifies a secondary path.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   SAN image under boot-definition/storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image)

LAN under boot-policy (/org/boot-policy/lan)

LAN under boot-definition /org/service-profile/boot-def/lan

SAN image under boot-policy/storage (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The LAN image path is the path the vNIC used when booting from an image on a LAN, such as a PXE boot. For each path you can specify the vNIC to use.

Use this command to create a LAN image path, and enter organization path mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a LAN image path:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1

switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope lan

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # create path primary

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	

Command	Description
show path	

create physical-qual

To create a physical qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **create physical-qual** command.

create physical-qual

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command create a physical qualifier for a server pool policy, and to enter organization physical qualifier mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a physical qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # create physical-qual
switch-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show physical-qual	
show server-qual	

create pin-group

To create a pin group, use the **create pin-group** command.

create pin-group *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Pin group name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Pinning in Cisco UCS is only relevant to uplink ports.

When you determine the optimal configuration for pin groups and pinning for an uplink port, consider the estimated bandwidth usage for the servers. If you know that some servers in the system will use a lot of bandwidth, ensure that you pin these servers to different uplink ports.

Use this command to create a pin group, and enter organization pin-group mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a pin group:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # create pin-group pg110

switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show pin-group	

create policy

To create a policy, use the **create policy** command.

callhome mode

create policy *event*

flow-control mode

create policy *name*

Syntax Description		
event	Select a predefined fault or system event type. See Usage Guidelines for event options.
name	Policy name. The name can be from 1 to 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types for Call Home.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a policy, and enter either organization callhome or organization flow control mode.

In Call Home configuration, use this command to create an instance of a policy for a predefined type of fault or system event. The following list shows the available keywords for Call Home event types:

- **association-failed**
- **chassis-seeprom-error**
- **configuration-failure**
- **connectivity-problem**
- **election-failure**
- **equipment-inaccessible**
- **equipment-inoperable**

- **equipment-problem**

- **fru-problem**

- **identity-unestablishable**

- **link-down**

- **management-services-failure**

- **management-services-unresponsive**

- **power-problem**

- **thermal-problem**

- **unspecified**

- **version-incompatible**

- **voltage-problem**

In Flow Control configuration, use this command to create a named policy.

Examples   This example shows how to create and enable a Call Home policy instance for link-down events:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # create policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```
This example shows how to create a named policy for flow control:

```
switch-A # scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # create policy policy1
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter policy	
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create pooling-policy

To create a pooling policy, use the **create pooling-policy** command.

create pooling-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Creates a server pooling policy, and enters organization pooling policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a pooling policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create pooling-policy pp110
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show pooling-policy	

create port-channel

To create a port channel, use the **create port-channel** command.

create port-channel *id*

Syntax Description

id	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 256.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a Fabric within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (fc-uplink/fabric).
	The range of valid values was modified to 1 to 256 from 1 to 40.

Usage Guidelines

Consider using a port channel to make best use of capacity when multiple uplinks are used on a switch.

Use this command to create a port channel, and enter organization port channel mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a port channel:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # create port-channel 20

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-channel	
set adminspeed	
set mon-src	

create port-profile (/eth-uplink)

To create a port profile, use the **create port-profile** command.

create port-profile *name*

<table>
<tr><td>**Syntax Description**</td><td>*name*</td><td>Port profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.</td></tr>
</table>

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a port profile, and enter organization port profile mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # create port-profile pp110

switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show port-profile	

create port-profile (/profile-set)

To create a port profile, use the **create port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

create port-profile *profile-name*

Syntax Description

profile-name	The name of the profile. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the profile. The range of valid values is 1 to 31.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The port profile client determines the DVSes to which a port profile is applied. By default, a port profile applies to all DVSes in the vCenter; however, you can use a port profile client to apply a port profile to all DVSes in a specific datacenter or datacenter folder, or to a specific DVS.

create port-profile creates the specified port profile and enters system VM management VMware profile set port profile mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # create port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show	
show port profile	

create power-control-policy

To create a power policy, use the **create power-control-policy** command.

create power-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the power policy. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the power policy can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create a power policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # create power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope power-control-policy	
enter power-control-policy	
set power-control-policy	
delete power-control-policy	

create power-group

To create a power group, use the **create power-group** command.

create power-group *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the power group. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the power group can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

The global capping policy must be set as policy-driven-chassis--group-cap to create power groups.

Examples

This example shows how to create a power group.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # create power-group Testing
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope power-group	
enter power-group	
show power-group	
delete power group	

create processor

To create a processor qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **create processor** command.

create processor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	This command was removed.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command create a processor qualifier for a server pool policy, and to enter organization processor mode.

Only one processor qualifier can be created.

Note In later releases, this command is replaced by the **create cpu** command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a processor qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # create processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show processor	
show server-qual	

create profile

To create a profile, use the **create profile** command.

create profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	Profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a profile, and enter organization profile mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a profile:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # create profile p210
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show profile	

create qos-policy

To create a QoS policy, use the **create qos-policy** command in org mode.

create qos-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the QoS policy. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create a QoS policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # create qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

create role

To create a role, use the **create role** command.

create role *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Role name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a role, and enter organization role mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a role:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # create role admin
switch-A /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/role #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

create san-image

To create a SAN image, use the **create san-image** command.

create san-image {**primary**| **secondary**}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies primary image.
secondary	Specifies secondary image.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Only one SAN image can be created and committed.

Use this command to create a SAN image, and enter organization SAN image mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a SAN image:

```
switch#
scope org org3

switch /org # scope service-profile sp1

switch /org/service-profile # scope boot-def

switch /org/service-profile/boot-def # scope storage

switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage # create san-image primary

switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image* # commit-buffer

switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local	
show san-image	

create scheduler

To create a scheduler, use the **create scheduler** command.

create scheduler *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the scheduler. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the scheduler can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include any special characters.

Examples   This example shows how to create a scheduler.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # create scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope scheduler	
enter scheduler	
show scheduler	
set scheduler	
delete scheduler	

create scrub-policy

To create a scrub policy, use the **create scrub-policy** command.

create scrub-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Scrub policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create a scrub policy, and enter organization scrub policy mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a scrub policy:

```
switch# scope org org100
switch /org # create scrub-policy scrub100
switch /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/scrub-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show scrub-policy	

create server

To create a server, use the **create server** command.

create server {*server-name*}

Syntax Description	

server-name	The name of the server. Valid entries for this value are a name or an IP address. The range of valid values for a name is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

TACACS (/security/tacacs)

RADIUS (/security/radius)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with two options **server-name** and **chassis-id/slot-id**. Also, this command could have been used to create a server in the VMware management mode and the server pool mode.
1.4(1)	The command options have been modified. With this release, you only need to specify the name of the server, or the host IP address. The name of the server can include a maximum of 16 characters. This command is not available in the VMware management mode. The options for this command in the server pool mode have been modified. See **create server server-pool** command.

Usage Guidelines   This command takes the *name* argument only in the /org/server-pool mode.

Use this command to create a server, and enter organization server mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a server:

```
switch-A#
scope security

switch-A /security # scope radius

switch-A /security/radius # create server radius 209.165.200.226

switch-A /security/radius/server* # commit-buffer

switch-A /security/radius/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server server-pool	
show server	

create server (/org/server-pool)

To create a server in the server pool, use the **create server** command.

create server {*rack-id*| *chassis-id / blade-id*}

Syntax Description

rack-id	The ID of the rack that the server will belong to. The value must be an integer between 1 and 255.
chassis-id / blade-id	The chassis and blade identification numbers.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server Pool (/org/server-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Server Pool mode with modified options.

Usage Guidelines

A server pool must be created to use this command.

The ID of the rack that the server will belong to must be an integer between 1 and 255.

Examples

This example shows how to create a server in the server-pool.

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # scope server-pool default
Switch-A /org/server-pool # create server 4/5
Switch-A /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/server-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-pool	
create server	

create server-autoconfig-policy

To create a server automatice configuration policy, use the **create server-autoconfig-policy** command.

create server-autoconfig-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The **server-autoconfig-policy** command is definable only in org /.

Use this command to create a server automatic configuration policy with the specified policy name, and enters organization server automatic configuration policy mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a server autoconfiguration policy:

```
switch#scope org org3

switch /org # create server-autoconfig-policy sap110

switch /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer

switch /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show server-autoconfig-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create server-disc-policy

To create a server discovery policy, use the **create server-disc-policy** command.

create server-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Server discovery policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **server-disc-policy** command is definable only in org /.

Use this command to create a server discovery policy, and enter organization server discovery policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a server discovery policy:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-disc-policy sdp110
switch /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show server-autoconfig-policy	

create server-inherit-policy

To create a server inherit policy, use the **create server-inherit-policy** command.

create server-inherit-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The **server-inherit-policy** command is definable only in org /.

Use this command to create a server inherit policy, and enter organization server inherit policy mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a server inherit policy:

```
switch#scope org /
switch /org # create server-inherit-policy sip110
switch /org/server-inherit-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-inherit-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show server-inherit-policy	

create server-pool

To create a server pool, use the **create server-pool** command.

create server-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server pool name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a server pool, and enter organization server pool mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a server pool:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-pool sPool10
switch /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show server-pool	

create server-qual

To create a server qualifier, use the **create server-qual** command.

create server-qual *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Server qualifier name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a server qualifier, and enter organization server qualification mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a server qualifier:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-qual sql10
switch /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-pool	
show server-qual	

create server-ref

To create a server reference for an authentication server group, use the **create server-ref** command.

create server-ref *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the server. You can enter either a name or the IP address of the server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Authentication Server Group within LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group)

Authentication Server Group within Radius (/security/radius/auth-server-group)

Authentication Server Group within TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication server group and a server must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to add a server reference to an authentication server group within LDAP.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # create server-ref example
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope server-ref	
enter server-ref	
show server-ref	
delete server-ref	

create service-profile

To create a service profile, use the **create service-profile** command.

create service-profile *name* [**initial-template**| **instance**| **updating-template**]

Syntax Description		
name	The service profile name. This name can be between 2 and 32 alphanumeric characters long. You cannot use spaces or any special characters, and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.	
initial-template	Specifies that instances will not automatically update if this template is updated.	
instance	Specifies the service profile instance.	
updating-template	Specifies that instances will automatically update if this template is updated.	

Command Default   None.

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a service profile, and enter service profile mode.

Examples   The following example shows how to create a service profile.

```
switch# scope org org110
switch /org # create service-profile spEast110
switch /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-access-profile	
show service-profile	

create slot

To create a slot, use the **create slot** command.

create slot *min-id max-id*

Syntax Description

min-id	Minimum slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.
max-id	Maximum slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/org/server-qual/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a slot with the specified ID, and enters organization slot mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a slot:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch /org/server-qual # scope chassis 1 1
switch /org/server-qual/chassis # create slot 1 1
switch /org/server-qual/chassis/slot* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual/chassis/slot #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	

create snmp-trap

To create an SNMP trap, use the **create snmp-trap** command.

create snmp-trap *ip-address*

Syntax Description		
ip-address	Host IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You must create an SNMP community before you create an SNMP trap.

Examples   This example shows how to create an SNMP trap:

```
switch#scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # create snmp-trap 192.0.2.34
switch /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	
	show snmp-trap	

create snmp-user

To create an SNMPv3 user, use the **create snmp-user** command.

create snmp-user *user-name*

Syntax Description	*user-name*	User name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create an SNMPv3 user:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # create snmp-user snmpUser10
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

create sol-config

To create a Serial over LAN (SoL) configuration, use the **create sol-config** command.

create sol-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a SoL configuration, and enter organization SoL configuration mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a SoL configuration:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp30a
switch-A /org/service-profile # create sol-config
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sol-config	
show sol-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create sol-policy

To create an SoL policy, use the **create sol-policy** command.

create sol-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	SoL policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a SoL policy with the specified name, and enters organization SoL policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a SoL policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create sol-policy solpol1
switch-A /org/sol-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/sol-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show sol-policy	

create stats-threshold-policy

To create a statistics threshold policy, use the **create stats-threshold-policy** command.

create stats-threshold-policy *name*

Syntax Description

| *name* | Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a statistics threshold policy, and enter organization statistics threshold policy mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a statistics threshold policy:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # create stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pooling-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

create storage

To create storage, use the **create storage** command.

create storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a storage qualification, and enter organization server qualification storage mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-def bd1
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-def # create storage
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show storage	

create threshold-value

To create a threshold value for a property, use the **create threshold-value** command.

create threshold-value {**above-normal** | **below-normal**} {**cleared** | **condition** | **critical** | **info** | **major** | **minor** | **warning**}

Syntax Description

above-normal	Sets the value to above normal.
below-normal	Sets the value to below normal.
cleared	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
condition	Sets the threshold value to condition.
critical	Sets the threshold value to critical.
info	Sets the threshold value to info.
major	Sets the threshold value to major.
minor	Sets the threshold value to minor.
warning	Sets the threshold value to warning.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command creates the specified threshold value for the class property and enters organization statistics threshold policy class property threshold value mode. You must have a class and a property created in order to execute the **set threshold-value** command. The command is used to set the value of the property you created.

You can configure multiple threshold values for a class property. Before you use this command, use the **set normal-value** command to set a baseline.

Examples   The following example shows how to set the threshold value for the bytes-rx-delta property in vnic-stats class:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property bytes-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # create threshold-value above-normal
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show property	
show threshold-value	

create trustpoint

To create a trustpoint, use the **create trustpoint** command.

create trustpoint *name*

Syntax Description

name	Trustpoint name. The name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to identify the trustpoints that will be used to validate a certificate during Internet Key Exchange (IKE) authentication, and enter organization trustpoint mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a trustpoint:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # create trustpoint tPoint10
switch-A /security/trustpoint* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/trustpoint #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create uuid-suffix-pool

To create a UUID suffix pool, use the **create uuid-suffix-pool** command.

create uuid-suffix-pool *name*

Syntax Description	*name* UUID suffix pool name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Creates a UUID suffix pool with the specified name, and enters organization UUID suffix pool mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a UUID suffix pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create uuid-suffix-pool uuidsp1
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show uuid-suffix-pool	
show wwn-pool	

create vcenter

To create a VCenter, use the **create vcenter** command in vmware mode.

create vcenter *vcenter-name*

Syntax Description

vcenter-name	The name of the VCenter. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the VCenter. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to create a VCenter:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # create vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	
show virtual-machine	

create vcon

To create a vCon (virtual network interface connection), use the **create vcon** command.

create vcon {**1** | **2**}

Syntax Description

1	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
2	Specifies virtual network interface connection 2.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # create vcon vc100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vcon	

create vcon-policy

To create a vCon policy (vNIC/vHBA placement profile), use the **create vcon-policy** command.

create vcon-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Creates the specified vCon policy and enters organization vcon-policy mode. vCon policies determine the placement and distribution of vNICs and vHBAs between the adapters for a server that has more than one adapter.

policy-name should be a unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Examples   This example shows how to create a vCon policy:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # create vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create vhba

To create a virtual HBA vHBA), use the **create vhba** command.

create vhba *name* {**fabric** {**a**| **b**}| **fc-if** *fc-if*}*

Syntax Description

name	vHBA name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
fabric	Specifies a fabric.
a	Specifies fabric A.
b	Specifies fabric B.
fc-if	Specifies a Fibre Channel interface.
interface-name	Interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vHBA, and enter organization virtual HBA mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10a
switch-A /org/service-profile # create vhba 10a
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

create vhba-templ

To create a vHBA template, use the **create vhba-templ** command.

create vhba-templ *name* {**fabric** {**a**| **b**}| **fc-if** *fci-name*}*

Syntax Description

name	vHBA template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
fabric	Specifies fabric.
a	Specifies fabric A.
b	Specifies fabric B.
fc-if	Specifies a Fibre Channel interface.
fci-name	Fibre Channel interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A vHBA is a virtualized host bus adapter that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical HBA to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vHBAs you can create.

Use this command to create a vHBA template, and enter organization virtual HBA template mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a vHBA template:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # create vhba-templ vhbat10

switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vhba-templ	

create virtual-media

To create virtual media, use the **create virtual-media** command.

create virtual-media {**read-only**| **read-write**}

<table>
<tr><td>**Syntax Description**</td><td>**read-only**</td><td>Specifies read-only virtual media.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>**read-write**</td><td>Specifies read and write virtual media.</td></tr>
</table>

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create virtual media with the specified name, and enters organization virtual-media mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create virtual media:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-def
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition # create virtual-media read-write
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/virtual-media* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/virtual-media #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show storage	
show virtual-media	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

create vlan

To create a VLAN, use the **create vlan** command.

create vlan *name id*

| **Syntax Description** | *name* | VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters. |
| | *id* | VLAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 3967 and 4049 to 4093. |

Command Default   None

Command Modes
Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric within Ethernet Storage (eth-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a fabric within the Ethernet Storage command mode. In addition, the following changes were introduced: • Number of characters for the vlan name has been extended from 16 to 32. • The range of valid values was modified from 4048 - 4093 to 4049 - 4093.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a VLAN with the specified name and identifier number and enter vlan mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # create vlan vlan1 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

create vlan (/port-profile)

To create a VLAN for a port profile, use the **create vlan** command.

create vlan *name*

Syntax Description	*name* VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The command option was modified to accept a value with a maximum of 32 characters. Prior to this release, the maximum number of characters was 16.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a VLAN with the specified name for a port profile and enter vlan mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a VLAN for a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # create vlan v100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-profile	

create vnic

To create a VNIC (Virtual Network Interface Card), use the **create vnic** command.

create vnic *name* {**fabric** {**a**| **a-b**| **b**| **b-a**}| **eth-if** *eth-if*}*

Syntax Description

name	VNIC template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
fabric	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
a	Specifies switch A.
a-b	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
b	Specifies switch B.
b-a	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
eth-if	Specifies a Ethernet interface.
eth-if	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vNIC with the specified name, and enters organization virtual NIC mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a vNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1

switch-A /org/service-profile # create vnic vnic110

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vnic	

create vnic-egress-policy

To create a VNIC egress policy, use the **create vnic-egress-policy** command.

create vnic-egress-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Virtual NIC QoS (/org/vnic-qos)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to create a vNIC egress policy, and enter organization virtual NIC egress policy mode.

Examples This example shows how to create a vNIC egress policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope vnic-qos vnicq1

switch-A /org/vnic-qos # create vnic-egress-policy

switch-A /org/vnic-qos* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/vnic-qos #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vnic	
show vnic-egress-policy	

create vnic-templ

To create a VNIC template, use the **create vnic-templ** command.

create vnic-templ *name* {**fabric** {**a**| **a-b**| **b**| **b-a**}| **target** {**adapter**| **vm**}+| **eth-if** *eth-if*}*

Syntax Description

name	vNIC template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
fabric	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
a	Specifies switch A.
a-b	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
b	Specifies switch B.
b-a	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
target	Specifies the target, either adapter or vm.
adapter	Specifies the adapter.
vm	Specifies the virtual machine.
eth-if	Specifies a Ethernet interface.
eth-if	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a vNIC template, and enters organization virtual NIC template mode.

Examples   This example shows how to create a vNIC template:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create vnic-templ vnict1 eth-if 10
```

```
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic-templ	

switch-A /org/vnic-templ #

create vsan

To create a VSAN, use the **create vsan** command.

create vsan *name id fcoe-vlan*

Syntax Description		
	name	VSAN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
	id	VSAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.
	fcoe-vlan#	Fibre Channel over Ethernet VLAN. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.

Command Default　None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

Fabric within Fibre Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the following command modes:
	Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)
	Fabric within Fibre Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)
	This command was obsoleted from the following mode:
	Switch within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/switch)
	The maximum number of characters of the VLAN interface name is modified from 16 to 32.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a VSAN with the specified name, and enters organization VSAN mode.

You can create a named VSAN with IDs from 1 to 4093. VSANs configured on different FCoE VLANs cannot share the same ID.

Examples

This example shows how to create a VSAN:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # create vsan vs2 6 10
```

```
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # commit-buffer

switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vif	
show vsan	

create wwn-pool

To create a WWN (World Wide Name) pool, use the **create wwn-pool** command.

create wwn-pool *name*{**node-wwn-assignment**| **port-wwn-assignment**}

Syntax Description

name	WWN pool name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
node-wwn-assignment	Specifies world wide node name assignment.
port-wwn-assignment	Specifies world wide node port assignment.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a WWN pool with the specified name, and enters organization WWN pool mode.

A WWN pool can include only WWNNs or WWPNs in the 20:xx range. All other WWN ranges are reserved.

Examples

This example shows how to create a WWN pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create wwn-pool wwnp1 port-wwn-assignment
switch-A /org/wwn-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show wwn-pool	

cycle

To cycle a server, use the **cycle** command.

cycle {**cycle-immediate**| **cycle-wait**}

Syntax Description		
	cycle-immediate	Specifies cycle immediately.
	cycle-wait	Specifies wait to cycle.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server (/chassis/server)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to cycle a server:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # cycle cycle-immediate
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

decommission chassis

To decommission a chassis, use the **decommission chassis** command.

decommission chassis *id*

Syntax Description	*id* Chassis identification number.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to decommission a chassis:

```
switch-A# decommission chassis 2

switch-A* # commit-buffer

switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

decommission fex

To decommission a Fabric extender module, use the **decommission fex** command.

decommission fex *id*

Syntax Description	*id* The ID of the Fabric extender module.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to decommission a Fabric extender module.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # decommission fex 2
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
remove fex	

decommission server

To decommission a server, use the **decommission server** command.

decommission server {*ID* | *chassis-id/blade-id*}

Syntax Description

Id	Chassis identification number. It must be a value between 1 and 255.
chassis-id/blade-id	Server chassis and blade identification number. The values must be entered in the n/n format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with the *chassis-id/blade-id* option.
1.4(1)	The option to specify the chassis identification number was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to decommission a server:

```
switch-A# decommission server 1/1

switch-A* # commit-buffer

switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
decommission server (chassis)	
show chassis	
show server	

decommission server (chassis)

To decommission a server for a chassis, use the **decommission server** command.

decommission server *slot ID*

Syntax Description

ID	The identification number of the slot. It must be a value between 1 and 8.

Command Default None

Command Modes Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to decommission a server for a chassis.

```
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis # decommission server 1
Switch-A /chassis* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
decommission server	

delete adapter

To delete the adapter, use the **delete adapter** command.

delete adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal100

switch-A /org/server-qual # delete adapter

switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show server-qual	

delete auth-domain

To delete an authentication domain, use the **delete auth-domain** command.

delete auth-domain *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	The name of the authentication domain.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an authentication domain:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # delete auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope auth-domain	
create auth-domain	

delete auth-server-group

To delete an authentication server group, use the **delete auth-server-group** command.

delete auth-server-group *authentication server group*

Syntax Description

authentication server group	The name of the authentication server group.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

RADIUS (/security/radius)

TACACS (/security/tacacs)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an authentication server group.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # delete auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-server-group	
scope auth-server-group	

delete backup

To delete backup, use the **delete backup** command.

delete backup *name*

Syntax Description

name	Backup name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete backup:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # delete backup backUpFDrive
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

delete bladeserver-disc-policy

To delete a compute blade server discovery policy, use the **delete bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

delete bladeserver-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the compute blade server discovery policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to delete a compute blade server discovery policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # delete bladeserver-disc-policy Default
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bladeserver-disc-policy	
scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
show bladeserver-disc-policy	

delete block

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

delete block *from to*

Syntax Description

from	Start UUID.
to	End UUID.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a block:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool usp10

switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # delete block 1234-123412341230 1234-123412341234

switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show block	
show pooled	

delete boot-definition

To delete a boot definition, use the **delete boot-definition** command.

delete boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # delete boot-definition bp10

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show boot-policy	

delete boot-policy

To delete a boot policy, use the **delete boot-policy** command.

delete boot-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Boot policy name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete boot-policy bp110
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show chassis-disk-policy	

delete boot-target

To delete a boot-target object, use the **delete boot-target** command.

delete boot-target {**primary**| **secondary**}

Syntax Description		
primary	Specifies the primary boot target.
secondary	Specifies the secondary boot target.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Before using this command, you must create a boot target object by using the **create boot-target** command.

Examples   The following example shows how to delete a boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # delete boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-target	
enter boot-target	
scope boot-target	
show boot-target	
show initiator	

delete cap-qual

To delete a capacity qualification, use the **delete cap-qual** command.

delete cap-qual {**fcoe**| **non-virtualized-eth-if**| **non-virtualized-fc-if**| **path-encap-consolidated**| **path-encap-virtual**| **protected-eth-if**| **protected-fc-if**| **protected-fcoe**| **virtualized-eth-if**| **virtualized-fc-if**| **virtualized-scsi-if**}

Syntax Description

fcoe	Specifies the Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) qualification.
non-virtualized-eth-if	Specifies the nonvirtualized Ethernet interface qualification.
non-virtualized-fc-if	Specifies the nonvirtualized Fibre Channel (FC) interface qualification.
path-encap-consolidated	Specifies the path encapsulation consolidated qualification.
path-encap-virtual	Specifies the path encapsulation virtual qualification.
protected-eth-if	Specifies the protected Ethernet interface qualification.
protected-fc-if	Specifies the protected Fibre Channel (FC) interface qualification.
protected-fcoe	Specifies the protected Fcoe qualification.
virtualized-eth-if	Specifies the virtualized Ethernet interface qualification.
virtualized-fc-if	Specifies the virtualized Fibre Channel (FC) interface qualification.
virtualized-scsi-if	Specifies the virtualized SCSI interface qualification.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example show how to delete an FCoE capacity qualification:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope adapter
server /org/server-qual/adapter # delete cap-qual fcoe
server /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create cap-qual	
enter cap-qual	
scope cap-qual	
show cap-qual	

delete certreq

To delete a certificate request, use the **delete certreq** command.

delete certreq

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete certificate request:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring kr10
switch-A /security/keyring # delete certreq
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show certreq	
showkeyring	

delete chassis

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

delete chassis *min-id max-id*

| **Syntax Description** | *min-id* | Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8. |
| | *max-id* | Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8. |

Command Default None

Command Modes Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete chassis 1 1
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server-qual	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ■

delete class chassis-stats

To delete the chassis statistics class, use the **delete class chassis-stats** command.

delete class chassis-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete the chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class chassis-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class cpu-env-stats

To delete a CPU environment statistics class, use the **delete class cpu-env-stats** command.

delete class cpu-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete the CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class cpu-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class dimm-env-stats

To delete a dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics class, use the **delete class dimm-env-stats** command.

delete class dimm-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to delete the DIMM environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

delete class dimm-stats

To delete the DIMM statistics class, use the **delete class dimm-stats** command.

delete class dimm-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the DIMM statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class dimm-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class env-stats

To delete an environment statistics class, use the **delete class env-stats** command.

delete class env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet server statistics threshold policy(eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete an environment statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class env-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class env-stats	
enter class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	
show class env-stats	

delete class ether-error-stats

To delete the Ethernet error statistics class, use the **delete class ether-error-stats** command.

delete class ether-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete the Ethernet error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-error-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ether-if-stats

To delete the Ethernet interface statistics class, use the **delete class ether-if-stats** command.

delete class ether-if-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete the Ethernet interface statistics class:

```
switch-A#scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp20

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-if-stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show ether-if-stats	

delete class ether-loss-stats

To delete the Ethernet loss statistics class, use the **delete class ether-loss-stats** command.

delete class ether-loss-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete the Ethernet loss statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-loss-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ethernet-port-err-stats

To delete an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

delete class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to delete an Ethernet port error statistics class.

Examples This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-err-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To delete an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to delete an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To delete an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

delete class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　Use this command to delete an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.

Examples　This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ethernet-port-stats

To delete an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-stats** command.

delete class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to delete an Ethernet port statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To delete an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to delete an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To delete an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to delete an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class ether-pause-stats

To delete an Ethernet pause statistics class, use the **delete class ether-pause-stats** command.

delete class ether-pause-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete the Ethernet pause statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-pause-stats	
enter class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	
show class ether-pause-stats	

delete class ether-rx-stats

To delete the Ethernet recieve statistics class, use the **delete class ether-rx-stats** command.

delete class ether-rx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default	None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete the Ethernet recieve statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-rx-stats

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete class ether-tx-stats

To delete the Ethernet transmit statistics class, use the **delete class ether-tx-stats** command.

delete class ether-tx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete the Ethernet transmit statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-tx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete class fan-module-stats

To delete a fan module statistics class, use the **delete class fan-module-stats** command.

delete class fan-module-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples
This example shows how to delete the fan module statistics classes:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fan-module-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fan-module-stats	
enter class fan-module-stats	
scope class fan-module-stats	
show class fan-module-stats	

delete class fan-stats

To delete the fan statistics class, use the **delete class fan-stats** command.

delete class fan-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a fan statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fan-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fan-stats	
enter class fan-stats	
scope class fan-stats	
show class fan-stats	

delete class fc-error-stats

To delete the Fibre Channel (FC) error statistics class, use the **delete class fc-error-stats** command.

delete class fc-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fibre channel uplink statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete the Fibre Channel error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fc-error-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-error-stats	
enter class fc-error-stats	
scope class fc-error-stats	
show class fc-error-stats	

delete class fc-port-stats

To delete the Fibre Channel (FC) port statistics class, use the **delete class fc-port-stats** command.

delete class fc-port-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete the Fibre Channel port statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fc-port-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-port-stats	
enter class fc-port-stats	
scope class fc-port-stats	
show class fc-port-stats	

delete class fc-stats

To delete the Fibre Channel (FC) statistics class, use the **delete class fc-stats** command.

delete class fc-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric Channel statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a Fibre Channel statistics class:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fc-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-stats	
enter class fc-stats	
scope class fc-stats	
show class fc-stats	

delete class fex-env-stats

To delete an Fex environment statistics class, use the **delete class fex-env-stats** command.

delete class fex-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an Fex environment statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-env-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-env-stats	
create class fex-env-stats	

delete class fex-power-summary

To delete an Fex power summary statistics class, use the **delete class fex-power-summary** command.

delete class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an Fex power summary statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-power-summary	
create class fex-power-summary	

delete class fex-psu-input-stats

To delete an Fex power supply input statistics class, use the **delete class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

delete class fex-psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples　This example shows how to delete an Fex power supply input statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fex-psu-input-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-psu-input-stats	
create class fex-psu-input-stats	

delete class io-card-stats

To delete an IO card statistics class, use the **delete class io-card-stats** command.

delete class io-card-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to delete an Ethernet IO card statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

delete class mb-power-stats

To delete a mother board power statistics class, use the **delete class mb-power-stats** command.

delete class mb-power-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a mother board power statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class mb-power-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class mb-power-stats	
enter class mb-power-stats	
scope class mb-power-stats	
show class mb-power-stats	

delete class mb-temp-stats

To delete a temporary mother board statistics class, use the **delete class mb-temp-stats** command.

delete class mb-temp-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a temporary mother board statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class mb-temp-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class mb-temp-stats	
enter class mb-temp-stats	
scope class mb-temp-stats	
show class mb-temp-stats	

delete class memory-array-env-stats

To delete the memory array environment statistics class, use the **delete class memory-array-env-stats** command.

delete class memory-array-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistcis threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete the memory array environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To delete a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To delete the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a PCIe fatal error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To delete the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To delete the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

delete class psu-input-stats

To delete the power supply input statistics class, use the **delete class psu-input-stats** command.

delete class psu-input-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a PSU input statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete psu-input-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class psu-input-stats	
enter class psu-input-stats	
scope class psu-input-stats	
show class psu-input-stats	

delete class psu-stats

To delete a power supply input statistics class, use the **delete class psu-stats** command.

delete class psu-stats

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to delete a power supply input statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete psu-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class psu-stats	
enter class psu-stats	
scope class psu-stats	
show class psu-stats	

delete class rack-unit-fan-stats

To delete a rack unit fan statistics class, use the **delete class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

delete class rack-unit-fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a rack unit fan statistics class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class rack-unit-fan-stats	
create class rack-unit-fan-stats	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete class rack-unit-psu-stats

To delete a rack unit power supply statistics class, use the **delete class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

delete class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a rack unit power supply statistics class.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy Default
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class rack-unit-psu-stats	
scope class rack-unit-psu-stats	

delete class system-stats

To delete a system statistics class, use the **delete class system-stats** command.

delete class system-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a system statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete system-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class system-stats	
enter class system-stats	
scope class system-stats	
show class system-stats	

delete class vnic-stats

To delete the virtual NIC statistics class, use the **delete class vnic-stats** command.

delete class vnic-stats

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples
This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class vnic-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class vnic-stats	
enter class vnic-stats	
scope class vnic-stats	
show class vnic-stats	

delete client

To delete a client, use the **delete client** command in port-profile mode.

delete client *client-name*

Syntax Description	*client-name* The name of the client.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples　This example shows how to delete a client:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # delete client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show client	
show port profile	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete cpu

To delete a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **delete cpu** command.

delete cpu

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to delete a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy.

Examples This example shows how to delete a CPU qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete cpu
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	

delete data-center

To delete a data center, use the **delete data-center** command in vcenter mode. You can also delete a data center in folder mode.

delete data-center *datacenter-name*

Syntax Description	

datacenter-name	The name of the data center.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete data-center DC1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

delete default-auth

To delete a default authentication mechanism, use the **delete default-auth** command.

delete default-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a default authentication method for an authentication domain.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # delete default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-domain	
create default-auth	
scope default-auth	

delete default-behavior

To delete a default behavior mode, use the **delete default-behavior** command.

delete default-behavior {**vhba** | **vnic**}

Syntax Description		
	vhba	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
	vnic	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/ #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show default-behavior	
	show vnic	

delete destination

To delete the destination, use the **delete destination** command.

delete destination *email*

Syntax Description		
email	Email destination.	

Command Default None

Command Modes Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete the destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile pro10
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # delete destination test@csx.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show destination	
show profile	

delete dest-interface

To delete a destination interface for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **delete dest-interface** command.

delete dest-interface *slotid portid*

Syntax Description	

slotid	The slot ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-5.
portid	The port ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-40.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fibre Channel monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)

Ethernet monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

Examples This example shows how to delete the destination interface for the Ethernet monitoring session.

To delete the destination interface for the Fibre Channel monitoring session, replace **eth-traffic-mon** with **fc-traffic-mon** , and **eth-mon-session** with **fc-mon-session** .

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # delete dest-interface 1 33
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create dest-interface	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete distributed-virtual-switch

To delete a distributed virtual switch, use the **delete distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

delete distributed-virtual-switch *dvs-name*

Syntax Description	*dvs-name* The name of the switch.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a distributed virtual switch:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # delete distributed-virtual-switch
 dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

delete dns

To delete DNS service, use the **delete dns** command.

delete dns *name*

Syntax Description

name	DNS service name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete DNS service:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # delete dns dns100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dns	
show ntp	

delete download-task

To delete a downloaded firmware image, use the **delete download-task** command.

delete download-task *filename*

Syntax Description

filename	Firmware image filename. The filename can be a maximum of 64 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware (/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a downloaded firmware image and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope firmware
server /firmware # delete download-task firmware-image.bin
server /firmware* # commit-buffer
server /firmware
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope download-task	
show download-task	

delete dynamic-vnic-conn

To delete a dynamic vNIC connection, use the **delete dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

delete dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to create a dynamic vNIC connection:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # delete dynamic-vnic-conn

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To delete a dynamic vNIC connection policy, use the **delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the vNIC connection policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a dynamic vNIC connection policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp10

switch-A /org* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete egress-policy

To delete an egress policy, use the **delete egress-policy** command in egress-policy mode.

delete egress-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	*policy-name*	The name of the policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete data-center DC1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center	
	show vcenter	

delete eth-if

To delete an Ethernet interface, use the **delete eth-if** command.

delete eth-if *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Ethernet interface name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command

Examples This example shows how to delete an Ethernet interface:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete eth-if ethIF10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile sp10	
show vnic	

delete eth-mon-session

To delete an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **delete eth-mon-session** command.

delete eth-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	The name of the Ethernet monitoring session.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to delete an Ethernet traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # delete eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-mon-session	
scope eth-mon-session	

delete eth-policy

To delete an Ethernet policy, use the **delete eth-policy** command.

delete eth-policy *name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the Ethernet policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete Ethernet policy ep100 in org100 mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	
show trans-queue	

delete eth-target

To delete an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface, use the **delete eth-target** command.

delete eth-target *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	The name of the Ethernet target endpoint.

Command Default None

Command Modes Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines An interface for a fabric and an Ethernet target endpoint for the interface must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to delete an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # delete eth-target Testing
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-target	
set macaddress	
scope eth-target	
enter eth-target	
show eth-target	

delete ext-static-ip

To delete an external static management IP address for the CIMC or for a service profile, use the **delete ext-static-ip** command.

delete ext-static-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Service profile (org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to delete an external static management IP address for the CIMC.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # delete ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ext-static-ip	
scope ext-static-ip	
enter ext-static-ip	
show ext-static-ip	

delete fc-mon-session

To delete a Fibre Channel monitoring session, use the **delete fc-mon-session** command.

delete fc-mon-session *Name*

Syntax Description

Name	Name of the monitoring session. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters, and can be alphanumeric.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the monitoring session cannot include special characters.

A traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a Fibre Channel monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # delete fc-mon-session default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric* # commit-buffer
Swithc-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-mon-session	
create fc-mon-session	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete fc-policy

To delete a Fibre Channel policy, use the **delete fc-policy** command.

delete fc-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	*policy-name* — The name of the Fibre Channel policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete Fibre Channel policy fcp10 in org10 mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete fc-policy fcp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show trans-queue	

delete folder

To delete a folder, use the **delete folder** command in vcenter mode. You can also delete a folder in data-center mode.

delete folder *folder-name*

Syntax Description

folder-name	The name of the container.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a folder:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server # delete folder F10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

delete fw-host-pack

To delete a host firmware package, use the **delete fw-host-pack** command.

delete fw-host-pack *host-pack-name*

Syntax Description	*host-pack-name* Name of the server host firmware package image. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a host firmware package and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete fw-host-pack app1
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create fw-host-pack	
enter fw-host-pack	
scope fw-host-pack	
show fw-host-pack	

delete fw-mgmt-pack

To delete a management firmware package, use the **delete fw-mgmt-pack** command.

delete fw-mgmt-pack *mgmt-pack-name*

Syntax Description

mgmt-pack-name	Name of the management firmware package. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a firmware management package and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete fw-mgmt-pack cimc1
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create fw-mgmt-pack	
enter fw-mgmt-pack	
scope fw-mgmt-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete image

To delete an image, use the **delete image** command.

delete image {*name*} | {**type** {**adapter**| **server-bios**| **bmc**| **host-hba**| **host-hba-combined**| **host-hba-optionrom**| **host-nic**| **iom**| **raid-controller**| **switch-kernel**| **switch-software**| **system**| **unspecified**}| **version** *version*}+

Syntax Description

name	Image name.
type	Specifies image type.
adapter	Specifies an adapter image.
server-bios	Specifies the server BIOS image.
bmc	Specifies the BMC image.
host-hba	Specifies the host HBA image.
host-hba-combined	Specifie the combined host HBA image.
host-hba-optionrom	Specifies the host optional ROM image.
host-nic	Specifies the host NIC image.
iom	Specifies the I/O module image.
raid-controller	Specifies the RAID controller image.
switch-kernel	Specifies the switch kernel image.
switch-software	Specifies the switch software image.
system	Specifies the system image.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified image.
version	Specifies the version number.
version	Version number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Firmware (/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an image:

```
switch-A# scope firmware

switch-A /firmware # delete image serverImage10

switch-A /firmware* # commit-buffer

switch-A /firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	
show package	

delete import-config

To delete an import configuration, use the **delete import-config** command.

delete import-config *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Import configuration name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an import configuration:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # delete import-config ic10
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show import-config	
show managed-entity	

delete initiator

To delete an initiator, use the **delete initiator** command.

delete initiator *id*

Syntax Description	*id*	Initiator identification number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an initiator:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnp10
switch-A /org/wwn-pool # delete initiator init10
switch-A /org/wwn-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show initiator	
show wwn-pool	

delete interface

To delete an interface, use the **delete interface** command.

delete interface *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

| *slot-id* | Slot identification number. |
| *port-id* | Port identification number. |

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an interface:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # delete interface 1 3
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

delete interface fc

To delete a fibre channel interface for a fabric, use the **delete interface fc** command.

delete interface fc *slot id port id*

Syntax Description		
slot id		The port identification number. The range of valid values is between 2 and 5.
port id		The port identification number. The range of valid values is between 1 and 40.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A fibre channel interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a fibre channel interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # delete interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fc	
scope interface fc	
enter interface fc	
show interface fc	

delete interface fcoe

To delete a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric, use the **delete interface fcoe** command.

delete interface fcoe *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

slot id	The slot identification number.
port id	The port identification number

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # delete interface fcoe 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fcoe	
scope interface fcoe	
enter interface fcoe	
show interface fcoe	

delete ipmi-access-profile

To delete an IPMI access profile, use the **delete ipmi-access-profile** command.

delete ipmi-access-profile *name*

Syntax Description		
name		IPMI access profile name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an IPMI access profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org300
switch-A /org # delete ipmi-access-profile ipmiap100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show service-profile	
	show ipmi-access-profile	

delete ipmi-user

To delete an IPMI user, use the **delete ipmi-user** command.

delete ipmi-user *name*

Syntax Description

name	IPMI user name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced as delete epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as delete ipmi-user.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an IPMI user:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # delete ipmi-user epuser10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-user	
show ipmi-access-profile	

delete keyring

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

delete keyring *name*

Syntax Description

name	Keyring name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # delete keyring kr10
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

delete lan

To delete the LAN, use the **delete lan** command.

delete lan

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the LAN:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy # delete lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show lan	

delete ldap-group

To delete an LDAP group, use the **delete ldap-group** command.

delete ldap-group *Group DN*

Syntax Description	*Group DN*	The LDAP group name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to delete an LDAP group.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # delete ldap-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group	
scope ldap-group	

delete ldap-group-rule

To delete an LDAP group rule, use the **delete ldap-group-rule** command.

delete ldap-group-rule

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   To use this command in the LDAP server mode, an LDAP server must be created.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an LDAP group rule for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # delete ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
scope ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	

delete local

To delete the local storage, use the **delete local** command.

delete local

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete the local storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # delete local
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local	
show storage	

delete locale

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

delete locale *name*

Syntax Description

name	Locale name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a locale:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # delete locale dtoEngineering
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show role	

delete local-disk-config

To delete the local disk configuration, use the **delete local-disk-config** command.

delete local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples
This example shows how to delete the local disk configuration:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete local-disk-config
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

delete local-disk-config-policy

To delete a configuration policy set in the local disk, use the **delete local-disk-config-policy** command.

delete local-disk-config-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name. The name is case sensitivie, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a configuration policy stored in the local disk and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete local-disk-config-policy myPolicy1
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create local-disk-config-policy	
enter local-disk-config-policy	
scope local-disk-config-policy	
show local-disk-config-policy	

delete local-user

To delete a local user, use the **delete local-user** command.

delete local-user *name*

Syntax Description

name	Local user name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to delete a user account.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a local user:

```
switch-B# scope security
switch-B /security # delete local-user lu1
switch-B /security* # commit-buffer
switch-B /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

delete mac-pool

To delete a MAC pool, use the **delete mac-pool** command.

delete mac-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	MAC pool name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a MAC pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete mac-pool mp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show server-pool	

delete mac-security

To delete MAC security, use the **delete mac-security** command.

delete mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete the MAC security policy.

Examples

This example shows how to delete MAC security:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope port-profile pp10

switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile # delete mac-security

switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	
show port-profile	

delete maint-policy

To delete a maintenance policy, use the **delete maint-policy** command.

delete maint-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Name of the maintenance policy.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to delete a maintenance policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # delete maint-policy Default
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-policy	
scope maint-policy	
enter maint-policy	
show maint-policy	

delete member-port

To delete a member port, use the **delete member-port** command.

port channel configuration

delete member-port *slot-id port-id*

vsan configuration

delete member-port {**a**| **b**} *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description		
	a	Specifies switch A.
	b	Specifies switch B.
	slot-id	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
	port-id	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Port channel (/eth-uplink/switch/port-channel)

VSAN (/fc-uplink/switch/vsan)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a member port:

```
switch-A#scope fc-uplink

switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a

switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan vs1

switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # delete member-port a 3 3

switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer

switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show fc-uplink	

Command	Description
show port-channel	

delete member-port-channel

To delete a member port channel for VSAN, use the **delete member-port-channel** command.

delete member-port-channel {**a**| **b**} *port channel id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies port A.
b	Specifies port B.
port channel id	The ID of the member port channel.

Command Default　　None

Command Modes　　VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN under fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　　A VSAN and a member port channel must be created to use this command.

Examples　　This example shows how to delete a member port channel for VSAN for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # delete member-port-channel a 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port-channel	
scope member-port-channel	
enter member-port-channel	
show member-port-channel	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete memory

To delete memory, use the **delete memory** command.

delete memory

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete memory:

```
switch-A# scope org org99

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq100

switch-A /org/server-qual # delete memory

switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show server-qual	

delete mon-src

To delete a monitoring source, use the **delete mon-src** command.

delete mon-src *session name*

Syntax Description	*session name*	The name of the monitor source session.

Command Default None

Command Modes

External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)

Fibre channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)

Fibre Channel over Ethernet within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)

Interface within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)

Port channel within ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Port Channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

VHBA within Service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)

VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

VLAN within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A monitoring source session must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to delete a monitoring source session for a VNIC within a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # delete mon-src trial
```

delete mon-src

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create mon-src	
set direction	
enter mon-src	
scope mon-src	
show mon-src	

delete network

To delete an Ethernet interface under a virtual machine port profile, use the **delete network** command.

delete network *port-profile-name*

Syntax Description	*port-profile-name* Port profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VM management VMware profile set port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete an Ethernet interface for a virtual machine port profile and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope vm-mgmt
server /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile mprofile1
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # delete network
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create network	
enter network	
scope network	
show network	

delete network (/profile-set/port-profile)

To delete a network, use the **delete network** command in port-profile mode.

delete network *network-name*

Syntax Description	*network-name* The name of the network.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a client:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # delete network n100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show client	
show port profile	

delete ntp-server

To delete a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server hostname, use the **delete ntp-server** command.

delete ntp-server *host-name*

Syntax Description

host-name	NTP server hostname. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete an NTP server hostname and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope services
server /system/services # delete ntp-server myNTPserver
server /system/services* # commit-buffer
server /system/services
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ntp-server	
enter ntp-server	
scope ntp-server	
show ntp-server	

delete nw-ctrl-policy

To delete a network control policy, use the **delete nw-ctrl-policy** command.

delete nw-ctrl-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	

policy-name	Policy name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a network control policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete nw-ctrl-policy netCtrlP10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create nw-ctrl-policy	
scope nw-ctrl-policy	
enter nw-ctrl-policy	
show nw-ctrl-policy	

delete occurrence one-time

To delete a one-time occurrence instance for a schedule, use the **delete occurrence one-time** command.

delete occurrence one-time *name*

Syntax Description	

name	The name of the one-time occurrence instance.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A schedule policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a one-time occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # delete occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence one-time	
scope occurrence one-time	
enter occurrence one-time	
show occurrence one-time	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete occurrence recurring

To delete a recurring occurrence instance of a schedule, use the **delete occurrence recurring** command.

delete occurrence recurring *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the recurring occurrence instance.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule and a recurring occurrence instance for the schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a recurring occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # delete occurrence recurring Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
scope occurrence recurring	
enter occurrence recurring	
show occurrence recurring	

delete org

To delete an organization, use the **delete org** command.

delete org *org-name*

<table>
<tr><td>**Syntax Description**</td><td>*org-name*</td><td>Organization name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 120 characters.</td></tr>
</table>

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to delete an organization and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete org
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create org	
enter org	
scope org	
show org	

delete org-ref

To delete an organization reference, use the **delete org-ref** command.

delete org-ref *name*

Syntax Description	*name*

name	Organization reference name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Locale (/security/locale)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete an organization reference:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope locale
switch-A /security/locale # delete org-ref marketing
switch-A /security/locale* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/locale #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show org	

delete pack-image

To delete a firmware host package image, use the **delete pack-image** command.

delete pack-image *hw-vendor-name hw-model* {**adapter** | **board-controller** | **host-hba** | **host-hba-optionrom** | **host-nic** | **raid-controller** | **server-bios**} *version-num*

Syntax Description

hw-vendor-name	Hardware vendor name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
hw-model	Hardware model. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
adapter	Specifies the adapter firmware package.
board-controller	Specifies the mother board controller firmware package.
host-hba	Specifies the host HBA.
host-hba-optionrom	Specifies the host HBA option ROM package.
host-nic	Specifies the host NIC.
raid-controller	Specifies the RAID controller firmware package.
server-bios	Specifies the server BIOS firmware package.
version-num	Version number of the firmware being used for the package image.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host firmware package (/org/fw-host-pack)

Management firmware package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *hw-vendor-name* and *hw-model* values are labels that help you easily identify the package image. You can view the hardware vendor and model by using the **show image detail** command.

The firmware version must match the model numbers (PID) on the servers that are associated with this firmware pack.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a RAID controller firmware package and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp1
server /org/fw-host-pack # delete pack-image Cisco UCS raid-controller 2009.02.09
server /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
server /org/fw-host-pack
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pack-image	
enter pack-image	
scope pack-image	
show image detail	
show pack-image	

delete path

To delete the path, use the **delete path** command.

delete path {**primary**| **secondary**}

Syntax Description	

primary	Specifies the primary path.
secondary	Specifies the secondary path.

Command Default None

Command Modes SAN image (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image)

LAN (/org/boot-policy/lan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete the path:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # delete path primary

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show storage	

delete pending-deletion

To delete a virtual machine task that is pending deletion, use the **delete pending-deletion** command.

delete pending-deletion {*task-ID* | **none**}

Syntax Description		
	task-ID	Task ID of the task pending deletion. The range is from 0 to 4294967294.
	none	Specifies that pending tasks should not be deleted.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a pending task and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope vm-mgmt
server /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
server /system/vm-mgm/vmware # delete pending-deletion 120
server /system/vm-mgm/vmware* # commit-buffer
server /system/vm-mgm/vmware
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pending-deletion	
enter pending-deletion	
scope pending-deletion	
show pending-deletion	

delete physical-qual

To delete a physical qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **delete physical-qual** command.

delete physical-qual

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　Use this command to delete a physical qualifier for a server pool policy.

Examples　This example shows how to delete a physical qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete physical-qual
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show physical-qual	

delete pin-group

To delete the pin group, use the **delete pin-group** command.

delete pin-group *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Pin group name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete the pin group:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # delete pin-group pg10
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show port-profile	

delete policy

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

callhome mode

delete policy {**equipment-degraded**| **equipment-inoperable**| **fru-problem**| **identity-unestablishable**| **thermal-problem**| **voltage-problem**}

flow control mode

delete policy *name*

Syntax Description

equipment-degraded	Specifies an equipment degraded policy.
equipment-inoperable	Specifies an equipment inoperable policy.
fru-problem	Specifies a field replaceable unit policy.
identity-unestablishable	Specifies an identity unestablishable policy.
power-problem	Specifies a power problem policy.
thermal-problem	Specifies a thermal problem policy.
voltage-problem	Specifies a voltage problem policy.
name	Policy name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a policy:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # delete policy policy1
```

```
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete pooling-policy

To delete a pooling policy, use the **delete pooling-policy** command.

delete pooling-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Pooling policy name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a pooling policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete pooling-policy pp110
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooling-policy	

delete port-channel

To delete a port channel, use the **delete port-channel** command.

delete port-channel *port-channel-id*

Syntax Description

port-channel-id	Port channel identification number. It is the ID specified while creating the port channel.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric within Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric within Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Fibre Channel mode (/fc-uplink/fabric).

Examples   This example shows how to delete a port channel:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # delete port-channel 10

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	
show port-channel	

delete port-profile (profile-set)

To delete a port profile, use the **delete port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

delete port-profile *profile-name*

Syntax Description	*profile-name*	The name of the profile.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Port profiles

Examples   This example shows how to create a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show	
	show port profile	

delete power-control-policy

To delete a power policy, use the **delete power-control-policy** command.

delete power-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the power policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a power control policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # delete power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
scope power-control-policy	
enter power-control-policy	
set power-control-policy	
show power-control-policy	

delete power-group

To delete a power group, use the **delete power-group** command.

delete power-group *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the power group.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power capacity management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a power group.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # delete power-group Testing
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
scope power-group	
enter power-group	
show power-group	

delete processor

To delete a processor qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **delete processor** command.

delete processor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	This command was removed.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to delete a processor qualifier for a server pool policy.

Note   In later releases, this command is replaced by the **delete cpu** command.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a processor qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete processor
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show processor	

delete profile

To delete a Cisco Call Home profile, use the **delete profile** command.

delete profile *profile-name*

Syntax Description	*profile-name*	Cisco Call Home profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Call Home monitoring (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a Cisco Call Home profile, named myCHprofile, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # scope callhome
server /monitoring/callhome # delete profile myCHprofile
server /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
server /monitoring/callhome
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create profile	
enter profile	
scope profile	
show profile	

delete qos-policy

To delete a QoS policy, use the **delete qos-policy** command in org mode.

delete qos-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the QoS policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a QoS policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete qp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

delete remote-user

To delete an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) remote user, use the **delete remote-user** command.

delete remote-user *user-name*

Syntax Description

user-name	Remote user name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete an AAA remote user named RUser1 and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # delete remote-user RUser1
server /security* # commit-buffer
server /security
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create remote-user	
enter remote-user	
scope remote-user	
show remote-user	

delete role

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

delete role *name*

Syntax Description

name	Role name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Local user (/security/local-user)

LDAP Group (/security/ldap/ldap-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP Group mode (/security/ldap/ldap-group).

Examples   This example shows how to delete a role:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user appsUser
switch-A /security/local-user # delete role appsUser
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

delete san-image

To delete a SAN boot image, use the **delete san-image** command.

delete san-image {**primary** | **secondary**}

Syntax Description	

primary	Specifies the primary SAN boot image.
secondary	Specifies the secondary SAN boot image.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Storage under boot policy (/org/boot-policy/storage)

Storage under service profile boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a secondary SAN boot image from the boot policy storage area, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy default
server /org/boot-policy # scope storage
server /org/boot-policy/storage # delete san-image secondary
server /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
server /org/boot-policy/storage
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create san-image	
enter san-image	
scope san-image	
show san-image	

delete scheduler

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

delete scheduler *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the scheduler.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a scheduler.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # delete scheduler Default
Switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create scheduler	
scope scheduler	
enter scheduler	
set scheduler	
show scheduler	

delete scrub-policy

To delete a scrub policy, use the **delete scrub-policy** command.

delete scrub-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Scrub policy name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a scrub policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # delete scrub-policy scrub101

switch-A /org* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show qos-policy	
	show scrub-policy	

delete server

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

delete server {*Rack ID | chassis ID / blade ID*}

Syntax Description

Rack ID	The identification number of the rack in which the server is present. The value must be an integer between 1 and 255.
chassis-id / blade-id	The identification numbers of the chassis and the blade of the server. The values must be entered in the n/n format.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server pool (/org/server-pool)

VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the following modes:
	Server pool (/org/server-pool)
	RADIUS (/security/radius)
	TACACS (/security/tacacs)
	LDAP (/security/ldap)
	VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt)
	The options for this command were only *chassis -d* and *blade-id*.
1.4(1)	The command options were modified.

Examples This example shows how to delete a server:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-pool spGroup10

switch-A /org/server-pool # delete server 1/1

switch-A /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
```

```
switch-A /org/server-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete server (/security)	
show server	
show server-pool	

delete server (/security)

To delete a server for the security mode, use the **delete server** command.

delete server *Host name or IP address*

Syntax Description

| *Host name or IP address* | The name of the server, or the IP address. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

RADIUS (/security/radius)

TACACS (/security/tacacs)

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	The command options were modified.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server using the server host name:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope radius
Switch-A /security/radius # delete server Test
Switch-A /security/radius* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/radius #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete server	
show server	

delete server-autoconfig-policy

To delete a server autoconfig policy, use the **delete server-autoconfig-policy** command.

delete server-autoconfig-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The server autoconfig policy applies only to the organization root.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server autoconfig policy and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete server-autoconfig-policy autopolicy1
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-autoconfig-policy	
enter server-autoconfig-policy	
scope server-autoconfig-policy	
show server-autoconfig-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete server-disc-policy

To delete a server discovery policy, use the **delete server-disc-policy** command.

delete server-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Server discovery policy name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server discovery policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis-disc-policy	
show server-disc-policy	

delete server-inherit-policy

To delete a blade server inherit policy, use the **delete server-inherit-policy** command.

delete server-inherit-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Name of server inherit policy. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The blade server inherit policy applies only to the organization root.

Examples This example shows how to delete a server inherit policy named ServPolicy1, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete server-inherit-policy ServPolicy1
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-inherit-policy	
enter server-inherit-policy	
scope server-inherit-policy	
show server-inherit-policy	

delete server-pool

To delete a server pool, use the **delete server-pool** command.

delete server-pool *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Server pool name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete server-pool serverpool101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show server-pool	

delete server-qual

To delete a server qualifier, use the **delete server-qual** command.

delete server-qual *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Server qualifier name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server qualifier:

```
switch-A#scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete server-qual sql10
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-pool	
show server-qual	

delete server-ref

To delete a server reference for an authentication server group, use the **delete server-ref** command.

delete server-ref *name*

Syntax Description	*name* — The name of the server. You can enter either the name or the IP address of the server.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Authentication server group within LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group)

Authentication server group within RADIUS (/security/radius/auth-server-group)

Authentication server group within TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An authentication server group and a server reference must be configured to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a server reference for an authentication server group within LDAP.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # delete server-group Test
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-ref	
enter server-ref	
scope server-ref	
show server-ref	

delete service-profile

To delete a service profile name, use the **delete service-profile** command.

delete service-profile *service-profile-name*

Syntax Description

service-profile-name	Service profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a service profile named ServiceTest, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete service-profile ServiceTest
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
enter service-profile	
scope service-profile	
show service-profile	

delete slot

To delete a chassis slot qualification, use the **delete slot** command.

delete slot *min-id* **max-id**

Syntax Description

min-id	Minimum slot ID. The range is from 1 to 8.
max-id	Maximum slot ID. The range is from 1 to 8.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Chassis under server qualification (/org/server-qual/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a chassis slot qualification and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope chassis 1 40
server /org/server-qual/chassis # delete slot 1 4
server /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
server /org/server-qual/chassis
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create slot	
enter slot	
scope slot	
show slot	

delete snmp-trap

To delete a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap host, use the **delete snmp-trap** command.

delete snmp-trap *hostname*

Syntax Description	*hostname*	SNMP trap hostname or IP address. The hostname is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   SNMP trap host monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete an SNMP trap host and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # delete snmp-trap 10.10.10.10
server /monitoring* # commit-buffer
server /monitoring
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create snmp-trap	
	enter snmp-trap	
	scope snmp-trap	
	show snmp-trap	

delete snmp-user

To delete a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) user, use the **delete snmp-user** command.

delete snmp-user *name*

Syntax Description

name	Name of SNMPv3 user. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SNMP monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete an SNMP user and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # delete snmp-user snmpuser1
server /monitoring* # commit-buffer
server /monitoring
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create snmp-user	
enter snmp-user	
scope snmp-user	
show snmp-user	

delete sol-config

To delete a Serial over LAN (SoL) configuration, use the **delete sol-config** command.

delete sol-config

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a SoL configuration and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # delete sol-config
server /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server /org/service-profile
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create sol-config	
enter sol-config	
scope sol-config	
show sol-config	

delete sol-policy

To delete a Serial over LAN (SoL) policy, use the **delete sol-config** command.

delete sol-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	SoL policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a SoL policy named Sol9600, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete sol-policy Sol9600
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create sol-policy	
enter sol-policy	
scope sol-policy	
show sol-policy	

delete stats-threshold-policy

To delete a statistics threshold policy, use the **delete stats-threshold-policy** command.

delete stats-threshold-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description		
	policy-name	Statistics threshold policy name. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You cannot delete a statistics threshold policy for Ethernet server ports, uplink Ethernet ports, or uplink Fibre Channel ports. You can only configure the existing default policy.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a statistics threshold policy named stp10, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete stats-threshold-policy stp10
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create stats-threshold-policy	
enter stats-threshold-policy	
scope stats-threshold-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

delete storage

To delete storage, use the **delete storage** command.

delete storage

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org200

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sQual220

switch-A /org/server-qual # delete storage

switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

delete target

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

delete target {**a**| **b**| **dual**}

Syntax Description		
a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.
dual	Specifies both switch A and B.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a target:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink

switch-A /fc-uplink # scope pin-group pGroup10

switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group # delete target a

switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer

switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show target	

delete threshold-value

To delete a threshold value for a property, use the **delete threshold-value** command.

delete threshold-value {**above-normal** | **below-normal**} {**cleared** | **condition** | **critical** | **info** | **major** | **minor** | **warning**}

Syntax Description

above-normal	Sets the value to above normal.
below-normal	Sets the value to below normal.
cleared	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
condition	Sets the threshold value to condition.
critical	Sets the threshold value to critical.
info	Sets the threshold value to info.
major	Sets the threshold value to major.
minor	Sets the threshold value to minor.
warning	Sets the threshold value to warning.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   The following example shows how to delete the threshold value for the bytes-rx-delta property in vnic-stats class:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property bytes-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # delete threshold-value above-normal
```

```
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show property	
show threshold-value	

delete trustpoint

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

delete trustpoint *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Trustpoint name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a trustpoint:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # delete trustpoint tp10
switch /security* # commit-buffer
switch /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show authentication	
show trustpoint	

delete user-sessions

To delete a user session, use the **delete user-sessions** command.

delete user-sessions *session-id*

Syntax Description

session-id	User session ID. The ID can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters and cannot includes white spaces.

Command Default   None

Command Modes

Security (/security/local-user)

Security (/security/remote-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to delete both local and remote user sessions.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a local user session and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # scope local-user Escalation
server /security/local-user # delete user-sessions pts_25_1_31264
server /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
server /security/local-user
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create user-sessions	
enter user-sessions	
scope user-sessions	
show user-sessions	
show user-sessions	

delete user-sessions local

To delete a local user session, use the **delete user-sessions local** command.

delete user-sessions local *user-name session-id*

Syntax Description

user-name	User name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
session-id	User session ID. The ID can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters and cannot includes spaces.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a local user session named pts_25_1_31264 for the user Steve, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # delete user-sessions local steve pts_25_1_31264
server /security* # commit-buffer
server /security
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create user-sessions local	
enter user-sessions local	
scope user-sessions local	
show user-sessions local	
show user-sessions	

delete user-sessions remote

To delete a local user session, use the **delete user-sessions remote** command.

delete user-sessions remote *user-name session-id*

Syntax Description

user-name	User name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
session-id	User session ID. The ID can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters and cannot includes spaces.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a remote user session and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # delete user-sessions remote admin3 tty_1_28064
server /security* # commit-buffer
server /security
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create user-sessions remote	
enter user-sessions remote	
scope user-sessions remote	
show user-sessions remote	

delete uuid-suffix-pool

To delete a UUID suffix pool, use the **delete uuid-suffix-pool** command.

delete uuid-suffix-pool *name*

Syntax Description	*name* UUID suffix pool name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a UUID suffix pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete uuid-suffix-pool pool101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show uuid-suffix-pool	

delete vcenter

To delete a VCenter, use the **delete vcenter** command in vmware mode.

delete vcenter *vcenter-name*

Syntax Description		
vcenter-name	The name of the VCenter.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a VCenter:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete vcenter VC10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	
show virtual-machine	

delete vcon

To delete a vCon (virtual network interface connection), use the **delete vcon** command.

delete vcon {**1 | 2**}

Syntax Description

1	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
2	Specifies virtual network interface connection 2.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete vcon vc100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vcon	

delete vcon-policy

To delete a vCon policy (vNIC/vHBA placement profile), use the **delete vcon-policy** command.

delete vcon-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a vCon policy:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # delete vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

delete vhba

To delete a virtual HBA, use the **delete vhba** command.

delete vhba *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Virtual HBA name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a virtual HBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete vhba vHBA10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

delete vhba-templ

To delete a virtualized host bus adapter (vHBA) template, use the **delete vhba-templ** command.

delete vhba-templ *template-name*

Syntax Description	*template-name* vHBA template name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to delete a vHBA template and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete vhba-templ VhbaTempFoo
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vhba-templ	
enter vhba-templ	
scope vhba-templ	
show vhba-templ	

delete virtual-media

To delete a virtual media boot for a boot policy or a service profile boot definition, use the **delete virtual-media** command.

delete virtual-media {**read-only** | **read-write**}

<table>
<tr>
<td>**Syntax Description**</td>
<td>**read-only**</td>
<td>Specifies a physical CD-ROM disk (read-only) virtual media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**read-write**</td>
<td>Specifies a floppy disk (read-write) virtual media.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Command Default None

Command Modes Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Service profile boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to delete a read-only virtual media for the default boot policy, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy default
server /org/boot-policy # delete virtual-media read-only
server /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/boot-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create virtual-media	
enter virtual-media	
scope virtual-media	
show virtual-media	

delete vlan

To delete a VLAN, use the **delete vlan** command.

delete vlan *name*

Syntax Description	

name	VLAN name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric within Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric)

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	Added port profile mode.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric).

Examples   This example shows how to delete a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # delete vlan vlan1
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

delete vnic

To delete a virtual NIC, use the **delete vnic** command.

delete vnic *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Virtual NIC name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete vnic vNIC10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

delete vnic-templ

To delete a virtual NIC template, use the **delete vnic-templ** command.

delete vnic-templ *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Virtual NIC template name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC template:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # delete vnic-templ vnicT10

switch-A /org* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	

delete vsan

To delete a VSAN, use the **delete vsan** command.

delete vsan *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	VSAN name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a VSAN:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # delete vsan vs110
switch-A /fc-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show vsan	

delete wwn-pool

To delete a WWN pool, use the **delete wwn-pool** command.

delete wwn-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	WWN pool name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to delete a WWN pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete wwn-pool wwnP10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show wwn-pool	

diagnostic-interrupt

To interrupt the diagnostics running on the system, use the **diagnostic-interrupt** command.

diagnostic-interrupt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to interrupt the diagnostics running on the server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # diagnostic-interrupt
Switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disable locator-led	
enable locator-led	

dir

To list the contents of a directory, use the **dir** command in local management command mode.

dir [*path*]

Syntax Description

path	Absolute or relative path of the directory.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to list the contents of a directory in local management command mode. If no path is specified, the current working directory is listed.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

You can use the **ls** command as an alias for this command.

Examples   This example shows how to list the contents of a directory named temp in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# dir volatile:/temp
        40    Dec 29 15:28:58 2009  src/

Usage for volatile://sup-local
        0 bytes used
  62914560 bytes free
```

```
     62914560 bytes total

switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

disable (distributed-virtual-switch)

To disable the DVS (Distributed Virtual Switch) administrative state, use the **disable** command, in distributed-virtual-switch mode.

disable

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Distributed Virtual Switch administrative state

Examples   This example shows how to disable the DVS administrative state:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # scope distributed-virtual-switch
 dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
disable
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

disable cdp

To disable Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **disable cdp** command.

disable cdp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to disable CDP:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy nCP10

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # disable cdp

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
show org	

disable cimxml

To disable CIM XML services, use the **disable cimxml** command.

disable cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   CIM XML services are enabled.

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to disable CIM XML services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable cimxml
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

disable core-export-target

To disable a core export target, use the **disable core-export-target** command.

disable core-export-target

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to disable a core export target.

Examples This example shows how to disable a core export target:

```
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # disable core-export-target
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

disable http

To disable HTTP services, use the **disable http** command.

disable http

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   HTTP services are enabled.

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to disable HTTP services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable http
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show https	

disable https

To disable HTTPS services, use the **disable https** command.

disable https

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   HTTPS services are enabled.

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to disable HTTPS services:

```
switch-A#scope system

switch-A /system # scope services

switch-A /system/services # disable https

switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer

switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show https	
show ntp	

disable locator-led

To deactivate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **disable locator-led** command.

disable locator-led

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Chassis (/chassis)

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to deactivate a chassis or server locator LED.

To activate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **enable locator-led** command.

Examples   This example shows how to deactivate the locator LED for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # disable locator-led
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable locator-led	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

disable snmp

To disable SNMP services, use the **disable snmp** command.

disable snmp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   SNMP services are enabled.

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to disable SNMP services:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # disable snmp
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	
show stats-collection-policy	

disable syslog

To disable syslog services, use the **disable syslog** command.

disable syslog {**console**| **file**| **monitor**| **remote-destination** {**server-1**| **server-2**| **server-3**}}

Syntax Description

console	Disables the sending of syslog messages to the console.
file	Disables the writing of syslog messages to a file.
monitor	Disables the monitoring of syslog messages by the operating system.
remote-destination	Disables the sending of syslog messages to a remote server.
server- *n*	Specifies one of three remote servers.

Command Default

Syslog services are disabled.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable monitoring of system log (syslog) messages by the operating system, or to disable the sending of syslog messages to the console, to a file, or to a remote syslog server.

Examples

This example shows how to disable the sending of syslog messages to a syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # disable syslog remote-destination server-1
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	

disable telnet-server

To disable TELNET server services, use the **disable telnet-server** command.

disable telnet-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default TELNET server services are enabled.

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to disable TELNET server services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable telnet-server
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh-server	
show telnet-server	

disassociate

To disassociate servers, use the **disassociate** command.

disassociate

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to disassociate servers:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # disassociate

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	
show service-profile	

discard-buffer

To cancel pending configuration changes, use the **discard-buffer** command.

discard-buffer

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to cancel and discard all uncommitted configuration changes. While any configuration commands are pending, an asterisk (*) appears before the command prompt. When you enter the **discard-buffer** command, the commands are discarded and the asterisk disappears.

Examples   This example shows how to discard pending configuration changes:

```
switch-1# scope chassis 1
switch-1 /chassis # enable locator-led
switch-1 /chassis* # show configuration pending
 scope chassis 1
+    enable locator-led
 exit
switch-1 /chassis* # discard-buffer
switch-1 /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
commit-buffer	
show configuration pending	

download image

To download an image, use the **download image** command.

download image {**ftp:**| **scp:**| **sftp:**| **tftp:**}

Syntax Description

ftp:	Specifies FTP.
scp:	Specifies SCP.
sftp:	Specifies SFTP.
tftp:	Specifies TFTP.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Firmware (/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to download an image:

```
switch-A# scope firmware

switch-A /firmware # download image

scp://user1@192.168.10.10/images/ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.0.988.gbin

switch-A /firmware* # commit-buffer

switch-A /firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	
show package	

download license

To download a license, use the **download license** command.

download license *licfileuri*

Syntax Description

licfileuri	The location of the license file. You can use either ftp, scp, sftp or tftp to download the license file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must determine the location of the license file to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to download a license file using FTP.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # download license ftp://www.sampleurl.com
password: *********
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
install file	
clear file	

enable (distributed-virtual-switch)

To enable the DVS (Distributed Virtual Switch) administrative state, use the **enable** command, in distributed-virtual-switch mode.

enable

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Distributed Virtual Switch administrative state

Examples This example shows how to enable the DVS administrative state:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # scope distributed-virtual-switch
 dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
enable
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

enable cdp

To enable Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) for a network control policy, use the **enable cdp** command.

enable cdp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines When you enable CDP, you can use it to obtain addresses of other devices in your network. You can also use it to discover the platforms of those devices.

Examples This example shows how to enable CDP:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy nCP10

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # enable cdp

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
show snmp	

enable cimxml

To CIM (Common Information Model) XML services, use the **enable cimxml** command.

enable cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   CIM XML services are disabled.

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples   This example shows how to enable CIM XML services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable cimxml
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

enable cluster

To enable a standalone fabric interconnect for cluster operation, use the **enable cluster** command.

enable cluster *clusterip*

Syntax Description		
clusterip		Specifies the IP address of the standalone fabric interconnect.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enable a standalone fabric interconnect for cluster operation. After enabling cluster operation, you can add a second fabric interconnect to the cluster.

Examples   This example enables a standalone fabric interconnect for cluster operation:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A(local-mgmt)# enable cluster 192.168.1.101
This command will enable cluster mode on this setup. You cannot change it
back to stand-alone. Are you sure you want to continue? (yes/no): yes
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

enable core-export-target

To enable a core export target, use the **enable core-export-target** command.

enable core-export-target

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Core export target services are disabled.

Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable a core export target:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring

switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # enable core-export-target

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cores	
show core-export-target	

enable http

To enable HTTP services, use the **enable http** command.

enable http

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   HTTP services are disabled.

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples   This example shows how to enable HTTP services:

```
switch-A#scope system

switch-A /system # scope services

switch-A /system/services # enable http

switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer

switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show http	

enable https

To enable HTTPS services, use the **enable https** command.

enable https

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

HTTPS services are disabled.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples

This example shows how to enable HTTPS services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable https
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show https	

enable locator-led

To activate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **enable locator-led** command.

enable locator-led

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default	None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to activate a chassis or server locator LED.

To deactivate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **disable locator-led** command.

Examples

This example shows how to activate the locator LED for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # enable locator-led
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disable locator-led	

enable snmp

To enable SNMP services, use the **enable snmp** command.

enable snmp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   SNMP services are disabled.

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples   This example shows how to enable SNMP services:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring

switch-A /monitoring # enable snmp

switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show snmp-trap	

enable syslog

To enable syslog services, use the **enable syslog** command.

enable syslog {**console**| **file**| **monitor**| **remote-destination** {**server-1**| **server-2**| **server-3**}}

Syntax Description

console	Enables the sending of syslog messages to the console.
file	Enables the writing of syslog messages to a file.
monitor	Enables the monitoring of syslog messages by the operating system.
remote-destination	Enables the sending of syslog messages to a remote server.
server- *n*	Specifies one of three remote syslog servers.

Command Default

Syslog services are disabled.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable monitoring of system log (syslog) messages by the operating system, or to enable the sending of syslog messages to the console, to a file, or to a remote syslog server.

To send syslog messages to a file or a remote syslog server, you must configure additional parameters using the **set syslog file** or the **set syslog remote-destination** command.

Examples

This example shows how to enable and configure a syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog remote-destination server-1
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog remote-destination server-1 hostname ITEast1 level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disable syslog	
set syslog file	
set syslog remote-destination	

Command	Description
show syslog	

enable telnet-server

To enable TELNET server services, use the **enable telnet-server** command.

enable telnet-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   TELNET server services are disabled.

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples   This example shows how to enable TELNET server services:

```
switch-A#scope system

switch-A /system # scope services

switch-A /system/services # enable telnet-server

switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer

switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh-server	
show telnet-server	

end

To return to the highest-level mode of the CLI, use the **end** command.

end

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to return to the highest-level mode of the CLI from the service-profile mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # end
Switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

enter adapter

To enter the adapter, use the **enter adapter** command.

enter adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter adapter capacity qualification. In this qualification, you can create and delete capacity qualifications. Use the **exit** command to exit adapter.

If you are entering an adapter for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10

switch-A /org/server-qual # enter adapter

switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show cap-qual	

enter auth-domain

To create, if necessary, or to enter the authentication domain mode, use the **enter auth-domain** command.

enter auth-domain *name*

Syntax Description	*name* The name of the authentication domain.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command is introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the authentication domain mode.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # enter auth-domain Testing
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-domain	
scope auth-domain	
create default-auth	
show auth-domain	
delete auth-domain	

enter auth-server-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the authentication server group, use the **enter auth-server-group** command.

enter auth-server-group *authentication server group*

Syntax Description

authentication server group	The name of the authentication server group.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

RADIUS (/security/radius)

TACACS (/security/tacacs)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the authentication server group for LDAP:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # enter auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope auth-server-group	
create auth-server-group	
delete auth-server-group	

enter backup

To enter the management plane backup operation, use the **enter backup** command.

enter backup *URL* {**all-configuration** | **full-state** | **logical-configuration** | **system-configuration**} {**disabled** | **enabled**}

Syntax Description

URL	Specify the URL for the backup file using one of the following syntax: • **ftp**:// *hostname* / *path* • **scp**:// *username* @ *hostname* *hostname* / *path* • **sftp**:// *username* @ *hostname* / *path* • **tftp**:// *hostname* : *port-num* / *path*
all-configuration	Specifies all backups of the server, fabric, and system related configuration.
full-state	Specifies a backup of the full state for disaster recovery.
logical-configuration	Specifies a backup of the fabric and service profile related configuration.
system-configuration	Specifies a backup of the system related configuration.
disabled	Specifies that the backup operation will not run until it is enabled.
enabled	Specifies that the backup operation automatically runs as soon as you enter the **commit-buffer** command.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter the backup operation:

```
server# scope system
server /system # enter backup scp://user@host35/backups/all-config9.bak all-configuration
disabled
server /system/backup #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create backup	
delete backup	
scope backup	
show backup	

enter bladeserver-disc-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the blade server discovery policy mode, use the **enter bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

enter bladeserver-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the compute blade server discovery policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A compute blade server discovery policy must be created to use this policy.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the blade server discovery policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # enter bladeserver-disc-policy Default
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bladeserver-disc-policy	
scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
show bladeserver-disc-policy	
delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

enter block

To enter an UUID address block, a WWN initiator block, or a MAC address block, use the **enter block** command.

enter block *from to*

Syntax Description	*from*	From address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
	to	To address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

WWW pool (/org/wwn-pool)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an UUID address block:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool default
server /org/uuid-suffix-pool # enter block 8133-1A84A44B11DE 8133-1A84A44B1241
server /org/uuid-suffix-pool/block #
```

Examples   This example shows how to enter the MAC pool block:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope mac-pool mp1
server /org/mac-pool # enter block 1a:2b:3c:4d:21:31 1b:2a:3c:4d:21:34
server /org/mac-pool/block #
```

Examples   This example shows how to enter a WWN pool block:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # enter block 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:631
server /org/wwn-pool/block #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create block	
delete block	
scope block	
show block	
show mac-pool	

enter boot-definition

To enter a boot definition for the service profile, use the **enter boot-definition** command.

enter boot-definition

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter a boot definition for a service profile named CE-B440-M1-SP:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile  # enter boot-definition
server /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-definition	
delete boot-definition	
scope boot-definition	
show boot-definition	

enter boot-policy

To enter a boot policy, use the **enter boot-policy** command.

enter boot-policy *name* [**purpose** {**operational** | **utility**}*]

Syntax Description

name	Policy name. The name can be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters.
purpose	(Optional) Specifies the purpose of the policy.
operational	Specifies an operational policy.
utility	Specifies a utility policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a boot policy called utility:

```
server# scope org
server /org/ # enter boot-policy utility
server /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-policy	
delete boot-policy	
scope boot-policy	
show boot-policy	

enter boot-target

To enter the boot target, use the **enter boot-target** command.

enter boot-target {**primary**| **secondary**}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary boot target.
secondary	Specifies the secondary boot target.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the boot target. You can assign the logical unit number (LUN) and world wide name (WWN) to the primary or secondary boot target. Use the **exit** command to exit boot-target.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter the secondary boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # enter boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set lun	
set wwn	
show boot-target	

enter cap-qual

To enter a capacity qualification for a specified adapter type, use the **enter cap-qual** command.

enter cap-qual {**fcoe** | **non-virtualized-eth-if** | **non-virtualized-fc-if** | **path-encap-consolidated** | **path-encap-virtual** | **protected-eth-if** | **protected-fc-if** | **protected-fcoe** | **virtualized-eth-if** | **virtualized-fc-if** | **virtualized-scsi-if**}

Syntax Description

fcoe	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
non-virtualized-eth-if	Specifies non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
non-virtualized-fc-if	Specifies non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
path-encap-consolidated	Specifies path encapsulation consolidated.
path-encap-virtual	Specifies path encapsulation virtual.
protected-eth-if	Specifies protected Ethernet interface.
protected-fc-if	Specifies protected Fibre Channel interface.
protected-fcoe	Specifies protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
virtualized-eth-if	Specifies virtualized Ethernet interface.
virtualized-fc-if	Specifies virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
virtualized-scsi-if	Specifies virtualized SCSI interface.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter the FCoE capacity qualification:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope adapter
```

```
server /org/server-qual/adapter # enter cap-qual fcoe
server /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create cap-qual	
delete cap-qual	
scope cap-qual	
show cap-qual	

enter chassis

To enter a chassis, use the **enter chassis** command.

enter chassis *min-chassis-id max-chassis-id*

Syntax Description		
min-chassis-id		Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
max-chassis-id		Maximum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter slot capacity qualification. In this qualification, you can create and delete capacity qualifications. Use the **exit** command to exit the chassis.

If you are entering a chassis for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter chassis 1 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cap-qual	
	show chassis	

enter class chassis-stats

To enter a chassis statistics class, use the **enter class chassis-stats** command.

enter class chassis-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter the chassis statistics class mode:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class chassis-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class chassis-stats	
delete class chassis-stats	
scope class chassis-stats	
show class chassis-stats	

enter class cpu-env-stats

To enter the CPU environment statistics class, use the **enter class cpu-env-stats** command.

enter class cpu-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the CPU environment statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class cpu-env-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class dimm-env-stats

To enter the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics class, use the **enter class dimm-env-stats** command.

enter class dimm-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the DIMM environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
delete class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

enter class env-stats

To enter the environment statistics class, use the **enter class env-stats** command.

enter class env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet server statistics threshold policy(eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter the environment statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class env-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class env-stats	
delete class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	
show class env-stats	

enter class ether-error-stats

To enter an Ethernet error statistics class, use the **enter class ether-error-stats** command.

enter class ether-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet error statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-error-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-error-stats	
delete class ether-error-stats	
scope class ether-error-stats	
show class ether-error-stats	

enter class ether-loss-stats

To enter an Ethernet loss statistics class, use the **enter class ether-loss-stats** command.

enter class ether-loss-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet loss statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-loss-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-loss-stats	
delete class ether-loss-stats	
scope class ether-loss-stats	
show class ether-loss-stats	

enter class ethernet-port-err-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

enter class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port error statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port error statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-err-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class that already exists:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class ethernet-port-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-stats** command.

enter class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.

Examples

This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

enter class ether-pause-stats

To enter the Ethernet pause statistics class, use the **enter class ether-pause-stats** command.

enter class ether-pause-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Ethernet pause statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-pause-stats	
delete class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	
show class ether-pause-stats	

enter class ether-rx-stats

To enter an Ethernet recieve statistics class, use the **enter class ether-rx-stats** command.

enter class ether-rx-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet recieve statistics class for the Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-rx-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-rx-stats	
delete class ether-rx-stats	
scope class ether-rx-stats	
show class ether-rx-stats	

enter class ether-tx-stats

To enter an Ethernet transmission statistics class, use the **enter class ether-tx-stats** command.

enter class ether-tx-stats

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to enter an Ethernet transmission statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-tx-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-tx-stats	
delete class ether-tx-stats	
scope class ether-tx-stats	
show class ether-tx-stats	

enter class fan-module-stats

To enter a fan module statistics class, use the **enter class fan-module-stats** command.

enter class fan-module-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter a fan module statistics class in the Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fan-module-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fan-module-stats	
delete class fan-module-stats	
scope class fan-module-stats	
show class fan-module-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fan-stats

To enter a fan statistics class, use the **enter class fan-stats** command.

enter class fan-stats

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to enter a fan statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fan-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fan-stats	
delete class fan-stats	
scope class fan-stats	
show class fan-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fc-error-stats

To enter a Fibre Channel error statistics class, use the **enter class fc-error-stats** command.

enter class fc-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a Fibre Channel error statistics class:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fc-error-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-error-stats	
delete class fc-error-stats	
scope class fc-error-stats	
show class fc-error-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fc-port-stats

To enter a Fibre Channel port statistics class, use the **enter class fc-port-stats** command.

enter class fc-port-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter a Fibre Channel port statistics class:

```
server# scope org TestyOrg
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fc-port-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-port-stats	
delete class fc-port-stats	
scope class fc-port-stats	
show class fc-port-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fc-stats

To enter a Fibre Channel statistics class, use the **enter class fc-stats** command.

enter class fc-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter a Fibre Channel statistics class:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fc-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-stats	
delete class fc-stats	
scope class fc-stats	
show class fc-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fex-env-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fabric extender statistics class, use the **enter class fex-env-stats** command.

enter class fex-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the fabric extender environment statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fex-env-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class fex-power-summary	
enter class fex-psu-input-stats	

enter class fex-power-summary

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fabric extender power summary mode for a class, use the **enter class fex-power-summary** command.

enter class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fabric extender power summary mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class fex-env-stats	
enter class fex-psu-input-stats	

enter class fex-psu-input-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fabric extender power supply unit statistics mode for a class, use the **enter class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

enter class fex-psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Fabric extender power supply unit statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fex-psu-input-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class fex-env-stats	
enter class fex-power-summary	

enter class io-card-stats

To enter the IO card statistics class, use the **enter class io-card-stats** command.

enter class io-card-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter the IO card statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
delete class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

enter class mb-power-stats

To enter a mother board power statistics class, use the **enter class mb-power-stats** command.

enter class mb-power-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter a mother board power statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class mb-power-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class mb-power-stats	
delete class mb-power-stats	
scope class mb-power-stats	
show class mb-power-stats	
show stats history mb-power-stats	
show stats mb-power-stats	

enter class mb-temp-stats

To enter a temporary mother board statistics class, use the **enter class mb-temp-stats** command.

enter class mb-temp-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a temporary mother board statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class mb-temp-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class mb-temp-stats	
delete class mb-temp-stats	
scope class mb-temp-stats	
show class mb-temp-stats	
show stats history mb-temp-stats	
show stats mb-temp-stats	

enter class memory-array-env-stats

To enter the memory array environment statistics class, use the **enter class memory-array-env-stats** command.

enter class memory-array-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistcis threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter the memory array environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-statss	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

enter class psu-input-stats

To enter a power supply input statistics class, use the **enter class psu-input-stats** command.

enter class psu-input-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter a power supply input statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class psu-input-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class psu-input-stats	
delete class psu-input-stats	
scope class psu-input-stats	
show class psu-input-stats	

enter class rack-unit-fan-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class, use the **enter class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

enter class rack-unit-fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy Sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class rack-unit-psu-stats	

enter class rack-unit-psu-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the rack unit power supply unit statistics mode for a class, use the **enter class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

enter class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the rack unit power supply unit statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class rack-unit-fan-stats	

enter class system-stats

To enter a system statistics class, use the **enter class system-stats** command.

enter class system-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the system statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter system-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class system-stats	
delete class system-stats	
scope class system-stats	
show class system-stats	
show stats system-stats	

enter class vnic-stats

To enter a virtual NIC statistics class, use the **enter class vnic-stats** command.

enter class vnic-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter a virtual NIC statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class vnic-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class vnic-stats	
delete class vnic-stats	
scope class vnic-stats	
show class vnic-stats	
show stats vnic-stats	
show stats vnic-stats	

enter client

To enter a specific client mode, use the **enter client** command in port-profile mode.

enter client *client-name*

Syntax Description	*client-name*	The name of the client.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a specific client mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # enter client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port profile	
show profile-set	

enter cpu

To enter a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **enter cpu** command.

enter cpu

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter a CPU qualifier:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # enter cpu
server /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create cpu	
delete cpu	
scope cpu	
show server	

enter data-center

To enter a data center, use the **enter data** command in vcenter mode.

enter data-center *datacenter-name*

Syntax Description	*datacenter-name* The name of the data center.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete folders
- Show folder information

Examples   This example shows how to enter a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # enter data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

enter default-auth

To create, if necessary, or to enter the default authentication mode, use the **enter default-auth** command.

enter default-auth

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the default authentication mode for an authentication domain.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Testing
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # enter default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-domain	
create default-auth	
scope default-auth	

enter default-behavior

To enter default-behavior mode, use the **enter default-behavior** command.

enter default-behavior {**vhba | vnic**}

Syntax Description

vhba	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
vnic	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create a default behavior, and enter organization default-behavior mode.

Examples   This example shows how to enter vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # enter default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show default-behavior	
show vnic	

enter destination

To enter an email address to which Call Home alerts should be sent, use the **enter destination** command.

enter destination *email-addr*

Syntax Description

email-addr	E-mail address in email address format. The address can be a maximum of 512 alphanumeric characters, and cannot contain white spaces. Example, *personname@companyname.com.*

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter an email destination:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # scope callhome
server /monitoring/callhome # scope profile full_txt
server /monitoring/callhome/profile # enter destination home@test.com
server /monitoring/callhome/profile/destination #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create destination	
delete destination	
scope destination	
show destination	

enter dest-interface

To create, if necessary, and to enter the destination interface of the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **enter dest-interface** command.

enter dest-interface *slotid portid*

Syntax Description		
slotid	The slot ID of the destination interface.
portid	The port ID of the destination interface.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)

Ethernet traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the destination interface of the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session

To enter the destination interface of an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, replace **fc-traffic-mon** with **eth-traffic-mon** , and **fc-mon-session** with **eth-mon-session** .

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # scope fc-mon-session Default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session # enter dest-interface 1 1
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create dest-interface	
delete dest-interface	

enter distributed-virtual-switch

To enter a distributed virtual switch, use the **enter distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

enter distributed-virtual-switch *dvs-name*

Syntax Description

dvs-name	The name of the switch.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use distributed-virtual-switch mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable and disable DVS administrative state

- Scope to port-profile mode

- Show port profile information

Examples

This example shows how to enter a distributed virtual switch:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # enter distributed-virtual-switch
 dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show port-profile	

enter dynamic-vnic-conn

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode, use the **enter dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

create dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use dynamic-vnic-conn mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set adapter policies
- Show the dynamic vNIC connection

Examples This example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # enter dynamic-vnic-conn

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode, use the **enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the vNIC connection policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set adapter policies
- Show dynamic vNIC connection policies

Examples   The following example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp100
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
show vnic-templ	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

enter egress-policy

To enter an egress policy (for both vNICs and vHBAs) to be used by a QoS policy, use the **enter egress-policy** command.

enter egress-policy

Command Default   None

Command Modes   QoS policy (/org/qos-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter an egress policy for vNIC traffic:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope qos-policy VnicPolicy34
server /org/qos-policy # enter egress-policy
server /org/qos-policy/egress-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create egress-policy	
delete egress-policy	
scope egress-policy	
show egress-policy	

enter eth-if

To enter an Ethernet interface, use the **enter eth-if** command.

enter eth-if *intf-name*

Syntax Description	*intf-name*	Interface name. The name can be 32 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet interface in virtual NIC:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic-emulex-a
server /org/service-profile/vnic # enter eth-if vlan150
server /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-if	
delete eth-if	
scope eth-if	
show eth-if	
show service-profile	
show vnic	

enter eth-mon-session

To enter an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **enter eth-mon-session** command.

enter eth-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	The name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # enter eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope eth-mon-session	
	create eth-mon-session	
	delete eth-mon-session	

enter eth-policy

To enter eth-policy mode, use the **enter eth-policy** command.

enter eth-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the Ethernet policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter eth-policy mode using Ethernet policy ep100:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	
show trans-queue	

enter eth-target

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Ethernet target endpoint mode for a fabric interface, use the **enter eth-target** command.

enter eth-target *name*

Syntax Description		
	name	The name of the Ethernet target endpoint of the fabric interface.

Command Default None

Command Modes Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines An interface for a fabric, and an Ethernet target endpoint for that interface must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the Ethernet target endpoint mode for a fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # enter eth-target Testing
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-target	
scope eth-target	
set macaddress	
show eth-target	
delete eth-target	

enter ext-static-ip

To create, if necessary, and to enter the external static management IP address mode, use the **enter ext-static-ip** command.

enter ext-static-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the external static management IP address mode for the CIMC.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # enter ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set addr	
set default-gw	
set subnet	
create ext-static-ip	
scope ext-static-ip	
show ext-static-ip	
delete ext-static-ip	

enter fc-mon-session

To enter the Fibre Channel trafffic monitoring session, use the **enter fc-mon-session** command.

enter fc-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description		
	name	The name of the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # enter fc-mon-session Default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-mon-session	
create fc-mon-session	
delete fc-mon-session	

enter fc-policy

To enter fc-policy mode, use the **enter fc-policy** command.

enter fc-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

| *policy-name* | The name of the Fibre Channel policy. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use fc-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete Fibre Channel policies
- Show Fibre Channel policies

Examples

The following example shows how to enter fc-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fp100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcp100
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show trans-queue	

enter folder

To enter a folder, use the **enter folder** command in vcenter mode.

enter folder *folder-name*

Syntax Description

folder-name	The name of the folder.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete data-centers

- Show data-center information

Examples

This example shows how to enter a folder:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # enter folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

enter fw-host-pack

To enter a host firmware package, use the **enter fw-host-pack** command.

enter fw-host-pack *host-pack-name*

Syntax Description

host-pack-name	Name of the server host firmware package image. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a host firrmware package:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter fw-host-pack app1
server /org/fw-host-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create fw-host-pack	
delete fw-host-pack	
scope fw-host-pack	
show fw-host-pack	

enter fw-mgmt-pack

To enter a management firmware package, use the **enter fw-mgmt-pack** command.

enter fw-mgmt-pack *mgmt-pack-name*

Syntax Description

mgmt-pack-name	Name of the management firmware package. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to delete a management firmware package:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter fw-mgmt-pack cimc1
server /org/fw-mgmt-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create fw-mgmt-pack	
delete fw-mgmt-pack	
scope fw-mgmt-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

enter import-config

To enter an import configuration, use the **enter import-config** command.

enter import-config *URL* {**disabled**| **enabled**} {**merge**| **replace**}

Syntax Description

URL	URL for the file being imported using one of the following syntax: • **ftp**://*hostname*/*path* **scp**://*username@hostname*/*path* **sftp**://*username@hostname*/*path* **tftp**://*hostname*:*port-num*/*path*
disabled	Specifies that the import operation will not run until it is enabled.
enabled	Specifies that the import operation automatically runs as soon as you enter the commit-buffer command.
merge	Specifies that the configuration information is merged with the existing information.
replace	Specifies that the system takes each object in the import configuration file and overwrites the corresponding object in the current configuration.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an import configuration:

```
server# scope system
server /system # enter import-config scp://user@host35/backups/all-config9.bak disabled
replace
server /system/import-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create import-config	
delete import-config	
scope import-config	
show import-config	

enter initiator

To enter the organization WWN pool initiator mode, use the **enter initiator** command.

enter initiator *ID*

Syntax Description	*ID*	Initiator ID in the format *nn*:*nn*:*nn*:*nn*:*nn*:*nn*:*nn*:*nn*.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an initiator named 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 for the default WWN pool:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # enter initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create initiator	
delete initiator	
scope initiator	
show initiator	

enter interface

To enter an interface for the specified Ethernet server port, use the **enter interface** command.

enter interface *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

slot-id	Ethernet interface slot number. The range is from 1 to 5 for a fabric interconnect under Ethernet server and under Ethernet uplink, 2 to 5 for a fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink.
port-id	Ethernet interface port number. The range is from 1 to 40.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to enter an interface for Ethernet server port 14 on slot 3 of fabric B:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope fabric b
server /eth-server/fabric # enter interface 1 2
server /eth-server/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	
delete interface	
scope interface	
show interface	

enter interface fc

To create, if necessary, and to enter the fibre channel interface of the fabric, use the **enter interface fc** command.

enter interface fc *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

| *slot id* | The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5. |
| *port id* | The port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A fibre channel interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the fibre channel interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # enter interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fc	
scope interface fc	
show interface fc	
delete interface fc	

enter interface fcoe

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric, use the **enter interface fcoe** command.

enter interface fcoe *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

slot id	The slot identification number.
port id	The port identification number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # enter interface fcoe 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fcoe	
scope interface fcoe	
show interface fcoe	
delete interface fcoe	

enter ipmi-access-profile

To enter an Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPIMI) access profile, use the **enter ipmi-access-profile** command.

enter ipmi-access-profile *profile-name*

Syntax Description

profile-name	IPMI access profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an IPMI access profile named ipmiProf1:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter ipmi-access-profile ipmiProf1
server /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ipmi-access-profile	
delete ipmi-access-profile	
scope ipmi-access-profile	
show ipmi-access-profile	

enter ipmi-user

To enter an end-point user for IPMI access, use the **enter ipmi-user** command.

enter ipmi-user *name*

Syntax Description

name	End-point IPMI user name. The name is case insensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters. The name can also contain a hyphen (-) or underscore (_) character, but cannot contain white spaces.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced as enter epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as enter ipmi-user.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter an IPMI user:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope ipmi-access-profile IPMI-1
server /org/ipmi-access-profile # enter ipmi-user user1
server /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ipmi-user	
delete ipmi-user	
scope ipmi-user	
show ipmi-user	
set descr	
set password	

Commands

enter ipmi-user

Command	Description
set privilege	

enter keyring

To enter an RSA keyring, use the **enter keyring** command.

enter keyring *name*

Syntax Description

| *name* | Keyring name. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a keyring named 210:

```
server# scope security
server /security # enter keyring kr210
server /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create keyring	
delete keyring	
scope keyring	
show keyring	

enter lan

To enter a LAN boot configuration, use the **enter lan** command.

enter lan

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Boot policy under organization (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition under service-profile (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter a LAN boot configuration for a boot policy:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy bp6
server /org/boot-policy # enter lan
server /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create lan	
delete lan	
scope lan	
show lan	

enter ldap-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the LDAP group mode, use the **enter ldap-group** command.

enter ldap-group *Group DN*

Syntax Description

Group DN	The name of the LDAP group.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An LDAP group must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the LDAP group:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # enter ldap-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ldap-group	
create ldap-group	
delete ldap-group	

enter ldap-group-rule

To create, if necessary, and to enter the LDAP group-rule mode, use the **enter ldap-group-rule** command.

enter ldap-group-rule

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   To use this command in the server mode, an LDAP server must be created.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the LDAP group rule mode for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # enter ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ldap-group-rule	
create ldap-group-rule	
show ldap-group-rule	
delete ldap-group-rule	

enter local

To enter a local storage, use the **enter local** command.

enter local

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Storage under boot policy (/org/boot-policy/storage)

Storage under boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter a local storage configuration for a boot policy:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy bp6
server /org/boot-policy # scope storage
server /org/boot-policy/storage # enter local
server /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create local	
delete local	
scope local	
show local	

enter local-disk-config

To enter a local disk configuration for a service profile, use the **enter local-disk-config** command.

enter local-disk-config

Command Default
None

Command Modes
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples
This example shows how to enter a local disk configuration for a service profile:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # enter local-disk-config
server /org/service-profile/local-disk-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create local-disk-config	
delete local-disk-config	
scope local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config	

enter local-disk-config-policy

To enter a local disk configuration policy, use the **enter local-disk-config-policy** command.

enter local-disk-config-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a local disk configuration policy named ldcp1:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter local-disk-config-policy ldcp1
server /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create local-disk-config-policy	
delete local-disk-config-policy	
scope local-disk-config-policy	
show local-disk-config-policy	

enter locale

To enter a locale, use the **enter locale** command.

enter locale *locale-name*

Syntax Description

| *locale-name* | Locale name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters. |

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the western locale:

```
server# scope security
server /security # enter locale western
server /security/locale #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create locale	
delete locale	
scope locale	
show locale	

enter local-user

To enter an user account for a specified local user, use the **enter local-user** command.

enter local-user *user-name*

Syntax Description

user-name	User name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a local user named Escalation:

```
server# scope security
server /security # enter local-user Escalation
server /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create local-user	
delete local-user	
scope local-user	
show local-user	

enter mac-pool

To enter a MAC pool, use the **enter mac-pool** command.

enter mac-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	MAC pool name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter a MAC pool named mpool37:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter mac-pool mpool37
server /org/mac-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create mac-pool	
delete mac-pool	
scope mac-pool	
show mac-pool	

enter mac-security

To enter a MAC security, use the **enter mac-security** command.

enter mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter a MAC security mode for a network control policy:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy ncp5
server /org/nw-ctrl-policy # enter mac-security
server /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create mac-security	
delete mac-security	
scope mac-security	
show mac-security	

enter maint-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the maintenance policy mode, use the **enter maint-policy** command.

enter maint-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Name of the maintenance policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A maintenance policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the maintenance policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # enter maint-policy Default
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-policy	
scope maint-policy	
show maint-policy	
delete maint-policy	

enter member-port

To enter a member port, use the **enter member-port** command.

enter member-port {**a** | **b**} *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies fabric a.
	Note This keyword does not apply to an Ethernet uplink fabric port channel.
b	Specifies fabric b.
	Note This keyword does not apply to an Ethernet uplink fabric port channel.
slot-id	Slot number. The range is from 1 to 5.
port-id	Port number. The range is from 1 to 256 for VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink and VSAN under fabric interconnect.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VLAN under Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/vlan)

VLAN within a Fabric under Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)

VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN under fabric interconnect (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a member port on slot 1, port 2 for the VLAN.

```
server# scope eth-storage
server /eth-storage # scope vlan sample
server /eth-storage/vlan # enter member-port a 1 2
server /eth-storage/vlan/member-port #
```

Examples

This example shows how to enter a member port on slot 1, port 2 for the VSAN named 300 under the fabric named a:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
server /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan 300
server /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # enter member-port a 1 2
server /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)	
enter member-port (/port-channel)	
create member-port	
delete member-port	
scope member-port	
show member-port	

enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)

To enter the member port mode for a VSAN for a fibre channel storage device, use the **enter member-port** command.

enter member-port {**fc**| **fcoe**} {**a**| **b**} *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

fc	Use this option to enter the member-port mode for a Fibre Channel.
fcoe	Use this option to enter the member-port mode for a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface.
a	Specifies fabric A.
b	Specifies fabric B.
slot \-id	Specifies the slot ID. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.
port-id	Specifies port ID. The value must be an integer between 1 and 256.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The VSAN and a member-port for the VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the member port mode for a fibre channel within the VSAN of a fibre channel storage device.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope vsan v300
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan # enter member-port fc a 1 233
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-port	
enter member-port (/port-channel)	

Command	Description
show member-port	

enter member-port (/port-channel)

To enter the member-port mode using only the slot and port ID, use the **enter member-port** command.

enter member-port *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

slot ID	The ID of the slot. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.
port ID	The ID of the port. The value must be an integer between 1 and 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port channel within a fabric under Ethernet uplink (eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Port channel within a fabric under Fibre Channel uplink (fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The member port must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the member port for a port channel in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 2
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel # enter member-port 1 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-port	
enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)	
show member-port	

enter member-port-channel

To create, if necessary, and to enter the member port channel mode for a VSAN, use the **enter member-port-channel** command.

enter member-port-channel {**a**| **b**} *port channel id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies port A.
b	Specifies port B.
port channel id	The ID of the port channel of the switch.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN under fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A VSAN and a member port channel must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the member port channel mode for a VSAN in a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # enter member-port-channel a 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port-channel	
scope member-port-channel	
show member-port-channel	
delete member-port-channel	

enter memory

To enter memory, use the **enter memory** command.

enter memory

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter memory and set memory property values. Use the **exit** command to exit memory.

If you are entering memory for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter memory:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10

switch-A /org/server-qual # enter memory

switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show detail	
show memory	

enter mon-src

To create, if necessary, and to enter the monitor source session, use the **enter mon-src** command.

enter mon-src *session name*

Syntax Description

session name	The name of the monitor source session.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)

Fibre Channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)

Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)

Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)

Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

VHBA within service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)

VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)

VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

VSAN within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the monitor source session for a VNIC within a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
```

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # enter mon-src testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set direction	
create mon-src	
scope mon-src	
show mon-src	
delete mon-src	

enter network

To enter an Ethernet interface for a virtual machine NIC port profile, use the **enter network** command.

enter network *port-profile-name*

Syntax Description

port-profile-name	Port profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VM management VMware profile set port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet interface for a virtual machine port profile:

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope vm-mgmt
server /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile mprofile1
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # enter network
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create network	
delete network	
scope network	
show network	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

enter nw-ctrl-policy

To enter a network control policy, use the **enter nw-ctrl-policy** command.

enter nw-ctrl-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A network control policy must be created to use this command.

When you enter a network control policy, you can perform the following tasks:

- Enable CDP

- Set up an uplink fail action

Examples   This example shows how to enter a network control policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # enter nw-ctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
create nw-ctrl-policy	
scope nw-ctrl-policy	
delete nw-ctrl-policy	

enter occurrence one-time

To create, if necessary, and to enter the one-time occurrence mode for a schedule, use the **enter occurrence one-time** command.

enter occurrence one-time *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the one-time occurrence instance for a schedule.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule and a one-time occurrence instance must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the one-time occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # enter occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope occurrence one-time	
create occurrence one-time	
show occurrence one-time	
delete occurrence one-time	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

enter occurrence recurring

To create, if necessary, and to enter the recurring occurrence instance for a schedule, use the **enter occurrence recurring** command.

enter occurrence recurring *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the recurring occurrence instance for the schedule.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule policy and a recurring occurrence instance for the schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the recurring occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # enter occurrence recurring Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
scope occurrence recurring	
show occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	

enter org

To enter an organization, use the **enter org** command.

enter org *org-name*

Syntax Description

org-name	Organization name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 120 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an organization:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter org /TestyOrg
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create org	
delete org	
scope org	
show org	

enter pack-image

To enter a firmware package image, use the **enter pack-image** command.

enter pack-image *hw-vendor-name hw-model* {**adapter** | **board-controller** | **host-hba** | **host-hba-optionrom** | **host-nic** | **raid-controller** | **server-bios**} *version-num*

Syntax Description

hw-vendor-name	Hardware vendor name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
hw-model	Hardware model. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
adapter	Specifies the adapter firmware package.
board-controller	Specifies the mother board controller firmware package.
host-hba	Specifies the host HBA.
host-hba-optionrom	Specifies the host HBA option ROM package.
host-nic	Specifies the host NIC.
raid-controller	Specifies the RAID controller firmware package.
server-bios	Specifies the server BIOS firmware package.
version-num	Version number of the firmware being used for the package image.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Host firmware package (/org/fw-host-pack)

Management firmware package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The *hw-vendor-name* and *hw-model* values are labels that help you easily identify the package image. You can view the hardware vendor and model by using the **show image detail** command.

The firmware version must match the model numbers (PID) on the servers that are associated with this firmware pack.

Examples   This example shows how to enter a RAID controller firmware package:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp1
server /org/fw-host-pack # enter pack-image Cisco UCS raid-controller 2009.02.09
server /org/fw-host-pack/pack-image #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pack-image	
delete pack-image	
scope pack-image	
show image detail	
show pack-image	

enter path

To enter a primary or secondary SAN or LAN boot image path, use the **enter path** command.

enter path {**primary**| **secondary**}

Syntax Description		
primary		Specifies the primary image path.
secondary		Specifies the secondary image path.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   SAN image under boot-definition/storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image)

LAN under boot-policy (/org/boot-policy/lan)

LAN under boot-definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def/lan)

SAN image under boot-policy/storage (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   The following example shows how to enter a secondary SAN image path for a boot policy:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy boot-policy-LAN
server /org/boot-policy # scope storage
server /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
server /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # enter path secondary
server /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create path	
	delete path	
	set lun	
	set wwn	
	show path	

enter pin-group

To enter an Ethernet (LAN) or Fibre Channel pin group, use the **enter pin-group** command.

enter pin-group *pin-group-name*

Syntax Description

pin-group-name	Pin group name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter an Ethernet pin group named pingroup54:

```
server# scope eth-uplink
server /eth-uplink # enter pin-group pingroup54
server /eth-uplink/pin-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pin-group	
delete pin-group	
scope pin-group	
show pin-group	

enter policy

To create, if necessary, and enter a policy, use the **enter policy** command.

callhome mode

enter policy *event*

flow-control mode

enter policy *name*

Syntax Description

event	Select a predefined fault or system event type. See Usage Guidelines for event options.
name	Policy name. The name can be from 1 to 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types for Call Home.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter a policy in either organization callhome or organization flow control mode. If the policy does not exist, it will first be created.

In Call Home configuration, use this command to enter an instance of a policy for a predefined type of fault or system event. The following list shows the available keywords for Call Home event types:

- **association-failed**
- **chassis-seeprom-error**
- **configuration-failure**
- **connectivity-problem**
- **election-failure**
- **equipment-inaccessible**
- **equipment-inoperable**

- **equipment-problem**

- **fru-problem**

- **identity-unestablishable**

- **link-down**

- **management-services-failure**

- **management-services-unresponsive**

- **power-problem**

- **thermal-problem**

- **unspecified**

- **version-incompatible**

- **voltage-problem**

In Flow Control configuration, use this command to enter a named policy.

Examples   This example shows how to enter and enable a Call Home policy instance for link-down events:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```
This example shows how to enter a named policy for flow control:

```
switch-A # scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # enter policy policy1
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create policy	
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter pooling-policy

To enter a server pooling policy, use the **enter pooling-policy** command.

enter pooling-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter a server pooling policy named ServPoolPolicy1:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter pooling-policy ServPoolPolicy1
server /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pooling-policy	
delete pooling-policy	
scope pooling-policy	
show pooling-policy	

enter port-channel

To enter a port channel, use the **enter port-channel** command.

enter port-channel *Iport-channel-D*

Syntax Description

| *port-channel-ID* | Port channel number. The range is from 1 to 256. |

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced in the Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric).

Examples   This example shows how to enter port channel 20 in the fabric named a:

```
server# scope eth-uplink
server /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
server /eth-uplink/fabric # enter port-channel 20
server /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create port-channel	
delete port-channel	
scope port-channel	
show port-channel	

enter port-profile (profile-set)

To enter a port profile, use the **enter port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

enter port-profile *profile-name*

Syntax Description	

profile-name	The name of the profile.

Command Default None

Command Modes Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Port profiles

Examples This example shows how to create a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # create port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port profile	
show profile-set	

enter power-control-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the power policy mode, use the **enter power-control-policy** command.

enter power-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the power control policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the power control policy mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # enter power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
scope power-control-policy	
show power-control-policy	
set power-control-policy	
set priority	

enter power-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the power group mode, use the **enter power-group** command.

enter power-group *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the power group.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the power group mode.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # enter power-group Sample
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
scope power-group	
show power-group	
create chassis	

enter processor

To enter the processor, use the **enter processor** command.

enter processor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the processor and set processor property values. Use the **exit** command to exit the processor.

If you are entering memory for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the processor:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10

switch-A /org/server-qual # enter processor

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

enter qos-policy

To enter qos-policy mode, use the **enter qos-policy** command.

enter qos-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the QoS policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   QoS policy (/org/qos-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use qos-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete an egress QoS policy
- Show the egress policy

Examples   This example shows how to enter qos-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/qos-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

enter scheduler

To create, if necessary, and to enter the scheduler mode, use the **enter scheduler** command.

enter scheduler *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the scheduler.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A scheduler must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the scheduler mode.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # enter scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create scheduler	
scope scheduler	
set scheduler	
show scheduler	
delete scheduler	
create maint-window	

高

enter server

To enter the RADIUS server, use the **enter server** command.

enter server *name*

Syntax Description	*name* The name of the server.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   RADIUS (/security/radius)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The RADIUS server must be created to use this command.

Examples   The following example shows how to enter the RADIUS server mode.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope radius
Switch-A /security/radius # enter server example
Switch-A /security/radius/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set authport	
set key	
set order	
set retries	
set timeout	

enter server-ref

To create, if necessary, and to enter the server reference mode, use the **enter server-ref** command.

enter server-ref *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the server. You can enter either the name of the server or the IP address.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Authentication server group under LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group)

Authentication server group under RADIUS (/security/radius/auth-server-group)

Authentication server group under TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication server group must be created, and a server reference must be added to the authentication server group to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the server reference mode for an authentication server group within LDAP.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # enter server-ref sample_server
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-ref	
scope server-ref	
show server-ref	
delete server-ref	

enter storage

To enter storage, use the **enter storage** command.

enter storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter storage and set storage property values. Use the **exit** command to exit storage.

If you are entering storage for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

Examples   The following example shows how to enter storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10

switch-A /org/server-qual # enter storage

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show detail	
show storage	

enter threshold-value

To enter a threshold value for a property, use the **enter threshold-value** command.

enter threshold-value {**above-normal** | **below-normal**} {**cleared** | **condition** | **critical** | **info** | **major** | **minor** | **warning**}

Syntax Description

above-normal	Sets the value to above normal.
below-normal	Sets the value to below normal.
cleared	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
condition	Sets the threshold value to condition.
critical	Sets the threshold value to critical.
info	Sets the threshold value to info.
major	Sets the threshold value to major.
minor	Sets the threshold value to minor.
warning	Sets the threshold value to warning.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   The following example shows how to enter the threshold value above-normal critical in property packets-rx-delta mode:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property packets-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # enter threshold-value above-normal
```

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

```
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show property	
show threshold-value	

enter vcenter

To enter a VCenter, use the **enter vcenter** command in vmware mode.

enter vcenter *vcenter-name*

Syntax Description

vcenter-name	The name of the VCenter.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use vcenter mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete data centers and folders
- Show data center, event, finite state machine, and folder information

Examples   This example shows how to enter a VCenter:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # enter vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

enter vcon

To enter a vCon (virtual network interface connection), use the **enter vcon** command.

enter vcon {**1 | 2**}

Syntax Description

1	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
2	Specifies virtual network interface connection 2.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # enter vcon 1
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vcon	

enter vcon-policy

To enter vcon-policy mode, use the **enter vcon-policy** command.

enter vcon-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use vcon-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set vCons and vCon descriptions
- Show vCon information

Examples   This example shows how to enter vcon-policy mode:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # enter vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org/vcon-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

enter vlan

To create a VLAN, if necessary, and enter VLAN configuration mode, use the **enter vlan** command.

enter vlan *name id*

Syntax Description

name	VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.
id	VLAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 3967 and 4049 to 4093.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Fabric within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric within the Ethernet Storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a Fabric within the Ethernet Storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric). In addition, the following changes were introduced: • Maximum number of characters for the VLAN name has been extended from 16 to 32. • The range of valid values was modified from 4048 - 4093 to 4049 - 4093.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter configuration mode for a VLAN with the specified name and identifier number. If the VLAN does not exist, it will be created.

Examples   This example shows how to enter a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # enter vlan vlan1 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter vlan (port-profile)	

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

enter vlan (port-profile)

To create a VLAN, if necessary, and enter VLAN configuration mode, use the **enter vlan** command.

enter vlan *name*

Syntax Description

name	VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The maximum number of characters for the VLAN name has been modified from 16 to 32.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter configuration mode for a VLAN with the specified name and identifier number. If the VLAN does not exist, it will be created.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a VLAN for a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # enter vlan v100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter vlan	
show port-profile	

enter vsan

To create a VSAN, if necessary, and enter the VSAN configuration mode, use the **enter vsan** command.

enter vsan *name id fcoe-vlan*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the VLAN.
Id	The VSAN identification number.It must be a value between 1 and 4093.
fcoe-vlan id	The Fibre Channel over Ethernet VLAN ID.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink)

Fabric within the Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the following command modes:
	Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink)
	Switch within a Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/switch)
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a fabric within the Fibre Channel Storage mode (/fc-storage/fabric). In addition, the switch mode within the Fibre Channel uplink mode has been obsoleted.

Usage Guidelines   While using this command for a fabric within the Fibre Channel Storage command mode, you need to specify only the name of the VSAN.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the VSAN mode in the Fibre Channel Uplink command mode:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # enter vsan VSAN1 1 33
Switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
show vsan	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

Command	Description
scope vsan	
delete vsan	

erase configuration

To erase the UCS configuration, use the **erase configuration** command.

erase configuration

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to erase the UCS configuration.

Examples   This example shows how to erase the UCS configuration:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A(local-mgmt)# erase configuration
All UCS configurations will be erased and system will reboot. Are you sure? (yes/no): no
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

erase-log-config

To erase the UCS management logging configuration file, use the **erase-log-config** command.

erase-log-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to erase the UCS management logging configuration file.

Examples   This example shows how to erase the UCS management logging configuration file:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A(local-mgmt)# erase-log-config
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

install file

To install a license file, use the **install file** command.

install file *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the license file.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An install file must be created and available to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to install a license file.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # install file sample-file
Switch-A /license* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope license	
clear file	

install-license

To install a license, use the **install-license** command in local management command mode.

install-license *license-file-name*

Syntax Description

license-file-name	The name of a license file.

Command Default None

Command Modes Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to install a license in local management command mode.

This command can be executed only on local fabric interconnect and only by the user admin.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **install file** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples This example shows how to install a license:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# install-license bootflash:FibreChannel.lic

switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	
show license brief	

ls

To list the contents of a directory, use the **ls** command in local management command mode.

ls [*path*]

Syntax Description		
path	Absolute or relative path of the directory.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to list the contents of a directory in local management command mode. If no path is specified, the current working directory is listed.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

Examples   This example shows how to list the contents of a directory named temp in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# ls volatile:/temp
        40    Dec 29 15:28:58 2009  src/

Usage for volatile://sup-local
         0 bytes used
  62914560 bytes free
  62914560 bytes total
```

```
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

mkdir

To create a directory, use the **mkdir** command in local management command mode.

mkdir *path*

Syntax Description

path	Absolute or relative path, including the name of the new directory.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a directory in local management command mode.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

Examples

This example shows how to create a directory named temp in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# mkdir volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

move

To move a file from one directory to another, use the **move** command in local management command mode.

move [*from-filesystem:*][*from-path*]*filename* [*to-filesystem:*]*to-path*[*dest-filename*]

Syntax Description

from-filesystem:	File system containing the file to be moved. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
from-path	Absolute or relative path of the file to be moved.
filename	The name of the source file to be moved.
to-filesystem:	File system to contain the moved file. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
to-path	Absolute or relative path to the moved file.
dest-filename	(Optional) The new name for the moved file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command in local management command mode to copy a file to a new location and to delete the file in its original location.

If a *dest-filename* is specified, the moved file is renamed at the destination location.

If no file system is specified, the current working file system is assumed. If no path is specified, the current working directory is assumed.

To specify the file system location, use the appropriate syntax from the following table:

ftp:[//[*username@*]*server*]

scp:[//[*username@*]*server*]

sftp:[//[*username@*]*server*]

tftp:[//*server*[:*port*]]

volatile:[/*path*]

workspace:

Either the source or destination file system must be local; you cannot move a file from one remote file system to another.

If a remote protocol is specified with no server name, you are prompted to enter the server name.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

You can use the **mv** command as an alias for this command.

Examples   This example shows how to move a file from the current working directory to a directory in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# copy abcdef.bin volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

ping

To diagnose basic network connectivity, use the **ping** command in local management command mode.

ping {*host-ip-address*| *host-name*} [**count** *count*] [**packet-size** *packet-size*] [**interval** *interval*] [**timeout** *timeout*]

Syntax Description

host-ip-address	IP address of the target host.
host-name	Name of the target host. The name may include up to 512 characters.
count *count*	Specifies the number of ping packets that will be sent. The range is 1 to 2147483647 packets.
packet-size *packet-size*	Specifies the number of data bytes to be added to the ping packet. The range is 1 to 65468 bytes; the default is 56 bytes, resulting in a 64 byte packet when added to the 8 byte ICMP header.
interval *interval*	Specifies the time in seconds between sending ping packets. The range is 1 to 60 seconds; the default is 1 second.
timeout *timeout*	Specifies the maximum time to continue sending packets when no response packets are received. The range is 1 to 60 seconds.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to send ICMP echo request packets to a host.

The **ping** command is on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples

This example shows how to send four ping packets of size 100 bytes at an interval of 10 seconds:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# ping 192.0.20.12 count 4 packet-size 100 interval 10
PING 192.0.20.12 (192.0.20.12) 100(128) bytes of data.
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.61 ms
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.50 ms
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.58 ms
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.44 ms

--- 192.0.20.12 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 30000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.44/0.53/0.61/0.08 ms
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

power

To power up or down, use the **power** command.

power {**up**| **down**}

Syntax Description		
up	Specifies power up.	
down	Specifies power down.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	**Modification**
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to power up:

```
switch-A# scope org org10a

switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10a

switch-A /org/service-profile # power down
```

power down soft-followed-by-hard

To initiate a soft power shut down followed by a hard shut down for physical managed objects, use the **power down soft-followed-by-hard** command.

power down soft-followed-by-hard

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A service profile for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to initiate a soft power shut down followed by a hard shut down.

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile # power down soft-followed-by-hard
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
power	
power down soft-shut-down	

power down soft-shut-down

To initiate a soft power shut down, use the **power down soft-shut-down** command.

power down soft-shut-down

This command has no arguments of keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to initiate a soft shut down for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile # power down soft-shut-down
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
power	
power down soft-followed-by-hard	

pwd

To view the current working directory, use the **pwd** command in local management command mode.

pwd

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to view the current working directory in local management command mode.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples   This example shows how to view the current working directory:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# cd temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)# pwd
workspace:temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

reboot

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

reboot

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to reboot:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # reboot
```

recommission chassis

To recommission a chassis, use the **recommission chassis** command.

recommission chassis *vendor model serial-num optional-chassis-number*

Syntax Description

vendor	Vendor.
model	Model.
serial-num	Serial number.
optional-chassis-number	The number of the chassis. Use this option only if you want to renumber the chassis.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	In this release, the option *optional-chassis-number* was introduced that allows you to provide a new chassis number. If a new number is not provided, then the old chassis number is used.

Examples

This example shows how to recommission a chassis and renumber it:

```
switch-A# recommission chassis "Cisco Systems Inc" "Cisco UCS 5108" FOX1252GNNN 6

switch-A* # commit-buffer

switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	

recommission fex

To recommission a Fabric extender module, use the **recommission fex** command.

recommission fex *vendor model serial-num*

Syntax Description

vendor	The vendor from whom the Fabric extender module has been purchased from.
model	The model number of the Fabric extender module.
serial-num	The serial number of the Fabric extender module.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to recommission a Fabric extender module.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # recommission Cisco server AGD113921ZR
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
remove fex	
decommission fex	

recommission server

To recommission a server, use the **recommission server** command.

recommission server *vendor model serial-num*

Syntax Description

vendor	The name of the company that you purchased the server from.
model	The model number of the server.
serial-num	The serial number of the server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to recommission a server.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # recommission server Cisco 200 ABCD12345
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
decommission server	

recover-bios

To recover a corrupt BIOS, use the **recover-bios** command.

recover-bios *version* **[ignorecompcheck]**

Syntax Description

version	Specifies the BIOS version. Enter up to 512 characters with no spaces.
ignorecompcheck	Specifies that the compatibility check will not be performed.
	Note We recommend that you use this option only when explicitly directed to do so by a technical support representative.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to recover a corrupt BIOS image. This procedure is not part of the normal maintenance of a server. After you recover the BIOS, the server boots with the running version of the firmware for that server.

Note   Remove all attached or mapped USB storage from a server before you attempt to recover the corrupt BIOS on that server. If an external USB drive is attached or mapped from vMedia to the server, BIOS recovery fails.

Examples   This example shows how to recover a corrupt BIOS image:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/2
switch-A /chassis/server # recover-bios S5500.86B.01.00.0036-191.061320091126
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios	

remove alertgroups

To remove specific alert groups from a Call Home profile, use the **remove alertgroups** command.

remove alertgroups [**ciscotac**] [**diagnostic**] [**environmental**] [**inventory**] [**license**] [**lifecycle**] [**linecard**] [**supervisor**] [**syslogport**] [**system**] [**test**]+

Syntax Description

ciscotac	Specifies the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) alert group.
diagnostic	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
environmental	Specifies the environmental alert group.
inventory	Specifies the inventory alert group.
license	Specifies the license alert group.
lifecycle	Specifies the lifecycle alert group.
linecard	Specifies the line card alert group.
supervisor	Specifies the supervisor alert group.
syslogport	Specifies the syslog port alert group.
system	Specifies the system alert group.
test	Specifies the test alert group.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Call Home profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to remove specific predefined Call Home alert groups from an existing alert group list within a Call Home profile.

Examples   This example shows how to remove diagnostic and license alert groups from an existing Call Home profile:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
```

```
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome

switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile profileOne

switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # remove alertgroups diagnostic license

switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
add alertgroups	
set alertgroups	

remove backup action

To remove an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **remove backup action** command.

remove backup action [log-full] [none] [on-change-of-association] [on-clear] [timer]

Syntax Description

log-full	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
none	Specifies no action.
on-change-of-association	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
on-clear	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
timer	Specifies that the log is backed up at an interval.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log. Other previously configured actions are retained.

Examples

This example shows how to remove the action to trigger a backup of the system event log when the log is full:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # remove backup action log-full
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
add backup action	
set backup action	
show backup	

remove fex

To remove a Fabric extender module from the system, use the **remove fex** command.

remove fex *id*

Syntax Description	*id*	The ID of the Fabric extender module.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to delete a Fabric extender module from the system.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # remove fex 2
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
decommission fex	

remove privilege

To remove privileges, use the **remove privilege** command.

remove privilege {**aaa**| **admin**| **ext-lan-config**| **ext-lan-policy**| **ext-lan-qos**| **ext-lan-security**| **ext-san-config**| **ext-san-policy**| **ext-san-qos**| **ext-san-security**| **fault**| **service-profile-config**| **service-profile-config-policy**| **service-profile-network**| **service-profile-network-policy**| **service-profile-qos**| **service-profile-qos-policy**| **service-profile-security**| **service-profile-security-policy**| **service-profile-server**| **service-profile-server-policy**| **service-profile-storage**| **service-profile-storage-policy**| **operations**| **server-equipment**| **server-maintenance**| **server-policy**| **server-security**| **pod-config**| **pod-policy**| **pod-qos**| **pod-security**| **read-only**}+

Syntax Description

aaa	Specifies AAA privileges.
admin	Specifies admin privileges.
ext-lan-config	Specifies external LAN configuration priveleges.
ext-lan-policy	Specifies external LAN policy privileges.
ext-lan-qos	Specifies external LAN QoS privileges.
ext-lan-security	Specifies external LAN security privileges.
ext-san-config	Specifies external SAN configuration privileges.
ext-san-policy	Specifies external SAN policy privileges.
ext-san-qos	Specifies external SAN QoS privileges.
ext-san-security	Specifies external SAN security privileges.
fault	Specifies fault privileges.
service-profile-config	Specifies service profile configuration privileges.
service-profile-config-policy	Specifies service profile configuration policy privileges.
service-profile-network	Specifies service profile network privileges.
service-profile-network-policy	Specifies service profile network policy privileges.
service-profile-qos	Specifies service profile QoS privileges.
service-profile-qos-policy	Specifies service profile QoS policy privileges.
service-profile-security	Specifies service profile security privileges.
service-profile-security-policy	Specifies service profile security policy privileges.

service-profile-server	Specifies service profile server privileges.
service-profile-server-policy	Specifies service profile server policy privileges.
service-profile-storage	Specifies service profile storage privileges.
service-profile-storage-policy	Specifies service profile storage policy privileges.
operations	Specifies operations privileges.
server-equipment	Specifies server equipment privileges.
server-maintenance	Specifies server maintenance privileges.
server-policy	Specifies server policy privileges.
server-security	Specifies server security privileges.
pod-config	Specifies pod configuration privileges.
pod-policy	Specifies pod policy privileges.
pod-qos	Specifies pod QoS privileges.
pod-security	Specifies pod security privileges.
read-only	Specifies read-only privileges.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Role (/security/role)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to remove privileges:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope role serverAdmin
switch-A /security/role # remove privilege server-policy
switch-A /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/role #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

remove server

To remove a server, use the **remove server** command.

remove server {*ID* | *chassis -d / blade-id*}

Syntax Description	*ID*	Slot number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
	chassis-id / blade-id	The identification numbers of the chassis and the blade for the server. It must entered in the n/n format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with only the *slot* option.
1.4(1)	The command options were modified.

Usage Guidelines

When using this command in Chassis command mode, you need to specify only the identification number of the slot.

Examples

This example shows how to remove a server:

```
switch-A# remove server 1/1

switch-A* # commit-buffer

switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show iom	
show server	

reset

To reset a managed object, use the **reset** command.

mgmt-logging, bmc, iom mode

reset

server, service profile mode

reset {**hard-reset-immediate** | **hard-reset-wait**}

Syntax Description

hard-reset-immediate	Specifies that the server be hard reset immediately.
hard-reset-wait	Specifies that a hard reset be scheduled after all pending management operations have completed.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Logcontrol (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

BMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Server (/chassis/server)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

IO module (/chassis/iom)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   The following example shows how to reset an I/O module A in iom mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # scope iom a

switch-A /chassis/iom # reset

switch-A /chassis/iom* # commit-buffer

switch-A /chassis/iom #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	

Command	Description
show server	

reset pers-bind

To reset persistent binding, use the **reset pers-bind** command.

reset pers-bind

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to reset persistent binding of fibre channel targets.

Examples

This example shows how to reset persistent binding:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp101
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba17
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # reset pers-bind
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

reset-cmos

To reset the CMOS, use the **reset-cmos** command.

reset-cmos

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to reset CMOS:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # scope server 1

switch-A /chassis/server # reset cmos

switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	
show firmware	

restart

To restart a firmware download task, use the **restart** command.

restart

Syntax Description:

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to restart a firmware download task.

Examples   This example shows how to restart a firmware download task:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # restart
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

rmdir

To remove a directory, use the **rmdir** command in local management command mode.

rmdir *path*

Syntax Description	*path* Absolute or relative path, including the name of the directory to be removed.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to remove a directory in local management command mode.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

Examples   This example shows how to remove a directory named temp from the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# rmdir volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ■

run-script

To run a script, use the **run-script** command in local management command mode.

run-script *script-name*

Syntax Description

script-name	The path and file name of the script file to be executed.

Command Default None

Command Modes Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to run a shell script in the local management command mode. The script file must exist in the **workspace:** file system.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples This example shows how to run a shell script:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# run-script workspace:///sup-1/scripts/testScript.sh
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

save

To save the management logging files, use the **save** command.

save

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to save the management logging files.

Examples   This example shows how to save the management logging files:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # save
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

scope adapter

To enter adapter mode, use the **scope adapter** command.

scope adapter {*rack-server/id*| *chassis/server/id*}

Syntax Description

rack-server/id	Adapter location specified using the rack-server and adapter ID. The value must be entered in the n/n format.
chassis/server/id	Adapter location specified using the chassis, server and adapter ID. The value must be entered in the n/n/n format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with the *chassis/server/id* option
1.4(1)	The option *rack-server/id* was introduced for this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter adapter mode:

```
Switch-A # scope org Testing
Switch-A /org # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show iom	

scope auth-domain

To enter the authentication domain mode, use the **scope auth-domain** command.

scope auth-domain *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the authentication domain. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the authentication domain can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the authentication domain:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-domain	
delete auth-domain	

scope auth-server-group

To enter the authentication server group mode, use the **scope auth-server-group** command.

scope auth-server-group *authentication server group*

Syntax Description

authentication server group	The name of the authentication server group. This name can include a maximum of 127 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes

LDAP (security/ldap)

RADIUS (/security/radius)

TACACS (/security/tacacs)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An authentication server group must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the authentication server group for LDAP:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-server-group	
delete auth-server-group	

scope backup

To enter backup mode, use the **scope backup** command.

scope backup *name*

Syntax Description

name	Host name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter backup mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope backup backUpFDrive
switch-A /system #* commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope bios-settings

To enter the BIOS settings mode, use the **scope bios-settings** command.

scope bios-settings

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes BIOS (/server/bios)

Platform (/system/server-defaults/platform)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to enter the BIOS settings mode for a server:

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope bios
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios # scope bios-settings
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-settings	

scope bios

To enter the BIOS mode for a server, use the **scope bios** command.

scope bios

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the BIOS mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /server # scope bios
Switch-A /server/bios #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope bios-settings	
show bios-settings	

scope bladeserver-disc-policy

To enter the blade server discovery policy mode, use the **scope bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

scope bladeserver-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name* — The name of the compute blade server discovery policy.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A blade server discovery policy must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the blade server discovery policy mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bladeserver-disc-policy Default
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bladeserver-disc-policy	
enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
show bladeserver-disc-policy	
delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

scope block

To enter block mode, use the **scope block** command.

scope block *from to*

Syntax Description	*from*	From value.
	to	To value.

Command Default None

Command Modes IP pool (/org/ip-pool)

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter block mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope ip-pool ipp10

switch-A /org/ip-pool # scope block 209.165.200.225
 209.165.200.235

switch-A /org/ip-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip-pool	
show mac-pool	

scope bmc

To enter BMC mode, use the **scope bmc** command.

scope bmc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Note   This command is deprecated in later releases. Use the **scope cimc** command instead.

Examples   This example shows how to enter BMC mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope bmc
switch-A /chassis/server/bmc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bmc	

scope boardcontroller

To enter board controller mode, use the **scope boardcontroller** command.

scope boardcontroller

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　Only certain servers, such as the Cisco UCS B440 High Performance blade server and the Cisco UCS B230 blade server, have board controller firmware. The board controller firmware controls many of the server functions, including eUSBs, LEDs, and I/O connectors.

Examples　This example shows how to enter board controller mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope boardcontroller
switch-A /chassis/server/boardcontroller #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boardcontroller	

scope boot-definition

To enter boot definition mode, use the **scope boot-definition** command.

scope boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples　This example shows how to enter boot definition mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp3a
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-definition
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show lan	

scope boot-policy

To enter boot-policy mode, use the **scope boot-policy** command.

scope boot-policy *name*

Syntax Description		
name		Boot policy name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter boot-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show boot-policy	
	show qos-policy	

scope boot-target

To enter the boot target mode, use the **scope boot-target** command.

scope boot-target {**primary**| **secondary**}

Syntax Description	**primary**	Specifies the primary boot target.
	secondary	Specifies the secondary boot target.

Command Default None

Command Modes WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to enter the boot target. You can configure the logical unit number (LUN) and world wide name (WWN) for the primary or secondary boot target. Use the **exit** command to exit boot-target.

Examples The following example shows how to enter the secondary boot target mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # scope boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set lun	
set wwn	
show boot-target	

scope callhome

To view the callhome details, use the **scope callhome** command.

scope callhome

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to view the callhome policy details.

Examples   This example shows how to use this command to view the callhome details:

```
switch-A # scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope inventory	
scope policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope capability

To enter capability mode, use the **scope capability** command.

scope capability

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter capability mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show version	

scope cap-qual

To enter capacity qualification mode, use the **scope cap-qual** command.

scope cap-qual {**fcoe**| **non-virtualized-eth-if**| **non-virtualized-fc-if**| **path-encap-consolidated**| **path-encap-virtual**| **protected-eth-if**| **protected-fc-if**| **protected-fcoe**| **virtualized-eth-if**| **virtualized-fc-if**| **virtualized-scsi-if**}

Syntax Description

fcoe	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
non-virtualized-eth-if	Specifies a non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
non-virtualized-fc-if	Specifies a non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
path-encap-consolidated	Specifies a consolidated encapsulated path.
path-encap-virtual	Specifies a virtual encapsulated path.
protected-eth-if	Specifies a protected Ethernet interface.
protected-fc-if	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel interface.
protected-fcoe	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface.
virtualized-eth-if	Specifies a virtualized Ethernet interface.
virtualized-fc-if	Specifies a virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
virtualized-scsi-if	Specifies a virtualized SCSI interface.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter capacity qualification mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter
```

```
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # scope cap-qual fcoe
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show cap-qual	

scope cat-updater

To enter the capability catalog file updater mode, use the **scope cat-updater** command.

scope cat-updater *filename*

Syntax Description

filename	Enter the name of the capability catalog update file used in the previous update operation.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the capability catalog file updater mode for a previous update operation. In the cat-updater mode, you can change parameters of the operation, such as remote server location, login information, and protocol.

Examples

The following example shows how to change a parameter from a failed previous capability catalog update and restart the update:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # show cat-updater
Catalog Updater:
File Name Protocol Server          Userid          Status
--------- -------- --------------- --------------- ------
ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
          Scp      192.0.2.111     user1           Failed

UCS-A /system/capability # scope cat-updater ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
UCS-A /system/capability/cat-updater # set server 192.0.2.112
UCS-A /system/capability/cat-updater # restart
UCS-A /system/capability/cat-updater #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cat-updater	

scope cert-store

To enter cert-store mode, use the **scope cert-store** command.

scope cert-store

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Certificate store (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/cert-store)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use cert-store mode to create, enter, delete, and show certificates.

Examples

This example shows how to enter cert-store mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope cert-store
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/cert-store #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show	
show vcon-policy	

scope chassis

To enter chassis mode, use the **scope chassis** command.

scope chassis *chassis-id*

Syntax Description	*id*	Chassis identification number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter chassis mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	

scope chassis (/capability)

To enter the chassis mode for a system, use the **scope chassis** command.

scope chassis *vendor model hw-rev*

Syntax Description

vendor	The name of the vendor of the chassis.
model	The model number of the chassis. The value can include a maximum of 510 characters.
hw-rev	The hardware revision number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the chassis mode for a system:

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope chassis Cisco Systems Inc N20-C6508 1
Switch-A /system/capability/chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	

scope chassis-disc-policy

To enter chassis discovery policy mode, use the **scope chassis-disc-policy** command.

scope chassis-disc-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter chassis discovery policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org30

switch-A /org # scope chassis-disc-policy

switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis-disc-policy	
show org	

scope cimc

To enter CIMC mode, use the **scope cimc** command.

scope cimc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter CIMC mode:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
switch-A /chassis/server/cimc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	
show raid-controller	

scope class chassis-stats

To enter the chassis statistics of a class, use the **scope class chassis-stats** command.

scope class chassis-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the chassis statistics of a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class chassis-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class chassis-stats	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope class cpu-env-stats

To enter the CPU environment statistics class, use the **scope class cpu-stats** command.

scope class cpu-env-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   /org/stats-threshold-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the CPU environment statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class cpu-env-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

scope class dimm-env-stats

To enter the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics mode, use the **scope class dimm-env-stats** command.

scope class dimm-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the DIMM environment statistics mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
delete class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope class ether-error-stats

To enter an Ethernet error statistics class, use the **scope class ether-error-stats** command.

scope ether-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   There must be an available statistics threshold policy to view the Ethernet error statistics for the class.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Ethernet error statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-error-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class ether-loss-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-port-stats	

scope class ether-loss-stats

To enter the Ethernet loss statistics of a class, use the **scope class ether-loss-stats** command.

scope class ether-loss-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arugments or keywords

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Ethernet loss statistics for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-srver/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-loss-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class ether-error-stats	
scope class ether-port-stats	

scope class ethernet-port-err-stats

To enter an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

scope class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter an Ethernet port error statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-err-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.

Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

scope class ethernet-port-stats

To enter an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-stats** command.

scope class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter an Ethernet port statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope class ether-pause-stats

To enter the Ethernet pause statistics class mode, use the **scope class ether-pause-stats** command.

scope class ether-pause-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to change to the Ethernet pause statistics class mode:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-pause-stats	
delete class ether-pause-stats	
enter class ether-pause-stats	
show class ether-pause-stats	

scope class ether-rx-stats

To enter an Ethernet Rx statistics class, use the **scope class ether-rx-stats** command.

scope class ether-rx-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Ethernet Rx statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-rx-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class ether-rx-stats	

scope class ether-tx-stats

To enter the Ethernet tx statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class ether-tx-stats** command.

scope class ether-tx-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernert tx statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-tx-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class ether-rx-stats	
show class ether-tx-stats	

scope class fan-module-stats

To enter the fan module statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class fan-module-stats** command.

scope class fan-module-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the fan module statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/ # scope class fan-module-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fan-module-stats	

scope class fan-stats

To enter the fan statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fan-stats** command.

scope class fan-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the fan statistics mode of a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fan-stats	

scope class fc-error-stats

To enter the Fibre Channel error statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fc-error-stats** command.

scope class fc-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel error statistics mode of a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fc-error-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fc-error-stats	

scope class fc-stats

To enter the Fibre Channel statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fc-stats** command.

scope class fc-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fc-stats
Switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fc-stats	

scope class fex-env-stats

To enter the Fex environment statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class fex-env-stats** command.

scope class fex-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

An Fex environment statistics mode must be created for a class to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Fex environment statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy Default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fex-env-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fex-env-stats	

scope class fex-power-summary

To enter the Fex power summary statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fex-power-summary** command.

scope class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A statistics threshold policy and an Fex power summary statistics class must be created to use this command

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Fex power summary statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fex-power-summary	
delete class fex-power-summary	

scope class fex-psu-input-stats

To enter the Fex power supply input statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

scope class fex-psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy and an Fex power supply input statistics class must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fex power supply input statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fex-psu-input-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fex-psu-input-stats	
delete class fex-psu-input-stats	

scope class io-card-stats

To change to the IO card statistics class mode, use the **scope class io-card-stats** command.

scope class io-card-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter the io-card-stats class mode to configure class properties.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the IO card statistics class mode:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
delete class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

scope class memory-array-env-stats

To change to the memory array environment statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-array-env-stats** command.

scope class memory-array-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistcis threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the memory array environment statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats

To enter the memory error correctable codes statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats** command.

scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to change to the memory error correctable code statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	
delete class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	
enter class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	
show class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	

scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats

To enter the memory mirroring error statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats** command.

scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to change to the memory mirroring error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-mirroring-error-stats	
delete class memory-mirroring-error-stats	
enter class memory-mirroring-error-stats	
show class memory-mirroring-error-stats	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope class memory-sparing-error-stats

To enter the memory sparing error statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-sparing-error-stats** command.

scope class memory-sparing-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to change to the memory sparing error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-sparing-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-sparing-error-stats	
delete class memory-sparing-error-stats	
enter class memory-sparing-error-stats	
show class memory-sparing-error-stats	

scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) correctable error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats** command.

scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to change to the PCIe correctable error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pc-ie-correctable-stats	
delete class pc-ie-correctable-stats	
enter class pc-ie-correctable-stats	
show class pc-ie-correctable-stats	

scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

Command Default　　None

Command Modes　　Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples　　This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-statss	

scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to change to the PCIe fatal error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples   This example shows how to change to a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to change to the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

scope class rack-unit-fan-stats

To enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

scope class rack-unit-fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy and a rack unit fan statistics class must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class rack-unit-fan-stats	
delete class rack-unit-fan-stats	

scope class rack-unit-psu-stats

To enter the rack unit power supply statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

scope class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A statistics threshold policy and a rack unit power supply statistics class must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the rack unit power supply statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class rack-unit-psu-stats	
delete class rack-unit-psu-stats	
create class rack-unit-psu-stats	

scope client

To enter a specific client mode, use the **scope client** command in port-profile mode.

scope client *client-name*

Syntax Description

client-name	The name of the client.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use client mode to create the following managed objects:

- Data centers

- Distributed virtual switches

- Folders

Examples

This example shows how to enter client mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # scope client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show client	
show port-profile	

scope console-auth

To enter the console authentication mode, use the **scope console-auth** command.

scope console-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the console authentication mode:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope console-auth
Switch-A /security/console-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set auth-server-group	
set realm	

scope cpu

To enter a CPU mode, use the **scope cpu** command.

scope cpu

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server qualifier (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter a CPU mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope cpu
server /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create cpu	
delete cpu	
enter cpu	
show server	

scope cpu (/system/capability)

To enter the CPU mode for a system, use the **scope cpu** command.

scope cpu *vendor model hw-rev*

Syntax Description

vendor	The vendor name of the CPU. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
model	The model number of the CPU. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
hw-rev	The hardware revision of the CPU.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the CPU mode for a system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope cpu Intel(R) Genuine Intel(R) CPU 1
Switch-A /system/capability/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	
scope chassis	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope data-center

To enter data-center mode, use the **scope data-center** command in vcenter mode.

scope data-center *datacenter-name*

Syntax Description		
	datacenter-name	The name of the data center.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Data center (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete folders

- Show folder information

Examples   This example shows how to enter data-center mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

scope default-auth

To enter the default authentication mode, use the **scope default-auth** command.

scope default-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An authentication domain must be created prior to using this command to enter the default authentication mode for an authentication domain.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the default authentication mode in an authentication domain:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # scope default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create default-auth	
delete default-auth	

scope default-behavior

To enter default-behavior mode, use the **scope default-behavior** command.

scope default-behavior {**vhba** | **vnic**}

Syntax Description		
vhba	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.	
vnic	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show default-behavior	
show vnic	

scope dest-interface

To enter the destination interface mode for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **scope dest-interface** command.

scope dest-interface *slotid portid*

Syntax Description

slotid	The slot ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-5.
portid	The port ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-40.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)

Ethernet traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the destination interface mode for the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.

To enter the destination interface mode for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, replace **eth-traffic-mon** with **fc-traffic-mon** , and **eth-mon-session** with **fc-mon-session** .

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # scope dest-interface 1 33
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create dest-interface	
delete dest-interface	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope diag

To enter the diagnostics mode for a server, use the **scope diag** command.

scope diag

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the diagnostic mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope diag
Switch-A /chassis/server/diag #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show diag	

scope dimm

To enter the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) for a server, use the **scope dimm** command.

scope dimm *id*

Syntax Description	*Id*	The ID of the dual in-line memory module. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Memory array (/chassis/server/memory-array)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the DIMM mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope memory-array 1
Switch-A /chassis/server/memory-array # scope dimm 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/memory-array/dimm #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
reset-errors	
acknowledge fault	

scope distributed-virtual-switch

To enter distributed-virtual-switch mode, use the **enter distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

scope distributed-virtual-switch *dvs-name*

Syntax Description	*dvs-name* The name of the switch.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use distributed-virtual-switch mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable and disable DVS administrative state
- Scope to port-profile mode
- Show port profile information

Examples   This example shows how to enter distributed-virtual-switch mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # scope distributed-virtual-switch
 dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show port-profile	

scope download-task

To download a task for a license, use the **scope download-task** command.

scope download-task *filename*

Syntax Description

filename	The name of the file.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The file must exist to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to download a task for a license.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # scope download-task Sample
Switch-A /license* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope license	
install file	
clear file	

scope dynamic-vnic-conn

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode, use the **scope dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

scope dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use dynamic-vnic-conn mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set adapter policies
- Show the dynamic vNIC connection

Examples   This example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # scope dynamic-vnic-conn

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

scope dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode, use the **enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the vNIC connection policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set adapter policies
- Show dynamic vNIC connection policies

Examples

The following example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp100
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
show vnic-templ	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope egress-policy

To enter egress-policy mode, use the **scope egress-policy** command in qos-policy mode.

scope egress-policy

This command has no argument or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You must create an egress policy before you scope to egress-policy mode.

Use egress-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set QoS priority and rate
- Show egress QoS policy information

Examples   This example shows how to enter egress-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /system # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope egress-policy
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server/container #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

scope eth-best-effort

To enter eth-best-effort mode, use the **scope eth-best-effort** command in qos mode.

scope eth-best-effort

This command has no argument or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet best effort (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use eth-best-effort mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set MTU, multicast optimize, and weight

- Show Ethernet best effort details

Examples

This example shows how to enter eth-best-effort mode:

```
switch-A # scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-best-effort
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show	

scope eth-classified

To enter eth-classified mode, use the **scope eth-classified** command.

scope eth-classified {**best-effort**| **bronze**| **gold**| **platinum**| **silver**}

Syntax Description

best-effort	Specifies best effort mode.
bronze	Specifies bronze classified mode.
gold	Specifies gold classified mode.
platinum	Specifies platinum classified mode.
silver	Specifies silver classified mode.

Command Default None

Command Modes QoS (/eth-server/qos)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows how to enter eth-classified mode:

```
switch-A# eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

scope eth-if

To view the Ethernet interface, use the **scope eth-if** command.

scope eth-if {**Name**}

Syntax Description

Name	Name of the Ethernet interface. This name can include a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   vNIC Template (/org/vnic-template)

vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the Ethernet interface can include a maximum of 32 characters and can be alphanumeric. Special characters cannot be used.

Examples   This example shows how to view the Ethernet interface information:

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A # /org # scope vnic-templ
switch-A # /org/vnic-templ # scope eth-if
Word Name (Max Size 32)
switch-A # /org/vnic-templ # scope eth-if Sample
switch-A # /org/vnic-templ/eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope eth-policy	

scope eth-mon-session

To enter the Ethernet monitoring session mode, use the **scope eth-mon-session** command.

scope eth-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the Ethernet monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session can include alphanumeric characters, but no special characters are allowed.

An Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-mon-session	
delete eth-mon-session	

scope eth-policy

To enter eth-policy mode, use the **scope eth-policy** command.

scope eth-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the Ethernet policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter eth-policy mode using Ethernet policy ep100:

```
switch-A# scope org org100

switch-A /org # scope eth-policy ep100

switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	
show trans-queue	

scope eth-server

To enter eth-server mode, use the **scope eth-server** command.

scope eth-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples　This example shows how to enter eth-server mode:

```
switch-A#scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show server	

scope eth-storage

To enter the Ethernet storage mode, use the **scope eth-storage** command.

scope eth-storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Ethernet storage mode from the chassis mode.

```
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan	
acknowledge fault	
scope vlan	
scope stats-threshold-policy	

scope eth-target

To enter the Ethernet target endpoint mode for a fabric interface, use the **scope eth-target** command.

scope eth-target *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	The name of the Ethernet target endpoint.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An interface for a fabric, and an Ethernet target endpoint for that interface must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # scope eth-target Testing
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set macaddress	
enter eth-target	
show eth-target	
delete eth-target	
create eth-target	

scope eth-traffic-mon

To enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode, use the **scope eth-traffic-mon** command.

scope eth-traffic-mon

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A chassis/server/adapter # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope eth-mon-session	

scope eth-uplink

To enter eth-uplink mode, use the **scope eth-uplink** command.

scope eth-uplink

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples   This example shows how to enter eth-uplink mode:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-uplink	
show port-profile	

scope ext-eth-if

To enter the external Ethernet interface for an adapter, use the **scope ext-eth-if** command.

scope ext-eth-if {*ID*}

Syntax Description	*ID* The ID of the external Ethernet interface. The value must be an integer 0 and 4294967295.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the external Ethernet interface for an adapter.

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope ext-eth-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
acknowledge fault	
set cli	
show ext-eth-if	

scope extension-key

To enter extension-key mode, use the **scope extension-key** command in vm-mgmt mode.

scope extension-key

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Extension key (/system/vm-mgmt/extension-key)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use extension key mode to :

- Set the master extension key
- Show events and finite state machines

Examples

This example shows how to enter extension-key mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope extension-key
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show extension-key	
show fsm	

scope ext-pooled-ip

To enter the external management pooled IP address mode for a service profile, use the **scope ext-pooled-ip** command.

scope ext-pooled-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　A service profile must be created and an external management pooled IP address must be set for this service profile to use this command.

Examples　This example shows how to enter the scope of the external management pooled IP address mode for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile default
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-pooled-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-pooled-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
set ext-mgmt-ip-state	

scope ext-static-ip

To enter the external static management IP address mode, use the **scope ext-static-ip** command.

scope ext-static-ip

Command Default   None

Command Modes   CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the external static management IP address mode for the CIMC.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # scope ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ext-static-ip	
enter ext-static-ip	
show ext-static-ip	
delete ext-static-ip	

scope fabric

To enter fabric mode, use the **scope fabric** command.

scope fabric {**a**| **b**}

Syntax Description	

a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet server (/eth-server)

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Ethernet Traffic Monitoring (/eth-traffic-mon)

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Fibre Channel Traffic Monitoring (/fc-traffic-mon)

Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the following modes:
	Ethernet Traffic Monitoring (/eth-traffic-mon)
	Fibre Channel Traffic Monitoring (/fc-traffic-mon)
	Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter fabric mode.

Examples   This example shows how to enter Ethernet server fabric mode for fabric B:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server# scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-server/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

Command	Description
show interface	

scope fabric-if

To view the fabric facing interface, use the **scope fabric-if** command.

scope fabric-if{**ID**}

Syntax Description	**ID**	Enter the Port ID of the fabric. The value must be an integer and can be any integer between 0 and 4294967295.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric Interface (chassis/iom/port-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The Port ID must be an integer and can be any integer between 0 and 4294967295.

Examples   This example shows how to view the fabric facing interface.

```
switch-A # scope chassis ?
switch-A # 1-255 Chassis ID
switch-A # scope chassis 1 ?
switch-A # /chassis # scope iom ?
switch-A # 1 -2 ID
switch-A # /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A # /chassis/iom # scope port-group fabric
switch-A # /chassis/iom/port-group # scope fabric-if 345
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope server-if	

scope fabric-interconnect

To enter fabric interconnect mode, use the **scope fabric-interconnect** command.

scope fabric-interconnect {**a**| **b**}

Syntax Description		
a		Specifies switch A.
b		Specifies switch B.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter fabric interconnect mode.

Examples   This example shows how to enter fabric interconnect mode for fabric B:

```
switch-A# scope fabric-interconnect b
switch-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	

scope fan

To enter the fan mode, use the **scope fan** command.

scope fan *id*

Syntax Description

ID	The identification number of the fan. It must be a number between 1 and 8.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric Interconnect Module (/fabric-interconnect)

Fan Module (/chassis/fan-module)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the fan mode for a chassis.

```
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis # scope fan-module 1 2
Switch-A /chassis/fan-module # scope fan 3
Switch-A /chassis/fan-module/fan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan	

scope fan-module

To enter the fan module, use the **scope fan-module** command.

scope fan-module *tray module*

Syntax Description		
tray		The ID of the tray.
module		The ID of the module. It must be a number between 1 and 8.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　None

Examples　This example shows how to enter the fan module mode for a chassis.

```
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis # scope fan-module 1 3
Switch-A /chassis/fan-module #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fan	
show fan-module	

scope fc

To view and set Fibre Channel information, use the **scope fc** command.

scopefc{**set**| **show**}

Syntax Description

set	Use this option to set details such as Cos and weight.
show	To view the Fibre Channel information.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet Server (/eth-server/qos/fc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- The range of valid values for setting cos is 0 to 6. You must select an integer between 0 and 6.

- The range of valid values for setting weight is 0-10. You must select an integer between 0 and 10.

Examples   This example shows how to view the fibre channel information:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A# /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A# /eth-server/qos # scope fc
switch-A# /eth-server/qos/fc # show
FC Class:
    Priority: Fc
    Cos: 3
    Weight: 5
    Bw Percent: 50
    Drop: No Drop
    Mtu: FC
    Admin State: Enabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope fc-mon-session

To enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session mode, use the **scope fc-mon-session** command.

scope fc-mon-session *Name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the monitoring session can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

A traffic monitoring session must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric b
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # scope fc-mon-session Default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope dest-interface	

scope fc-policy

To enter fc-policy mode, use the **scope fc-policy** command.

scope fc-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the Fibre Channel policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use fc-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete Fibre Channel policies

- Show Fibre Channel policies

Examples

The following example shows how to enter fc-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fp100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcp100
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show trans-queue	

scope fc-storage

To enter the Fibre Channel storage mode, use the **scope fc-storage** command.

scope fc-storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel storage mode from the service profile mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
scope fabric	
scope vsan	

scope fc-traffic-mon

To enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring mode, use the **scope fc-traffic-mon** command.

scope fc-traffic-mon

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring mode:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A chassis/server/adapter # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-mon-session	
create fc-mon-session	
delete fc-mon-session	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope fc-uplink

To enter fc-uplink mode, use the **scope fc-uplink** command.

scope fc-uplink

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples   This example shows how to enter fc-uplink mode:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

scope fex

To enter the Fabric extender module, use the **scope fex** command.

scope fex *id*

Syntax Description

id	The ID of the Fabric extender module. The value must be a numeral.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the fabric extender module from the adapter mode.

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1
Switch-A /server/adapter # scope fex 2
Switch-A /fex #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fan	
scope iom	
scope psu	

scope firmware

To enter firmware mode, use the **scope firmware** command.

scope firmware

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples   This example shows how to enter firmware mode:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

scope flow-control

To enter flow control mode, use the **scope flow-control** command.

scope flow-control

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples

This example shows how to enter flow control mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show port-profile	

scope folder

To enter folder mode, use the **scope folder** command in vcenter mode.

scope folder *folder-name*

Syntax Description

folder-name	The name of the folder.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Data center (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use folder mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete data centers
- Show data center information

Examples

This example shows how to enter data center mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope folder f1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show folder	
show vcenter	

scope fw-host-pack

To view the server host pack, use the **scope fw-host-pack** command.

scope fw-host-pack {**Name**}

Syntax Description	**Name**	The name of the server host pack. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the server host pack can include a maximum of 16 characters. It should not include any special characters.

Examples   This example shows how to view the server host pack.

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A # /org # scope fw-host-pack ?
Word Name (Max size 16)
switch-A # /org # scope fw-host-pack fhpl
switch-A # /org/fw-host-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw-host-pack	

scope fw-mgmt-pack

To view the server management pack details, use the **scope fw-mgmt-pack** command.

scope fw-mgmt-pack {**Name**}

Syntax Description

Name	The name of the server management pack. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the server management pack can include upto 16 characters only. The name can include alphanumeric characters, but special characters are not allowed.

Examples

This example shows how to view the server management pack.

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack ?
Word Name (Max size 16)
switch-A /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack Fhpl123
switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw-mgmt-pack	

scope host-eth-if

To view the Ethernet interface information of the adapter, use the **scope host-eth-if** command.

scope host-eth-if *ID*

Syntax Description	*ID* An integer. Range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.

Command Default None

Command Modes Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The ID must be an integer. Alphanumeric characters are not allowed.

Examples This example shows how to view the Ethernet information of the host:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ext-eth-if	

scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac

To view the host Ethernet interface information of a specific device, use the **scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac** command.

scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac *dynamic MAC address*

Syntax Description

dynamic MAC address	Enter the MAC address of the host Ethernet interface.
	The standard format of the MAC address is hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Ethernet Interface (chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The dynamic MAC address must be entered in the standard hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh format.

Examples

This example shows how to view the host Ethernet interface information of a particular device:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if # scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac 00:1B:50:35:56:99
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show host-eth-if	

scope host-fc-if

To view the Fibre Channel information of the host interface, use the **scope host-fc-if** command.

scope host-fc-if *ID*

Syntax Description

ID	The range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The ID is an integer and the range of valid values is between 0 to 4294967295.

Examples

This example shows how to view the Fibre Channel information of the host interface:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope host-fc-if wwn	

scope host-fc-if wwn

To enter the worldwide name mode of the Fibre Channel host, use the **scope host-fc-if wwn** command.

scope host-fc-if wwn

Syntax Description		
wwn	Worldwide Name. The valid value is a 64-bit alphanumeric string.	

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Adapter (chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　The WWN must be a valid 64-bit alphanumeric string.

Examples　This example shows how to view the Fibre Channel interface information of a particular device:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc-if wwn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show host-fc-if wwn	

scope import-config

To enter import configuration mode, use the **scope import-config** command.

scope import-config *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Import configuration name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter import configuration mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope import-config ic10
switch-A /system/import-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show import-config	
show managed-entity	

scope instance

To enter instance mode, use the **scope instance** command in vm-mgmt mode.

scope instance *uuid*

Syntax Description

uuid	The UUID of the instance. The format is NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Instance (/system/vm-mgmt/instance)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use instance mode to perform the following tasks:

- ?

- ?

Examples

This example shows how to enter instance mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope instance 700c4760-da08-11de-8a39-0800200c9a66
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/instance #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ?	
show ?	

scope interface

To view the Ethernet interface information of the fabric, use the **scope interface** command.

scope interface {*slot ID* | *port id*}

Syntax Description		
slot ID	The ID of the slot. It must be a number between 1 and 5.	
port ID	The ID of the port. It must be a number between 1 and 40.	

Command Default None

Command Modes Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Ethernet Server (/eth-server/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The Slot ID must be a number between 1 and 5. You cannot enter any alphanumeric or special characters.

The Port ID must be a number between 1 and 40. You cannot enter any alphanumeric or special characters.

Examples This example shows how to view the interface information for the Ethernet Uplink:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface
1-5 Slot ID
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2
1-40 Port ID
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope eth-uplink	

scope interface fc

To enter the fibre channel interface for a fabric, use the **scope interface fc** command.

scope interface fc *slot id port id*

Syntax Description		
slot id	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is between 2 and 5.
port id	The port identification number. The range of valid values is between 1 and 40.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A fibre channel interface for the fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the fibre channel interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create interface fc	
	enter interface fc	
	show interface fc	
	delete interface fc	

scope interface fcoe

To enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet mode for a fabric, use the **scope interface fcoe** command.

scope interface fcoe *slot id port id*

| **Syntax Description** | *slot id* | The slot identification number. |
| | *port id* | The port identification number. |

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History	**Release**	**Modification**
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope interface fcoe 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe #
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	create interface fcoe	
	enter interface fcoe	
	show interface fcoe	
	delete interface fcoe	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope inventory

To view the Callhome periodic system inventory information, use the **scope inventory** command.

scope inventory

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Periodic system inventory (/monitoring/callhome/periodic-system-inventory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to view the periodic system inventory.

Examples   This example shows how to view the periodic system inventory information:

```
switch-A # scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope policy	
scope profile	

scope iom (/chassis)

To enter iom mode for a chassis, use the **scope iom** command.

scope iom {*id* | **a**| **b**}

Syntax Description

id	Module identification number.
a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter iom mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A /chassis/iom #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope iom (/capability)	
show iom	
show slot	

scope iom (/capability)

To enter the IOM mode of a system, use the **scope iom** command.

scope iom *vendor model hw-rev*

Syntax Description

vendor	Vendor name. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
model	Model number. The number can include a maximum of 510 characters.
hw-rev	Hardware revision. The number can include a maximum of 510 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the IOM mode for a system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope iom Cisco Systems Inc N20-I6583 0
Switch-A /system/capability/iom #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope iom	
show iom	

scope ipmi-access-profile

To enter IPMI access profile mode, use the **scope ipmi-access-profile** command.

scope ipmi-access-profile *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Access profile name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   The following example shows how to enter IPMI access profile mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

scope ipmi-user

To change the mode to the IPMI user, use the **scope ipmi-user** command.

scope ipmi-user {**User Name**}

Syntax Description	User Name	Name of the IPMI user.

Command Default None

Command Modes IPMI Access Profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile/)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced as scope epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as scope ipmi-user.

Usage Guidelines The name of the IPMI user can be alphanumeric, but cannot contain any special characters.

Examples This example shows how to change the mode to the IPMI user:

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile Sample
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # scope ipmi-user Example
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ipmi-user	
enter ipmi-user	
delete ipmi-user	
set descr	
set password	
set privilege	
show ipmi-access profile	

scope lan

To view information on the boot LAN, use the **scope lan** command.

scope lan

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Boot Policy (/org/boot-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the boot LAN information.

Examples

This example shows how to view the boot LAN information:

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy Example
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope lan
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope storage	
scope virtual-media	

scope ldap

To enter LDAP mode, use the **scope ldap** command.

scope ldap

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples

This example shows how to enter LDAP mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

scope ldap-group

To enter the LDAP group mode, use the **scope ldap-group** command.

scope ldap-group *Group DN*

Syntax Description

Group DN	Name of the LDAP group.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An LDAP group must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the LDAP group mode:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope ldap-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group	
delete ldap-group	

scope ldap-group-rule

To enter the LDAP group rule mode, use the **scope ldap-group-rule** command.

scope ldap-group-rule

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   To use this command in the server mode, an LDAP server must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the LDAP group rule mode for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # scope ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	
delete ldap-group-rule	

scope license

To enter the license mode, use the **scope license** command.

scope license

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the license mode from the adapter mode.

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1
Switch-A /server/adapter # scope license
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope download-task	
install file	
clear file	

scope locale

To enter locale mode, use the **scope locale** command.

scope locale *name*

Syntax Description

name	Locale name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter locale mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope locale
switch-A /security/locale #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show remote-user	

scope local-disk-config

To enter the local disk configuration mode, use the **scope local-disk-config** command.

scope local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   RAID Controller (/chassis/server/raid-controller)

Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the local disk configuration mode for the RAID controller of a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 Sas
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller # scope local-disk-config
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller/local-disk-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	

scope lun

To enter the logical unit number (LUN) mode for a server, use the **scope lun** command.

scope lun *id*

Syntax Description

ID	The ID of the logical unit number. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967297.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

RAID Controller (/chassis/server/raid-controller)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the logical unit number mode for a RAID controller.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 Sas
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller # scope lun 1
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller/lun #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope local-disk-config	
show lun	

scope mac-security

To enter the MAC security mode for a network control policy, use the **scope mac-security** command.

scope mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Network Control Policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A network control policy for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the MAC security mode for a network control policy for an organization.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # scope mac-security
Switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set forged-transmit	
show mac-security	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope maint-policy

To enter the maintenance policy mode, use the **scope maint-policy** command.

scope maint-policy *Name*

Syntax Description	*Name* — The name of the maintenance policy.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A maintenance policy must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the maintenance policy mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope maint-policy Default
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter maint-policy	
delete maint-policy	
show maint-policy	

scope management-extension

To enter the management extension mode for the system, use the **scope management-extension** command.

scope management-extension

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the management extension mode for a system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope management-extension
Switch-A /system/management-extension #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
activate firmware version	
scope backup	
scope capability	
scope import-config	
scope managed-entity	
scope scheduler	
scope server-default	
scope services	
scope vm-mgmt	

scope member-port-channel

To enter the member port channel mode for VSAN, use the **scope member-port-channel** command.

scope member-port-channel {**a**| **b**} *port channel id*

Syntax Description		
a		Specifies port A.
b		Specifies port B.
port channel id		The ID of the port channel for the switch.

Command Default None

Command Modes VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN under fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the member port channel for VSAN.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
Switch-a /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # scope member-port-channel a 22
Switch-a /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port-channel	
enter member-port-channel	
show member-port-channel	
delete member-port-channel	

scope memory-array

To enter the memory array mode for a server, use the **scope memory-array** command.

scope memory-array {*ID*}

Syntax Description	*ID*	The ID of the memory array. The value must be an integer between 1 and 8.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the memory array mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope memory-array 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/memory-array #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope dimm	
acknowledge fault	

scope mon-flt

To enter the monitor filter mode, use the **scope mon-flt** command.

scope mon-flt *name*

Syntax Description	*name* The name of the monitor filter.

Command Default   None

Command Modes
VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN under Fabric within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

VLAN under Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)

VLAN under Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   To use this command within a fabric, either a VLAN or a VSAN must be created.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the monitor filter mode for a VSAN under Fibre Channel mode.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric b
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan test200
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # scope mon-flt
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/mon-flt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
create vlan	

scope monitoring

To enter monitoring mode, use the **scope monitoring** command.

scope monitoring

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples

This example shows how to enter monitoring mode:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show syslog	

scope mon-src

To enter the monitor source session mode, use the **scope mon-src** command.

scope mon-src *session name*

Syntax Description	*session name* The name of the monitor source session.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)

Fibre Channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)

Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)

Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)

Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

VHBA within service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)

VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)

VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

VSAN within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The monitor source session must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the monitor source session mode for a VNIC in a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
```

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # scope mon-src testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set direction	
create mon-src	
enter mon-src	
show mon-src	
delete mon-src	

scope network

To enter network mode, use the **scope network** command in port-profile mode.

scope network *network-name*

Syntax Description

network-name	The name of the network.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use network mode to enable or disable the default network.

Examples

This example shows how to enter network mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope network n100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/network #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show network	
show port-profile	

scope nw-ctrl-policy

To enter network control policy mode, use the **scope nw-ctrl-policy** command.

scope nw-ctrl-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the network control policy.

Command Default None

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A network control policy must be configured to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter network control policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org/ # scope nw-ctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
create nw-ctrl-policy	

scope occurrence one-time

To enter the one-time occurrence mode for a schedule, use the **scope occurrence one-time** command.

scope occurrence one-time *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the one-time occurrence instance.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule and a one-time occurrence instance for the schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the one-time occurrence mode for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # scope occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence one-time	
enter occurrence one-time	
show occurrence one-time	
delete occurrence one-time	

scope occurrence recurring

To enter the recurring occurrence mode for a schedule, mode, use the **scope occurrence recurring** command.

scope occurrence recurring *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	The name of the recurring occurrence instance for the schedule.

Command Default None

Command Modes Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A schedule and the recurring occurrence instance for that schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the recurring occurrence mode for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # scope occurrence recurring Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
enter occurrence recurring	
show occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	

scope org

To enter org mode, use the **scope org** command.

scope org [*org-name*]

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) Organization name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter org mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show org	

scope policy

To enter policy mode for various types of faults and system events, use the **scope policy** command.

scope policy *event*

Syntax Description

event	Select a predefined fault or system event type. See Usage Guidelines for event options.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter the policy mode for various types of faults and system events. In the specific policy mode, you can enable or disable Call Home messages for the type of fault or system event. The following list shows the available keywords:

- **association-failed**
- **chassis-seeprom-error**
- **configuration-failure**
- **connectivity-problem**
- **election-failure**
- **equipment-inaccessible**
- **equipment-inoperable**
- **equipment-problem**
- **fru-problem**
- **identity-unestablishable**
- **link-down**
- **management-services-failure**
- **management-services-unresponsive**
- **power-problem**

- **thermal-problem**

- **unspecified**

- **version-incompatible**

- **voltage-problem**

Examples

This example shows how to enter an existing policy mode for link-down events and how to enable Call Home messages for those events:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create policy	
enter policy	
show policy	

scope port-channel

To enter the port channel mode, use the **scope port-channel** command.

scope port-channel *port-channel-id*

Syntax Description	*port-channel-id*	Port identification number. It is the value you specified while creating the port channel.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric).

Examples   This example shows how to enter port channel mode:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 10

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show switch	
show port-channel	

scope port-profile

To enter port-profile mode, use the **scope port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

scope port-profile *port-profile-name*

Syntax Description

port-profile-name	The name of the port profile.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use port-profile mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete clients and networks

- Enter clients and networks

- Show clients and networks

Examples   This example shows how to enter port-profile mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-profile	
show profile-set	

scope post-code-reporter

To enter the POST code reporter mode for a system, use the **scope post-code-reporter** command.

scope post-code-template *name*

Syntax Description	*name* The name of the POST code reporter.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A POST code reporter must be available on the system to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the POST code reporter mode for the system.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # scope post-code-reporter testing
UCS-A /system/capability/post-code-reporter* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/capability/post-code-reporter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope post-code-template	

scope post-code-template

To enter the POST code template mode for a system, use the **scope post-code-template** command.

scope post-code-template *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the POST code template.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A POST code template must be available on the system to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the POST code template mode for the system

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope post-code-template test-codes
Switch-A /system/capability/post-code-template* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/capability/post-code-template #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope post-code-reporter	

scope power-cap-mgmt

To enter the power capping management mode for the switch, use the **scope power-cap-mgmt** command.

scope power-cap-mgmt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　　None

Command Modes　　Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　　None

Examples　　This example shows you how to enter the power capping management mode from the adapter mode.

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1
Switch-A /server/adapter # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope power-group	
scope priority-weight	

scope power-control-policy

To enter the power control policy mode, use the **scope power-control-policy** command.

scope power-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the power control policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the power control policy mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
enter power-control-policy	
show power-control-policy	
delete power-control-policy	

scope power-group

To enter the power group mode, use the **scope power-group** command.

scope power-group *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	The name of the power group.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the power group mode.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope power-group Sample
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
enter power-group	
show power-group	
delete power-group	

scope priority-weight

To set a priority for a power capping management policy, use the **scope priority-weight** command.

scope priority-weight {*Admin priority*| **no-cap**}

Syntax Description

Admin priority	Use this option to set an administrator priority to the power capping management policy. The value must be numeral between 1 - 10.
no-cap	Use this option to not set a cap.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power capping management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows you how to set an administrator priority on the power capping management policy.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope priority-weight 3
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/priority-weight #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope power-cap-mgmt	
scope power-group	

scope profile

To change the mode to the callhome destination profile, use the **scope profile** command.

scope profile {**Name**}

Syntax Description

Name	Name of the callhome destination profile. The value of this name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome/)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The name of the callhome profile can include a maximum of 16 characters that can be alphanumeric.

Examples   This example show how to change modes to the callhome profile:

```
switch-A # scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile
Word Name (Max size 16)
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile Sample
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope inventory	
scope policy	

scope profile-set

To enter profile-set mode, use the **scope profile-set** command in vmware mode.

scope profile-set

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use profile-set mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete port profiles

- Show events, the status of the port set finite state machine, and port profiles

Examples

This example shows how to enter profile-set mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-profile	
show profile-set	

scope psu

To enter the power supply unit mode, use the **scope psu** command.

scope psu {**1-8 PSU**}

Syntax Description

1-8 PSU	The number of the power supply unit. The value must be an integer between 1 and 8.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Chassis (/chassis/)

Fabric Interconnect (/fabric-interconnect/)

Fabric extender module (/fex)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabrix extender module (/fex) mode.

Usage Guidelines   The PSU number must be a unique number between 1 and 8.

Examples   This example shows how to change the mode to the power supply unit of the chassis:

```
Switch-A # scope chassis
1-255 Chassis ID
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis #  scope psu 2
Switch-A /chassis/psu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope psu-policy	

scope psu-policy

To enter psu-policy mode, use the **scope psu-policy** command.

scope psu-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Power supply unit policy (/org/psu-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use psu-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create a description of the policy

- Set up power supply redundancy

Examples   This example shows how to enter psu-policy mode:

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A /org # scope psu-policy
switch-A /org/psu-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show psu	
show psu-policy	

scope qos

To enter QoS mode, use the **scope qos** command.

scope qos

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet server (/eth-server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples

This example shows how to enter QoS mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

scope qos-policy

To enter qos-policy mode, use the **scope qos-policy** command in org mode.

scope qos-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	*policy-name* The name of the QoS policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   QoS policy (/org/qos-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use qos-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete an egress QoS policy

- Show the egress policy

Examples   This example shows how to enter qos-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/qos-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

scope rackserver-disc-policy

To enter the rack server discovery policy mode, use the **scope rackserver-disc-policy** command.

scope rackserver-disc-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This mode is applicable only in the root organization mode.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the rack server discovery policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope rackserver-disc-policy
Switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show detail	
set scrub-policy	

scope radius

To enter radius mode, use the **scope radius** command.

scope radius

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples

This example shows how to enter radius mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope radius
switch-A /security /radius #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show radius	

scope raid-controller

To enter the RAID controller mode for a server, use the **scope raid-controller** command.

scope raid-controller *id* {**sas**| **sata**}

Syntax Description

id	The ID of the RAID controller. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.
sas	Use this option to enter the SAS type of RAID controller.
sata	Use this option to enter the SATA type of RAID controller.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

| Release | Modification |
| 1.4(1) | This command was introduced. |

Usage Guidelines   A RAID controller for a server must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the RAID controller mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 Sas
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope local-disk-config	
scope lun	

scope role

To enter role mode, use the **scope role** command.

scope role *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Role name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter role mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope role admin
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

scope scheduler

To enter the scope scheduler mode, use the **scope scheduler** command.

scope scheduler *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the scheduler.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A scheduler must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the scheduler mode.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create scheduler	
enter scheduler	
set scheduler	
show scheduler	
delete scheduler	
create maint-window	

scope security

To enter security mode, use the **scope security** command.

scope security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples   This example shows how to enter security mode:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

scope server

To enter server mode, use the **scope server** command.

scope server {*name* | **dynamic-uuid**}

Syntax Description

name	Server name.
dynamic-uuid	Specifies the unique server identity.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter server mode:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server identity	

scope server (/ldap)

To enter the LDAP server mode, use the **scope server** command.

scope server *name*

Syntax Description

Name	The name of the LDAP server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The LDAP server must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the LDAP server mode.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Testserver
Switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
show server	

scope server (vm-mgmt)

To enter server mode, use the **scope server** command in vm-mgmt mode.

scope server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Server (/system/vm-mgmt/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use server mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete containers and data centers

- Set the server description and IP address

- Show containers, data centers, events, and finite state machines

Containers ?

Data centers ?

Examples This example shows how to enter server mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope server S1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show container	
show server	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope server-qual

To enter server-qual mode, use the **scope server-qual** command.

scope server-qual *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Server qualifier name.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter server-qual mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal1
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-pool	
show server-qual	

scope server-ref

To enter the server reference mode for an authentication server group, use the **scope server-ref** command.

scope server-ref *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	The name of the server. You can enter either the name of the server or the IP address.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Authentication server group under LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group)

Authentication server group under RADIUS (/security/radius/auth-server-group)

Authentication server group under TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An authentication server group and the server reference for the authentication server group is required to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enter the server reference mode for an authentication server group.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # scope server-ref example-server
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-ref	
enter server-ref	
show server-ref	
delete server-ref	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope services

To enter services mode, use the **scope services** command.

scope services

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples   This example shows how to enter services mode:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

scope service-profile

To enter the service profile command, use the **scope service-profile** command.

scope service-profile {*dynamic-uuid* | *org* | *server*}

Syntax Description

dynamic-uuid	The dynamic UUID of the service profile.
org	The name of the organization for which the service profile was created.
server	The server ID for which the service profile was created.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   To use the command with the option *org* , an organization and a service profile for that organization must be created.

To use the command with the option *server* , the value entered can either be the server ID, or the chassis ID with the blade ID (n/n format).

Examples   This example shows how to enter the service profile mode.

```
Switch-A # scope service-profile server 1/1
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile assoc server	
show service-profile circuit server	
show service-profile connectivity server	
show service-profile identity server	
show service-profile inventory server	
show service-profile status server	

scope service-profile (/org)

To enter the service profile mode for an organization, use the **scope service-profile** command.

scope service-profile {*dynamic-uuid* | *server* | *service-profile name*}

Syntax Description

dynamic-uuid	The dynamic UUID for the service profile. The value can either be derived or the UUID.
server	The server ID. The value entered should either be the server ID or the chassis-ID/blade-id (n/n format).
service-profile-name	The name of the service profile.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The service profile for the organization must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the server of the service-profile for an organization.

```
Switch-A # scope org Testing
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile server 1/1
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
show service-profile	

scope snmp-user

To enter SNMP user mode, use the **scope snmp-user** command.

scope snmp-user

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter SNMP user mode:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

scope system

To enter system mode, use the **scope system** command.

scope system

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples   This example shows how to enter system mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	
show version	

scope tacacs

To enter TACACS mode, use the **scope tacacs** command.

scope tacacs

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

Examples

This example shows how to enter TACACS mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope tacacs
switch-A /security/tacacs #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show radius	
show ttacacs	

scope threshold-value

To enter a threshold value for a property, use the **enter threshold-value** command.

enter threshold-value {**above-normal** | **below-normal**} {**cleared** | **condition** | **critical** | **info** | **major** | **minor** | **warning**}

Syntax Description

above-normal	Sets the value to above normal.
below-normal	Sets the value to below normal.
cleared	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
condition	Sets the threshold value to condition.
critical	Sets the threshold value to critical.
info	Sets the threshold value to info.
major	Sets the threshold value to major.
minor	Sets the threshold value to minor.
warning	Sets the threshold value to warning.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter the threshold value above-normal critical in property packets-rx-delta mode:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property packets-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # scope threshold-value above-normal
```

critical
```
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show property	
show threshold-value	

scope update

To enter update mode, use the **scope update** command.

scope update *label*

Syntax Description

label	Specifies the label of an update in the update history.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the update mode.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope update 1.0(8.43)
Switch-A /system/capability/update #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show version	
scope cat-updater	

scope vcenter

To enter vcenter (VCenter) mode, use the **scope vcenter** command in vmware mode.

scope vcenter *vcenter-name*

Syntax Description

vcenter-name	The name of the VCenter.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use vm-mgmt mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete data centers and folders
- Set descriptions and hostnames
- Show data centers, events, finite state machines, and folders

Examples   This example shows how to enter vcenter mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

scope vcon-policy

To enter vcon-policy mode, use the **scope vcon-policy** command.

scope vcon-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use vcon-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set vCons and vCon descriptions

- Show vCon information

Examples

This example shows how to enter vcon-policy mode:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org/vcon-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

scope vhba

To enter virtual HBA mode, use the **scope vhba** command.

scope vhba *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual HBA name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter virtual HBA mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org # scope vhba vHBA10
switch-A /org/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vhba	

scope vhba-templ

To enter virtual HBA template mode, use the **scope vhba-templ** command.

scope vhba-templ *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual HBA template name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter virtual HBA template mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ vhbaT10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vhba-templ	

scope virtual-machine

To enter virtual-machine mode, use the **scope virtual-machine** command in vmware mode.

scope virtual-machine

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/virtual-machine)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter virtual-machine mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope virtual-machine 4125a5e0-e2c3-11de-8a39-0800200c9a66
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/virtual-machine #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	
show virtual-machine	

scope vlan

To enter VLAN mode, use the **scope vlan** command.

scope vlan *name*

Syntax Description

name	VLAN name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage)

Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric within Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric)

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	The port profile mode was added.
1.4(1)	Ethernet Storage, and Fabric within Ethernet Storage modes were added.

Examples   This example shows how to enter VLAN mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope vlan vlan1
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

scope vm-life-cycle-policy

To enter the virtual machine life cycle policy mode, use the **scope vm-life-cycle-policy** command.

scope vm-life-cycle-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to enter the Virtual machine life cycle policy for the system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vm-life-cycle-policy
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set vmretention	
set vnicretention	

scope vm-mgmt

To enter vm-mgmt (virtual machine management) mode, use the **scope vm-mgmt** command in system mode.

scope vm-mgmt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use vm-mgmt mode to perform the following tasks:

- Scope to vmware mode

- Show event and finite state machine information

Examples   This example shows how to enter vm-mgmt mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt #
```

scope vmware

To enter vmware (VMware) mode, use the **scope vmware** command in vm-mgmt mode.

scope vmware

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use vmware mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete VCenters

- Set certificates

- Show event, extension key, finite state machine, profile-set, VCenter, and virtual machine information

Examples   This example shows how to enter vmware mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	
show virtual-machine	

scope vnic

To enter virtual NIC mode, use the **scope vnic** command.

scope vnic *name*

Syntax Description

name	Virtual NIC name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter virtual NIC mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org # scope vnic vNIC10
switch-A /org/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vnic	

scope vnic-templ

To enter virtual NIC template mode, use the **scope vnic-templ** command.

scope vnic-templ *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Virtual NIC template name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enter virtual NIC template mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ vnicT10

switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic-templ	

scope vsan

To enter the VSAN mode, use the **scope vsan** command.

scope vsan *name*

Syntax Description		
	name	The VSAN name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink)

Fabric within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The following command modes were introduced:
	Fabric within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)
	Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

Usage Guidelines The VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the VSAN for a Fabric within the Fibre Channel uplink mode.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan vlan1
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
show vsan	
delete vsan	

scope web-session-limits

To enter the web sessions mode, use the **scope web-session-limits** command.

scope web-session-limits

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　None

Examples　This example shows how to enter the web session limits mode.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set per-user	
set total	

scope wwn-pool

To enter WWN pool mode, use the **scope wwn-pool** command.

scope wwn-pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	WWN pool name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter WWN pool mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnP10

switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show initiator	
show org	

send

To send the current system inventory message to the Smart Call Home database, use the **send** command.

send

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to immediately send the current system inventory message to the Smart Call Home database.

Examples   This example shows how to send the current system inventory message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # send
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set send-periodically	
show inventory	

send-syslog

To create and send a syslog message, use the **send-syslog** command.

send-syslog {**emergencies**| **alerts**| **critical**| **errors**| **warnings**| **notifications**| **information**| **debugging**} *text*

Syntax Description

alerts	Specifies alerts.
critical	Specifies critical messages.
debugging	Specifies debug messages.
emergencies	Specifies emergency messages.
errors	Specifies error messages.
information	Specifies informational messages.
notifications	Specifies notifications.
warnings	Specifies warnings.
text	Enter text of syslog message.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to create and send a syslog message. Specify the urgency level of the message and enter up to 512 characters of text. If the text includes spaces, it must be enclosed in quotes (" ").

The following table shows the urgency level options in order of decreasing urgency.

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)

warnings	Warning level (4)
notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	Debug level (7)

Examples

This example shows how to create and send a syslog message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # send-syslog alerts "This is a test message"
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	
show syslog	

send-test-alert

To send a Callhome test alert message, use the **send-test-alert** command.

send-test-alert {[**alert-description** *description*] [**alert-group** {**diagnostic** | **environmental**}] [**alert-level** {**critical** | **debug** | **fatal** | **major-1** | **minor-1** | **normal** | **notify** | **warning**}] [**alert-message-type** {**conf** | **diag** | **env** | **inventory** | **syslog** | **test-1**}] [**alert-message-subtype** {**delta** | **full** | **goldmajor** | **goldminor** | **goldnormal** | **major-2** | **minor-2** | **nosubtype** | **test-2**}]]}

Syntax Description

alert-description *alert-description*	Specifies the alert description.
alert-group	Specifies the alert group type.
diagnostic	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
environmental	Specifies the environmental alert group.
alert-level	Specifies the alert level.
critical	Specifies critical alert level.
debug	Specifies debug alert level.
fatal	Specifies fatal alert level.
major-1	Specifies major alert level.
minor-1	Specifies minor alert level.
normal	Specifies minor alert level.
notify	Specifies notify alert level.
warning	Specifies warning alert level.
alert-message-type	Specifies the alert message type.
conf	Specifies the
diag	Specifies the diagnostic alert message type.
env	Specifies the
inventory	Specifies the inventory alert messag type.
syslog	Specifies the system log alert message type.
test-1	Specifies the test alert message type.

alert-message-subtype	Specifies the alert message subtype.
delta	Specifies the delta alert messge subtype.
full	Specifies the full alert messge subtype.
goldmajor	Specifies the gold major alert messge subtype.
goldminor	Specifies the gold minor alert messge subtype.
goldnormal	Specifies the gold normal alert messge subtype.
major-2	Specifies the major alert messge subtype.
minor-2	Specifies the minor alert messge subtype.
nosubtype	Specifies no subtype.
test-2	Specifies the test alert messge subtype.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to send a Callhome test alert message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # send-test-alert alert-message-type diag
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show policy	

set action

To set action, use the **set action** command.

chassis-disc-policy mode

set action {**1-link**| **2-link**| **4-link**}

import-config mode

set action {**merge**| **replace**}

server-disc-policy mode

set action {**diag**| **immediate**| **user-acknowledged**}

Syntax Description

1-link	Specifies one uplink.
2-link	Specifies two uplinks.
4-link	Specifies four uplinks.
merge	Specifies merge.
replace	Specifies replace.
diag	Specifies diagnostic.
immediate	Specifies immediate.
user-acknowledged	Specifies user acknowledged.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Chassis discovery policy (/org/chassis-disc-policy)

Import configuration (/system/import-config)

Server discovery policy /org/server-disc-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command in chassis-disc-policy mode to specify the number of links to the switch that the chassis must have to be discovered.

Examples   This example shows how to set action:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # scope chassis-disc-policy cdp10

switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # set action 4-link

switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/chassis-dis-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show chassis-disc-policy	

set adaptor-policy

To set an adaptor policy, use the **set adaptor-policy** command.

set adaptor-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Adapter policy name. Enter up to 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Dynamic vNIC connection (/org/service-profile/dynamic-vnic-conn)

Dynamic connection policy (/org/dynamic-conn-policy)

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to associate the specified profile with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set an adapter policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set adaptor-policy 20a
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

set addr

To set an IP address for the external management static IP address, use the **set addr** command.

set addr *IP addr*

Syntax Description	*IP addr* The IP address. It must be in the a.b.c.d format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   External management static IP address under service profile (/org/service-profile/ext-static-ip)

External management static IP address under CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The external management IP address and the default gateway must be on the same subnet.

The external management IP address cannot match the default gateway.

Examples   This example shows how to set an IP address for the external management static IP mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-static-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip # set addr 1.2.3.4
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
create ext-static-ip	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set adminspeed

To set the speed for a fabric interface, use the **set adminspeed** command.

set adminspeed {**10gbps**| **1gbps**}

Syntax Description

10gbps	Use this option to set the speed of the interface to 10 Gbps.
1gbps	Use this option to set the speed of the interface to 1 Gbps.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface must be created for the fabric to use this command.

Examples

This example shows to set the speed for the fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric b
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 3
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # set adminspeed 10gbps
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	
set pingroup name	
set portmode	
set prio	
set user-label	

set adminstate

To reset the connectivity of an adapter, use the **set adminstate** command.

set adminstate {**enabled**| **reset-connectivity**| **reset-connectivity-active**| **reset-connectivity-passive**}

Syntax Description

enabled	The adapter is enabled.
reset-connectivity	The adapter connectivity is reset on both fabrics.
reset-connectivity-active	The adapter connectivity is reset on only the active fabric.
reset-connectivity-passive	The adapter connectivity is reset on only the passive fabric.

Command Default

The adapter state is enabled.

Command Modes

External Ethernet interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)

Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if)

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to reset connectivity on the vNIC or vHBA. A shutdown and enable sequence is performed on the port.

The active and passive options are not available on external host ports.

Examples

This example shows how to reset connectivity on a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc-if 2
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if # set adminstate reset-connectivity
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ext-eth-if	
show host-eth-if	
show host-fc-if	

set admin-state

To set the administration state of a policy, use the **set admin-state** command.

set admin-state {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description

disabled	Specifies administration state disabled.
enabled	Specifies administration state enabled.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Policy (/monitoring/callhome/policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enable or disable the context policy when a fault or system event matching the associated cause is encountered.

Examples   This example shows how to enable the administration state for link-down system events:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope policy	
show policy	

set admin-vcon

To set up an administrative vCon (administrative virtual network interface connection) for the vHBA, use the **set admin-vcon** command in vhba or vnic mode.

set admin-vcon {**1 | 2 | any**}

Syntax Description

1	Assigns the vHBA to virtual network interface connection 1.
2	Assigns the vHBA to virtual network interface connection 2.
any	Assigns the vHBA to all virtual network interface connections.

Command Default None

Command Modes vHBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set up an administrative vCon in vhba mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba100
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set admin-vcon any
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vhba	

set aes-128

To set up AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) 128-bit encryption, use the **set aes-128** command.

set aes-128 {**no** | **yes**}

Syntax Description	**no**	Specifies no AES 128-bit encryption.
	yes	Specifies AES 128-bit encryption.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   SNMPv3, enabled on a UCS system by using the **create snmp-user** command, provides important security features. One is authentication of packets, to prevent snooping by an unauthorized source. Use AES 128-bit encryption to fully utilize the extended features of SNMPv3 on your UCS system.

Examples   This example shows how to set up AES 128-bit encryption:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set aes-128 yes
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

set agent-policy

To set up an agent policy, use the **set agent-policy** command.

set agent-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	*policy-name*	The policy name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to associate the specified agent policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

policy-name should be a unique set of numbers and letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Examples   This example shows how to set up an agent policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set agent-policy agentP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set alertgroups

To enable alerts from predefined Call Home alert groups, use the **set alertgroups** command.

set alertgroups [**ciscotac**] [**diagnostic**] [**environmental**] [**inventory**] [**license**] [**lifecycle**] [**linecard**] [**supervisor**] [**syslogport**] [**system**] [**test**]+

Syntax Description

ciscotac	Specifies the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) alert group.
diagnostic	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
environmental	Specifies the environmental alert group.
inventory	Specifies the inventory alert group.
license	Specifies the license alert group.
lifecycle	Specifies the lifecycle alert group.
linecard	Specifies the line card alert group.
supervisor	Specifies the supervisor alert group.
syslogport	Specifies the syslog port alert group.
system	Specifies the system alert group.
test	Specifies the test alert group.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Call Home profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to select and enable a set of alert groups for a Call Home profile. An alert group is a predefined subset of Call Home alerts. Different types of Call Home alerts are grouped into different alert groups depending on their type.

Note When you enter the **set alertgroups** command, any previously configured alert group list within the Call Home profile is replaced. To add more alert groups to an existing alert group list, use the **add alertgroups** command. To remove alert groups from an existing alert group list, use the **remove alertgroups** command.

Examples This example shows how to configure the sending of Call Home alerts from the environmental and diagnostic alert groups.

```
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile ProfileOne
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # set alertgroups environmental diagnostic
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # create destination admin@example.com
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile/destination* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile/destination #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
add alertgroups	
remove alertgroups	

set all

To specify the management logging threshold for all modules, use the **set all** command.

set all {**crit**| **major**| **minor**| **warn**| **info**| **debug4**| **debug3**| **debug2**| **debug1**| **debug0**}

Syntax Description	

crit	Critical (highest) level
major	Major level
minor	Minor level
warn	Warning level
info	Informational level
debug4	Debug 4 level
debug3	Debug 3 level
debug2	Debug 2 level
debug1	Debug 1 level
debug0	Debug 0 (lowest) level

Command Default The default management logging threshold is info.

Command Modes Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the management logging threshold for all modules. The threshold options are listed in order of decreasing urgency in the Syntax Description.

Examples This example shows how to set the management logging threshold to major for all modules:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set all major
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

set arch

To set processor architecture (arch), use the **set arch** command.

set arch {**dual-core-opteron**| **intel-p4-c**| **opteron**| **pentium-4**| **turion-64**| **xeon**| **xeon-mp**| **any**}

Syntax Description

dual-core-opteron	Specifies the dual-core Opteron processor.
intel-p4-c	Specifies the Intel P4 C processor.
opteron	Specifies the Opteron processor.
pentium-4	Specifies the Pentium 4 processor.
turion-64	Specifies the Turion 4 processor.
xeon	Specifies the Xeon processor.
xeon-mp	Specifies the Xeon MP processor.
any	Specifies any processor.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set processor architecture:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set arch xeon-mp
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set attribute

To set an attribute, use the **set attribute** command.

set attribute *attribute*

Syntax Description	*attribute*	Attribute name. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.

Command Default None

Command Modes LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified attribute.

Examples This example shows how to set an attribute:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set attribute name
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

set auth

To set the authentication type for an SNMP user, use the **set auth** command.

set auth {**md5** | **sha**}

Syntax Description		
md5	Specifies MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm 5) authentication.	
sha	Specifies SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) authentication.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   SNMPv3, enabled on a UCS system by using the **create snmp-user** command, provides important security features. One is authentication, to verify that a message is from a valid source. Use MD5 or SHA authentication to fully utilize the extended features of SNMPv3 on your UCS system.

Examples   This example shows how to set the SNMP user authentication type:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set auth sha
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	
	show snmp-user	

set authentication console

To set up the authentication console, use the **set authentication console** command.

set authentication console {**ldap**| **local**| **radius**| **tacacs**}

Syntax Description

ldap	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
local	Specifies a local authentication console.
radius	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
tacacs	Specifies a TACACS authentication console.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set up the authentication console:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set authentication console ldap
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show authentication	
show ldap	

set authentication default

To set an authentication default, use the **set authentication default** command.

set authentication default {**ldap**| **local**| **radius**| **tacacs**}

Syntax Description

ldap	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
local	Specifies a local authentication console.
radius	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
tacacs	Specifies a TACACS authentication console.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set an authentication default:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set authentication default ldap
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show authentication	
show ldap	

set authport

To set up an authentication port, use the **set authport** command.

set authport *id*

Syntax Description

id	Authentication port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/security/radius/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the port used to communicate with a RADIUS server.

Examples   This example shows how to set up an authentication port:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope radius
switch-A /security/radius # scope server s100
switch-A /security/radius/server # set authport 100
switch-A /security/radius/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/radius/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show radius	

set authorization

To enable or disable authorization for an LDAP group rule, use the **set authorization** command.

set authorization {*disable*| *enable*}

Syntax Description		
disable	Use this option to disable authorization for an LDAP group rule.	
enable	Use this option to enable authorization for an LDAP group rule.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP Group Rule (/security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An LDAP server and an LDAP group rule must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enable authorization for an LDAP group rule.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Testing
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # scope ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule # set authorization enable
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
show ldap-group-rule	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set auth-server-group

To set an authentication server group, use the **set auth-server-group** command.

set auth-server-group *authentication server group*

Syntax Description

authentication server group	The name of the authentication server group.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Default Authentication (/security/default-auth)

Default Authentication under the Authentication Domain (security/auth-domain/default-auth)

Console Authentication (/security/console-auth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication server group must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the authentication server group for console authentication:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope console-auth
Switch-A /security/console-auth # set auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/console-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/console-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope auth-server-group	
enter auth-server-group	
create auth-server-group	
delete auth-server-group	

set backup action

To specify an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **set backup action** command.

set backup action [log-full] [none] [on-change-of-association] [on-clear] [timer]

Syntax Description

log-full	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
none	Specifies no action.
on-change-of-association	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
on-clear	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
timer	Specifies that the log is backed up at an interval.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log.

Note   When you enter the **set backup action** command, any previously configured list of actions is replaced. To add more actions to an existing list, use the **add backup action** command. To remove actions from an existing list, use the **remove backup action** command.

Examples

This example shows how to back up the log when the log is full, when the log is cleared, and on an interval:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup action log-full on-clear timer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ■

Related Commands

Command	Description
add backup action	
remove backup action	
set backup interval	
show backup	

set backup clear-on-backup

To specify whether to clear the system event log after a backup operation, use the **set backup clear-on-backup** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

set backup clear-n-backup {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	The system event log is not cleared after a backup operation.
yes	The system event log is cleared after a backup operation.

Command Default

The system event log is not cleared after a backup operation.

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether to clear the system event log after a backup operation.

Examples

This example shows how configure clearing of the system event log after a backup operation:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup clear-on-backup yes
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

set backup destination

To specify the destination for the system event log backup operation, use the **set backup destination** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

set backup destination *url*

Syntax Description

url	Specifies the URL where the system event log backup file will be stored.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the protocol, user, password, remote hostname, and remote path for the backup operation. The *url* can be specified using the syntax of one of the following protocols:

- FTP— **ftp://** *hostname/path*

- SCP— **scp://** *username@hostname/path*

- SFTP— **sftp://** *username@hostname/path*

- TFTP— **tftp://** *hostname:port-num/path*

If the destination requires a username and password, use the URL format for the specific protocol, such as **ftp://** *user:password@ hostname/path* for FTP.

> **Note** You can also configure the backup destination by using the **set backup hostname** , **set backup password** , **set backup protocol** , **set backup remote-path** , **set backup user** commands.

Examples

This example shows how configure an ftp destination with login for system event log backups:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup destination
ftp://joe:password1@ftp.example.com/backups
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

set backup format

To specify the format for the system event log backup file, use the **set backup format** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

set backup format{**ascii**| **binary**}

Syntax Description

ascii	Specifies that the backup file will be in ASCII format.
binary	Specifies that the backup file will be in binary format.

Command Default

ASCII

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the format for the system event log backup file.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a binary format for the system event log backup file:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup format binary
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

set backup hostname

To specify the host name or IP address of the system event log backup destination server, use the **set backup hostname** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

set backup hostname {*hostname*| *ip-address*}

Syntax Description		
hostname	The host name of the backup destination server.
ip-address	The IP address of the backup destination server.

Command Default None

Command Modes Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the host name or IP address of the backup destination server.

Examples This example shows how to specify the host name of the backup destination server:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup hostname ftp.example.com
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show backup	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set backup interval

To specify the time interval between automatic backups of the system event log, use the **set backup interval** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

set backup interval {**1-hour**| **2-hours**| **4-hours**| **8-hours**| **24-hours**| **never**}

Syntax Description

1-hour	Backups will occur at 1 hour intervals.
2-hour	Backups will occur at 2 hour intervals.
4-hour	Backups will occur at 4 hour intervals.
8-hour	Backups will occur at 8 hour intervals.
24-hour	Backups will occur at 24 hour intervals.
never	Automatic backups are disabled.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the automatic backup operation and to specify the time interval for automatic backups. To disable automatic backups, specify the **never** keyword.

Examples

This example shows how to specify automatic backups at 8 hour intervals:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup interval 8-hours
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

set backup password

To specify the password for the system event log backup destination server, use the **set backup password** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

set backup password *password*

Syntax Description

password	The login password for the backup destination server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the password for connecting to the system event log backup destination server. The password is not used when TFTP is the backup protocol.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the password for connecting to the backup destination server:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup password
Password:
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set backup user	
show backup	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set backup protocol

To specify the file transfer protocol for the system event log backup, use the **set backup protocol** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

set backup protocol {**ftp**| **scp**| **sftp**| **tftp**}

Syntax Description

ftp	Specifies the FTP protocol for backup file transfer.
scp	Specifies the SCP protocol for backup file transfer.
sftp	Specifies the SFTP protocol for backup file transfer.
tftp	Specifies the TFTP protocol for backup file transfer.

Command Default   FTP

Command Modes   Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the file transfer protocol for the system event log backup.

Examples   This example shows how to specify SFTP as the backup file transfer protocol:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup protocol sftp
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

set backup remote-path

To specify the remote server path for system log file backups, use the **set backup remote-path** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

set backup remote-path *remote-path*

Syntax Description

remote-path	The remote path for backups.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the remote server path for system log file backups. The *remote-path* is a unique set of up to 128 characters that identifies a path on the remote server. Do not use characters that are not allowed in a URL.

Examples

This example shows how to set the remote path for backups:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup remote-path /test/sel/backups
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set backup user

To specify a user name for the system event log backup destination server, use the **set backup user** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

set backup user *user-name*

Syntax Description

user-name	The login user name for the backup destination server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify a user name for connecting to the system event log backup destination server. The user name can be up to 128 characters.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a user name for connecting to the backup destination server:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup user superUser
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set backup password	
show backup	
show ep-log-policy	

set basedn

To set up a distinguished name, use the **set basedn** command.

set basedn *basedn*

Syntax Description

basedn	Distinguished name. The range of valid values is 1 to 127.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP mode and the command option was *name* .
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP server mode, and the command option has been renamed as *basedn*

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified distinguished name.

Examples   This example shows how to set up a distinguished name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set basedn ldap
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set binddn

To configure the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account, use the **set binddn** command.

set bindn *bind-dist-name*

Syntax Description	*bind-dist-name*	Distinguished name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account. Enter a name of up to 127 characters. If the name includes spaces, you must enclose the name in quotes (" ").

Examples   This example shows how to configure the distinguished name:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server MyServer
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set binddn "CN=John Smith,OU=Sales,DC=Example,DC=COM"
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ldap	
	show server	

set bios-settings-scrub

To specify whether the BIOS settings are cleared when the server is disassociated from a service profile, use the **set bios-settings-scrub** command.

set bios-settings-scrub {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Disables BIOS settings scrub. The BIOS settings are preserved.
yes	Enables BIOS settings scrub. The BIOS settings are reset to default.

Command Default   BIOS settings scrub is disabled.

Command Modes   Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.
1.3(1)	This command was restored.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command in a scrub policy to specify whether the BIOS settings in CMOS memory are cleared or preserved when the server is disassociated from a service profile. The action taken is as follows:

- If enabled, erases all BIOS settings for the server and and resets them to the BIOS defaults for that server type and vendor

- If disabled, preserves the existing BIOS settings on the server

✎
Note   This command is deprecated in some releases. With those releases, you can use the **reset-cmos** command to manually reset the BIOS settings.

Examples   This example shows how to specify in a scrub policy that the BIOS settings will be erased when the server is disassociated:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope scrub-policy scrub100
switch-A /org/scrub-policy # set bios-settings-scrub yes
switch-A /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/scrub-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
reset-cmos	
show scrub-policy	

set blocksize

To set the block size, use the **set blocksize** command.

set blocksize {*blocksize*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description	*blocksize*	Storage block size. The range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.
	unspecified	Specifies an unspecified block size.

Command Default None

Command Modes Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set the block size:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set blocksize 1000

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set boot-option-retry-config retry

To set the boot option retry configuration, use the **set boot-option-retry-config retry** command.

set boot-option-retry-config retry {**disabled| enabled| platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable the retry configuration.
enabled	Use this option to enable the retry configuration.
platform-default	Use this option to set the retry configuration to be the same as the platform default.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the retry configuration of the boot option to platform default.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set boot-option-retry-config retry platform-default
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	

set boot-policy

To set the boot policy, use the **set boot-policy** command.

set boot-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Boot policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified boot policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10

switch-A /org/service-profile # set boot-policy bootP10

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show boot-definition	

set cap-policy

To set a power capping policy, use the **set cap-policy** command.

set cap-policy {**policy-driven-chassis-group-cap**| **manual-blade-level-cap**}

Syntax Description

policy-driven-chassis-group-cap	Use this option to set a policy driven chassis group cap.
manual-blade-level-cap	Use this option to set a manual blade level cap.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power capping management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the cap policy.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # set cap-policy manual-blade-level-cap
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope power-group	
scope priority-weight	

set cert

To enter a certificate in a keyring, use the **set cert** command.

set cert

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enter a certificate into a keyring. When prompted, paste the text of the certificate at the prompt, then type ENDOFBUF to finish.

Examples   This example shows how to enter a certificate into a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring MyKR05
switch-A /security/keyring # set cert
Enter lines one at a time. Enter ENDOFBUF to finish. Press ^C to abort.
Keyring certificate:
>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	

set certchain

To enter a list (or chain) of trustpoints, use the **set certchain** command.

set certchain[*certchain*]

Syntax Description

certchain	The name of a trustpoint. If this variable is omitted, you are prompted to enter a name or names.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Trustpoint (/security/trustpoint)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter a list of one or more trustpoints defining a certification path to the root certificate authority (CA). You can the enter up to 512 characters in the command line. If you do not specify trustpoints in the command line, you are prompted to type or paste the information at the prompt, then type ENDOFBUF to finish.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a trustpoint certificate chain:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope trustpoint MyTrust05
switch-A /security/trustpoint # set certchain
Enter lines one at a time. Enter ENDOFBUF to finish. Press ^C to abort.
Trustpoint Certificate Chain:
>
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show trustpoint	

set certificate

To set up a certificate, use the **set certificate** command.

set certificate *certificate-name*

Syntax Description

| *certificate-name* | The name of the certificate. The range of valid values is 1 to 512. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the URL of the certificate:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # set certificate workspace:
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

set cimxml port

To set up a CIM (Common Information Model) XML port, use the **set cimxml port** command.

set cimxml port *port*

Syntax Description	*port* — Port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a CIM XML port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set cimxml port 10
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

set clear-action

To specify whether all cleared fault messages will be retained or deleted, use the **set clear-action** command.

set clear-action {**delete**| **retain**}

Syntax Description	delete	Specifies that fault messages are deleted when cleared.
	retain	Specifies that fault messages are retained when cleared.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fault-policy (/monitoring/fault-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify whether all cleared fault messages will be retained or deleted

Examples   This example shows how to configure retention of cleared fault messages for 30 days:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope fault policy
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set clear-action retain
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set retention-interval 30 0 0 0
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set retention-interval	
show fault policy	

set cli suppress-field-spillover

To select whether command output lines will wrap or truncate, use the **set cli suppress-field-spillover** command.

set cli suppress-field-spillover {**off**| **on**}

Syntax Description

off	Command output lines wrap in the terminal window.
on	Command output lines truncate at the end of the terminal window.

Command Default

Command output lines wrap in the terminal window.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select whether command output lines will wrap or truncate to fit the width of the terminal window.

Examples

This example shows how to select whether command output lines will wrap or truncate:

```
Switch-A# scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set cli suppress-field-spillover on
Switch-A /monitoring # show fault
Severity  Code     Last Transition Time      ID       Description
--------- -------- ------------------------ -------- -----------
Warning   F16520   2010-01-21T18:33:22.065   5785755 [FSM:STAGE:RETRY:]: detect
mezz cards in 1/6(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ComputeBladeDiscover:NicPresence)
Condition F77960   2010-01-21T18:32:31.255   1089623 [FSM:STAGE:REMOTE-ERROR]: R
esult: end-point-unavailable Code: unspecified Message: sendSamDmeAdapterInfo: i
dentify failed

Switch-A /monitoring # set cli suppress-field-spillover off
Switch-A /monitoring # show fault
Severity  Code     Last Transition Time      ID       Description
--------- -------- ------------------------ -------- -----------
Warning   F16520   2010-01-21T18:33:22.065   5785755 [FSM:STAGE:RETRY:]: detect
Condition F77960   2010-01-21T18:32:31.255   1089623 [FSM:STAGE:REMOTE-ERROR]: R

Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cli suppress-headers	

Command	Description
set cli table-field-delimiter	

set cli suppress-headers

To display or suppress headers in command output tables, use the **set cli suppress-headers** command.

set cli suppress-headers {**off**| **on**}

Syntax Description

off	Table headers are displayed.
on	Table headers are not displayed.

Command Default

Table headers are displayed.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display or suppress headers in command output tables.

Examples

This example shows how to suppress headers in command output tables:

```
Switch-A# scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
    Item              ID        Completion   FSM Flags
    ---------------- -------- ------------ ---------
    Powercycle        1154858 Scheduled
    BiosRecovery      1154860 Scheduled

Switch-A /monitoring # set cli suppress-headers on
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
    Powercycle        1154858 Scheduled
    BiosRecovery      1154860 Scheduled

Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set suppress field spillover	
set suppress table field delimiter	

set cli table-field-delimiter

To select the delimeter between fields in command output tables, use the **set cli table-field-delimiter** command.

set cli table-field-delimiter {**comma**| **none**}

Syntax Description

comma	Add commas to separate fields in command output tables.
none	Use spaces to separate fields in command output tables.

Command Default

Spaces are used to separate fields in command output tables.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select the delimeter between fields in command output tables.

Examples

This example shows how to select commas to separate fields in command output tables:

```
Switch-A# scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
    Item            ID       Completion   FSM Flags
    ---------------- -------- ------------ ---------
    Powercycle       1154858 Scheduled
    BiosRecovery     1154860 Scheduled

Switch-A /monitoring # set cli table-field-delimiter comma
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
,Item,ID,Completion,FSM Flags
    ----------------,--------,------------,---------
    Powercycle,1154858,Scheduled,
    BiosRecovery,1154860,Scheduled,

Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cli suppress field spillover	
set cli suppress headers	

set clock (memory)

To set the memory clock speed, use the **set clock** command.

set clock{*number* | **unspec**}

Syntax Description

number	Memory clock speed, in seconds. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
unspec	Specifies unspecified speed.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the memory clock speed:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set clock 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set clock (system)

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

set clock *month date year hour minute second*

Syntax Description

month	Enter the three-letter abbreviation for the month.
date	Enter a date from 1 to 31.
year	Enter the full year.
hour	Enter the hour from 0 to 23.
minute	Enter the minute from 0 to 59.
second	Enter the seconds from 0 to 59.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to manually set the system clock:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set clock apr 14 2010 15 27 00
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set timezone	
show clock	

set collection-interval

To specify the interval at which statistics are collected from the system, use the **set collection-interval** command.

set collection-interval {**1minute**| **2minutes**| **30seconds**| **5minutes**}

Syntax Description

1minute	Statistics are collected at an interval of one minute.
2minutes	Statistics are collected at an interval of two minutes.
30seconds	Statistics are collected at an interval of thirty seconds.
5minutes	Statistics are collected at an interval of five minutes.

Command Default Statistics are collected at an interval of one minute.

Command Modes Statistics collection policy (/monitoring/stats-collection-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the interval at which statistics are collected from the system. You can specify the collection interval separately for chassis, port, host, adapter, and server statistics.

Examples This example shows how to set the port statistics collection interval to five minutes:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope stats-collection-policy port
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy # set collection-interval 5minutes
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set reporting-interval	
show stats-collection-policy	

set community

To specify the SNMP community access string for the SNMP trap destination, use the **set community** command.

set community *community*

Syntax Description

| *community* | Specifies the SNMPv1/v2c community string or the SNMPv3 username for the trap destination. Enter up to 32 characters with no spaces. |

Command Default   None

Command Modes   SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the community access string to permit access to the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap destination. If SNMPv1/v2c is configured, the *community* argument is used as the community string. If SNMPv3 is configured, it is used as the msgUserName value.

Examples   This example shows how to set the SNMP community access string for the SNMP trap destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # create snmp-trap 192.20.1.28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # set community Community28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	

set comp-queue count

To configure the number of completion queue resources to allocate, use the **set comp-queue count** command.

set comp-queue count *count*

Syntax Description

count	Number of queue resources.

Command Default

The completion queue count is 2.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of completion queue resources to allocate. Configure a count between 1 and 521. In general, the number of completion queues equals the number of transmit queues plus the number of receive queues.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of completion queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set recv-queue count	
set trans-queue count	
show eth-policy	

set concur-tasks

To set a maximum number of concurrent tasks that can be processed by either the one-time or the periodic schedule, use the **set concur-tasks** command.

set concur-tasks {*concur-jobs*| **unlimited**}

Syntax Description

concur-jobs	This option specifies the maximum number of concurrent tasks that the schedule can process. The value must be a number between 0 - 65535.
unlimited	This option indicates that the schedule can run any number of concurrent tasks.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

One-time occurrence of a schedule (/system/schedule/one-time)

Periodic occurrence of a schedule (/system/schedule/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule, be it one-time or periodic, must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the number of concurrent jobs for a one-time occurrence of a schedule to 23.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # scope occurrence one-time Testing
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time # set concur jobs 23
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set date	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
show occurrence one-time	
show occurrence periodic	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set console-redir-config baud-rate

To set the serial port transmission speed of a serial port used for server management tasks, use the **set console-redir-config baud-rate** command.

set console-redir-config baud-rate {**115200**| **57600**| **38400**| **19200**| **9600**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

115200	57600	38400	19200	9600	Specifies the serial port baud rate.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If a serial port can be used for management tasks, use this command to set the serial port transmission speed so that it matches the rate of the remote terminal application.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that serial port A is configured for management tasks and operates at 19200 baud:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set console-redir-config console-redir serial-port-a
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set console-redir-config baud-rate 19200
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set console-redir-config console-redir

To specify whether a serial port can be used for server management tasks, use the **set console-redir-config console-redir** command.

set console-redir-config console-redir {**disabled**| **serial-port-a**| **serial-port-b**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	Serial ports cannot be used for management tasks.
serial-port-a	Serial port A is configured for management tasks.
serial-port-b	Serial port B is configured for management tasks.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether a serial port can be used for server management tasks.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that serial port A is configured for management tasks:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set console-redir-config console-redir serial-port-a
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set console-redir-config flow-control

To configure a flow control policy for the console redirection configuration, use the **set console-redir-config flow-control** command.

set console-redir-config flow-control {**none**| **platform-default**| **rts-cts**}

Syntax Description

none	Use this option to not set a flow control policy.
platform-default	Use this option to set the flow control policy to the platform default option.
rts-cts	Use this option to set the flow control policy to RTS-CTS.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the flow control policy of the console redirection configuration to RTS-CTS.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set console-redir-config flow-control rts-cts
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set console-redir-config baud-rate	
set console-redir-config console-redir	
set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir	
set console-redir-config terminal-type	

set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir

To configure the legacy operating system redirection for the console redirection configuration, use the **set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir** command.

set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir {**disabled| enabled| platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable the legacy OS redirection policy.
enabled	Use this option to enable the legacy OS redirection policy.
platform-default	Use this option to configure the platform default option.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A BIOS policy must be configured to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enable the legacy OS redirection for the console redirection configuration.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir enable
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set console-redir-config baud-rate	
set console-redir-config console-redir	
set console-redir-config flow-control	
set console-redir-config terminal-type	

set console-redir-config terminal-type

To set a terminal type for the console redirection configuration, use the **set console-redir-config terminal-type** command.

set console-redir-config terminal-type {**pc-ansi**| **platform-default**| **vt-utf8**| **vt100**| **vt100-plus**}

Syntax Description

pc-ansi	Use this option to set the terminal type to Pc Ansi.
platform-default	Use this option to set the terminal type to the platform default.
vt-utf8	Use this option to set the terminal type to Vt Utf8.
vt100	Use this option to set the terminal type to Vt100.
vt100-plus	Use this option to set the terminal type to Vt100 Plus.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the terminal type to platform default.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set console-redir-config terminal-type platform-default
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set console-redir-config baud-rate	
set console-redir-config console-redir	
set console-redir-config flow-control	
set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir	

set contact

To configure a primary Call Home contact person for the customer organization, use the **set contact** command.

set contact *contact*

Syntax Description	*contact* The name of the primary contact person.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure a primary Call Home contact person for the customer organization. The contact name will be included in Call Home messages. Enter up to 255 characters. If the name includes spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").

Examples   This example shows how to configure a primary contact name:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set contact "Jane Doe"
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set contract-id

To configure the customer contract ID for the monitored equipment, use the **set contract-id** command.

set contract-id *contract-id*

Syntax Description	*contract-id*	Customer contract identifier.

Command Default None

Command Modes Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to configure the customer contract ID to be included in Call Home messages for the monitored equipment. The ID can contain up to 512 characters.

Examples This example shows how to configure the customer contract ID:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set contract-id ExampleCorp1234
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set core-export-target path

To specify the path to use when exporting the core file to the remote server, use the **set core-export-target path** command.

set core-export-target path *path*

Syntax Description		
	path	Specifies a path on the remote server.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the path to use when exporting the core file to the remote server. The path can be up to 512 characters.

Examples   This example shows how to specify the remote server path for exporting the core file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target path /root/CoreFiles/core
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show core-export-target	

set core-export-target port

To specify the port number to use when exporting the core file by TFTP, use the **set core-export-target port** command.

set core-export-target port *port*

Syntax Description

port	Specifies the port number to be used for the TFTP transfer.

Command Default

The standard TFTP port number (69) is used.

Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the port number to use when exporting the core file by TFTP. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535; the default is 69, the standard TFTP port number.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the port number on the remote server for exporting the core file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target port 45000
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

set core-export-target server-description

To provide a description of the remote server that stores the core file, use the **set core-export-target server-description** command.

set core-export-target server-description *description*

Syntax Description

description	A description of the remote server that stores the core file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to provide a description of the remote server that stores the core file. The description can be up to 256 characters. If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks (" "). The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.

Examples

This example shows how to provide a description of the remote server for exporting the core file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target server-description
CoreFile102.168.10.10
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

set core-export-target server-name

To specify the name or IP address of the remote server that stores the core file, use the **set core-export-target server-name** command.

set core-export-target server-name *server-name*

Syntax Description

server-name	The name or IP address of the remote server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the name or IP address of the remote server that stores the core file. The server name can be up to 255 characters.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the remote server name for exporting the core file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target server-name 192.168.10.10
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config

To specify whether the system uses continuous correctable error logging, use the **set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config** command.

set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config correctable-memory-error-log-threshold {**allerror**| **regularlogscheme**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

allerror	Whenever a corrected error occurs in the server platform, the BIOS generates an SEL event immediately.
regularlogscheme	The BIOS accumulates the threshold number of (currently 10) correctable errors and generates one SEL event when number of errors exceeds threshold.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default   Platform default

Command Modes   BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify whether the system uses continuous correctable error logging.

Examples   The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that an SEL event is generated immediately when a correctable error occurs:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config
correctable-memory-error-log-threshold allerror
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set cos

To set up CoS (Class of Service), use the **set cos** command.

set cos {*cos*| **any**}

Syntax Description

cos	Class of Service. The range of valid values is 0 to 6.
any	Specifies any level of CoS.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

Fibre Channel QoS (/eth-server/qos/fc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the priority of traffic. A higher value indicates more important traffic. Setting CoS at 6 specifies the most important traffic.

Examples

This example shows how to set up CoS:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set cos 6
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

set customer-id

To configure customer identifier (ID) information for Call Home messages, use the **set customer-id** command.

set customer-id *customer-id*

Syntax Description	*customer-id* Customer identifier text information.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure customer identifier information to be included in Call Home messages for the monitored equipment. Enter up to 512 characters.

Examples   This example shows how to configure the customer ID:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set customer-id ExampleCorp
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set data-center

To set up a data center, use the **set data-center** command.

set data-center *datacenter-name*

Syntax Description

| *datacenter-name* | The name of the data center. The range of valid values is 1 to 16. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope pending-deletion
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion # set data-center dc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show pending-deletion	

set data-center-folder

To set up a data center folder, use the **set data-center-folder** command.

set data-center-folder *datacenter-folder-name*

Syntax Description

datacenter-folder-name	The name of the data center. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a data center folder:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope pending-deletion
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion # set data-center-folder dcf1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center-folder	
show pending-deletion	

set date

To set specific parameters such as month, day, date and time for a one-time maintenance window, use the **set date** command.

set date {**apr**| **aug**| **dec**| **feb**| **jan**| **jul**| **jun**| **mar**| **may**| **nov**| **oct**| **sep**} *dayofmonth year hour minute*

Syntax Description

apr	Use this option to specify the month April for the maintenance window.
aug	Use this option to specify the month August for the maintenance window.
dec	Use this option to specify the month December for the maintenance window.
feb	Use this option to specify the month February for the maintenance window.
jan	Use this option to specify the month January for the maintenance window.
jul	Use this option to specify the month July for the maintenance window.
jun	Use this option to specify the month June for the maintenance window .
mar	Use this option to specify the month March for the maintenance window .
may	Use this option to specify the month May for the maintenance window.
nov	Use this option to specify the month November for the maintenance window.
oct	Use this option to specify the month October for the maintenance window.
sep	Use this option to specify the month September for the maintenance window.
dayofmonth	Use this option to specify a day of the month when this maintenance window must run. The range of valid values is between 1 - 31.
year	Use this option to specify the year in which this maintenance window must run. The range of valid values is between 1900 - 29999
hour	Use this option to specify the hour in which this maintenance window must run. The range of valid values is between 0 - 23 hours.
minute	Use this option to specify the exact minute at which this maintenance window must run. The range of valid values is between 0 - 59.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A scheduler policy and a one-time maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the parameters for the one-time maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Sample
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time # set date nov 22 2010 3 45
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-window one-time	
show maint-window one-time	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	

set day

To set a day of the week that the periodic maintenance window must run, use the **set day** command.

set day

set day {**Friday**| **Monday**| **Saturday**| **Sunday**| **Thursday**| **Tuesday**| **Wednesday**| **even-day**| **every-day**| **never**| **odd-day**}

Syntax Description		
	Friday	Use this option to set Friday for the maintenance window.
	Monday	Use this option to set Monday for the maintenance window.
	Saturday	Use this option to set Saturday for the maintenance window.
	Sunday	Use this option to set Sunday for the maintenance window.
	Thursday	Use this option to set Thursday for the maintenance window.
	Tuesday	Use this option to set Tuesday for the maintenance window.
	Wednesday	Use this option to set Wednesday for the maintenance window.
	even-day	Use this option to set the maintenance window to run on every even day of the week.
	every-day	Use this option to set the maintenance window to run every day of the week.
	never	Use this option to not set a day for the maintenance window to run.
	odd-day	Use this option to set the maintenance window to run on every odd day of the week.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a periodic maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set a day for a periodic maintenance window to run.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Sample
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Testing
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set day Friday
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set hour	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	

set deescalating

To specify the class property threshold value for de-escalating an event, use the **set escalating** command.

set deescalating *value*

Syntax Description

value	The property value at which the event will be de-escalated. See the Usage Guidelines for the required format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics class property threshold value (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the class property threshold value for de-escalating an event. The format of the *value* argument varies depending on the class property threshold value being configured. To see the required format, enter the **set deescalating ?** command.

Note   You can specify both de-escalating and escalating class property threshold values.

Examples

This example creates an above normal warning threshold of 50° C, de-escalating the warning at 49° C:

```
switch-A /org* # scope stats-threshold-policy ServStatsPolicy
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # create class cpu-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # create property cpu-temp
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # set normal-value 48.5
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # create threshold-value above-normal
 warning
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # set escalating 50.0
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # set deescalating
49.0
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set escalating	

set default-gw

To set a default gateway for an external static IP address, use the **set default-gw** command.

set default-gw *default-gw*

Syntax Description

default-gw	The IP address of the default gateway. It must be in the a.b.c.d format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

External static IP address within CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip)

External static IP address within Service profile (/org/service-profile/ext-static-ip)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set a default gateway for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-static-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip # set default-gw 1.2.3.4
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set addr	
set subnet	

set default-net

To set the current interface or VLAN as the default network, use the **set default-net** command.

set default-net {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is not the default network.
yes	Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is the default network.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ/eth-if)

VMware port profile VLAN (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/port-profiles/port-profile/vlan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to set the current interface or VLAN as the default network.

Examples   This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface and make the interface the default network:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vn10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # create eth-if if10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # set default-net yes
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vlan	

set defaultzoning

To enable or disable default zoning for a VSAN, use the **set default-zoning** command.

set defaultzoning {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable default zoning.
enabled	Use this option to enable default zoning.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the default zoning for VSAN.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan # set defaultzoning enabled
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set fcoe-vlan	
set id	

set descr

To set a description, use the **set descr** command.

set descr *description*

Syntax Description		
description	Description. Enter up to 256 characters.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Backup (/system/backup)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Statistics threshold policy under organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)

Import configuration (/system/import-config)

Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)

VMM provider (/system/vm-mgmt/vmm-provider)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)

SoL (/org/service-profile/sol)

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)

Ethernet policy (/org/eth-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)

Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

PSU policy (/org/psu-policy)

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Local disk configuration under organization (/org/local-disk-config)

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Firmware management pack (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Chassis discovery policy under organization (/org/chassis-disc-policy)

Automatic configuration policy (/org/autoconfig-policy)

SoL policy (/org/sol-policy)

Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

Local disk configuration under service profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config)

Firmware host pack under organization (/org/fw-host-pack)

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

Server inherit policy under organization (/org/server-inherit-policy)

IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output

Examples

This example shows how to set a description:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot100

switch-A /org/boot-policy # set descr bootOnce

switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show detail	

set description

To set the description of the VCenter server, use the **set description** command.

set description *server-description*

Syntax Description

| *server-description* | The description of the server. |

Command Default   The description field is left empty.

Command Modes   VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The description of the VCenter server should be a unique set of numbers, letters, or a combination of numbers and letters that identifies the server. The range of valid values is 1 to 256. If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.

Examples   This example shows how to set the description of the VCenter server:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter marComm
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # set description marketingVCenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

set descr (vcon-policy)

To set up a description for a vCon policy (vNIC/vHBA placement profile), use the **set descr** command.

set descr *policy-description*

Syntax Description

policy-description	The description of the policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Provides a description for the vNIC/vHBA placement profile. vCon policies determine the placement and distribution of vNICs and vHBAs between the adapters for a server that has more than one adapter.

If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a description for a vCon policy:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org # set descr "Control policy for vNIC 1 and 2"
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

set destination org

To specify the organization for which the server is to be used, use the **set destination org** command.
used

set destination org *destination*

Syntax Description

destination	Organization name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server automatic configuration policy (/org/server-autoconfig-policy)

Server inherit policy (/org/server-inherit-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the organization for which the server is to be used.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the organization for which the server is to be used:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org* # create server-autoconfig-policy AutoConfigFinance
server-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set destination org finance
server-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-autoconfig-policy	
show server-inherit-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set direct-cache-access-config access

To configure access to the direct cache, use the **set direct-cache-access-config access** command.

set direct-cache-access-config access {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description		
	disabled	Use this option to disable direct cache access.
	enabled	Use this option to enable direct cache access.
	platform-default	Use this option to set the platform default choice as the direct cache access policy.

Command Default None

Command Modes BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A BIOS policy must be configured to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enable direct cache access.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set direct-cache-access-config access enabled
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	

set direction

To set the direction for the monitor source session, use the **set direction** command.

set direction {**both**| **receive**| **transmit**}

Syntax Description

both	Use this option to set the direction of the session to include both, receive and transmit.
receive	Use this option to set the direction to only receive.
transmit	Use this option to set the direction to only transmit.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Monitor source session within fabric interface in Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src)

Monitor source session within the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe/mon-src)

Monitor source session within the fabric interface of Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src)

Monitor source session within VHBA of a service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba/mon-src)

Monitor source session within VNIC of a service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src)

Monitor source session within external Ethernet interface of the adapter (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if/mon-src)

Monitor source session within the Fibre Channel mode of a fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fc/mon-src)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A monitor source session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the direction of the monitor source session to receive and transmit.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic test
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # scope mon-src example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src # set direction both
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create mon-src	

set diskless

To set storage method, use the **set diskless** command.

set diskless {**no**| **unspecified**| **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Use this option to not set the diskless method for storage.
unspecified	Use this option to not specify a method for storage.
yes	Use this option to specify the diskless method of storage.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Storage within Server pool policy qualification (/org/server-qual/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A server pool policy qualification must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the diskless storage for a server pool policy qualification.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope server-qual sample
Switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
Switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set diskless yes
Switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set blocksize	
set maxcap	
set mincap	
set numberofblocks	
set perdiskcap	
set units	

set disk-scrub

To specify whether the local disks are erased when the server is disassociated from a service profile, use the **set disk-scrub** command.

set disk-scrub {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Disables disk scrub. The disk contents are preserved.
yes	Enables disk scrub. The disk contents are erased.

Command Default   Disk scrub is disabled.

Command Modes   Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command in a scrub policy to specify whether the local disk contents are erased or preserved when the server is disassociated from a service profile. The action taken is as follows:

- If enabled, destroys all data on any local drives

- If disabled, preserves all data on any local drives, including local storage configuration

Examples   This example shows how to set disk scrub:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope scrub-policy scrub101
switch-A /org/scrub-policy # set disk-scrub yes
switch-A /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/scrub-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-inherit-policy	
show scrub-policy	

set domain-name

To specify a domain name, use the **set domain-name** command.

set domain-name *domain-name*

Syntax Description	*domain-name*	The name of the domain.

Command Default None

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify a domain name. Enter up to 255 characters.

Examples This example shows how to specify a domain name:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set domain-name example.com
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show domain-name	

set drop

To specify whether the channel can drop packets, use the **set drop** command.

set drop {**drop**| **no-drop**}

Syntax Description

drop	The channel can drop packets.
no-drop	The channel cannot drop packets.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify whether the channel can drop packets. By default, the channel cannot drop packets.

Note   Only one system class can use the no-drop option.

Examples   This example shows how to specify that the QoS bronze class channel can drop packets:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified bronze
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set drop drop
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-classified	

set dvs

To specify which port profile a DVS is applied to, use the **set dvs** command.

set dvs *folder-name*

Syntax Description

folder-name	The name of the folder. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Client (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to specify which port profile a DVS is applied to:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # scope client cl100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client # set dvs dvs100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show client	
show port-profile	

set dynamic-eth

To configure the number of dynamic vNICs, use the **set dynamic-eth** command.

set dynamic-eth {*dynamic-eth*| **off**}

Syntax Description

dynamic-eth	Specifies the number of dynamic vNICs. Enter a value from 0 to 88.
off	Dynamic vNICs are not available.

Command Default 54 dynamic vNICs are available.

Command Modes Dynamic vNIC connectivity policy (/org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy)

Hypervisor connection (/org/service-profile/hv-conn)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to configure the number of dynamic vNICs.

Examples This example shows how to configure 30 dynamic vNICs:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org/ # scope dynamic-vnic-conn-policy test30a
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy # set dynamic-eth 30
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy	
show hv-conn	

set email

To configure a primary contact email address, use the **set email** command.

set email *email*

Syntax Description	*email*	Email address.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure a primary contact email address to be included in Call Home messages. Specify the email address in the format <name>@<domain name>.

Examples   This example shows how to configure a primary contact email address:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set email admin@example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show event	

set enforce-vnic-name

To select whether the vNIC name is enforced, use the **set enforce-vnic-name** command.

set enforce-vnic-name {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	The vNIC name is not enforced.
yes	The vNIC name is enforced.

Command Default   The vNIC name is not enforced.

Command Modes   Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to enforce the vNIC name:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp112
switch-A /org/boot-policy # set enforce-vnic-name yes
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	

set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config

To specify whether Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology is enabled, use the **set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config** command.

set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor never dynamically adjusts its voltage or frequency.
enabled	The processor utilizes Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology and enables all supported processor sleep states to further conserve power.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology that allows the system to dynamically adjust processor voltage and core frequency, which can result in decreased average power consumption and decreased average heat production. Contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set error-recovery error-detect-timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel error detection timeout, use the **set error-recovery error-detect-timeout** command.

set error-recovery error-detect-timeout *error-detect-timeout*

Syntax Description

error-detect-timeout	Timeout in milliseconds (msec).

Command Default

Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel error detection timeout.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an error detection timeout of 2 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery error-detect-timeout 2000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show error-recovery	

set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery

To enable or disable Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) error recovery, use the **set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery** command.

set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description

disabled	FCP error recovery is disabled.
enabled	FCP error recovery is enabled.

Command Default   Disabled

Command Modes   Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enable or disable Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) error recovery.

Examples   This example shows how to enable FCP error recovery:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery enabled
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show error-recovery	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set error-recovery link-down-timeout

To configure a link down timeout, use the **set error-recovery link-down-timeout** command.

set error-recovery link-down-timeout *link-down-timeout*

Syntax Description

| *link-down-timeout* | The timeout in milliseconds (msec). |

Command Default

30000 msec (30 seconds)

Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a link down timeout. Enter a value between 0 and 240000 msec.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a link down timeout of 60 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery link-down-timeout 60000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show error-recovery	

set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count

To configure the number of port down I/O retries, use the **set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count** command.

set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count *port-down-io-retry-count*

Syntax Description

port-down-io-retry-count	The number of retries.

Command Default

The number of retries is 8.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of port down I/O retries. Enter a value between 0 and 255.

Examples

This example shows how to configure 100 port down I/O retries:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count 100
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show error-recovery	

set error-recovery port-down-timeout

To configure a port down timeout, use the **set error-recovery port-down-timeout** command.

set error-recovery port-down-timeout *port-down-timeout*

Syntax Description

port-down-timeout	The timeout in milliseconds (msec).

Command Default

30000 msec (30 seconds)

Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a port down timeout. Enter a value between 0 and 240000 msec.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a port down timeout of 60 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery port-down-timeout 60000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show error-recovery	

set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel resource allocation timeout, use the **set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout** command.

set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout *resource-allocation-timeout*

Syntax Description

resource-allocation-timeout	Timeout in milliseconds (msec).

Command Default

Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel resource allocation timeout.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a resource allocation timeout of 2 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout 2000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show error-recovery	

set escalating

To specify the class property threshold value for escalating an event, use the **set escalating** command.

set escalating *value*

Syntax Description

value	The property value at which the event will be escalated. See the Usage Guidelines for the required format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics class property threshold value (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the class property threshold value for escalating an event. The format of the *value* argument varies depending on the class property threshold value being configured. To see the required format, enter the **set escalating ?** command.

> **Note**   You can specify both de-escalating and escalating class property threshold values.

Examples   This example creates an above normal warning threshold of 50° C:

```
switch-A /org* # scope stats-threshold-policy ServStatsPolicy
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # create class cpu-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # create property cpu-temp
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # set normal-value 48.5
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # create threshold-value above-normal
 warning
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # set escalating 50.0
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set deescalating	

set execute-disable bit

To set the execute disable bit for a BIOS policy, use the **set execute-disable bit** command.

set execute-disable bit {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable the bit for a BIOS policy.
enabled	Use this option to enable the bit for a BIOS policy.
platform-default	Use this option to set the platform default option for a bit of the BIOS policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the bit for a BIOS Policy to the platform default option.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set execute-disable bit platform-default
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	
create org	

set expiration

To set the expiration date, use the **set expiration** command.

set expiration {**never**| {**apr**| **aug**| **dec**| **feb**| **jan**| **jul**| **jun**| **mar**| **may**| **nov**| **oct**| **sep**} *day year*}

Syntax Description

never	Specifies
apr	Specifies April.
aug	Specifies August.
dec	Specifies December.
feb	Specifies February.
jan	Specifies January.
jul	Specifies July.
jun	Specifies June.
mar	Specifies March.
may	Specifies May.
nov	Specifies November.
oct	Specifies October.
sep	Specifies September.
day	Day.
year	Year.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to set the date the user account expires.

Examples   This example shows how to set the expiration date:

```
switch-A#scope security

switch-A /security # scope local-user lu1

switch-A /security/local-user # set expiration 30 nov

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer

switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

set ext-mgmt-ip-state

To set an external management IP address state for a service profile, use the **set ext-mgmt-ip-state** command.

set ext-mgmt-ip-state {**none**| **pooled**| **static**}

Syntax Description

none	This option does not set an external management IP state for the service profile.
pooled	This option sets an external management pooled IP address state for the service profile.
static	This option sets an external management static IP address state for the service profile.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A service profile must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the external management IP address state as pooled for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile default
Switch-A /org/service-profile # set ext-mgmt-ip-state pooled
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
scope ext-pooled-ip	
scope ext-static-ip	

set fabric

To specify the fabric connection for a vHBA or vNIC template, use the **set fabric** command.

set fabric {**a**| **a-b**| **b**| **b-a**}

Syntax Description

a	Specifies fabric A.
a-b	Specifies redundant operation with fabric A as primary.
b	Specifies fabric A.
b-a	Specifies redundant operation with fabric B as primary.

Command Default

The interface connects to Fabric A.

Command Modes

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the fabric connection for a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter) or vNIC (virtual network interface card) template. The redundant options are available only for vNICs.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a fabric B connection for a vNIC template.

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set fabric b
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	

set failover timeout

To configure the availability time before the system resumes use of a recovered primary interface, use the **set failover timeout** command.

set failover timeout *timeout*

Syntax Description

timeout	Number of seconds that the recovered interface must be available before it can be used.

Command Default

The failover timeout is 5 seconds.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After the primary interface of a vNIC has recovered from a failure, the system waits the duration of the failover timeout before switching back from the secondary interface to the primary interface. Use this command to set the failover timeout, specifying how long the primary interface must be available before the system resumes using the primary interface. Enter a number of seconds between 0 and 600.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a 60 second failover timeout for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set failover timeout 60
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

set fc-if name

To configure a name for the Fibre Channel interface, use the **set fc-if name** command.

set fc-if name *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Interface name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure a name for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter).

Examples   This example shows how to configure a name for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA template:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ # set fc-if name if10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set fcoe-vlan

To enable FCoE for the specified VLAN, use the **set fcoe-vlan** command.

set fcoe-vlan {*fcoe-vlan*| **default**}

Syntax Description

fcoe-vlan	Specifies the VLAN number for enabling FCoE.
default	FCoE is enabled on the default VLAN.

Command Default   FCoE is enabled on the default VLAN.

Command Modes   VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The range of valid values was modified from 4048 - 4093 to 4049 - 4093.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enable Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) for the specified VLAN or the default VLAN. Valid ranges for the VLAN are 1 to 3967 and 4049 to 4093.

Examples   This example enables FCoE for VLAN 1000:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink fc1000
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope vsan vsTest 1000 1000
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan # set fcoe-vlan 1000
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vsan	

set fcoe-storage-native-vlan

To set a native VLAN identification number for the Fibre Channel storage device, use the **set fcoe-storage-native-vlan** command.

set fcoe-storage-native-vlan *fcoe-storage-native-vlan id*

Syntax Description

fcoe-storage-native-vlan id	The ID of the native Fibre Channel over Ethernet storage device. Valid ranges for the VLAN are 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set a native VLAN identification number for the Fibre Channel storage device.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # set fcoe-storage-native-vlan 44
Switch-A /fc-storage* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show	

set file size

To specify the size limit of the management logging file, use the **set file size** command.

set file size *size*

Syntax Description

size	Specifies the file size limit. The range is 1000000 (1M) to 10000000 (10M) bytes; the default is 5242880 bytes.

Command Default   The file size limit is 5242880 bytes.

Command Modes   Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the size limit of the management logging file.

Examples   This example shows how to specify the size limit of the management logging file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set file size 10000000
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

set filter

To set up a filter, use the **set filter** command.

set filter *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Filter name. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.

Command Default None

Command Modes LDAP (/security/ldap)

LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP server command mode (/security/ldap/server).

Usage Guidelines Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified filter.

Examples This example shows how to set up a filter:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set filter domainNames
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

set firstname

To set the first name, use the **set firstname** command.

set firstname *name*

Syntax Description

name	First name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the first name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user lu1
switch-A /security/local-user # set firstname bob
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

set flap-interval

To configure the length of time the system waits before changing a fault state, use the **set flap-interval** command.

set flap-interval *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds	Specifies the interval during which the fault state is not allowed to change again after a state change. The range is 5 to 3600 seconds; the default is 10 seconds.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fault-policy (/monitoring/fault-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Flapping occurs when a fault is raised and cleared several times in rapid succession. To prevent flapping, use the **set flap-interval** command to freeze the fault state until the flapping interval has elapsed after the last state change. If the fault is raised again during the flapping interval, it returns to the active state; otherwise, the fault is cleared.

Examples   This example shows how to configure the fault state flap interval to 10 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope fault policy
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set flap-interval 10
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault policy	

set flow-control-policy

To set up a flow control policy, use the **set flow-control-policy** command.

set flow-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description

| *name* | Flow control policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Interface (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a flow control policy:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 1 2

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface # set flow-control-policy fcp110

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show port-channel	

set folder

To set up a folder, use the **set folder** command.

set folder *folder-name*

Syntax Description

folder-name	The name of the folder. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete folders
- Show folder information

Examples

This example shows how to enter data-center mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

set forged-transmit

To allow or disallow the forging of MAC addresses, use the **set forged-transmit** command.

set forged-transmit {**allow**| **deny**}

Syntax Description

allow	Specifies that the server is allowed to forge MAC addresses.
deny	Specifies that the server is not allowed to forge MAC addresses.

Command Default   Forged transmit is allowed.

Command Modes   MAC security (org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to allow or disallow the forging of MAC addresses by the server when sending frames. When port security is enabled in the network, MAC address forging should be disabled for the vNICs. You can include the **set forged-transmit** command in a network control policy and then apply the policy in a vNIC service profile.

Examples   This example shows how to create a network control policy that disables the forging of MAC addresses:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # create nw-ctrl-policy testPolicy
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # create mac-security
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security* # set forged-transmit deny
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	
show nw-ctrl-policy	

set format

To configure the format of Call Home messages, use the **set format** command.

set format {**fulltxt**| **shorttxt**| **xml**}

Syntax Description

fulltxt	Specifies the long text format.
shorttxt	Specifies the short text format.
xml	Specifies the XML format. This is the default format.

Command Default   Messages are sent in XML format.

Command Modes   Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add the **fulltxt** keyword.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure the data format of Call Home messages. The following format options are available:

- Full text— Provides a fully formatted message with detailed information that is suitable for human reading.

- Short text—Provides a one or two line description of the fault that is suitable for printed reports or for communication with mobile devices.

- XML— Provides the Adaptive Messaging Language (AML) XML data structure required for communication with the Cisco Technical Assistance Center. The AML XML schema definition (XSD) is published on the Cisco website. XML is the default format.

Examples   This example shows how to configure Call Home messages for XML format:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile TestProfile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # set format xml
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set from-email

To configure an email address that will appear in the From field in Call Home email messages, use the **set from-email** command.

set from-email *from-email*

Syntax Description

from-email	Email address.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure an email address that will appear in the From field in Call Home email messages. Specify the email address in the format <name>@<domain name>. If no address is specified, the contact email address is used.

Examples   This example shows how to configure a From email address:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set from-email admin@example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set front-panel-lockout-config

To specify whether the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server, use the **set front-panel-lockout-config** command.

set front-panel-lockout-config front-panel-lockout {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	The power and reset buttons on the front panel are active and can be used to affect the server.
enabled	The power and reset buttons are locked out. The server can only be reset or powered on or off from the CIMC GUI.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set front-panel-lockout-config front-panel-lockout enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set host

To set up a host, use the **set host** command.

set host *host-name*

Syntax Description

host-name	The name of the host. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete folders

- Show folder information

Examples

This example shows how to enter data-center mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set host-cos-control

To set the CoS control for a host, use the **set host-cos-control** command.

set host-cos-control{**full**| **none**}

Syntax Description

full	To set the CoS control to full for a host.
none	To not set the CoS control for a host.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Egress Policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A QoS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the CoS control to Full for a host.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope qos-policy sample
Switch-A /org/qos-policy # scope egress-policy
Switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy # set host-cos-control full
Switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	

set host-fw-policy

To set the host firmware policy, use the **set host-fw-policy** command.

set host-fw-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Host firmware policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to associate the specified host firmware policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples   This example shows how to set the host firmware policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set host-fw-policy hostFP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show assoc	
show service-profile	

set host-nwio-perf

To set the host net IO performance for a port-profile, use the **set host-nwio-perf** command.

set host-nwio-perf {**high-performance**| **none**}

Syntax Description

high-performance	To set the host net IO performance to high performance.
none	To not set a performance limit for the host net IO.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A port profile must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the host net IO performance to high performance.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile sample
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # set host-nwio-perf high-performance
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create port-profile	

set hostname

To set the server hostname, use the **set hostname** command.

set hostname *host-name*

Syntax Description	*host-name* The host name fo the server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced for callhome mode.
1.1(1)	This command was introduced for vcenter mode.

Usage Guidelines

For callhome mode, the fully qualified domain name or IP address of the SMTP server. For vcenter mode, the hostname or IP address of the VCenter server. Enter an IP address using the format X.X.X.X, or a host name of up to 512 characters.

Examples

This example shows how to set the SMTP server host name:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set hostname smtp.example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set port	
show callhome	

set hostname

To create a host name, use the **set hostname** command in server mode.

set hostname *host-name*

Syntax Description

host-name	The name of the server. The name can be a name or an IP address. The range of valid values for a name is 1 to 255. The format for an IP address is N.N.N.N.

Command Default None

Command Modes VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create a host name for the VCenter:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter marComm
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # set hostname marComm10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

set hour

To set an hour for the periodic maintenance window, use the **set hour** command.

set hour {*hour*| **every-hour**}

Syntax Description

hour	Use this option to specify a specific hour at which this maintenance window must run. The value must be between 0 - 24.
every-hour	Use this option to configure the maintenance window to run every hour.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a periodic maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the hour for a periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set hour every-hour
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set date	
set concur-jobs	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
set minute	

set http port

To set up an HTTP port, use the **set http port** command.

set http port *port*

Syntax Description

port	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples   This example shows how to set up an HTTP port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set http port 100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show http	

set https keyring

To set up an HTTPS keyring, use the **set https keyring** command.

set https keyring *keyring*

Syntax Description	*keyring*	Keyring name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   When the HTTPS keyring is modified using the set https keyring command, all current HTTP and HTTPS sessions will be closed without any warning.

Examples   This example shows how to set up an HTTPS keyring:

```
switch-A#scope system

switch-A /system # scope services

switch-A /system/services # set https keyring kr100

switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer

switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show keyring	

set https port

To set up an HTTPS port, use the **set https port** command.

set https port *port*

Syntax Description	*port*	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

Examples   This example shows how to set up an HTTP port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set https port 200
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show http	

set hyper-threading-config

To specify whether Intel Hyper-Threading Technology is enabled, use the **set hyper-threading-config** command.

set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor does not permit the parallel execution of multiple threads.
enabled	The processor allows the parallel execution of multiple threads.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default   Platform default

Command Modes   BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Intel Hyper-Threading Technology, which allows multithreaded software applications to execute threads in parallel within each processor. Contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.

Examples   The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Hyper-Threading Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set id

To set an ID for a VSAN, use the **set id** command.

set id *id*

Syntax Description

ID	The ID for the VSAN. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VSAN (fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to add an ID for a VSAN.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope vsan Test
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan # set id 22
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan * # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
show vsan	

set identity dynamic-mac

To configure a dynamic MAC address for a vNIC, use the **set identity dynamic-mac** command.

set identity dynamic-mac {*dynamic-mac*| **derived**}

Syntax Description

dynamic-mac	Specifies a unique MAC address in the form nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn.
derived	Derive the MAC address from a pool, if available, or from a MAC address burned into the hardware at manufacture.

Command Default   The MAC address is derived.

Command Modes   Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure a dynamic MAC address for a virtual NIC (vNIC).

To specify a pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity mac-pool** command.

Examples   This example shows how to specify a dynamic MAC address for a vNIC:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile #  scope vnic dynamic-prot-001
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set identity dynamic-mac 01:23:45:67:89:ab
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity mac-pool	
show vnic	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set identity dynamic-uuid

To configure how the server acquires a dynamic UUID, use the **set identity dynamic-uuid** command.

set identity dynamic-uuid {*dynamic-uuid*| **derived**}

Syntax Description

dynamic-uuid	Specifies a unique UUID in the form nnnnnnnn-nnnn-nnnn-nnnnnnnnnnnn.
derived	Derive the UUID from a pool, if available, or from the UUID burned into the hardware at manufacture.

Command Default

The dynamic UUID is derived.

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server acquires a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID) in a service profile.

To specify a pool of UUID suffixes for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity uuid-suffix-pool** command.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a dynamic UUID for a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # set identity dynamic-uuid 01234567-89ab-cdef-0123-456789abcdef
server-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity uuid-suffix-pool	
show service-profile identity	

set identity dynamic-wwnn

To configure how the server acquires a dynamic WWNN, use the **set identity dynamic-wwnn** command.

set identity dynamic-wwnn {*dynamic-wwnn*| **derived**}

Syntax Description

dynamic-wwnn	Create a unique WWNN in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.
derived	Derive the WWNN from a pool, if available, or from a WWNN burned into the hardware at manufacture.

Command Default

The dynamic WWNN is derived.

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server acquires a dynamic world wide node name (WWNN) for vHBAs in a service profile.

To specify a pool of WWN names for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwnn-pool** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a dynamic WWNN for vHBAs in a service profile

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # set identity dynamic-wwnn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
server-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity wwnn-pool	
show service-profile identity	

set identity dynamic-wwpn

To configure how the server acquires a dynamic WWPN, use the **set identity dynamic-wwpn** command.

set identity dynamic-wwpn {*dynamic-wwpn*| **derived**}

Syntax Description

dynamic-wwpn	Create a unique WWPN in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.
derived	Derive the WWPN from a WWPN pool, if available, or from a WWPN burned into the hardware at manufacture.

Command Default

The dynamic WWPN is derived.

Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server acquires a dynamic world wide port name (WWPN) for a vHBA in a service profile.

To specify a pool of WWPNs for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwpn-pool** command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a dynamic WWPN for a vHBA in a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile #  scope vhba vhba3
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set identity dynamic-wwpn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity wwpn-pool	
show vhba	

set identity mac-pool

To specify a pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity mac-pool** command.

set identity mac-pool *mac-pool*

Syntax Description	*mac-pool*	Name of a MAC address pool.

Command Default None

Command Modes Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify an existing pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment to a vNIC in a service profile.

Examples This example shows how to specify a dynamic MAC address pool for a vNIC in a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile #  scope vnic dynamic-prot-001
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set identity mac-pool MyMacPool3
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create mac-pool	
	show vnic	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set identity uuid-suffix-pool

To specify a pool of UUID suffixes for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity uuid-suffix-pool** command.

set identity uuid-suffix-pool *uuid-suffix-pool*

Syntax Description	*uuid-suffix-pool* Name of a UUID suffix pool.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify an existing pool of universally unique identifier (UUID) suffixes for dynamic assignment to vHBAs in a service profile.

Examples This example shows how to specify a UUID suffix pool for a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # set identity uuid-suffix-pool MyUuidPool3
server-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create uuid-suffix-pool	
show service-profile	

set identity wwnn-pool

To specify a pool of WWN names for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwnn-pool** command.

set identity wwnn-pool *wwnn-pool*

Syntax Description

wwnn-pool	Name of a WWNN pool.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of world wide node names (WWNN) for dynamic assignment to vHBAs in a service profile.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a WWNN pool for a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # set identity wwnn-pool MyWwnnPool3
server-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create wwn-pool	
show service-profile identity	

set identity wwpn-pool

To specify a pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwpn-pool** command.

set identity wwpn-pool *wwpn-pool*

Syntax Description

wwpn-pool	Name of a WWPN pool.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for dynamic assignment to a vHBA in a service profile.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a dynamic WWPN pool for a vHBA in a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile #  scope vhba vhba3
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set identity wwpn-pool MyWwpnPool13
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create wwpn-pool	
show vhba	

set intel-turbo-boost-config

To specify whether Intel Turbo Boost Technology is enabled, use the **set intel-turbo-boost-config** command.

set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost {**disabled| enabled| platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor never increases its frequency automatically.
enabled	The processor utilizes Turbo Boost Technology if required.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Intel Turbo Boost Technology, which allows the processor to automatically increase its frequency if it is running below power, temperature, or voltage specifications.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Turbo Boost Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set intel-vt-config

To specify whether Intel Virtualization Technology is enabled, use the **set intel-vt-config** command.

set intel-vt-config vt {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor does not permit virtualization.
enabled	The processor allows multiple operating systems in independent partitions.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Intel Virtualization Technology, which allows a platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions.

✎

Note   If you change this option, you must power cycle the server before the setting takes effect.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Virtualization Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-vt-config vt enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set intel-vt-directed-io-config

To specify whether Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O is enabled, use the **set intel-vt-directed-io-config** command.

set intel-vt-directed-io-config {**ats-support**| **coherency-support**| **interrupt-remapping**| **passthrough-dma**| **vtd**} {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

ats-support	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Address Translation Services (ATS).
coherency-support	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Coherency.
interrupt-remapping	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Interrupt Remapping.
passthrough-dma	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Passthrough DMA.
vtd	Specifies processor support for Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O.
disabled	Processor support for the feature is disabled.
enabled	Processor support for the feature is enabled.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure processor support for Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O.

Examples   The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O is enabled with Intel VT-d Interrupt Remapping:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-vt-directed-io-config vtd enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-vt-directed-io-config interrupt-remapping enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set interrupt coalescing-time

To configure the waiting time for interrupt coalescing, use the **set interrupt coalescing-time** command.

set interrupt coalescing-time *coalescing-time*

Syntax Description	*coalescing-time*	Enter a value between 1 and 65535 µsec. To turn off coalescing, enter 0 (zero).

Command Default

The interrupt coalescing time is 125 µsec.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the time to wait between interrupts or the idle period that must be encountered before an interrupt is sent. The coalescing behavior is specified by the **set interrupt coalescing-type** command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an Ethernet policy with interrupt coalescing:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set interrupt coalescing-time 1000
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set interrupt coalescing-type min
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set interrupt coalescing-type	
show eth-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ■

set interrupt coalescing-type

To configure the interrupt coalescing behavior, use the **set interrupt coalescing-type** command.

set interrupt coalescing-type {**idle**| **min**}

Syntax Description

idle	The system waits for a period of inactivity exceeding the coalescing time before sending another interrupt event.
min	The system waits for the coalescing time before sending another interrupt event.

Command Default

The interrupt coalescing type is min.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the interrupt coalescing behavior. The coalescing time period for waiting is specified by the **set interrupt coalescing-time** command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an Ethernet policy with interrupt coalescing:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set interrupt coalescing-time 1000
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set interrupt coalescing-type min
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set interrupt coalescing-time	
show eth-policy	

set interrupt count

To configure the number of interrupt resources to allocate, use the **set interrupt count** command.

set interrupt count *count*

Syntax Description

count	Enter a value between 1 and 514.

Command Default

The interrupt count is 4.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of interrupt resources to allocate. In general, you should allocate one interrupt resource for each completion queue.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the interrupt resources of an Ethernet adapter policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set interrupt count 32
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

set interrupt mode

To configure the interrupt mode, use the **set interrupt mode** command.

set interrupt mode {**intx**| **msi**| **msi-x**}

Syntax Description

intx	Line interrupt
msi	Message-Signaled Interrupt (MSI)
msi-x	Extended Message-Signaled Interrupt

Command Default

The interrupt mode is msi-x.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Fibre channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the interrupt mode of the Ethernet or fibre channel adapter. The mode options are:

- intx—Line interrupt

- msi—Message-signaled interrupt

- msi-x—Extended message-signaled interrupt

Examples

This example shows how to configure the interrupt mode of an Ethernet adapter policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set interrupt mode msi
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

set interval-days

To configure the number of days between periodic Call Home inventory messages, use the **set interval-days** command.

set interval-days *days*

Syntax Description

days	Number of days between inventory messages.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of days between periodic Call Home inventory messages. The range is 0 to 30 days; the default is 7 days.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set send-periodically	
set timeofday-hour	
set timeofday-minute	
show inventory	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set ipmi-access-profile

To set the IPMI access profile, use the **set ipmi-access-profile** command.

set ipmi-access-profile *name*

Syntax Description

name	IPMI access profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified IPMI access profile with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the IPMI access profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10

switch-A /org/service-profile # set ipmi-access-profile iaP10

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

set isnative

To mark a member-port as a native VLAN, use the **set isnative** command.

set isnative {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description	*no*	Use this option to not set a member-port as the native VLAN.
	yes	Use this option to set a member-port as the native VLAN.

Command Default None

Command Modes Member port (eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port)

Command History	**Release**	**Modification**
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to set a member port as a native vlan.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope vlan test
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan # scope member-port a 1 2
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port # set isnative yes
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port #
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	create member-port	
	scope member-port	

set key (server)

To set the server key for connecting to an authentication server, use the **set key** command.

set key

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server under TACACS (/security/tacacs/server)

Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server)

Server under RADIUS (/security/radius/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   When you enter this command, you are prompted to type a key value twice. When you type the key on the command line, it does not display.

The key can be up to 33 characters.

Examples   This example shows how to set a key in server under LDAP mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server 192.0.20.246
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set key
Enter the key:
Confirm the key:
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

set key (extension-key)

To set up the master extension key, use the **set key** command in extension-key mode.

set key *key-name*

Syntax Description

key-name	The name of the key. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the key. The range of valid values is 1 to 33.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Extension key (/system/vm-mgmt/extension-key)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set up the master extension key:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope extension-key
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key # set key K1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key* # commit-buffer

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key #
```

set lastname

To set the user name last name, use the **set lastname** command.

set lastname *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Last name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set the user name last name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user lu1
switch-A /security/local-user # set lastname foo
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

set level

To filter Call Home messages based on their level of urgency, use the **set level** command.

set level {**disaster**| **fatal**| **critical**| **major**| **minor**| **warning**| **notification**| **normal**| **debug**}

Syntax Description		
disaster	Disaster level (8)
fatal	Fatal level (7)
critical	Critical level (6)
major	Major level (5)
minor	Minor level (4)
warning	Warning level (3)
notification	Notification level (2)
normal	Normal level (1)
debug	Debug level (0)

Command Default   The default level is Normal.

Command Modes   Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to filter Call Home messages based on their level of urgency. Select the minimum urgency level for generating a Call Home message, with Disaster (8) being the highest urgency and Debug (0) being the lowest. Any message with a level value lower than the configured urgency level is not sent.

Examples   This example shows how to set a threshold urgency level of Critical for sending Call Home messages:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile TestProfile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # set level critical
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set local-disk-policy

To set the local disk policy, use the **set local-disk-policy** command.

set local-disk-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Local disk policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified local disk policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the local disk policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set local-disk-policy ldiskP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

set lun

To set a LUN name, use the **set lun** command.

set lun *name*

Syntax Description

name	LUN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SAN image path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set a LUN name:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10a

switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage

switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary

switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary

switch-A /org/service-profile/storage/san-image/path # set lun lun100

switch-A /org/service-profile/path* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show storage	

set lv-dimm-support-config

To specify whether the system prioritizes low voltage or high frequency memory operations, use the **set lv-dimm-support-config** command.

set lv-dimm-support-config lv-ddr-mode {**performance-mode**| **power-saving-mode**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

performance-mode	The system prioritizes high frequency operations over low voltage operations.
power-saving-mode	The system prioritizes low voltage memory operations over high frequency memory operations.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the system prioritizes low voltage or high frequency memory operations. Selecting the **power-saving-mode** option may lower memory frequency in order to keep the voltage low.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that prioritizes high frequency operations over low voltage operations:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set lv-dimm-support-config lv-ddr-mode performance-mode
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set macaddress

To set a MAC address for an Ethernet target endpoint, use the **set macaddress** command.

set macaddress *Target MAC address*

Syntax Description

Target MAC address	The MAC address of the Ethernet target endpoint. It must be in the AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet target endpoint (/eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface for a fabric, and an Ethernet target endpoint for the fabric interface must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the MAC address for an Ethernet target endpoint.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope eth-target Test
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/eth-target # set macaddress 00:0D:L1:56:89:DA
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/eth-target* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/eth-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-target	
scope eth-target	
enter eth-target	
show eth-target	
delete eth-target	

set mac-aging

To set up MAC aging, use the **set mac aging** command.

set mac-aging{*number-of-days: number-of-hours: number -of-minutes: number-of-seconds*| **mode-default**| **never**}

Syntax Description

mode-default	The aging time default value for the configured Ethernet switching mode. For end-host mode, the default aging time is 7200 seconds; for switch mode, the default aging time is 300 seconds.
never	If the aging time is set to never the system will not remove MAC addresses from the table, regardless of how long they have been idle.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The MAC aging time must be set in the dd:hh:mm:ss format.

Examples   This example shows how to set up MAC aging:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # set mac-aging 11 11 59 59
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mode (eth-uplink)	
show eth-uplink	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set mac-pool

To specify a pool of MAC addresses for a vNIC template, use the **set mac-pool** command.

set mac-pool *mac-pool*

Syntax Description	*mac-pool* Name of a MAC address pool.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify an existing pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment to a vNIC (virtual network interface card) template.

Examples   This example shows how to specify the MAC address pool for a vNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set mac-pool pool192
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vnic-templ	

set maint-policy

To set a maintenance policy for a service profile, use the **set maint-policy** command.

set maint-policy *maintenance policy name*

Syntax Description	*maintenance policy name*	The name of the maintenance policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A maintenance policy and a service profile must be created before using this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the maintenance policy for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # set maint-policy default
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-policy	
scope maint-policy	
enter maint-policy	
show maint-policy	
delete maint-policy	

set maxcap

To set the maximum capacity, use the **set maxcap** command.

set maxcap {*max-cap*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description

max-cap	Maximum capacity. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
unspecified	Specifies unspecified capacity.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum capacity of the memory array.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq3
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage # set maxcap 10000000
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set maxcores

To set the maximum number of cores, use the **set maxcores** command.

set maxcores {*max-cores*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description

max-cores	Maximum number of cores. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of cores.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the maximum number of processor cores.

Examples   This example shows how to set the maximum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxcores 100
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set max-duration

To set a maximum duration for a one-time or periodic maintenance window, use the **set max-duration** command.

set max-duration {**none**| *days hours minutes seconds*}

Syntax Description		
	none	Use this option to not set any day for the maintenance window.
	days	Use this option to set a number of days for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 4294967294.
	hours	Use this option to set the hour for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 23.
	minutes	Use this option to set the minutes for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 59.
	seconds	Use this option to set the seconds for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 59.

Command Default None

Command Modes One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to set the maximum duration for a periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set max-duration 23 4 45 6
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set hour	
set date	
set minute	
set min-interval	
set proc-cap	

set max-field-size

To configure the maximum data field size for the Fibre Channel interface, use the **set max-field-size** command.

set max-field-size *max-field-size*

Syntax Description		
	max-field-size	The maximum data field size. The range is 256 to 2112 bytes; the default is 2048.

Command Default   The maximum data field size is 2048 bytes.

Command Modes   Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure the maximum data field size for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter).

Examples   This example shows how to configure the maximum data field size for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA template:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ # set max-field-size 512
switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	

set max-http-user-sessions

To set the maximum number of HTTP user sessions on the system, use the **set max-http-user-sessions** command.

set max-http-user-sessions *max http user sessions*

Syntax Description		
	max http user sessions	The maximum number of HTTP user sessions. The value must be a numeral.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The value for this command must be a number. You cannot enter an alphanumeric string or enter special characters.

Examples   This example shows how to set the maximum number of HTTP user sessions to 20.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # set max-http-user-session 20
Switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set enforce-strong-password	
set password	
set remote-user	
set sshkey	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ■

set maximum

To set the maximum, use the **set maximum** command.

set maximum {*maximum*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description	*maximum*	Maximum
	unspecified	Specifies unspecified maximum.

Command Default None

Command Modes Capacity qualification (/org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the maximum capacity for the selected adapter type.

Examples This example shows how to set the maximum:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq100
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # scope cap-qual fcoe
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # set maximum 100
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show adapter	
	show cap-qual	

set max-ports

To set the maximum number of ports a port profile can use, use the **set max-ports** command.

set max-ports *maximun-number*

Syntax Description

| *maximun-number* | The maximum number of ports. The range of valid values is 1 to 4096. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The maximum number of ports that can be associated with a single distributed virtual switch (DVS) is 4096. If the DVS has only one associated port profile, that port profile can be configured with up to 4096 ports. However, if the DVS has more than one associated port profile, the total number of ports associated with all of those port profiles combined cannot exceed 4096.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of ports a port profile can use:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # set max-ports 100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show client	
show port-profile	

set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory

To configure the maximum memory usage of a BIOS policy to be below 4GB, use the **set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory** command.

set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	To disable the maximum memory configuration.
enabled	To enable the maximum memory configuration.
platform-default	To set the memory configuration to the platform default option.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A BIOS policy must be configured in the organization command mode to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the maximum memory configuration to the platform default option.

```
UCS-A # scope org Test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory platform-default
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show max-memory-below-4gb-config	

set maxprocs

To set the maximum number of processors, use the **set maxprocs** command.

set maxprocs {*maxprocs*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description	*max-procs*	Maximum number of processors. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
	unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of processors.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set the maximum number of processors:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxprocs 10

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show memory	
	show processor	

set maxsize

To configure a maximum destination message size for Call Home messages, use the **set maxsize** command.

set maxsize *maxsize*

Syntax Description

maxsize	Maximum message size in bytes.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure a maximum destination message size for Call Home messages. The range is 0 to 5000000 bytes; the default is 1000000.

For full-text and xml messages, the maximum recommended size is 5000000. For short-text messages, the maximum recommended size is 100000. For messages sent to CiscoTAC-1, the maximum message size must be 5000000.

Examples   This example shows how to set a maximum Call Home message size of 10000 bytes:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile TestProfile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # set maxsize 10000
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set format	
show callhome	

set maxthreads

To set the maximum number of threads, use the **set maxthreads** command.

set maxthreads {*maxthreads*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description		
max-threads		Maximum number of threads. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified		Specifies an unspecified number of threads.

Command Default None

Command Modes Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set the maximum number of threads:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxthreads 10

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show memory	
	show processor	

set member-of-attribute

To set the member of attribute for an LDAP group rule, use the **set member-of-attribute** command.

set member-of-attribute *group attribute*

Syntax Description

Group Attribute	The name of the group attribute that the LDAP group rule must be set with. The value can include a maximum of 63 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   LDAP Group Rule (/security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An LDAP server and an LDAP group rule must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the member of attribute for an LDAP group rule.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Testing
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # scope ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule # set member-of-attribute Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap-group-rule	

set memory-mirroring-mode

To enable and configure memory mirroring, use the **set memory-mirroring-mode** command.

set memory-mirroring-mode mirroring-mode {**intersocket**| **intrasocket**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

intersocket	Memory is mirrored between two Integrated Memory Controllers (IMCs) across CPU sockets.
intrasocket	One IMC is mirrored with another IMC in the same socket.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable and configure memory mirroring, which enhances system reliability by keeping two identical data images in memory.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable intersocket memory mirroring:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set memory-mirroring-mode mirroring-mode intersocket
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set memory-ras-config

To specify the memory reliability, availability and serviceability (RAS) configuration, use the **set memory-ras-config** command.

set memory-ras-config ras-config {**lockstep**| **maximum performance**| **mirroring**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

lockstep	Minimizes memory access latency for DIMM pairs.
maximum performance	System performance is optimized.
mirroring	System reliability is optimized by using half the system memory as backup.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default   Platform default

Command Modes   BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the memory reliability, availability and serviceability (RAS) configuration.

If the DIMM pairs in the server have an identical type, size, and organization and are populated across the SMI channels, you can enable lockstep mode to minimize memory access latency and provide better performance. Lockstep is enabled by default for B400 servers.

Examples   The following example shows how to configure lockstep mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set memory-ras-config ras-config lockstep
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode

To set the memory sparing mode for a BIOS policy, use the **set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode** command.

set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode {**dimm-sparing**| **platform-default**| **rank-sparing**}

Syntax Description

dimm-sparing	To set the mode to spare the DIMMs.
platform-default	To set the memory sparing mode to the platform default option.
rank-sparing	To set the mode to spare the rank.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A BIOS policy mus tbe configured in the Organization command mode to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the memory sparing mode to the platform default option.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode platform-default
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory-sparing-mode	

set mgmt-fw-policy

To set the management firmware policy, use the **set mgmt-fw-policy** command.

set mgmt-fw-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Management firmware policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to associate the specified management firmware policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples   This example shows how to set the management firmware policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set mgmt-fw-policy mfwP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline

To set a maximum time limit that the management interface must wait for an ARP responses, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline** command.

set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline *arp-deadline*

Syntax Description

arp-deadline	The time limit or deadline that the management interface must wait for an ARP response. The value must be a number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum time limit to wait for an ARP response to 12.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline 12
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-requests	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target1	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target2	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target3	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy max-fail-reports	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-count	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry interval	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests	

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval	

set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism

To set a monitoring mechanism for the management interface monitoring policy, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism** command.

set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism {**ping-arp-targets**| **ping-gateway**| **mii-status**}

Syntax Description

ping-arp-targets	Use this option to monitor all ARP targets that are pinged.
ping-gateway	Use this option to monitor all ping gateways.
mii-status	Use this option to monitor all mii-status.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to set the monitoring mechanism to monitor the ping gateway.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism ping-gateway
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-requests	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target1	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target2	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target3	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy max-fail-reports	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-counts	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-interval	

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval	

set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests

To set the maximum number of ping requests that can be handled by the management interface, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests** command.

set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests *ping-requests*

Syntax Description		
	ping-requests	The number of ping requests. It must be a number between 1 and 5.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the ping requests to 5.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests 5
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	
show mgmt-if-mon-policy	

set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval

To set the polling interval for the management interface monitor settings, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval** command.

set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval *poll-interval*

Syntax Description

poll-interval	The polling interval in seconds. The value must be a number between 99 and 300.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to set the polling interval to 200 seconds.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-min-policy poll-interval 200
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests	
show mgmt-if-mon-policy	

set mincap

To set the minimum capacity, use the **set mincap** command.

set mincap {*mincap*| **unspec**}

Syntax Description		
min-cap	Maximum capacity. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
unspecified	Specifies unspecified capacity.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the minimum capacity of the memory array.

Examples   This example shows how to set the minimum capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq3

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage

switch-A /org/service-qual/storage # set mincap 1000000

switch-A /org/service-qual/storage* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set mincores

To set the minimum number of cores, use the **set mincores** command.

set mincores {*mincores*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description

min-cores	Minimum number of cores. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of cores.

Command Default None

Command Modes Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the minimum number of processor cores.

Examples This example shows how to set the minimum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set mincores 2
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set min-interval

To set a minimum interval for a one-time or periodic maintenance window, use the **set min-interval** command.

set min-interval {**none**| *hours minutes seconds*}

Syntax Description

none	Use this option to not set an hour for the maintenance window.
hours	Use this option to specify the number of hours for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 24.
minutes	Use this option to specify the number of minutes for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 59.
seconds	Use this option to specify the number of seconds for the maintenance window.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set a minimum interval for a one-time maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window one-time Test
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time # set min-interval 1 22 30
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set date	
set hour	
set max-duration	

Command	Description
set proc-cap	

set minprocs

To set the minimum number of processors, use the **set minprocs** command.

set minprocs {*min-procs*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description

min-procs	Minimum number of processors. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of processors.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set the maximum number of processors:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set minprocs 1

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set minthreads

To set the minimum number of threads, use the **set minthreads** command.

set minthreads {*min-threads*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description	*min-threads*	Minimum number of threads. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
	unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of threads.

Command Default None

Command Modes Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set the minimum number of threads:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set minthreads 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set minute

To set a minute for the periodic maintenance window, use the **set minute** command.

set minute {*minute*| **every-min**}

Syntax Description

minute	To set a specific minute for the maintenance window. The range of valid values is between 0 - 60.
every-min	To set the maintenance window to run every minute.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the minutes for the periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set minute 45
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set day	
set hour	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
set proc-cap	

set mode (eth-uplink)

To set the Ethernet switching mode, use the **set mode** command.

set mode {**end-host**| **switch**}

Syntax Description

end-host	Specifies end host Ethernet switching mode.
switch	Specifies switch Ethernet switching mode.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The Ethernet switching mode determines how the switch behaves as a switching device between the servers. End host mode allows the switch to act as an end host to the network, representing all server (hosts) connected to it through vNICs and the network. Switch mode is the traditional Ethernet switching mode.

Examples   This example shows how to set the Ethernet switching mode to end host mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # set mode end-host
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

set mode (fc-uplink)

To set the Fibre Channel switching mode, use the **set mode** command.

set mode {**end-host**| **switch**}

Syntax Description		
end-host		Specifies end host Fibre Channel switching mode.
switch		Specifies switch Fibre Channel switching mode.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   The Fibre Channel switching mode determines how the switch behaves as a switching device between the servers. End host mode allows the switch to act as an end host to the network, representing all server (hosts) connected to it through vHBAs and the network. Switch mode is the traditional Fibre Channel switching mode.

Examples   This example shows how to set the Fibre Channel switching mode to end host mode:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # set mode end-host
switch-A /fc-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

set mode (fw-pack)

To set the firmware pack mode, use the **set mode** command.

set mode {**one-shot**| **staged**}

Syntax Description	one-shot	Specifies one shot.
	staged	Specifies staged.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Firmware management pack (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Firmware host pack (/org/fw-host-pack)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was removed.

Examples   This example shows how to set the firmware pack mode:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fw-host-pack Pack10
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack # set one-shot
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack #
```

set mode (local-disk)

To set the local disk policy mode, use the **set mode** command.

set mode {**any-configuration**| **no-local-storage**| **no-raid**| **raid-0-striped**| **raid-1-mirrored**| **raid-5-striped-parity**| **raid-6-striped-dual-parity**| **raid10-mirrored-and-striped**}

Syntax Description		
	any-configuration	Specifies any configuration for the local disk.
	no-local-storage	Specifies no local storage.
	no-raid	Specifies no RAID configuration on the local disk.
	raid-0-striped	Specifies RAID 0 striping on the local disk.
	raid-1-mirrored	Specifies RAID 1 mirroring on the local disk.
	raid-5-striped-parity	Specifies RAID 5 striping with parity on the local disk.
	raid-6-striped-dual-parity	Specifies RAID 6 striping with dual parity on the local disk.
	raid-10-mirrored-and-striped	Specifies RAID 1 mirroring and striping on the local disk.

Command Default None

Command Modes Local disk configuration policy under organization (/org/local-disk-config-policy)

Local disk configuration under service profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The basic **raid-mirrored** and **raid-striped** keywords were removed and more specific keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines The disk policy configures any optional SAS local drives that have been installed on a server through the onboard RAID controller of the local drive. This policy enables you to set a local disk mode for all servers that are associated with a service profile that includes the local disk configuration policy. The general disk modes include the following:

- **Any Configuration**—For a server configuration that carries forward the local disk configuration without any changes.

- **No Local Storage**—For a diskless workstation or a SAN only configuration. If you select this option, you cannot associate any service profile which uses this policy with a server that has a local disk.

- **No RAID**—For a server configuration that removes the RAID and leaves the disk MBR and payload unaltered.

- **RAID Mirrored**—For a 2-disk RAID 1 server configuration.

- **RAID Striped**—For a 2-disk RAID 0 server configuration.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Examples   This example shows how to set the local disk configuration mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # enter local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy12
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # set mode raid-5-striped-parity
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

set model-regex

To filter model information with a regular expression, use the **set model-regex** command.

set model-regex *regex*

Syntax Description

regex	A regular expression of up to 256 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Adapter capacity qualification (org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual)

CPU qualification (/org/server-qual/cpu)

Processor qualification (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The processor qualification mode was replaced by the CPU qualification mode.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to implement a server pool qualification filter. You can filter adapter or CPU model information with a regular expression that is compatible with the Perl language.

Examples   The following example shows how to create a server pool qualification filter to select only Intel 2.27GHz processors:

```
switch-A# scope org org120
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # create cpu
switch-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set model-regex Intel.*2.27GHz
switch-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cap-qual	
show cpu	

set module

To specify the management logging threshold for a specific module, use the **set module** command.

set module *module-name* {**crit**| **major**| **minor**| **warn**| **info**| **debug4**| **debug3**| **debug2**| **debug1**| **debug0**}

Syntax Description

module-name	Name of a specific module
crit	Critical (highest) level
major	Major level
minor	Minor level
warn	Warning level
info	Informational level
debug4	Debug 4 level
debug3	Debug 3 level
debug2	Debug 2 level
debug1	Debug 1 level
debug0	Debug 0 (lowest) level

Command Default   The default management logging threshold is info.

Command Modes   Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the management logging threshold for a specific module. The threshold options are listed in order of decreasing urgency in the Syntax Description.

Examples   This example shows how to specify the management logging threshold to major for a specific module:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set module test13 major
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

set modulus

To select the key length in a keyring, use the **set modulus** command.

set modulus {mod1024| mod1536| mod2048| mod512}

Syntax Description

mod1024	The key size is 1024 bits.
mod1536	The key size is 1536 bits.
mod2048	The key size is 2048 bits.
mod512	The key size is 512 bits.

Command Default The key size is 1024 bits.

Command Modes Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to select a key length in a keyring.

Examples This example shows how to select a key length of 1536 bits in a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring MyKR05
switch-A /security/keyring # set modulus mod1536
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set mtu

To set an Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU), use the **set mtu** command.

set mtu {*mtu*| **fc**| **normal**}

Syntax Description

mtu	MTU. The range of valid values is 1538 to 9216.
fc	Specifies Fibre Channel MTU.
normal	Specifies normal MTU.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

Ethernet default (/eth-server/qos/eth-default)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set an MTU:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set mtu fc
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

set mtu (eth-best-effort)

To set the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit), use the **set mtu** command.

set mtu {*mtu*| **fc**| **normal**}

Syntax Description

mtu	Specifies an MTU in bytes. The range is 1538 to 9216.
fc	Specifies Fibre Channel MTU.
normal	Specifies normal MTU.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet best effort (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Following are the MTU settings for **fc** and **normal** :

- **fc** —2240 octets or bytes

- **normal** —1528 octets or bytes

Examples   This example shows how to set the MTU:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-best-effort
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort # set mtu fc
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set mtu (vnic)

To set the MTU of a vNIC, use the **set mtu** command.

set mtu *mtu*

Syntax Description

mtu	The MTU. The range of valid values is 1500 to 9000.

Command Default

The vNIC MTU is 1500.

Command Modes

Virtual NIC service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of a vNIC (virtual network interface card).

Examples

This example shows how to set the MTU for a vNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set mtu 9000
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vnic	
show vnic-templ	

set multicast-optimize

To optimize the class for sending multicast packets, use the **set multicast-optimize** command.

set multicast-optimize {**no** | **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	The class is not optimized for sending multicast packets.
yes	The class is optimized for sending multicast packets.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to optimize the class for sending multicast packets.

Examples   This example shows how to optimize the QoS bronze class for sending multicast packets:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified bronze
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set multicast optimize yes
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-classified	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set multicastoptimize (eth-best-effort)

To set multicast optimize, use the **set multicastoptimize** command in eth-best-effort mode.

set multicastoptimize {**no** | **yes**}

Syntax Description		
	no	Sets multicast optimize to disabled.
	yes	Sets multicast optimize to enabled.

Command Default None

Command Modes Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enable multicast optimize:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-best-effort
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-eth-best-effort # set multicastoptimize yes
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-eth-best-effort* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

set name

To set name, use the **set name** command.

set name *name*

Syntax Description

name	Name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Port channel (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Server (/chassis/server)

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Server (/chassis/server) and System (/system) mode.

Examples   This example shows how to set a name:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 10

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel # set name pc10

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port	
show port-channel	

set native

To set the VLAN as the native VLAN, use the **set native** command.

set native {**no| yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Specifies that the current VLAN is not the native VLAN.
yes	Specifies that the current VLAN is the native VLAN.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink fabric VLAN (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the VLAN as the native VLAN.

Note

Only one VLAN can exist as the native VLAN. If you set multiple VLANs as the native VLAN, the last one to be set becomes the native VLAN.

Examples

This example sets the current VLAN as the native VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # create vlan finance 3955
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # set native
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vlan	

set normal-value

To set a value for a property, use the **set normal-value** command.

set normal-value *value*

Syntax Description	*value*	The value of a property in a class. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You must have a class and a property created in order to execute the **set normal-value** command. The command is used to set the value of the property you created.

Examples   The following example shows how to set a value for the bytes-rx-delta property in fc-stats class:

```
switch-A#scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fc-stats
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property bytes-rx-delta
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # set normal-value 100000
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show property	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set notificationtype

To set a notification method for the SNMP traps, use the **set notificationtype** command.

set notificationtype {**informs**| **traps**}

Syntax Description		
informs	Use this option to configure SNMP to inform all notifications.	
traps	Use this option to configure SNMP to trap all notifications.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   SNMP Traps (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An SNMP trap must be configured to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the notification to traps.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # scope snmp-trap 10.10.10.10
Switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap # set notificationtype traps
Switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create snmp-trap	
create snmp-user	

set numa-config

To specify whether the BIOS supports NUMA, use the **set numa-config** command.

set numa-config numa-optimization {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	The BIOS does not support NUMA.
enabled	The BIOS supports NUMA.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to specify whether the BIOS includes the ACPI tables that are required for operating systems that support Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA). If you enable this option, the system must disable Inter-Socket Memory interleaving on some platforms.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that NUMA is supported:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set numa-config numa-optimization enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set numberofblocks

To set the number of blocks, use the **set numberofblocks** command.

set numberofblocks {*number*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description		
	number	Number of storage blocks. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
	unspecified	Specifies an unspecified number of blocks.

Command Default None

Command Modes Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows how to set the number of blocks:

```
switch-A# scope org org120

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set numberofblocks 100000

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set nw-control-policy

To set a network control policy name , use the **set nw-control-policy** command.

set nw-control-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	*policy-name*	The name of the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set a network control policy name:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp3
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic3
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set nw-control-policy ncp3
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show service-profile	

set offload large-receive

To enable or disable offloading of large packet reassembly, use the **set offload large-receive** command.

set offload large-receive {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description		
disabled	The CPU processes all large packets.	
enabled	The hardware reassembles all segmented packets before sending them to the CPU.	

Command Default   Enabled

Command Modes   Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enable or disable offloading of large packet reassembly. Enabling this option may reduce CPU utilization and increase inbound throughput.

Examples   This example shows how to enable the offloading of large packet reassembly:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload large-receive enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

set offload tcp-rx-checksum

To enable or disable the offloading of packet checksum validation, use the **set offload tcp-rx-checksum** command.

set offload tcp-rx-checksum {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description

disabled	The CPU validates all packet checksums.
enabled	The CPU sends all packet checksums to the hardware for validation.

Command Default

Enabled

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the offloading of packet checksum validation. Enabling this option may reduce CPU utilization.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the offloading of packet checksum validation:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload tcp-rx-checksum enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set offload tcp-segment

To enable or disable the offloading of large TCP packet segmentation, use the **set offload tcp-segment** command.

set offload tcp-segment {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description

| disabled | The CPU segments large TCP packets. |
| enabled | The CPU sends large TCP packets to the hardware to be segmented. |

Command Default

Enabled

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the offloading of large TCP packet segmentation. Enabling this option may reduce CPU overhead and increase throughput rate.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the offloading of large TCP packet segmentation:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload tcp-segment enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

set offload tcp-tx-checksum

To enable or disable the offloading of transmit checksum calculations, use the **set offload tcp-tx-checksum** command.

set offload tcp-tx-checksum {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description

disabled	The CPU calculates all packet checksums.
enabled	The CPU sends all packets to the hardware so that the checksum can be calculated.

Command Default

Enabled

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the offloading of transmit checksum calculations. Enabling this option may reduce CPU overhead.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the offloading of transmit checksum calculations:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload tcp-tx-checksum enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ■

set order (device boot order)

To set the boot order for a device, use the **set order** command in lan, storage, and vmedia modes.

set order {**1** | **2** | **3** | **4**}

Syntax Description

1	Specifies first in the boot order.
2	Specifies second in the boot order.
3	Specifies third in the boot order.
4	Specifies fourth in the boot order.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LAN (/org/boot-policy/lan)

Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)

Virtual media (/org/boot-policy/virtual-media)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the LAN boot order:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp3
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope lan

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set order 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show storage	

set order (vhba pci scan order)

To set the PCI scan order for a vHBA, use the **set order** command in vhba mode.

set order {*order*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description	*order*	The order. The range of valid values is 0 to 99.
	unspecified	Specifies that the order is unspecified.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set the PCI scan order:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp2

switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba1

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set order 1

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vhba	

set order (vnic relative order)

To set the relative order for a vNIC, use the **set order** command.

set order {*order*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description

order	The order. The range of valid values is 0 to 99.
unspecified	Specifies that the order is unspecified.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set the relative order:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic1

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set order 1

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vnic	

set out-of-band

To configure out-of-band access to a fabric interconnect, use the **set out-of-band** command.

set out-of-band {**ip** *oob-ip*| **netmask** *oob-netmask*| **gw** *oob-gw*}+

Syntax Description

ip *oob-ip*	Specifies the IP address for out-of-band access.
netmask *oob-netmask*	Specifies the IP netmask for out-of-band access.
gw *oob-gw*	Specifies the IP gateway address for out-of-band access.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to configure out-of-band access to a fabric interconnect.

Note Changing the out-of-band access configuration may disconnect the current CLI session.

Examples This example shows how to configure out-of-band access for fabric A:

```
switch-A# scope fabric-interconnect a
switch-A /fabric-interconnect # set out-of-band ip 192.20.1.28
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # set out-of-band netmask 255.255.248.0
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # set out-of-band gw 192.20.1.1
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric-interconnect	

set password

To set up a password, use the **set password** command.

set password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user)

Backup (/system/backup)

Import configuration (/system/import-config)

Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

Download task (/firmware/download-task)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The password must be a minimum of eight characters.

After entering the set password command, you are prompted to enter and confirm the password. For security purposes, the password that you type does not appear in the CLI.

Examples This example shows how to set up a password:

```
switch-A#scope security

switch-A /security # set password

Enter the password:
Confirm the password:
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer

switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

set password (snmp-user)

To set up a SNMPv3 password, use the **set password** command in snmp-user mode.

set password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Password must be a minimum 8 characters.

No text appears when you enter your password at the `Enter a password:` prompt or the `Confirm the password:` prompt. This is default behavior and cannot be changed.

Examples

This example shows how to set up a SNMPv3 password:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring

switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10

switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set password

Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer

switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

set path

To specify the absolute path to the file on the remote server, use the **set path** command.

set path *path*

Syntax Description	*path* Sspecifies the absolute path to the file on the remote server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the absolute path to the file on the remote server.

If you use SCP as the file transfer protocol, the absolute path is always required. If you use any other protocol, you may not need to specify a remote path if the file resides in the default download folder.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the remote server path in which the firmware download file resides:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # set path /firmware/bin/1.1
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

set peak

To set a peak for a power group, use the **set peak** command.

set peak {*peak*| **unbounded**}

Syntax Description	*peak*	Use this option to set a peak for the power group. The value must be a numeral.
	unbounded	Use this option to not set a peak for the power group.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Power group (/power-cap-mgmt/power-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set a peak for a power group.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope power-group testing
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group # set peak 5
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create power-group	
	set realloc	

set per-user

To set a maximum number of HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed for each user, use the **set per-user** command.

set per-user *max sessions per user*

Syntax Description

max sessions per user	The maximum number of HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed for a user. The value must be a number between 1 and 256.

Command Default

By default, the value of maximum allowed sessions for each user is set to 32.

Command Modes

Web Session Limits (/system/services/web-session-limits)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The maximum number of allowed sessions must be a number between 1 and 256.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum allowed number of sessions per user to 250.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits # set per-user 250
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope web-session-limits	
set total	

set perdiskcap

To set per-disk capacity, use the **set perdiskcap** command.

set perdiskcap {*number*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description	*number*	Capacity number. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
	unspecified	Specifies an unspecified amount of capacity.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

Command History	**Release**	**Modification**
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   The following example shows how to set the per-disk capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org120

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set perdiskcap 110000

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	show memory	
	show storage	

set pers-bind

To disable or enable persistent binding, use the **set pers-bind** command.

set pers-bind {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description

disabled	Specifies binding disabled.
enabled	Specifies binding enabled.

Command Default   Persistent binding is disabled.

Command Modes   Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to disable or enable persistent binding to Fibre Channel targets.

Examples   This example shows how to disable or enable persistent binding:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp101
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba17
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set pers-bind enabled
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

set phone

To set the phone user name, use the **set phone** command.

set phone *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Name of the user. The range of valid values is 1 to 512.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set the phone user name:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user admin10
switch-A /security/local-user # set phone admin10
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show user-sessions	

set phone-contact

To configure a primary contact phone number for the customer organization, use the **set phone-contact** command.

set phone-contact *phone-contact*

Syntax Description

phone-contact	Phone number.

Command Default   None.

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure a primary contact phone number to be included in Call Home messages. Enter up to 512 characters.

Examples   This example shows how to configure a primary contact phone number:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set phone-contact +1-011-408-555-1212
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set pin-group

To set the pin group, use the **set pin-group** command.

set pin-group *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pin group name. The name can contain 1 to 16 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Dynamic connection policy (/org/dynamic-conn-policy)

Hypervisor connectivity (/org/service-profile/hv-conn)

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the pin group to use for the vNIC.

Examples   This example shows how to set the pin group:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic20
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set pin-group pg1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic	

set pingroupname

To set a pin group name for the fabric interface, use the **set pingroupname** command.

set pingroupname *pin group name*

Syntax Description	*pin group name*	The name of the pin group name.

Command Default None

Command Modes Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines An interface for the fabric must be created to use this command.

The name of the pin group for the interface can be alphanumeric and can include special characters.

Examples This example shows how to set the pin group name for the fabric interface

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric b
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 3
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # set pingroupname sample
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set adminspeed	
set portmode	
set prio	
set user-label	

set pool

To set a pool, use the **set pool** command.

set pool *name*

Syntax Description

name	Pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add a pool to your pooling policy. Only one pool can be set for each pooling policy.

Examples

This example shows how to set a pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope pooling-policy pp100
switch-A /org/pooling-policy # set pool pool100
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooling-policy	

set port

To set the port number, use the **set port** command.

set port *number*

Syntax Description

number	Port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server)

Server under TACACS (/security/tacacs/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

In Call Home configuration, use this command to specify the port used to communicate with the SMTP server. The default SMTP port number is 25.

In LDAP configuration, use this command to specify the port used to communicate with the LDAP server. The default LDAP server port number is 389.

Examples

This example shows how to set the SMTP server port number in the Call Home configuration:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set port 25
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```
This example shows how to set the LDAP server port number in the LDAP configuration:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set port 100
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show ldap	
show server	

set port io-throttle-count

To specify the number of IO operations that can be pending in the vHBA at one time, use the **set port io-throttle-count** command.

set port io-throttle-count *io-throttle-count*

Syntax Description

io-throttle-count	The range is 256 to 4096; the default is 512;

Command Default

Up to 16 pending IO operations are supported.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the number of IO operations that can be pending in the vHBA at one time.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a limit of 64 pending IO operations:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcPolicy13
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port io-throttle-count 64
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port (fc-policy)	

set port max-field-size

To specify the maximum Fibre Channel frame payload size, use the **set port max-field-size** command.

set port max-field-size *max-field-size*

Syntax Description

| *max-field-size* | Specifies the maximum Fibre Channel frame payload size. The range is 256 to 2112 bytes; the default is 2112. |

Command Default

The maximum frame payload size is 2112 bytes.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum Fibre Channel frame payload size supported by the vHBA.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a maximum frame payload size of 1024 bytes:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcPolicy13
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port max-field-size 1024
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port (fc-policy)	

set port max-luns

To specify the maximum number of LUNs supported per target, use the **set port max-luns** command.

set port max-luns *max-luns*

Syntax Description

max-luns	Specifies the maximum number of LUNs. The range is 1 to 1024 LUNs; the default is 256.

Command Default

A maximum of 256 LUNs is supported per target.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum number of logical unit numbers (LUNs) supported per target.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a maximum of 512 LUNs per target:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcPolicy13
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port max-luns 512
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port (fc-policy)	

set port-f-logi retries

To configure the number of Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) retries, use the **set port-f-logi retries** command.

set port-f-logi retries {*retries*| **infinite**}

Syntax Description

retries	Number of FLOGI retries.
infinite	Retry FLOGI until successful.

Command Default

The number of retries is 1000.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) retries. You can configure a number between 0 and 4294967295, or you can use the **infinite** keyword to retry until successful.

Examples

This example shows how to configure 10000 FLOGI retries:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-f-logi retries 10000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-f-logi timeout	
show port-f-logi	

set port-f-logi timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) timeout, use the **set port-f-logi timeout** command.

set port-f-logi timeout *timeout*

Syntax Description		
	timeout	The number of milliseconds (msec) to wait for the login to succeed.

Command Default   The timeout is 2000 msec.

Command Modes   Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) timeout. You can configure a number between 1000 and 255000.milliseconds.

Examples   This example shows how to configure an FLOGI timeout of 20 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-f-logi timeout 20000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set port-f-logi retries	
	show port-f-logi	

set portmode

To set a port mode for the fabric interface, use the **set portmode** command.

set portmode {**access**| **trunk**}

Syntax Description

access	Use this option to set the port mode to access.
trunk	Use this option to set the port mode to trunk.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An interface for the fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the port mode to access for the fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric b
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 3
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # set portmode access
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	
set adminspeed	
set pingroupname	
set prio	
set user-label	

set port-p-logi retries

To configure the number of Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) retries, use the **set port-p-logi retries** command.

set port-p-logi retries *retries*

Syntax Description	*retries*	Number of PLOGI retries.

Command Default   The number of retries is 3.

Command Modes   Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	**Modification**
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure the number of Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) retries. You can configure a number between 0 and 255.

Examples   This example shows how to configure 100 PLOGI retries:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-p-logi retries 100
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	**Description**
set port-p-logi timeout	
show port-p-logi	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ▮

set port-p-logi timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) timeout, use the **set port-p-logi timeout** command.

set port-p-logi timeout *timeout*

Syntax Description	*timeout* The number of milliseconds (msec) to wait for the login to succeed.

Command Default   The timeout is 2000 msec.

Command Modes   Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) timeout. You can configure a number between 1000 and 255000.milliseconds.

Examples   This example shows how to configure a PLOGI timeout of 20 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-p-logi timeout 20000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-p-logi retries	
show port-p-logi	

set post-error-pause-config port-error-pause

To specify the POST error pause configuration, use the **set post-error-pause-config port-error-pause** command.

set post-error-pause-config post-error-pause {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	To disable the POST error pause configuration.
enabled	To enable the POST error pause configuration.
platform-default	To set the POST error pause configuration to the platform default option.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A BIOS policy for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to enable the POST error pause configuration for a BIOS policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org Test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set post-error-pause-config post-error-pause enable
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ▪

set power-budget committed

To manage the committed power usage level of a server, use the **set power-budget committed** command.

set power-budget committed{**disabled**| *watts*}

Syntax Description

disabled	No power usage limitations are imposed on the server.
watts	Specifies the maximum number of watts that the server can use. The range is between 100 and 1,100 watts.

Command Default   No power usage limitations are imposed on the server (disabled).

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to manage the committed power usage level of a server.

Examples   The following example limits the power usage level of a server to 1000 watts and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope server 2/4
UCS-A /chassis/server # set power-budget committed 1000
UCS-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mb-power-stats	
show power-budget	

set power-control-policy

To set the power control policy for a service profile, use the **set power-control-policy** command.

set power-control-policy *power-control-policy*

Syntax Description

power-control-policy	The name of the power control policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile and a power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the power control policy for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Default
Switch-A /org/service-profile # set power-control-policy Test
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
scope power-control-policy	
enter power-control-policy	
show power-control-policy	
delete power-control-policy	

set preserve-pooled-values

To preserve pool-derived identities in a backup, use the **set preserve-pooled-values** command.

set preserve-pooled-values {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Pool-derived identities are not preserved.
yes	Pool-derived identities are preserved.

Command Default

Pool-derived identities are not preserved.

Command Modes

System backup (/system/backup)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to preserve pool-derived vHBA WWPN, vNIC MAC, WWNN and UUID identities in a backup.

Examples

This example specifies that pool-derived identities are preserved in a backup:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled
Password:
server-A /system/backup* # set preserve-pooled-values yes
server-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/backup #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

set prio

To set the QoS (Quality of Service) priority level, use the **set prio** command.

policy mode

set prio {**auto**| **on**}

egress-policy mode

set prio {**best-effort** | **bronze** | **fc** | **gold** | **platinum** | **silver**}

Syntax Description

auto	Sets priority to automatic.
on	Enables priority.
best-effort	Sets priority to the best effort level.
bronze	Sets priority to the the bronze level.
fc	Sets priority to the Fibre Channel level.
gold	Sets priority to the gold level.
platinum	Sets priority to the platinum level.
silver	Sets priority to the silver level.

Command Default   For policy mode, the default is Auto.

For egress-policy mode, the default is Best Effort.

Command Modes   Policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)

Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced for policy mode.
1.1(1)	This command was introduced for egress-policy mode.

Usage Guidelines   Following are the ratings of the different priorities:

• Best effort—All unmatched

- Bronze—1

- FC—3

- Gold—4

- Platinum—5

- Silver—2

Examples   This example shows how to set priority in policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set prio on

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

set priority

To set a priority for a power control policy, use the **set priority** command.

set priority {*Admin priority*| **no-cap**}

Syntax Description	*Admin priority*	Use this option to set an administrator priority on the power control policy. The value must be a number between 1 - 10.
	no-cap	Use this option to not set a capping on the power control policy.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Power control policy (/org/power-control-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set an administrator priority on a power control policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy # set priority 2
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create power-control-policy	
	scope power-control-policy	

set privilege

To configure administrative or read-only privileges for an IPMI endpoint user, use the **set privilege** command.

set privilege {**admin**| **readonly**}

Syntax Description

admin	The user has administrative privileges.
readonly	The user has read-only privileges.

Command Default   None.

Command Modes   IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure administrative or read-only privileges for an IPMI endpoint user.

Examples   This example shows how to configure read-only privileges for an IPMI endpoint user:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ReadOnly
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # scope ipmi-user bob
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user # set privilege readonly
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-user	

set priv-password

To set up a privacy password, use the **set priv-password** command.

set priv-password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Password must be a minimum 8 characters.

No text appears when you enter your password at the `Enter a password:` prompt or the `Confirm the password:` prompt. This is default behavior and cannot be changed.

Examples   This example shows how to set up a privacy password:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set priv-password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set proc-cap

To set a maximum number of jobs that can be executed by a maintenance window, use the **set proc-cap** command.

set proc-cap {*number of jobs*| **none**}

Syntax Description

number of jobs	The maximum number of jobs that can be executed by the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 4294967294.
none	To not set a maximum number of jobs for a maintenance window.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set a maximum number of jobs that can be executed by a periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set proc-cap 3456
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set hour	
set date	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
set minute	

set processor-c3-report-config

To specify whether the processor sends a C3 report to the operating system, use the **set processor-c3-report-config** command.

set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report {**acpi-c2**| **acpi-c3**| **disabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

acpi-c2	The processor sends the C3 report using the ACPI C2 format.
acpi-c3	The processor sends the C3 report using the ACPI C3 format.
disabled	The processor does not send a C3 report.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor sends the C3 report to the operating system.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that sends a C3 report to the operating system using the ACPI C3 format:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report acpi-c3
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set processor-c6-report-config

To specify whether the processor sends a C6 report to the operating system, use the **set processor-c6-report-config** command.

set processor-c6-report-config processor-report {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor does not send a C6 report.
enabled	The processor sends a C6 report.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default   Platform default

Command Modes   BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify whether the processor sends the C6 report to the operating system.

Examples   The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that sends a C6 report to the operating system:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set processor-c6-report-config processor-report enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set protect

To specify whether the local disk is protected or not, use the **set protect** command.

set all {**yes**| **no**}

Syntax Description

yes	Local disk is protected.
no	Local disk is not protected.

Command Default　Yes

Command Modes　Local disk configuration policy within organization (/org/local-disk-config-policy)

Local disk configuration policy within a service-profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced for a local disk configuration policy within the Organization mode.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a local disk configuration policy for a service profile within the Organization mode.

Usage Guidelines　Use this command to specify whether the local disk is protected or not.

Examples　This example shows how to set the enable local disk protection in a local disk configuration policy called DiskPolicy7:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy7
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy # set protect yes
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* #  commit-buffer
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show (local-disk-config-policy)	

set protocol

To specify a file transfer protocol, use the **set protocol** command.

set protocol {**ftp**| **scp**| **sftp**| **tftp**}

Syntax Description

ftp	Specifies the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for file transfer.
scp	Specifies the Secure Copy Protocol (SCP) for file transfer.
sftp	Specifies the Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) for file transfer.
tftp	Specifies the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) for file transfer.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Configuration import (/system/import-config)

System backup (/system/backup)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify a file transfer protocol.

Examples   This example specifies SFTP as the file transfer protocol for importing a configuration file:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # scope import-config host35
server-A /system/import-config # set protocol sftp
server-A /system/import-config* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/import-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

set pubnwname

To set a primary VLAN for a fabric VLAN, use the **set pubnwname** command.

set pubnwname *pubnwname*

Syntax Description

pubnwname	The name of the primary VLAN.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VLAN (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A VLAN must be created within the fabric to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set a primary VLAN for a fabric VLAN.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope vlan 200
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan # set pubnwname sample
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan	
scope vlan	
set native	
set sharing	
set vlan-id	

set qos-policy

To set the QoS policy, use the **set qos-policy** command.

set qos-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	QoS policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the QoS policy to use for the vNIC.

Examples

This example shows how to set the QoS policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ vnict10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show qos-policy	

set qualifier

To set a qualifier, use the **set qualifier** command.

set qualifier *name*

Syntax Description

name	Qualifier name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server inherit policy (/org/server-inherit-policy)

Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)

Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)

Chassis discovery policy (/org/chassis-disc-policy)

Automatic configuration policy (/org/autoconfig-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to add a qualifier to your policy. Only one qualifier can be set for each policy.

Examples   This example shows how to set a qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy # set qualifier q100
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pooling policy	
show server-disc-policy	

set quiet-boot-config

To configure the BIOS display during Power On Self-Test (POST), use the **set quiet-boot-config** command.

set quiet-boot-config quiet-boot {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	The BIOS displays the logo screen.
enabled	The BIOS does not display any messages during boot.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the BIOS display during Power On Self-Test (POST).

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that enables quiet boot mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set quiet-boot-config quiet-boot enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set rate

To set the QoS (Quality of Service) rate and burst, use the **set rate** command.

set rate {**rate** *rate-number* **burst** *burst-number* | **line-rate** *burst-number*}

Syntax Description

rate	Sets the rate.
rate-number	The rate number, in bits.
burst	Sets the burst.
burst-number	The burst number, in bits.
line-rate	Sets rate to line rate.

Command Default

The default is line rate and 10240.

Command Modes

Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The rate number, in bits. The range of valid values is 0 to 10000000. The burst number, in bits. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.

Examples

This example shows how to set the rate and burst:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/qos-policy # scope egress-policy
switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy # set rate rate 10000 burst 1000
switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy #
```

Related Commands

Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set realloc

To set a reallocation for a power group, use the **set realloc** command.

set realloc {**chassis** | **none**}

Syntax Description	

chassis	Use this option to set the reallocation of a power group to a chassis.
none	Use this option to not set a reallocation for the power group.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Power group (/power-cap-mgmt/power-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set a reallocation for a power group.

```
UCS-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope power-group testing
UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group # set reallocation chassis
UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
set peak	

set realm

To set a realm for the default authentication mechanism, use the **set realm** command.

set realm {**ldap**| **local**| **radius**| **tacacs**}

Syntax Description		
	ldap	Use this option to set the realm as LDAP.
	local	Use this option to set the realm as local.
	radius	Use this option to set the realm as RADIUS.
	tacacs	Use this option to set the realm as TACACS.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Default authentication (/security/auth-domain/default-auth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the realm of the default authentication mechanism to LDAP.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Sample
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # scope default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth # set realm ldap
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set auth-server-group	
create auth-domain	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set realm

To set a realm for the security method, use the **set realm** command.

set realm {**ldap| local| none| radius| tacacs**}

Syntax Description

ldap	Use this option to set the realm as LDAP.
local	Use this option to set the realm as local.
none	Use this option to not set a realm.
radius	Use this option to set the realm as RADIUS
tacacs	Use this option to set the realm as TACACS.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Default authentication (/security/default-auth)

Console authentication (/security/console-auth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the realm as LDAP for console authentication.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope console-auth
Switch-A /security/console-auth # set realm LDAP
Switch-A /security/console-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/console-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope security	
scope console-auth	
scope default-auth	

set reboot-on-update

To set reboot on updates, use the **set reboot-on-update** command.

set reboot-on-update {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description	no	Specifies no reboot on updates.
	yes	Specifies reboot on updates.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History	**Release**	**Modification**
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set reboot on updates:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp112
switch-A /org/boot-policy # set reboot-on-update yes
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	show boot-policy	
	show storage	

set reboot-policy

To specify a reboot policy for all service profiles that include a specific maintenance policy that is associated with a server, use the **set reboot-policy** command.

set reboot-policy *immediate timer-automatic user-ack*

Syntax Description

immediate	(Optional) The server reboots as soon as the change is made to the service profile.
timer-automatic	(Optional) The server reboots at a scheduled time. The time must be set using the **set scheduler** command.
user-ack	(Optional) You must explicitly acknowledge the changes to the service profile by using the **apply pending-changes** command.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Maintenance Policy (/org/maint-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command has been renamed as set reboot-policy.

Usage Guidelines   If you set the reboot policy to timer-automatic, then you must schedule the reboot cycle by using the **set scheduler** command.

If you set the reboot policy to user-ack, then you must explicitly acknowledge changes made to the service profile by using the **apply pending-changes** command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the reboot policy to immediate.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope maint-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/maint-policy # set reboot-policy immediate
Switch-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-policy	
create service-profile	

Command	Description
apply pending-changes	
set scheduler	

set receive

To set recieve, use the **set receive** command.

set receive {**off**| **on**}

Syntax Description

off	Specifies recieve off.
on	Specifies recieve on.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Flow control policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify flow control receive options.

When you specify **off**, pause requests from the network are ignored and traffic flow continues as normal.

When you specify **on**, pause requests are honored and all traffic is halted on that uplink port until the network cancels the pause request

Examples   This example shows how to set recieve:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy fcpolicy110

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set recieve on

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	
show policy	

set recv-queue count

To configure the number of receive queue resources to allocate, use the **set recv-queue count** command.

set recv-queue count *count*

Syntax Description

count	Number of queue resources.

Command Default

The receive queue count is 1.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of receive queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 256.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of receive queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set comp-queue count	
set recv-queue ring-size	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set recv-queue ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the receive queue, use the **set recv-queue ring-size** command.

set recv-queue ring-size *ring-size*

Syntax Description

ring-size	Number of descriptors.

Command Default

The receive queue ring size is 512.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the receive queue. Enter a number between 64 and 4096.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the receive queue ring size for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set recv-queue ring-size 1024
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set recv-queue count	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

set redundancy

To set up power supply redundancy, use the **set redundancy** command.

set redundancy {**grid** | **n-plus-1** | **non-redund**}

Syntax Description

grid	Specifies grid redundancy.
n-plus-1	Specifies n+1 redundancy.
non-redund	Specifies no redundancy.

Command Default　　None

Command Modes　　Power supply unit policy (/org/psu-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　　In the non-redundant scheme, all installed power supplies are turned on and load balanced evenly. Smaller configurations, requiring less than 2500W, can be powered by a single power supply. However, a single power supply does not provide redundancy. More common configurations require two or more power supplies (if requirements are between 2500 and 5000 watts peak) in non-redundant mode.

In the n+1 scheme implies, the chassis contains the total number of power supplies to satisfy non-redundancy, plus one additional power supply for redundancy. All the power supplies that are participating in n+1 redundancy are turned on, and equally share the power load for the chassis. If any additional power supplies are installed, UCS Manager recognizes these unnecessary power supplies and turns them off.

If a power supply should fail, the surviving supply(s) can provide power to the chassis. In addition, UCS Manager turns on any turned-off power supplies, to bring the system back to n+1 status.

To provide n+1 protection, the following number of power supplies are recommended:

- Chassis requires less than 2500W—Two power supplies

- Chassis requires greater than 2500W—Three power supplies

Adding an additional power supply to either of these configurations will provide an extra level of protection. UCS Manager turns on the extra power supply in the event of a failure, and restores n+1 protection.

The grid redundant configuration is used when you have two power sources to power a chassis, or you require greater than n+1 redundancy. If one source fails, which causes a loss of power to one or two power supplies, the surviving power supplies on the other power circuit continue to provide power to the chassis.

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

A common reason for using grid redundancy is if the rack power distribution is such that power is provided by two PDUs and you want the grid redundancy protection in the case of a PDU failure.

To provide grid redundancy or greater than n+1 protection, the following number of power supplies are recommended:

- Chassis requires less than 2500W—Two power supplies

- Chassis requires greater than 2500W—Four power supplies

Examples   This example shows how to set up power supply redundancy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope psu-policy
switch-A /org/psu-policy # set redundancy n-plus-1
switch-A /org/psu-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/psu-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show psu	
show psu-policy	

set regenerate

To regenerate the keys in the default keyring, use the **set regenerate** command.

set regenerate {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description	**no** Do not regenerate the keys.
	yes Regenerate the keys.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to regenerate the RSA keys in the default keyring. This command is accepted only in the default keyring.

Examples   This example shows how to regenerate the keys in the default keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring default
switch-A /security/keyring # set regenerate yes
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	

set remote-file

To specify the name of a file to be transfered, use the **set remote-file** command.

set remote-file

set remote-file *remote-file*

Syntax Description

remote-file	Specifies the file name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes

Configuration import (/system/import-config)

System backup (/system/backup)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the name of a file to be transfered.

Examples   This example specifies the name of a remote configuration file for importing:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # scope import-config host35
server-A /system/import-config # set remote-file MyConfig13.cfg
server-A /system/import-config* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/import-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

set reply-to-email

To configure an email address that will appear in the Reply-To field in Call Home email messages, use the **set reply-to-email** command.

set reply-to-email *reply-to-email*

Syntax Description

reply-to-email	Email address.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure an email address that will appear in the Reply-To field in Call Home email messages. Enter up to 512 characters. Specify the email address in the format <name>@<domain name>. If no address is specified, the contact email address is used.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a Reply-To email address:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set reply-to-email admin@example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set from-email	
show callhome	

set reporting-interval

To specify the interval at which collected statistics are reported, use the **set reporting-interval** command.

set reporting-interval {**15minutes**| **30minutes**| **60minutes**}

Syntax Description

15minutes	Statistics are reported at an interval of 15 minutes.
30minutes	Statistics are reported at an interval of 30 minutes.
60minutes	Statistics are reported at an interval of 60 minutes.

Command Default

Statistics are reported at an interval of 15 minutes.

Command Modes

Statistics collection policy (/monitoring/stats-collection-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the interval at which collected statistics are reported. You can specify the reporting interval separately for chassis, port, host, adapter, and server statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to set the port statistics reporting interval to thirty minutes:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope stats-collection-policy port
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy # set reporting-interval 30minutes
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set collection-interval	
show stats-collection-policy	

set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config

To configure how the server behaves when power is restored after an unexpected power loss, use the **set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config** command.

set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config resume-action {**stay-off**| **last-state**| **reset**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

stay-off	The server remains off until manually powered on.
last-state	The server is powered on and the system attempts to restore its last state.
reset	The server is powered on and automatically reset.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server behaves when power is restored after an unexpected power loss.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that restores the server power to its previous state after a power loss:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config resume-action last-state
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set retention-interval

To configure the length of time before cleared fault messages are deleted, use the **set retention-interval** command.

set retention-interval {**forever**| *days hours minutes seconds*}

Syntax Description

forever	Specifies that fault messages are never deleted.
days	Specifies the number of days that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 65535 days.
hours	Specifies the number of hours that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 23 hours; the default is 1 hour
minutes	Specifies the number of minutes that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 59 minutes.
seconds	Specifies the number of seconds that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 59 seconds.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fault-policy (/monitoring/fault-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the retention period for fault messages when the **set clear-action** command is configured to retain messages.

Examples

This example shows how to set the fault message retention period to 30 days:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope fault policy
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set clear-action retain
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set retention-interval 30 0 0 0
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set clear-action	
show fault policy	

set retries

To set the number of retries, use the **set retries** command.

set retries *retries*

Syntax Description

retries	Number of retries. The range of valid values is 0 to 5.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   RADIUS (/security/radius)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The command option *number* was renamed as *retries* .

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to set the number of times to retry communicating with the RADIUS server before noting the server as down.

Examples   This example shows how to set the number of retries:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch /security # scope radius
switch /security/radius # set retries 3
switch /security/radius* # commit-buffer
switch /security/radius #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show radius	

set rootdn

To set a root distinguished name, use the **set rootdn** command.

set rootdn *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Root distinguished name. The range of valid values is 1 to 127.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account.

Examples   This example shows how to set a root distinguished name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set rootdn administrator
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

set rss receivesidescaling

To enable or disable receive-side scaling (RSS), use the **set rss receivesidescaling** command.

set rss receivesidescaling {**disabled**| **enabled**}

Syntax Description	**disabled**	The system does not use RSS.
	enabled	The system uses RSS.

Command Default   Enabled

Command Modes   Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History	**Release**	**Modification**
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enable or disable receive-side scaling (RSS). RSS enables the efficient distribution of network receive processing across multiple CPUs in multiprocessor systems.

Examples   This example shows how to enable RSS in an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set rss receivesidescaling enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	show eth-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set scheduler

To set a scheduler for a maintenance policy, use the **set scheduler** command.

set scheduler *scheduler*

Syntax Description		
	scheduler	The name of the scheduler.

Command Default　None

Command Modes　Maintenance Policy (/org/maint-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines　A maintenance policy and a scheduler must be created before using this command.

Examples　This example shows how to set a scheduler for a maintenance policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope maint-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/maint-policy # set scheduler default
Switch-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create scheduler	
create maint-policy	

set scrub-policy

To set the scrub policy, use the **set scrub-policy** command.

set scrub-policy *name*

Syntax Description

name	Scrub policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Rack Server discovery policy (/org/rackserver-disc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Rack Server Discovery policy (/org/rackserver-disc-policy). The Server Discovery Policy mode (/org/server-disc-policy) has been obsoleted.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate a specified scrub policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the scrub policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-disc-policy sdp100

switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy # set scrub-policy scrub101

switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show scrub-policy	
show rackserver-disc-policy	

set scsi-io count

To configure the number of SCSI I/O queue resources to allocate, use the **set scsi-io count** command.

set scsi-io count *count*

Syntax Description

count	Number of queue resources.

Command Default

The SCSI I/O queue count is 1.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of SCSI I/O queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 8.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the SCSI I/O queue for a Fibre Channel policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set scsi-io count 4
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # set scsi-io ring-size 128
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set scsi-io ring-size	
show scsi-io	

set scsi-io ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the SCSI I/O queue, use the **set scsi-io ring-size** command.

set scsi-io ring-size *ring-size*

Syntax Description		
ring-size	Number of descriptors.	

Command Default The SCSI I/O ring size is 512.

Command Modes Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the SCSI I/O queue. Enter a number between 64 and 512.

Examples This example shows how to configure the SCSI I/O queue for a Fibre Channel policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set scsi-io count 4
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # set scsi-io ring-size 128
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set scsi-io count	
	show scsi-io	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4 ■

set send

To set send, use the **set send** command.

set send {**off**| **on**}

Syntax Description

off	Specifies send off.
on	Specifies send on.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Flow control policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify flow control send options.

When you specify **off**, traffic on the port flows normally regardless of the packet load.

When you specify **on**, the UCS system sends a pause request to the network if the incoming packet rate becomes too high. The pause remains in effect for a few milliseconds before traffic is reset to normal levels.

Examples   This example shows how to set send:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy fcpolicy110

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set send on

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show stats-threshold-policy	
show policy	

set send-periodically

To enable the sending of a periodic Call Home inventory message, use the **set send-periodically** command.

set send-periodically {**off**| **on**}

Syntax Description		
	off	Disables a periodic inventory message.
	on	Enables a periodic inventory message.

Command Default   Disabled

Command Modes   Inventory (monitoring/callhome/inventory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message. The periodic message includes hardware inventory information and an inventory of all software services currently enabled. If the periodic message is enabled, the default period is 7 days and the default time of day is 00:00.

Examples   This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set interval-days	
set timeofday-hour	
set timeofday-minute	
show inventory	

set server

To specify the remote server on which the firmware download file resides, use the **set server** command.

set server *server*

Syntax Description

server	Specifies the remote server name or IP address.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the remote server on which the firmware download file resides.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the remote server:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # set server 192.20.1.28
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

---

set sharing

To set a sharing type for the fabric VLAN, use the **set sharing** command.

set sharing {**isolated**| **none**| **primary**}

Syntax Description

isolated	Use this option to set the sharing type as isolated.
none	Use this option to not set a sharing type for the fabric VLAN.
primary	Use this option to set the sharing type as primary.

Command Default   None.

Command Modes   VLAN (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A VLAN for the fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to set the sharing type to isolated for a fabric VLAN.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope vlan 200
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan # set sharing isolated
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan	
set native	
set pubnwname	
set vlan-id	

set site-id

To configure customer site identification (ID) information for the monitored equipment, use the **set site-id** command.

set site-id *site-id*

Syntax Description

| *site-id* | Site identification text information. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure customer site ID information to be included in Call Home messages for the monitored equipment. Enter up to 512 characters. If the information includes spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").

Examples

This example shows how to configure the customer site ID:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set side-id SanJose
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set size

To specify the size of a disk partition, use the **set size** command.

set size {*size*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description

size	Specifies the partition size in MBytes.
unspecified	Specifies no partition size.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the size of a disk partition in MBytes.

Examples   This example shows how to specify a 10 GB partition:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # set mode no-raid
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # create partition
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set size 10000
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set type ntfs
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	

set snmp community

To set up an SNMP community, use the **set snmp community** command.

set snmp community *community*

Syntax Description

community	Community name. This name can be between 1 and 32 alphanumeric characters long.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

The community name can be any alphanumeric string. You can create only one community string.

Examples   This example shows how to set up an SNMP community:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set snmp community snmpcom10
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-trap	

set sol-policy

To set the serial over LAN (SoL) policy, use the **set sol-policy** command.

set sol-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	SoL policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to associate the specified SoL policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples This example shows how to set the SoL policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org110
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile # set sol-policy apEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sol-config	
show sol-policy	

set speed

To set the speed, use the **set speed** command.

memory mode

set speed {*speed*| **unspec**}

sol-config and sol-policy modes

set speed {**115200**| **19200**| **38400**| **57600**| **9600**}

Syntax Description

speed	Baud rate. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspec	Specifies unspecified baud rate.
115200	Specifies 115200 baud rate.
19200	Specifies 19200 baud rate.
38400	Specifies 38400 baud rate.
57600	Specifies 57600 baud rate.
9600	Specifies 9600 baud rate.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   /org/server-qual/memory

/org/service-profile/sol-config

/org/sol-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the memory data rate.

Examples   This example shows how to set the speed:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
```

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope sol-config

switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config # set speed 9600

switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show sol-config	

set speed (Uplink Ethernet Port)

To set the speed for an uplink Ethernet port, use the **set speed** command.

set speed{10gbps| 1gbps}

Syntax Description		
10gbps	Sets the speed to 10 gbps	
1gbps	Sets the speed to 1 gbps	

Command Default

10gbps

Command Modes

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the speed on an uplink Ethernet port.

Examples

This example shows how to set the speed:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2 2

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # set speed 10gbps

switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # commit-buffer
```

set src-templ-name

To set the source template name, use the **set src-templ-name** command.

set src-templ-name *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Source template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified source template with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the source template name:

```
switch-A# scope org org110

switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110

switch-A /org/service-profile # set src-templ-name srcTempName110

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-policy	
show vhba-templ	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set sshkey

To set an SSH key, use the **set sshkey** command.

set sshkey [*key* | **none**]

Syntax Description

key	SSH key.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Local user (/security/local-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the SSH key used for passwordless access.

Examples

This example shows how to set an SSH key:

```
switch-A# scope security

switch-A /security # set sshkey "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAuo9VQ2CmWBI9/S1f30klCWjnV3lgdXMzO0W
Ul5iPw85lkdQqap+NFuNmHcb4K iaQB8X/PDdmtlxQQcawclj+k8f4VcOelBxls
Gk5luq5ls1ob1VOIEwcKEL/h5lrdbNlI8y3SS9I/gGiBZ9ARlop9LDpD m8HPh2
LOgyH7Ei1MI8="

switch-A /security* # commit-buffer

switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	
show trustpoint	

set ssl

To enable or disable SSL when communicating with an LDAP server, use the **set ssl** command.

set ssl {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Encryption is disabled. Authentication information is sent as clear text.
yes	Encryption is required. If encryption cannot be negotiated, the connection fails.

Command Modes   LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to enable or disable SSL encryption when communicating with the LDAP server.

Examples   This example shows how to set up SSL on a server:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # create server 192.0.20.246
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # set ssl yes
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # set port 389
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # set binddn
"cn=Administrator,cn=Users,DC=cisco-ucsm-aaa3,DC=qalab,DC=com"
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video

To set the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration, use the **set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video** command.

set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration.
enabled	Use this option to enable the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration.
platform-default	Use this option to set the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration to the platform default option.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the Uefi OS legacy video configuration to the platform default option.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video platform default
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show uefi-os-legacy-video-config	

set stats-policy

To set the statistics policy, use the **set stats-policy** command.

set stats-policy *name*

Syntax Description	*name*	Statistics policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes
Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to associate the specified statistics policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode, or the template you used to enter virtual NIC template or virtual HBA template modes.

Examples
This example shows how to set the statistics policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org110

switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110

switch-A /org/service-profile # set stats-policy statsEast110

switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show stats-threshold-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set stepping

To set stepping, use the **set stepping** command.

set stepping {*number*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description

number	Stepping number. The range of valid value is 0 to 4294967295.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified stepping number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the processor stepping number.

Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set stepping 1

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

set street-address

To configure a street address that will appear in Call Home messages, use the **set street-address** command.

set street-address *street-address*

Syntax Description	*street-address*	Mailing address text information.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure a mailing address for sending RMA replacement equipment. Enter up to 255 characters. If the information includes spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").

Examples   This example shows how to configure a street address:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set street-address "123 Example St., San Jose, CA 95134"
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set subnet

To set a subnet for an external management static IP address, use the **set subnet** command.

set subnet *subnet*

Syntax Description

subnet	The subnet that you would like to set. It must be in the a.b.c.d format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   External management static IP within CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip)

External management static IP within service profile (/org/service-profile/ext-static-ip)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   A service profile must be created to use this command in the service profile mode.

Examples   This example shows how to set the subnet for an external management static IP address of a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-static-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip # set subnet 1.2.3.4
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
scope server	

set switch-priority

To configure the urgency level for Call Home messages, use the **set switch-priority** command.

set switch-priority {**emergencies**| **alerts**| **critical**| **errors**| **warnings**| **notifications**| **information**| **debugging**}

Syntax Description

switch-priority *options*	Specifies the message urgency threshold for Call Home messages. See Usage Guidelines for the urgency level options.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the message urgency threshold for Call Home messages.

The following table shows the level options in order of decreasing urgency:

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)
warnings	Warning level (4)
notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	Debug level (7)

Examples   This example shows how to specify the urgency level as Critical:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set switch-priority critical
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set syslog console

To configure which syslog messages are sent to the console, use the **set syslog console** command.

set syslog console level {**alerts**| **critical**| **emergencies**}+

Syntax Description

level	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog console.
emergencies	Specifies Emergency (0) level, the highest urgency messages.
alerts	Specifies Alert (1) level.
critical	Specifies Critical (2) level.

Command Default

The default level is Critical.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The **state** keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the urgency threshold level for syslog console messages. After configuring the syslog console information, you must enable the sending of messages using the **enable syslog** command.

Note   The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog console** or **disable syslog console** commands to enable or disable the syslog console.

Examples

This example shows how to set the urgency threshold level of syslog console messages to alerts:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog console level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # enable syslog console
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A # /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	

set syslog file

To configure a syslog file, use the **set syslog file** command.

set syslog file {**level** {**emergencies**| **alerts**| **critical**| **errors**| **warnings**| **notifications**| **information**| **debugging**}| **name** *name*| **size** *size*}+

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="5">**Syntax Description**</td>
<td>**level**</td>
<td>Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog file. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**name**</td>
<td>Specifies the syslog file name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*name*</td>
<td>Name of the file. The file name can be up to 16 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**size**</td>
<td>Specifies file size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*size*</td>
<td>File size in bytes. The range of valid values is 4096 to 4194304.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Command Default   The default level is Critical and the default file size is 4194304 bytes.

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The **state** keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to set the file name, the maximum file size, and the urgency threshold level of syslog messages for the syslog file. After configuring the syslog file information, you must enable the writing of messages to the file using the **enable syslog** command.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)
warnings	Warning level (4)

notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	Debug level (7)

Note The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog file** or **disable syslog file** commands to enable or disable the syslog file.

Examples This example shows how to enable the syslog file and configure the name, size, and urgency level:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog file
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog file name logsSanJose7
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog file size 4096
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog file level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	

set syslog min-level

To set the minimum level for syslog messages, use the **set syslog min-level** command.

set syslog min-level {**crit**| **debug0**| **debug1**| **debug2**| **debug3**| **debug4**| **info**| **major**| **minor**| **warn**}

Syntax Description

crit	Specifies minimum level as critical.
debug0	Specifies minimum level as debug 0.
debug1	Specifies minimum level as debug 1.
debug2	Specifies minimum level as debug 2.
debug3	Specifies minimum level as debug 3.
debug4	Specifies minimum level as debug 4.
info	Specifies minimum level as information.
major	Specifies minimum level as major.
minor	Specifies minimum level as minor.
warn	Specifies minimum level as warning.

Command Default

Minimum level is not set.

Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum level for syslog messages:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # scope mgmt-logging
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set syslog min-level crit

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fsm	
show syslog	

set syslog monitor

To configure syslog monitoring by the operating system, use the **set syslog monitor** command.

set syslog monitor level {**emergencies**| **alerts**| **critical**| **errors**| **warnings**| **notifications**| **information**| **debugging**}+

Syntax Description

level	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog monitor. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.

Command Default   The default level is Critical.

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The **state** keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to set the urgency threshold level of syslog messages to monitor. After configuring the syslog monitor information, you must enable monitoring using the **enable syslog** command.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)
warnings	Warning level (4)
notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	Debug level (7)

Note Messages at levels below Critical are displayed on the terminal monitor only if you have entered the **terminal monitor** command.

Note The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog monitor** or **disable syslog monitor** commands to enable or disable the syslog monitor.

Examples This example shows how to enable the syslog monitor and configure the urgency threshold level of syslog messages to monitor:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog monitor
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog monitor level warnings
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	
terminal monitor	

set syslog remote-destination

To configure sending of syslog messages to a remote destination, use the **set syslog remote-destination** command.

set syslog remote-destination {**server-1**| **server-2**| **server-3**} {**level** {**emergencies**| **alerts**| **critical**| **errors**| **warnings**| **notifications**| **information**| **debugging**}| **hostname** *hostname*| **facility** {**local0**| **local1**| **local2**| **local3**| **local4**| **local5**| **local6**| **local7**}}+

Syntax Description

server-1	Specifies server 1.
server-2	Specifies server 2.
server-3	Specifies server 3.
level	Specifies the message urgency threshold for sending to the remote destination. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.
hostname	Specifies host name.
hostname	Host name. The name can be from 1 to 256 characters.
facility	Specifies the facility number for the messages sent to the remote destination.
local *n*	The local facility number. The range of valid values is local0 through local7.

Command Default

The default for Hostname is None. The default level is Critical.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The **state** keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the host name, message urgency level, and facility number for the sending of syslog messages to a remote syslog server. After configuring the remote server information, you must enable the sending of messages using the **enable syslog** command. You can independantly configure and enable up to three remote servers using the **server-** *n* keyword.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

set syslog remote-destination

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)
warnings	Warning level (4)
notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	Debug level (7)

Note The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog remote-destination** or **disable syslog remote-destination** commands to enable or disable the syslog remote-destination.

Examples This example shows how to enable and configure a syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog remote-destination server-1
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog remote-destination server-1 hostname ITEast1 level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	

1210

OL-24089-02

set target

To set a target, use the **set target** command.

set target {**a**| **b**} {**port slot-id/port-id** | **port-channel id**}

Syntax Description		
a	Specifies switch A.	
b	Specifies switch B.	
port	Specifies port.	
slot-id/port-id	Specifies the slot and port identification number.	
port-channel	Specifies port channel.	
id	Specifies the port channel identification number.	

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the Fibre Channel or Ethernet pin target to the specified switch and port, or switch and port channel. Scope to /fc-uplink/pin-group to set the Fibre Channel pin target. Scope to /eth-uplink/pin-group to set the Ethernet pin target.

Examples

This example shows how to set a target:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # scope pin-group pinGroupOne

switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group # set target a port 1/1

switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer

switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show target	

set template

To specify a service profile template, use the **set template** command.

set template *template*

Syntax Description

template	Specifies the name of a service profile template. Enter up to 32 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server automatic configuration policy (/org/server-autoconfig-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify a service profile template for creating a service profile instance for the server.

Examples

The following example shows how to specify a service profile template:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # create server-autoconfig-policy AutoConfigFinance
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set destination org finance
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set qualifier ServPoolQual22
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set template ServTemp2
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-autoconfig-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set template-name

To set the template name, use the **set template-name** command.

set template-name *name*

Syntax Description	*name* Template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default None

Command Modes vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic10

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set template-name temp10

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

set throttling

To limit the number of Call Home messages received for the same event, use the **set throttling** command.

set throttling {**off**| **on**}

Syntax Description

off	Disables limiting of duplicate messages.
on	Enables limiting of duplicate messages.

Command Default

Enabled

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to limit the number of Call Home messages received for the same event. If the number of messages sent exceeds a maximum limit within a preset time frame, further messages for that alert type are discarded within that time frame.

Examples

This example shows how to enable throttling of duplicate Call Home messages:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set throttling on
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set timeofday-hour

To configure the hour of the day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message, use the **set timeofday-hour** command.

set timeofday-hour *hour*

Syntax Description

hour	The hour of day.

Command Default

The default time of day is 00:00.

Command Modes

Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the hour of day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message. The range is 0 to 23; the default is 0.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set interval-days	
set send-periodically	
set timeofday-minute	
show inventory	

set timeofday-minute

To configure the minutes field of the time of day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message, use the **set timeofday-minute** command.

set timeofday-minute *minute*

Syntax Description

minute	The minute of the hour of day.

Command Default

The default time of day is 00:00.

Command Modes

Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the minutes field of the time of day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message. The range is 0 to 59; the default is 0.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set interval-days	
set send-periodically	
set timeofday-hour	
show inventory	

set timeout

To set a timeout, use the **set timeout** command.

set timeout *timeout*

Syntax Description

timeout	Timeout interval, in seconds. The range of valid values is 1 to 60.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   TACACS (/security/tacacs)

RADIUS (/security/radius)

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set a timeout:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set timeout 30
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

set timezone

To set the time zone for system services, use the **set timezone** command.

set timezone

Command Default

The time zone is UTC.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the time zone for system services that require time of day. You are prompted with a sequence of choices to select your time zone.

Examples

This example shows how to select the time zone for Los Angeles:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope services
UCS-A /system/services # set timezone
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent or ocean.
1) Africa 4) Arctic Ocean 7) Australia 10) Pacific Ocean
2) Americas 5) Asia 8) Europe
3) Antarctica 6) Atlantic Ocean 9) Indian Ocean
#? 2
Please select a country.
1) Anguilla 18) Ecuador 35) Paraguay
[...truncated...]
11) Cayman Islands 28) Jamaica 45) United States
[...truncated...]
#? 45
Please select one of the following time zone regions.
1) Eastern Time
[...truncated...]
15) Mountain Standard Time - Arizona
16) Pacific Time
17) Alaska Time
[...truncated...]
#? 16
The following information has been given:
United States
Pacific Time
Therefore timezone 'America/Los_Angeles' will be set.
Local time is now: Fri May 15 07:39:25 PDT 2009.
Universal Time is now: Fri May 15 14:39:25 UTC 2009.
Is the above information OK?
1) Yes
2) No
#? 1
UCS-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show clock	
show timezone	

set total

To set the maximum number of concurrent web sessions for all users, use the **set total** command.

set total *maximum number of sessions*

Syntax Description	*maximum number of sessions*	The total number of concurrent web sessions. The value must be a number between 1 and 256.

Command Default By default, the number of concurrent web sessions for all users is set to the maximum of 256.

Command Modes Web session limits (/system/services/web-session-limits)

Command History	**Release**	**Modification**
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The value for the maximum number of concurrent sessions for all users must be a number between 1 and 256.

Examples This example shows how to set the total number of concurrent web sessions for all users to 30.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits # set total 30
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	set per-user	
	scope web-session-limits	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set trans-queue count

To configure the number of transmit queue resources to allocate, use the **set trans-queue count** command.

set trans-queue count *count*

Syntax Description

count	Number of queue resources.

Command Default

The transmit queue count is 1.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of transmit queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 256.

This command replaces the **set work-queue count** command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of transmit queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set trans-queue ring-size	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

set trans-queue ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the transmit queue, use the **set trans-queue ring-size** command.

set trans-queue ring-size *ring-size*

Syntax Description	*ring-size*	Number of descriptors.

Command Default The transmit queue ring size is 256.

Command Modes Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the transmit queue. Enter a number between 64 and 4096.

This command replaces the **set work-queue ring-size** command.

Examples This example shows how to configure the transmit queue ring size for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue ring-size 1024
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set trans-queue count	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set trustpoint

To specify the trustpoint for a keyring, use the **set trustpoint** command.

set trustpoint *trustpoint*

Syntax Description

trustpoint	Name of a defined trustpoint.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the trustpoint for a keyring. The trustpoint name can be up to 16 characters.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the trustpoint for a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring MyKR05
switch-A /security/keyring # set trustpoint CiscoCA5
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create trustpoint	

set type (backup)

To specify the configuration and state information to be backed up, use the **set type** command.

set type {**all-configuration**| **logical-configuration**| **system-configuration**| **full-state**}

Syntax Description

all-configuration	Backup server, fabric, and system-related configuration.
logical-configuration	Backup fabric and server-related configuration.
system-configuration	Backup system-related configuration.
full-state	Backup full state for disaster recovery.

Command Default

All configuration information (server, fabric, and system-related) is backed up.

Command Modes

System backup (/system/backup)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the configuration and state information to be backed up.

Examples

This example specifies that fabric and server-related configuration are to be backed up:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled
Password:
server-A /system/backup* # set type logical-configuration
server-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/backup #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

set type (partition)

To specify the file system of a disk partition, use the **set type** command.

set type {ext2| ext3| fat32| none| ntfs| swap}

Syntax Description

ext2	The partition uses the EXT2 file system.
ext3	The partition uses the EXT3 file system.
fat32	The partition uses the FAT32 file system.
none	The partition uses no file system.
ntfs	The partition uses the NTFS file system.
swap	The partition is used as swap space.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the file system of a disk partition.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the NTFS file system for a new partition:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # set mode no-raid
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # create partition
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set size 10000
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set type ntfs
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	

set type (template)

To set the updating policy of a template, use the **set type** command.

set type {**initial-template**| **updating-template**}

Syntax Description

initial-template	Instances created from this template will not automatically update if this template is updated.
updating-template	Instances created from this template will automatically update if this template is updated.

Command Default

Instances created from this template will not automatically update if this template is updated.

Command Modes

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the updating policy of a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter) or vNIC (virtual network interface card) template.

Examples

This example shows how to specify that instances created from a vNIC template will automatically update if the template is updated:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set type updating-template
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	

set units

To set memory units, use the **set units** command.

set units {*units*| **unspec**}

Syntax Description

units	Memory units. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspec	Specifies unspecified memory units.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

/org/server-qual/memory

/org/server-qual/storage

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Memory units refer to the DRAM chips mounted on the PCB.

Examples

This example shows how to set memory units:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory

switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set units 1000

switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set uplink-fail-action

To set an uplink fail action, use the **set uplink-fail-action** command.

set uplink-fail-action {**link-down**| **warning**}

Syntax Description	link-down	Specifies that down virtual interfaces are marked link down.
	warning	Specifies that a fault is generated for down virtual interfaces.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This configuration will be applicable only in end host mode (default mode).

Warning is useful when you want to maintain blade-to-blade connectivity inside the UCSM system when all uplink ports go down. You do this, however, at the expense of not providing fabric failover when uplink connectivity is lost.

Examples

This example shows how to set an uplink fail action:

```
switch-A# scope org org100

switch-A /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy nCP100

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # set uplink-fail-action warning

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
show service-policy	

set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable

To modify the boot option for a USB device, use the **set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable** command.

set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable the USB device from being configured as non-bootable.
enabled	Use this option to enable the USB device to be booted.
platform-default	Use this option to set the USB device boot configuration to be the same as the default option of the platform.

Command Default None

Command Modes BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A BIOS policy must be configured to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to set enable the boot configuration for USB drive.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy test
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable enabled
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	

set user

To specify a user name for logging in to a remote server, use the **set user** command.

set user *user*

Syntax Description

user	Specifies the user name.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Configuration import (/system/import-config)

System backup (/system/backup)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the user name for logging in to a remote server for a file transfer.

Examples   This example specifies the user name for logging in to a remote file server:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # scope import-config host35
server-A /system/import-config # set user User13
server-A /system/import-config* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/import-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

set userid

To specify the username the system should use to log in to the remote server, use the **set userid** command.

set userid *userid*

Syntax Description	*userid* — The login user name for the remote server.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the user name the system should use to log in to the remote server. This field does not apply if the protocol is TFTP.

Examples   This example shows how to specify the user name for logging in to the remote server:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # set userid User123
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

set user-label

To assign an identifying label to the server, use the **set user-label** command.

set user-label *label*

Syntax Description	*label* Enter up to 32 characters with no spaces.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

IOM (/chassis/iom)

Interface within Ethernet Storage (eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Interface within Ethernet Server (eth-server/fabric/interface)

Interface within Ethernet Uplink (eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

Interface within Fibre Channel Uplink (fc-uplink/fabric/interface)

Fabric Extender Module (/fex)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced only in the server mode. The maximum number of characters in the user label was 16.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in other command modes. The maximum number of characters for the user label was increased from 16 to 32.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to assign an identifying label to a server.

Examples   This example shows how to assign a label to server 2 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/2
switch-A /chassis/server # set user-label SanJose13
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set uuid-prefix

To specify the prefix for UUID pool values, use the **set uuid-prefix** command.

set uuid-prefix {*uuid-prefix*| **derived**}

Syntax Description

uuid-prefix	Specifies the prefix in the format *nnnnnnnn-nnnn-nnnn* .
derived	Use the prefix of the UUID burned into the hardware at manufacture.

Command Default The UUID prefix is derived.

Command Modes UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify the Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) prefix to be combined with UUID suffix pool values for dynamic UUID assignment.

The prefix contains 16 hexadecimal characters in three hyphen-separated groups, in the form *nnnnnnnn-nnnn-nnnn* .

Examples This example shows how to specify a UUID prefix for the UUID suffix pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool usp10a
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # set uuid-prefix 12345678-9abc-def0
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show uuid-suffix-pool	

set v3privilege

To specify the SNMPv3 security level for the SNMP trap destination, use the **set v3privilege** command.

set v3privilege {**auth**| **noauth**| **priv**}

Syntax Description

auth	Specifies keyed-hash authentication with the trap destination.
noauth	Specifies user name authentication with the trap destination.
priv	Specifies keyed-hash authentication and data encryption (privacy) with the trap destination.

Command Default

User name authentication (noauth) is used with the trap destination.

Command Modes

SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the Simple Network Management Protocol version 3 (SNMPv3) security level for the SNMP trap destination.

Examples

This example shows how to set the SNMPv3 security level for the SNMP trap destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope snmp-trap 192.20.1.28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap # set v3privilege auth
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set vcon

To set up a vCon (virtual adapter), use the **set vcon** command.

set vcon {**1** | **2**} **selection** {**all** | **assigned-only** | **exclude-dynamic** | **exclude-assigned**}

Syntax Description

1	Specifies adapter 1.
2	Specifies adapter 2.
selection	Specifies a placement selection.
all	Places all vNICs and vHBAs.
assigned-only	Places assigned vNICs and vHBAs.
exclude-dynamic	Excludes dynamic vNICs and vHBAs from being placed.
exclude-assigned	Excludes assigned vNICs and vHBAs from being placed.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   vCons

Examples   This example shows how to set up a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org/vcon-policy # set vcon 1 selection all
switch-A /org/vcon-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vcon-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

set vcon-profile

To associate a vCon (virtual adapter) profile, use the **set vcon-profile** command.

set vcon-profile *profile-name*

Syntax Description

profile-name	The name of the profile.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Associates the specified vNIC/vHBA placement policy with the service profile.

Examples

This example shows how to associate a vCon profile:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # set vcon-profile vcp100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show	

set version

To set the version number, use the **set version** command.

set version *number*

Syntax Description

number	Version number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Pack image (/org/fw-host-pack/pack-image)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the package image version number. Changing this number triggers firmware updates on all components using the firmware through a service profile.

Examples   This example shows how to set the version number:

```
switch-A# scope org org100

switch-A /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp10

switch-A /org/fw-host-pack # scope pack-image pi10

switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image # set version 1.3

switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pack-image	
show version	

set version (snmp-trap)

To specify the SNMP version for the SNMP trap destination, use the **set version** command.

set version {**v1**| **v2c**| **v3**}

Syntax Description		
	v1	Specifies SNMP version 1.
	v2c	Specifies SNMP version 2c.
	v3	Specifies SNMP version 3.

Command Default

SNMP version 2c is used.

Command Modes

SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

Command History	**Release**	**Modification**
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) version for the SNMP trap destination.

Examples

This example shows how to specify SNMPv3 for the SNMP trap destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope snmp-trap 192.20.1.28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap # set version v3
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	show snmp-trap	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

set vhba

To set a vHBA, use the **set vhba** command.

set vhba *name*

Syntax Description

name	vHBA name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # set vhba vhba100
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vhba	

set virtual-ip

To set up a virtual IP address, use the **set virtual-ip** command.

set virtual-ip *address*

Syntax Description

address	Virtual IP address. Enter the argument in the format A.B.C.D.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set up a virtual IP address:

```
switch# scope system
switch /system # set virtual-ip 209.165.200.225
switch /system* # commit-buffer
switch /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show image	
show vif	

set vlan-id

To set an ID for the VLAN of the fabric, use the **set vlan-id** command.

set vlan-id *vlan-id*

Syntax Description

| *vlan-id* | The ID of the VLAN. The ID must be a number, and between 1-3967, and 4049-4093. |

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A VLAN for the fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the ID for the VLAN of the fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope vlan 200
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan # set vlan-id 250
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan	
scope vlan	

set vmretention

To set virtual machine retention for a VM lifecycle policy , use the **set vmretention** command.

set vmretention {*vmretention*| **1-day**| **1-hour**| **5-days**}

Syntax Description

vmretention	Use this option to not set a retention policy.
1-day	Use this option to set the VM retention to 1 day.
1-hour	Use this option to set the VM retention to 1 hour.
5-days	Use this option to set the VM retention to 5 days.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VM Life cycle policy (/system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to set the VM retention for the lifecycle policy to 5 days.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vm-life-cycle-policy
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy # set vmretention 5-days
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set vnicretention	

set vnic

To set the vNIC, use the **set vnic** command.

set vnic *vnic*

Syntax Description

vnic	VNIC name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Path (/org/boot-policy/lan/path)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

A vNIC is a virtualized network interface that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical NIC to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vNICs you can create. For example, a Cisco UCS CNA M71KR adapter has two NICs, which means you can create a maximum of two vNICs for each of those adapters.

Examples

This example shows how to set the VNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org3

switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1

switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope lan

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # scope path

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path # set vnic 101

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # commit-buffer

switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show vnic	

set vnicretention

To set a VNIC retention policy for the VM lifecycle policy, use the **set vnicretention** command.

set vnicretention

set vnicretention {*vnicretention*| **1-day**| **1-hour**| **5-days**}

Syntax Description

vnicretention	Use this option to not set a retention policy
1-day	Use this option to set the retention as 1 day.
1-hour	Use this option to set the retention as 1 hour.
5-days	Use this option to set the retention as 5 days.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VM Lifecycle policy (/system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to set the VNIC retention for the lifecycle policy to 5 days.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vm-life-cycle-policy
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy # set vnicretention 5-days
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set vmretention	

set weight

To set the weight, use the **set weight** command.

set weight {*weight*| **best-effort**| **none**}

Syntax Description

weight	Weight number. The range of valid values is 0 to 10.
best-effort	Specifies best effort.
none	Specifies no weight.

Command Default   None

Command Modes

Ethernet best effort (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)

Fibre Channel (/eth-server/qos/fc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to set the weight:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set weight 5
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

set width

To set the width, use the **set width** command.

set width {*width*| **unspec**}

Syntax Description

width	Width. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
unspec	Specifies width unspecified.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to specify the bit width of the data bus.

Examples   This example shows how to set the width:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set width 1000000
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

set work-queue count

To configure the number of work (transmit) queue resources to allocate, use the **set work-queue count** command.

set work-queue count *count*

Syntax Description

count	Number of queue resources.

Command Default

The work queue count is 1.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated in favor of the **set trans-queue ring-size** command.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of work (transmit) queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 256.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set work-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set work-queue ring-size	
show eth-policy	

set work-queue ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the work (transmit) queue, use the **set work-queue ring-size** command.

set work-queue ring-size *ring-size*

Syntax Description

ring-size	Number of descriptors.

Command Default

The work queue ring size is 256.

Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Fibre channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated in favor of the **set trans-queue ring-size** command.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the work (transmit) queue. Enter a number between 64 and 4096.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the work (transmit) queue ring size for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set work-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set work-queue ring-size 1024
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set trans-queue ring-size	
set work-queue count	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

set wwn

To set a World Wide Name (WWN), use the **set wwn** command.

set wwn *name*

Syntax Description	*name* WWN name. The name entered must be in hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh format.

Command Default None

Command Modes Path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set a WWN:

```
switch-A# scope org org10a
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot6b
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # set wwn 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show san-image	

set wwpn-pool

To specify a pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for a vHBA template, use the **set wwpn-pool** command.

set wwpn-pool *wwpn-pool*

Syntax Description

wwpn-pool	Name of a WWPN pool.

Command Default

The default WWPN pool is used.

Command Modes

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for dynamic assignment to a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter) template.

Examples

This example shows how to specify a WWPN pool for a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ vhba10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ # set wwpn-pool MyWwpnPool13
switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	

show activate status

To display the activation status, use the **show activate status** command.

show activate status

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   Displays the activation status.

Command Modes   Input/output module (/chassis/iom)

Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the activation status:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A /chassis/iom # show activate status
State: Ready
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show status	

show adapter

To display adapter information, use the **show adapter** command.

show adapter [**detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description		
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all adapters.	
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about all adapters.	

Command Default

Displays adapter information.

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show adapter** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of adapters.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of adapters:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10

switch-A /org/server-qual # show adapter


Server 1/1:
    Adapter PID        Vendor            Serial       Operational State
    ------- ---------- ----------------- ------------ -----------------
          1 N20-AE0002 Cisco Systems Inc EXM12510017  Operable
          2 N20-AE0003 Cisco Systems Inc EXM12510018  Operable
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server-qual	

show assoc

To display service profile association information, use the **show assoc** command.

show assoc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Displays service profile association information.

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show assoc** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of service profile associations.

Examples

This example shows how to display service profile associations:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # show assoc



Service Profile Name Association     Server Server Pool
-------------------- -------------- ------ -----------
org10/sp10           Associated     1/1    10
org10/sp100          Associated     1/2    10
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show service-profile	

show audit-logs

To display the audit log, use the **show audit-logs** command.

show audit-logs [*id* | **detail**]*

Syntax Description		
	id	(Optional) Displays a specific audit log.
	detail	(Optional) Displays details in the audit log.

Command Default

Displays the audit log.

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was released.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This command shows how to display the audit log:

```
switch-A# scope security

switch-A /security # show audit-logs


Audit trail logs:
    Creation Time       User        ID       Action          Description
    ------------------- ---------- -------- ---------------- -----------
    2009-07-01T15:59:07  internal    905342 Creation         Fabric A: local user admin
logged
    2009-07-01T15:58:48  internal    905339 Deletion         Fabric A: user admin terminated

    2009-07-01T15:51:02  internal    905275 Creation         Fabric A: local user admin
logged
    2009-07-01T15:50:48  internal    905271 Deletion         Fabric A: user admin terminated

    2009-07-01T15:49:19  internal    905265 Creation         Fabric A: local user admin
logged
    2009-07-01T15:47:48  internal    905254 Deletion         Fabric A: user admin terminated
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event	

Command	Description
show remote-user	

show auth-domain

To display information on the authentication domains, use the **show auth-domain** command.

show auth-domain [*name*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description	*name*	(Optional) The name of the authentication domain. Using this option will display information on only the specified authentication domain.
	detail	(Optional) This option will display information on all authentication domains that have been created.

Command Default By default, this command will list the authentication domains that have been created.

Command Modes Security (/security)

Command History	**Release**	**Modification**
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Authentication domains must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to view information on all the authentication domains:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # show auth-domain detail

Authentication Domain:
  Authentication Domain Name: Default
  Default Realm: Local
  Authentication Server group: Default

  Authentication Domain Name: Sample
  Default Realm: Local
  Authentication Server group: Sample
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	scope auth-domain	
	create auth-domain	
	delete auth-domain	
	enter auth-domain	

show authentication

To display authentication information, use the **show authentication** command.

show authentication

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   Displays authentication information.

Command Modes   Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display console and default authentication information:

```
switch-A# scope security

switch-A /security # show authentication



Console authentication: Local
Default authentication: Local
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show radius	
show tacacs	

show auth-server-group

To display information on the authentication server groups, use the **show auth-server-group** command.

show auth-server-group [*authentication server group*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description		
	authentication server group	(Optional) Name of the authentication server group. This option will display information on the specified authentication server group.
	detail	(Optional) This option will display information on all authentication server groups that have been created.

Command Default By default, this command will list the authentication server groups that have been created.

Command Modes LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Authentication server groups must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to view information on the authentication server groups.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # show auth-server-group detail

Authentication server group:

  Authentication server group: Sample
  Authentication server group: Example
  Authentication server group: Test
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create auth-server-group	
	scope auth-server-group	
	enter-auth-server-group	
	delete auth-server-group	

show backup

To display backup information, use the **show backup** command.

show backup [*backup-name* | **detail** | **fsm status**]*

Syntax Description

backup-name	(Optional) Displays a specific backup file.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all backups.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays FSM status.

Command Default

Displays backup information.

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show backup** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of backups.

Examples

This example shows how to display backup information:

```
switch-A# scope system

switch-A /system # show backup

Backup:
    Hostname    Type                 User       Protocol Administrative State De
scription
    ---------- -------------------- ---------- -------- -------------------- --
--------
    10.193.1.29
            All Configuration    jennall    Scp      Disabled
    192.168.1.1
            Full State                      Tftp     Disabled
    192.168.1.2
            Full State           jennall    Scp      Disabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	

Command	Description
show system	

show backup (ep-log-policy)

To display backup information, use the **show backup** command in ep-log-policy mode.

show backup [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	Displays all backup information, in list format.
expand	Displays some backup information. The command does not display the following: • Clear on backup • Interval

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display all backup information:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # show backup detail

Log Backup Behavior:
    Format: Ascii
    Hostname: test
    Remote Path: //test/electronic
    User: user100
    Protocol: Ftp
    Backup Action: Timer
    Clear on Backup: No
    Interval: 1 Hour

switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ep-log-policy	
show	

show bios

To display BIOS information, use the **show bios** command.

show bios [detail]

<table>
<tr><td>**Syntax Description**</td><td>detail</td><td>(Optional) Displays details about the BIOS.</td></tr>
</table>

Command Default   Displays BIOS information.

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">**Command History**</td><td>**Release**</td><td>**Modification**</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr>
</table>

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display BIOS information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1

switch-A /chassis/server # show bios



Bios Firmware:
    Server  Model       Vendor            Running-Vers
    ------- ----------  ----------------- ------------
    1/1     N20-B6620-1 Intel Corp.       S5500.86B.08.00.0022.110620081457
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">**Related Commands**</td><td>**Command**</td><td>**Description**</td></tr>
<tr><td>**show firmware**</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>**show server**</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

show bladeserver-disc-policy

To display information on all blade server discovery policies, use the **show bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

show bladeserver-disc-policy [*name*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) The name of the blade server discovery policy. This option will display information only on the specified policy.
detail	(Optional) This option will display information on all blade server discovery policies that are configured.

Command Default

By default, this command displays information on the configured blade server discovery policies in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view information on all blade server discovery policies.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # show bladeserver-disc-policy detail

Compute blade Discovery Policy:

    Name: Default
    Qualifier: all-chassis
    Action: Immediate
    Scrub Policy: Default
    Description: Sample text
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bladeserver-disc-policy	
scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

show bmc

To display Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) information, use the **show bmc** command.

show bmc [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**]*

Syntax Description		
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the BMC.	
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the BMC, including the management interface IP address, and the management endpoint log.	
fsm status	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History	Release	Modifications
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Note   This command is deprecated in later releases. Use the **show cimc** command instead.

Examples   This example shows how to display BMC information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show bmc

BMC:
    Product Name: Cisco B200-M1
    PID: N20-B6620-1
    Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
    Serial (SN): QCI12520009
    HW Revision: 0
    GUID:
    Current Task:
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

show boot-definition

To display boot definition information, use the **show boot-definition** command.

show boot-definition [**detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description		
detail		(Optional) Displays details about the boot definition.
expand		(Optional) Displays limited details about the boot definition.

Command Default   Displays boot definition information.

Command Modes   Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # show boot-definition


Boot Definition:
    Reboot on Update: Yes

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show boot-policy	
	show service-profile	

show boot-order

To display the boot order, use the **show boot-order** command.

show boot-order

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   Displays the boot order.

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the boot order:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show boot-order
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show actual-boot-order	
show chassis	

show boot-option-retry-config

To display information on the boot option retry configuration, use the **show boot-option-retry-config** command.

show boot-option-retry-config {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description		
	expand	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the boot option retry configuration.
	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the boot option retry configuration.

Command Default

By default, this command displays the expanded information of the retry configuration.

Command Modes

BIOS Settings (/chassis/server/bios/bios-settings)

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be created prior to using this command in the BIOS policy commnade mode.

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the boot option retry configuration for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope bios
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios # scope bios-settings
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings # show boot-option-retry-config detail

Boot Option Retry Config
  Retry
  -----
  Platform Default

Switch-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	
create org	

show boot-policy

To display boot policy information, use the **show boot-policy** command.

show boot-policy [*name* | **detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific boot policy.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about boot policies.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about boot policies.

Command Default

Displays boot policy information.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show boot-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of boot policies.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of boot policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # show boot-policy


Boot Policy:
    Name                 Purpose     Reboot on Update
    -------------------- ----------- ----------------
    org10/bp10           Operational No
    org10/bp11           Operational Yes
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show org	

show boot-target

To display information about a boot-target, use the **show boot-target** command.

show boot-target [**primary** | **secondary**] [**detail**] [**expand**]

Syntax Description

primary	(Optional) Specifies the primary boot target.
secondary	(Optional) Specifies the secondary boot target.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the specified boot target.
expanded	(Optional) Displays information about the boot target in an expanded format..

Command Default

None

Command Modes

WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

By default, the **show boot-target** command displays the output in expanded format.

Examples

The following example shows how to display information about all boot targets in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # show boot-target secondary

Boot Target:
    Type      LUN         WWN
    --------- ---------- ---
    Primary            0 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
    Secondary       1200 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

The following example shows how to display the detailed information about the secondary boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # show boot-target secondary detail

Boot Target:
    Type: Secondary
    LUN: 1200
    WWN: 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
```

```
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

The following example shows how to display information about the secondary boot target, in expanded format:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # show boot-target secondary expand

Boot Target:
    Type        LUN         WWN
    --------- ---------- ---
    Secondary      1200 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-target	
delete boot-target	
enter boot-target	
scope boot-target	
show initiator	

show callhome

To display callhome information, use the **show callhome** command.

show callhome [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**]*

Syntax Description		
	detail	(Optional) Displays limited details about callhome.
	expand	(Optional) Displays details about callhome.
	fsm status	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

Command Default Displays callhome information.

Command Modes Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display callhome information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring

switch-A /monitoring # show callhome



Callhome:
    Admin State: On
    Throttling State: On
    Contact Information: admin
    Customer Contact Email: tgv@tgv.com
    From Email: ref@tgv.com
    Reply To Email: admin021@tgv.com
    Phone Contact e.g., +1-011-408-555-1212: +16504441234
    Street Address: 12 First St.
    Contract Id:
    Customer Id:
    Site Id:
    Urgency: Debugging
    SMTP Server Address: adminHost
    SMTP Server Port: 25
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event	
show snmp-trap	

show cap-qual

To display capacity qualification information, use the **show cap-qual** command.

show cap-qual [**detail** | **expand** | **fcoe** | **non-virtualized-eth-if** | **non-virtualized-fc-if** | **path-encap-consolidated** | **path-encap-virtual** | **protected-eth-if** | **protected-fc-if** | **protected-fcoe** | **virtualized-eth-if** | **virtualized-fc-if** | **virtualized-scsi-if**]*

Syntax Description

fcoe	(Optional) Displays Fibre Channel over Ethernet information.
non-virtualized-eth-if	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Ethernet interface information.
non-virtualized-fc-if	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
path-encap-consolidated	(Optional) Displays an consolidated encapsulated path information.
path-encap-virtual	(Optional) Displays an virtual encapsulated path information.
protected-eth-if	(Optional) Displays a protected Ethernet interface information.
protected-fc-if	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel interface information.
protected-fcoe	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface information.
virtualized-eth-if	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Ethernet interface information.
virtualized-fc-if	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
virtualized-scsi-if	(Optional) Displays a virtualized SCSI interface information.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded capacity qualification information.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed capacity qualification information.

Command Default   Displays capacity qualification information.

Command Modes   Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display capacity qualification information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10

switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter

switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # show cap-qual



Adapter Capacity Qualification:
    Type                   Maximum
    ---------------------- -------
    Fcoe                   Unspecified
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show memory	

show cat-updater

To display information about previous capability catalog file updates, use the **show cat-updater** command.

show cat-updater [*filename*]

Syntax Description	*filename* (Optional) To display information about a specific update, enter the name of the capability catalog update file.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to display information about previous capability catalog file update operations. If you do not specify an update file name, all previous update operations are displayed.

Examples   The following example shows how to display the details of previous capability catalog update operations:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # show cat-updater
Catalog Updater:
File Name Protocol Server          Userid          Status
--------- -------- --------------- --------------- ------
ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
          Scp      192.0.2.111     user1           Failed

UCS-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope cat-updater	

show certreq

To display a certificate request, use the **show certreq** command.

show certreq

Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   Displays a certificate request.

Command Modes   Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display a certificate request:

```
switch-A# scope security

switch-A /chassis # scope keyring kr10

switch-A /chassis/server # show certreq


Request:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBfzCB6QIBADASMRAwDgYDVQQDEwcxLjEuMS4xMIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUA
A4GNADCBiQKBgQDpXUUWe0PfRBOQevT2Y6vs8E8MOBLVn0kJ1iyGPdcfII9GrMX5
iiF+X1vjZOkvLpOQ4Z1wGdA3JFIm7lgcgf84l40n9vMsFCmqcmoWzX8H0bqnUfw/
YN71NSKJomjSgufhsGBfxH4oAcVP4pg6Ss0dDZpBXch4As1emU7VAD/yuwIDAQAB
oC4wLAYJKoZIhvcNAQkOMR8wHTAbBgNVHREBAf8EETAPggcxLjEuMS4xhwQBAQEB
MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBBAUAA4GBAB7AqcyPlqWqkZs2T92mLXZ8ApSyjNddhj54zSLY
6L+U4255miPOvCNHo8r3KlzG8jvnL76aBYbWDJfyJEZUIcHs4g1MvztSr0bw8Jcj
pfNVFVhidMgxvMWK1RYM7POcQn6sy3YWZfFajrtXhQisu/KTV8Q6DFzd0b0fSHPu
hX6D
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----


switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	

Command	Description
show trustpoint	

show chassis

To display chassis information, use the **show chassis** command.

show chassis [*id* | **decommissioned** | **detail** | **fabric** | **firmware** | **fsm** | **inventory** [**detail** | **expand** | **fabric** | **fan** | **iom** | **psu** | **server**] | **iom** | **version**]

Syntax Description

id	(Optional) Displays information for a specific chassis.
decommissioned	(Optional) Displays information about a decommissioned chassis.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the chassis.
fabric	(Optional) Displays information about the fabric.
firmware	(Optional) Displays information about the firmware.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays information about the finite state machine.
inventory	(Optional) Displays information about the chassis.
iom	(Optional) Displays information about the input/output module.
version	(Optional) Displays the version numbers of all the devices in the chassis.

Command Default

Displays chassis information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show chassis** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of chassis.

The **show iom** command can be run in chassis (/chassis) mode.

Examples

This example shows how to display chassis information:

```
switch-A# show chassis
Chassis:
Chassis    Overall Status          Admin State
---------- ----------------------- -----------
```

```
        1 Accessibility Problem    Acknowledged
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show iom	
show server	

show cimc

To display Cisco Integrated Management Controller (CIMC) information, use the **show cimc** command.

show cimc [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**]*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the CIMC.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the CIMC, including the management interface IP address, and the management endpoint log.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display CIMC information:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show cimc detail

CIMC:
    Product Name: Cisco B200-M1
    PID: N20-B6620-1
    VID: V01
    Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
    Serial (SN): QCI125200H9
    Revision: 0
    GUID:
    Current Task:

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

show cimxml

To display Common Information Model (CIM) XML port information, use the **show cimxml** command.

show cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Displays CIM XML port information.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display CIM XML port information:

```
switch-A# scope system

switch-A /system # scope services

switch-A /system/services # show cimxml


Name: cimxml
    Admin State: Disabled
    Port: 5988
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show https	

show class cpu-stats

To display information about the CPU statistics class, use the **show class cpu-stats** command.

show class cpu-stats [**detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description		
detail	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU statistics class.	
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded information about the CPU statistics class.	

Command Default

Displays information about the CPU statistics class.

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10

switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class cpu-stats expand



Stats Class:
    Stats Class: Cpu Stats


    Stats Property:
        Stats Property: Cpu Stats Cpu Temp
        Norm Value: 0.000000
        Stats Property: Cpu Stats Cpu Temp Avg
        Norm Value: 0.000000
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class dimm-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

show class dimm-env-stats

To display information about the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics, use the **show class dimm-env-stats** command.

show class dimm-env-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description		
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the DIMM environment statistics.	
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the DIMM environment statistics in expanded format.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display information about the DIMM environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class dimm-env-stats detail

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Dimm Env Stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
delete class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	

show class env-stats

To display information about the environment statistics class configuration, use the **show class env-stats** command.

show class env-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the environment statistics class configuration.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the environment statistics class configuration in expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet server statistics threshold policy(eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display information about all configured environment statistics classes:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class env-stats

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Env Stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class env-stats	
delete class env-stats	
enter class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	

show class ethernet-port-err-stats

To display an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

show class ethernet-port-err-stats {**expand| detail**}*

Syntax Description		
	expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
	detail	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display an Ethernet port error statistics class.

Examples This example shows how to display an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-err-stats

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Ethernet Port Err Stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show class	

show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To display an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to display an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to display an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show  class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Ethernet Port Multicast Stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To display an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats {**expand| detail**}*

Syntax Description		
	expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
	detail	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.

Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Ethernet Port Over Under Sized Stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

show class ethernet-port-stats

To display an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-stats** command.

show class ethernet-port-stats {**expand| detail**}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to display an Ethernet port statistics class.

Examples   This example shows how to display an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-stats

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Ethernet Port Stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To display an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets {expand| detail}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.

Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Ethernet Port Stats By Size Large Packets

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To display an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Ethernet Port Stats By Size Small Packets

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

show class ether-pause-stats

To display information about the Ethernet pause statistics class configuration, use the **show class ether-pause-stats** command.

show class ether-pause-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the Ethernet pause statistics class configuration.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the Ethernet pause statistics class configuration, in expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display the configuration information of the Ethernet pause statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class ether-pause-stats

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Ether Pause Stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-pause-stats	
delete class ether-pause-stats	
enter class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	

show class io-card-stats

To display information about the Ethernet IO card statistics, use the **show class io-card-stats** command.

show class io-card-stats [**detail | expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the Ethernet IO card statistics.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the Ethernet IO card statistics, in expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display all the IO card statistics classes configured in the system:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class io-card-stats


Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Io Card Stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
delete class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	

show class memory-array-env-stats

To display the configuration information about the memory array environment statistics class, use the **show class memory-array-env-stats** command.

show class memory-array-env-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the memory array environment statistics.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the memory array environment statistics, in expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistcis threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the memory array environment statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class memory-array-env-stats

Stats Class:
    Stats Class
    -----------
    Memory Array Env Stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	

show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description	**detail**	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class.
	expand	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default None

Command Modes Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	**Release**	**Modification**
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to display configuration information of all PCIe fatal completion error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
	delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
	enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
	scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

show class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

show class pcie-fatal-error-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal error statistics class.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display the configuration information of all PCIe fatal error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-error-stats


server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to display configuration information of all PCIe fatal protocol error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display the configuration information of all PCIe fatal receive error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

show cli

To display CLI information, use the **show cli** command.

show cli {**command-status | history | mode-info | session-config | shell-type**}*

Syntax Description

command-status	(Optional) Displays the command status.
history	(Optional) Displays the history of command usage.
mode-info	(Optional) Displays information about the mode you are in.
session-config	(Optional) Displays information about your session configuration.
shell-type	(Optional) Displays information about the command shell type.

Command Default   Displays CLI information.

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display information about your session configuration:

```
switch-A# show cli session-config


Suppress Headers: off
Suppress Field Spillover: off
Table Field Delimiter: none
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show configuration	
show system	

show cli history

To display the history of commands that were run, use the **show cli history** command.

show cli history

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   By default, the command displays the list of commands that were run.

Command Modes   Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to view the CLI history.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # show cli history

1 00:00:00 scope org Test
2 00:00:00 scope service-profile sample
3 00:00:00 show cli history

Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli	

show clock (system)

To display the system clock, use the **show clock** command.

show clock [detail]

Syntax Description		
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.	

Command Default None

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display the clock:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # show clock
Tue Apr 20 13:24:33 PDT 2010
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set clock (system)	
	set timezone	

show cluster

To display cluster information, use the **show cluster** command.

show cluster{**extended-state** | **state**}

Syntax Description

extended-state	Displays extended information about the state of the cluster.
state	Specifies information about the state of the cluster.

Command Default

Displays cluster information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display extended information about the state of the cluster:

```
switch-A# show cluster extended-state

Cluster Id: 0x7433f72a371511de-0xb90b000decb1ad44
Start time: Tue Jul  7 09:17:46 2009
Last election time: Tue Jul  7 09:22:17 2009
A: UP, PRIMARY
B: UP, INAPPLICABLE, (Management services: DOWN)
A: memb state UP, lead state PRIMARY, mgmt services state: UP
B: memb state UP, lead state INAPPLICABLE, mgmt services state: DOWN
   heartbeat state PRIMARY_OK
INTERNAL NETWORK INTERFACES:
eth1, UP
eth2, UP
HA NOT READY
Management services are unresponsive on peer switch
No chassis configured
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	
show vif	

show connectivity

To display connectivity information, use the **show connectivity** command.

show connectivity

Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   Displays connectivity information.

Command Modes   Organization (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display connectivity information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show connectivity
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show hv-conn	
show inventory	

show console-auth

To display the console authentication information, use the **show console-auth** command.

show console-auth [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays additional information of the authentication mechanism.

Command Default

This command displays information on the console authentication mechanism in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view information on console authentication:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # show console-auth detail

Console authentication:
  Realm: Local
  Authentication Server Group: Default
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope console-auth	
scope auth-server-group	

show core-export-target

To display core export target information, use the **show core-export-target** command.

show core-export-target [**detail** | **fsm status**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the core export target.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays the status of the finite state machine.

Command Default

Displays core export target information.

Command Modes

Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This command shows how to display core export target information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring

switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # show core-export-target



Core Export Target:
    Server Name:
    Port: 69
    Path:
    Administrative State: Disabled
    Description:
    Current Task:
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cores	
show fsm	

show cores

To displays the core dump file, use the **show cores** command.

show cores [*name* {**a**| **b**}] **[detail]**

name	(Optional) Displays a specific core dump file.
a	Displays the core dump file for switch A.
b	Displays the core dump file for switch B.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the core dump file.

Syntax Description

Command Default   Displays the core dump file.

Command Modes   Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the core dump file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring

switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug

switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # show cores

Core Files:
    Name      Fabric ID
    ---------- ---------
    1266567175_SAM_Pubs-B_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.18412.tar.gz
            B
    1266270932_SAM_Pubs-B_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.8876.tar.gz
            B
    1265702128_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_portAG_log.8802.tar.gz
            A
    1265443496_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.22792.tar.gz
            A
    1265130233_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.8801.tar.gz
            A
    1264676542_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_portAG_log.12062.tar.gz
            A
    1263728238_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_portAG_log.3266.tar.gz
            A
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

show cpu

To display CPU information, use the **show cpu** command.

show cpu [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays details about the CPU.

Command Default Displays CPU information.

Command Modes Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display CPU details:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # scope server 1

switch-A /chassis/server # show cpu

Server 1/1:
    ID  Presence            Architecture      Socket Cores       Speed (GHz)
    — ------------------- ---------------- ------ ---------- -----------
       1 Equipped            Xeon              CPU1   4           2.266000
       2 Equipped            Xeon              CPU2   4           2.266000
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

show default-auth

To display information on the default authentication mechanism, use the **show default-auth** command.

show default-auth [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) To view the realm group and the authentication server group for the default authentication mechanism.

Command Default

By default, this command lists the realm and the authentication server group details in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command within the authentication domain mode.

Examples

This example shows how to view the default authentication mechanism for an authentication domain.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Sample
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # show default-auth detail

Default authentication:
  Realm: Local
  Authentication server group: Testing
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create default-auth	
scope default-auth	
enter default-auth	
delete default-auth	

show destination

To display destination information, use the **show destination** command.

show destination [*email-address* | **detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

email-address	(Optional) Displays a specific email address.
detail	(Optional) Displays a list of email addresses.
expand	(Optional) Displays a list of email addresses.

Command Default

Displays destination information.

Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show destination** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of email addresses.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of email addresses:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring

switch-A /monitoring# scope callhome

switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile

switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # show destination detail



Destination:
    Email: bob@cisco.com
    Email: sally@cisco.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show profile	

show disk

To display disk information, use the **show disk** command.

show disk [*vendor model revision* | **detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

vendor	(Optional) Displays a specific vendor name.
model	(Optional) Displays a specific model number.
revision	(Optional) Displays a specific revision number.
detail	(Optional) Displays some details about each disk.
expand	(Optional) Displays complete details about each disk.

Command Default   Displays disk information.

Command Modes   Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   You can also use the **show disk** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of disks.

Note   If the server contains one or more SATA devices, such as a hard disk drive or solid state drive, this command displays ATA in the Vendor field. Use the **expand** keyword to display additional vendor information.

Examples   This example shows how to display a list of disks:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability # show disk
Disk Capacity:
    Vendor                   Model                    HW Revision
    ----------------------   ------------------------ -----------
    ATA                      SSDSA2SH064G1GC INTEL    0
    FUJITSU                  MBB2147RC                0
    FUJITSU                  MBC2073RC                0
    SEAGATE                  ST9146802SS              0
    SEAGATE                  ST973402SS               0
```

```
        SEAGATE                 ST973451SS                  0
switch-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	
show memory	

show distributed-virtual-switch

To display distributed virtual switch information, use the **show distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

show distributed-virtual-switch [*dvs-name* | **detail**]

Syntax Description

dvs-name	The name of the distributed virtual switch.
detail	Specifies detailed distributed virtual switch information, in list format.

Command Default None

Command Modes VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to display distributed virtual switch information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # show distributed-virtual-switch dvs10

 Distributed Virtual Switch:
    Name        Admin State
    ---------- -----------
    dvs10       Disable

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

show dns

To display DNS information, use the **show dns** command.

show dns

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Displays DNS information.

Command Modes Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This exampe shows how to display DNS information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show ntp	

show download-task

To display download task information, use the **show download-task** command.

show download-task [*file-name* | **detail** | **fsm**]*

Syntax Description		
file-name		(Optional) Displays a specific download.
detail		(Optional) Displays complete details about each download.
fsm		(Optional)

Command Default   Displays download task information.

Command Modes   Firmware (/firmware)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show download-task** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of downloads.

Examples   This example shows how to display a list of downloads:

```
switch-A# scope firmware

switch-A /firmware # show download-task

Download task:
    File Name Protocol Server          Userid          State
    --------- -------- --------------- --------------- -----
    ucs-dplug.4.0.1a.N2.1.1.61.gbin
            Scp      10.193.1.28     jaunderw        Failed
    ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.1.61.gbin
            Scp      t1.nuovasystems jaunderw        Failed
    ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.1.71.gbin
            Scp      t1.nuovasystems jaunderw        Failed
switch-A /firmware #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show fsm	
	show image	

show dynamic-conn-policy

To display dynamic vNIC connection policy information, use the **show dynamic-conn-policy** command.

show dynamic-conn-policy [*vnic-name* | **detail**]

Syntax Description

vnic-name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific vNIC.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all vNICs.

Command Default   Displays dynamic vNIC connection policy information.

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of dynamic vNIC connection policies.

Examples   This example shows how to display a list of dynamic vNIC connection policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy


Dynamic vNIC Connectivity Policy:
    Name                 Dynamic Eth Enforcement Protection Adapter Profile Pin Group
    -------------------- ----------- ----------- ---------- --------------- ---------
    org10/dvcp10         60          Best Effort Protected
    org10/dvcp11         61          Best Effort Protected
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	

show egress-policy

To display egress-policy information, use the **show egress-policy** command in qos-policy mode.

show egress-policy [**detail | expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	Displays all egress policy information, in list format.
expand	Displays all egress policy information, in table format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   QoS-policy (/org/qos-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display expanded egress policy information:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /system # scope qos-policy
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # show egress-policy expand

 Egress QoS Policy:
    Prio         Rate       Burst
    ----------- --------- -----
    Best Effort 100000    10000

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

show environment

To display environment information, use the **show environment** command.

show environment [**adapter** | **board** | **cpu** | **detail** | **expand** | **memory**]

Syntax Description

adapter	(Optional) Displays information about the adapter.
board	(Optional) Displays information about the motherboard.
cpu	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU.
detail	(Optional)
expand	(Optional)
memory	(Optional) Displays information about the memory.

Command Default   Displays environment information.

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show environment** command without any arguments or keywords to display the state of the server.

Examples   This example shows how to display information about the motherboard:

```
switch-A#scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1

switch-A /chassis/server # show environment



Server 1/1:
    Oper Power: On
    Motherboard:
    Threshold Status: OK
    Power State: N/A
```

```
       Thermal Status: OK
       Voltage Status: OK
       CMOS Battery Voltage Status: OK
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show server	

show error-recovery

To display error recovery information, use the **show error-recovery** command.

show error-recovery [**detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about error recovery.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about error recovery.

Command Default   Displays error recovery information.

Command Modes   Fibre Channel host (/chassis/server/adapter/host-fc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display

```
switch-A /org # scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if # show error-recovery
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port	

show eth-classified

To Ethernet classified information, use the **show eth-classified** command.

show error-recovery [**bronze** | **detail** | **gold** | **platinum** | **silver**]

Syntax Description

bronze	(Optional) Displays the bronze class.
detail	(Optional) Displays all the classes.
gold	(Optional) Displays the gold class.
platinum	(Optional) Displays the platinum class.
silver	(Optional) Displays the silver class.

Command Default   Displays Ethernet classified class information.

Command Modes   QoS (/eth-server/qos)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the platinum Ethernet classified class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope qos

switch-A /eth-server/qos # show eth-classified platinum



Ethernet Classified Class
    Priority: Platinum
    Cos: 5
    Weight: 10
    Bw Percent: Not Applicable
    Drop: No Drop
    Mtu: Normal
    Multicast Optimize: No
    Admin State: Disabled
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show fc	

show eth-if

To display Ethernet interface information, use the **show eth-if** command.

show eth-if [*interface-name* | **detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

interface-name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific interface.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed Ethernet interface information.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited Ethernet interface information.

Command Default

Displays Ethernet interface information.

Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display Ethernet interface information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic10

switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # show eth-if


Ethernet Interface:
    Name: default
    Dynamic MAC Addr: 00:00:00:00:00:00
    Default Network: Yes
    VLAN ID: 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vnic	

show eth-mon-session

To display the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **show eth-mon-session** command.

show eth-mon-session [*name*] {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) Name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.
expand	Displays additional information on all Ethernet traffic monitoring sessions, in list format.
detail	Displays information on all Ethernet traffic monitoring session, in list format.

Command Default

Displays information on all Ethernet Traffic monitoring sessions.

Command Modes

Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the show command without any options to view all the Ethernet traffic monitoring sessions.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on a specific Ethernet traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # show eth-mon-session Default detail

Ether Traffic Monitoring Session:
Name: Default
Admin State: Disabled
Oper State: Error
Oper State Reason: Session Admin Shut

Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-mon-session	
delete eth-mon-session	

show eth-profile

To display Ethernet profile information, use the **show eth-profile** command.

show eth-profile [*profile-name* | **detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

profile-name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific Ethernet profile.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all Ethernet profiles.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about all Ethernet profiles.

Command Default   Displays Ethernet profile information.

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show eth-profile** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of Ethernet profiles.

Examples   This example shows how to display a list of Ethernet profiles:

```
switch# scope org org10

switch /org # show eth-profile


Eth Profile:
    Name
    ----
    org10/ep10
    org10/ep11
    org10/ep12
switch /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-profile	
show service-profile	

show eth-target

To display information on the Ethernet target endpoint, use the **show eth-target** command.

show eth-target{**name**| **detail**| **expand**}

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) To view information on a specific Ethernet target endpoint.
detail	(Optional) To view detailed information on all configured Ethernet target endpoints.
expand	(Optional) To view expanded information on all Ethernet target endpoints.

Command Default

By default, this command displays expanded information on the Ethernet target endpoints.

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, Ethernet target endpoints must be configured for a fabric interface.

Examples

This example shows how to display information on a specific Ethernet target endpoint.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 1 2
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # show eth-target Test

Ethernet Target Endpoint:

Name      Target MAC Address
----      ------------------
Test      11:22:33:44:55:66

Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-target	
create interface	

show eth-uplink

To display Ethernet uplink information, use the **show eth-uplink** command.

show eth-profile [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**]*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays some detail about the Ethernet uplink.
expand	(Optional) Displays all details about the Ethernet uplink.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays the finite state machine.

Command Default

Displays Ethernet uplink information.

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display Ethernet uplink information:

```
switch# show eth-uplink expand



Ethernet Uplink:
    Mode: End Host
    Fabric:
        Id: A
        Id: B
    Stats Threshold Policy:
        Full Name: fabric/lan/thr-policy-default
    VLAN:
        Name       VLAN ID    Fabric ID Native VLAN
        ---------- ---------- --------- -----------
        default    1          Dual      Yes
switch#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show fabric-interconnect	

show event

To display event information, use the **show event** command.

show event [*event-id* | **detail**]

Syntax Description

event-id	(Optional) Displays a specific event.
detail	(Optional) Displays all events.

Command Default   Displays event information.

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show event** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of events.

Examples   This example shows how to display a list of events:

```
switch-A# show event


Creation Time       ID       Description
------------------- -------- -----------
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162   33117 [FSM:STAGE:END]: unprovisioning the Virtual
media bootable device for blade 1/1(
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162    33118 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Disconnect pre-boot environment
agent for server 1/1(FSM-STAGE
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162     33119 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Disconnect pre-boot environment
agent for server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162     33120 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Shutdown the server 1/1; deep
discovery completed(FSM-STAGE:sam
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162     33121 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Shutdown the server 1/1; deep
discovery completed(FSM-STAGE:sam
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162     33122 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Invoke post-discovery policies
on server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162     33123 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Invoke post-discovery policies
 on server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:
switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault	
show sel	

show execute-disable

To view execute-disable information, use the **show execute-disable** command.

show execute-disable {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) Displays information on execute-disable options in an expanded form.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information.

Command Default Displays expanded form of information.

Command Modes BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

BIOS Settings for a server (/chassis/server/bios/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to view expanded execute-disable information for a BIOS Policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # show execute-disable expand

Execute Disable
Bit
---
Enabled

Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set execute-disable bit	

show extension-key

To display extension key information, use the **show extension-key** command in vmware mode.

show extension-key [**detail** | **fsm status**]

Syntax Description

detail	Specifies detailed extension key information, in list format.
fsm status	Specifies the extension key finite state machine status.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display extension key information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # show extension-key detail

Extension Key:
    Key: Cisco-UCSM-DOC-TEAM-EXT-KEY
    Current Task: Busy

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

show ext-eth-if

To display external Ethernet interface information, use the **show ext-eth-if** command.

show ext-eth-if [*interface-id* | **detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

interface-id	(Optional) Displays a specific interface.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all interfaces.
expand	Displays a list of interfaces.

Command Default

Displays information about the external Ethernet interfaces.

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show ext-eth-if** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of interfaces.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of interfaces:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1

switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1

switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # show ext-eth-if


Ext Interface:
    Adapter Id Id         Mac               Fabric ID Oper State
    ---------- ---------- ----------------- --------- ----------
             1          1 00:23:04:C6:A2:8C A         Link Up
             1          2 00:23:04:C6:A2:8D B         Link Up
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show host-eth-if	
show host-fc-if	

show ext-ipv6-rss-hash

To display IPv6 RSS hash profile information, use the **show ext-ipv6-rss-hash** command.

show ext-ipv6-rss-hash [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.

Command Default   Displays information about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.

Command Modes   Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the external IPv6 RSS hash profile:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1

switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1

switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth 1

switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if # show ext-ipv6-rss-hash


External IPv6 RSS Hash Profile:
    IP Hash: Disabled
    TCP Hash: Disabled
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipv4-rss-hash	
show ipv6-rss-hash	

show fabric

To display fabric interconnect information, use the **show fabric** command.

fc-uplink mode

show fabric [**a** | **b** | **detail** | **expand**]

chassis mode

show fabric [**detail**]

Syntax Description

a	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
b	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.

Command Default

Displays information about the fabric interconnect.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fabric** command in chassis mode, without any arguments or keywords, to display a list of fabrics.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of fabrics:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink

switch-A /fc-uplink # show fabric



Locale:
Id Name       C Type         Transport Side  Slot Id    Locale   Type
-- ---------- -------------- --------- ----- ---------- -------- ----
A             Mux To Host    Ether     Left           1 Server   Lan
```

```
B             Mux To Host    Ether      Right        1 Server   Lan
A             Mux To Host    Ether      Left         2 Server   Lan
B             Mux To Host    Ether      Right        2 Server   Lan
A             Mux To Host    Ether      Left         3 Server   Lan
B             Mux To Host    Ether      Right        3 Server   Lan
A             Mux Fabric     Ether      Left         1 Chassis  Lan
B             Mux Fabric     Ether      Right        2 Chassis  Lan
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show pin-group	

show fabric-interconnect

To display fabric interconnect information, use the **show fabric-interconnect** command.

show fabric-interconnect [**a**| **b**][**detail**| **fsm status**]

Syntax Description

a	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
b	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

Command Default   Displays information about the fabric interconnect.

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display a list of fabric interconnects:

```
switch-A# show fabric-interconnect

Fabric Interconnect:
    ID OOB IP Addr      OOB Gateway     OOB Netmask      Operability
    -- --------------- --------------- --------------- -----------
    A  10.193.66.91    10.193.64.1     255.255.248.0   Operable
    B  10.193.66.92    10.193.64.1     255.255.248.0   Operable

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric-interconnect inventory	
show fabric-interconnect mode	

show fabric-interconnect inventory

To display fabric interconnect hardware information, use the **show fabric-interconnect inventory** command.

show fabric-interconnect inventory [**id** { **a**| **b**}][**expand**] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

a	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
b	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect hardware.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect hardware.

Command Default   Displays information about the fabric interconnect hardware.

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display a list of fabric interconnect hardware:

```
switch-A# show fabric-interconnect inventory

ID       PID             Vendor            Serial (SN) HW Revision Total Memory (MB)
-------- --------------- ----------------- ----------- ----------- -----------------
A        N10-S6100       Cisco Systems, In SSI12480266 0                       3549
B        N10-S6100       Cisco Systems, In SSI12520C81 0                       3549

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric-interconnect	
show fabric-interconnect mode	

show fabric-interconnect mode

To display the fabric interconnect mode, use the **show fabric-interconnect mode** command.

show fabric-interconnect mode

Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the fabric interconnect mode:

```
switch-A# show fabric-interconnect mode

Ethernet switching mode:
Mode: End Host
FC switching mode:
Mode: End Host

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric-interconnect	

show failover

To display failover timeout information, use the **show failover** command.

show failover [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed failover timeout information.
expand	(Optional) Displays detailed failover timeout information.

Command Default

Displays information about the failover timeout.

Command Modes

Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed failover timeout information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1

switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1

switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth 1

switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth # show failover


Ethernet Failover Profile:
    Timeout (sec): 5
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event	
show fault	

show fan

To display fan information, use the **show fan** command.

capability mode

show fan [*vendor model hardware-rev* | **detail** | **expand**]

fan-module mode

show fan [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description		
vendor	(Optional) Displays the vendor name.
model	(Optional) Displays the model number.
hw-rev	(Optional) Displays the hardware revision number.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed fan information.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded fan information.

Command Default Displays information about the fan.

Command Modes Capability (/system/capability)

Fan module (/chassis/fan-module)

Fabric interconnect (any command mode)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fan** command without any arguments or keywords, in capability mode, to display a list of fans.

Examples This command shows how to display a list of fans:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability # show fan
```

```
Fan Module:
    Vendor                  Model                    HW Revision
    ----------------------- ------------------------ -----------
    Cisco                   73-11624-02              04
    Cisco Systems           N5K-C5010-FAN            0
    Cisco Systems           N5K-C5020-FAN            0
    Cisco Systems Inc       N10-FAN1=                0
    Cisco Systems Inc       N10-FAN2=                0
    Cisco Systems Inc       N20-FAN5                 0
    N/A                     N10-FAN1                 0
    N/A                     N10-FAN2                 0
switch-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

show fan-module

To display fan module information, use the **show fan-module** command.

show fan [*traymodule*][**detail**][**expand**]

Syntax Description

tray module	(Optional) Displays a specific module in a specific tray.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about all fans.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited information about all fans.

Command Default

Displays information about the fan module.

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fan-module** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of fan modules.

Examples

This command shows how to display a list of fan modules:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1

switch-A /system/capability # show fan-module



Fan Module:
    Tray       Module      Overall Status
    ---------- ---------- --------------
           1          1 Operable
           1          2 Operable
           1          3 Operable
           1          4 Operable
           1          5 Operable
           1          6 Operable
           1          7 Operable
           1          8 Operable
switch-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan	
show iom	

show fault policy

To display fault policy information, use the **show fault policy** command.

show fault policy [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the fault policy.

Command Default   Displays information about the fault policy.

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the fault policy:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring

switch-A /monitoring # show fault policy



Fault Policy:
    Clear Action: Retain
    Retention Interval: 00:01:00:00
    Flap Interval (sec): 10
switch-A /monitoring # show fault policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault	
show syslog	

show fc

To display Fibre Channel class information, use the **show fc** command.

show fc [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel class information.

Command Default

Displays information about the Fibre Channel class.

Command Modes

QoS (/eth-server/qos)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display Fibre Channel class information:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server

switch-A /eth-server # scope qos

switch-A /eth-server/qos # show fc


FC Class:
    Priority: 1
    Cos: 3
    Weight: 5
    Bw Percent: 50
    Drop: No Drop
    Mtu: Fc
    Admin State: Enabled
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

show fc-if

To display Fibre Channel interface information, use the **show fc-if** command.

show fc-if [**detail**][**expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel interface information.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded Fibre Channel interface information.

Command Default   Displays information about Fibre Channel interfaces.

Command Modes   Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display Fibre Channel interface information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10

switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba10

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # show fc-if


Fibre Channel Interface:
    Name: default
    vSAN ID: 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vhba	

show fc-profile

To display Fibre Channel profile information, use the **show fc-profile** command.

show fc-profile [*profile-name*][**detail**][**expand**]

Syntax Description

profile-name	(Optional) Displays a specific Fibre Channel profile.
detail	(Optional) Displays limited details about all Fibre Channel profiles.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded information about all Fibre Channel profiles.

Command Default

Displays information about Fibre Channel profiles.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fc-profile** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of Fibre Channel profiles.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of Fibre Channel profiles:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org/ # show fc-profile



FC Profile:
    Name
    ----
    org10/fcp10
    org10/fcp11
switch-A /org/ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show org	

show fc-storage

To display information on the Fibre Channel storage device, use the **show fc-storage** command.

show fc-storage {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) To view additional information about the Fibre Channel storage device.
detail	(Optional) To view detailed information about the Fibre Channel storage device.

Command Default

By default, this command displays the Fibre Channel over Ethernet native VLAN ID.

Command Modes

Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view expanded information on the Fibre Channel storage device.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # show fc-storage expand

FC Storage:

  FCoE Storage Native VLAN: 44

  VSAN:
  Name: VSAN100_storage
  ID: 100
  FCoE VLAN ID: 100
  Default zoning: disabled
  Overall status: ok
  Member Port:
  Fabric ID   Slot ID   Port ID   Oper State   State Reason          Oper Speed
  ---------   -------   -------   ----------   ------------          ----------
  A           2         3         Down         Administratively down Indeterminate

  Name: test
  ID: 200
  FCoE VLAN ID: 200
  Default zoning: disabled
  Overall status: ok
  Member Port:
  Fabric ID   Slot ID   Port ID   Oper State   State Reason          Oper Speed
  ---------   -------   -------   ----------   ------------          ----------
  A           3         4         Down         Administratively down Indeterminate

Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-storage	
create vsan	
create vlan	

show feature

To display information on a feature, use the **show feature** command.

show feature [*name vendor version*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description

name	Name of the feature. The name can include a maximum of 64 characters.
vendor	Name of the vendor. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
version	Version of the feature. The version can include a maximum of 510 characters.
detail	(Optional) To display detailed information.

Command Default

By default, this command displays the license feature information in a tabular format.

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information on a license feature.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show feature detail

License feature:
  Name: ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
  Vendor: cisco
  Version: 1.0
  Type: Counted
  Grace Period: 120

Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
install file	
clear file	

show file

To view licenses installed on a fabric interconnect, use the **show file** command.

show file *license file name detail*

Syntax Description

license file name	(Optional) The name of a license file. Use this option to view the details of a specific license file.
detail	(Optional) Displays the licenses installed on the fabric interconnect with the level of detail specified in the command.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to view the licenses details installed on a fabric interconnect.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show file detail

License file: UCSFEAT20100928112305377.lic
        ID  : 1212121212121212
        Version: 1.0
        Scope: A
        State: Installed
        Features
        Feature names:ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
        Vendor: cisco
        Version: 1.0
        Quantity: 24
        Lines:
        Line ID: 1
        Type: Increment
        Expiry Date: Never
        Pak:
        Quantity: 24
        Signature: B10101010101

License file: UCSFEAT20100928112332175.lic
        ID  : 1313131313131313
        Version: 1.0
        Scope: B
        State: Installed
        Features
```

```
            Feature names:ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
            Vendor: cisco
            Version: 1.0
            Quantity: 24
            Lines:
            Line ID: 1
            Type: Increment
            Expiry Date: Never
            Pak:
            Quantity: 24
            Signature: F302020202020

Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands	**Command**	**Description**
	install file	
	show usage	

show identity (server)

To display identity information for a server, use the **show identity** command.

show identity

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display identity information for a server:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show identity

Server 1/1:
    Burned-In UUID: 6bf4c501-d3a9-11dd-b4d9-000bab01bfd6
    Dynamic UUID: 6bf4c501-d3a9-11dd-b4d9-000bab01bfd6

    Ext Interface:

    Adapter Interface Mac
    ------- --------- ---
          1         1 00:24:97:1F:5B:F2
          1         2 00:24:97:1F:5B:F3

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

show identity (service-profile)

To display identifier information for a service profile, use the **show identity** command.

show identity

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

Examples This example shows how to display identifier information for a service profile:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # show identity

Service Profile Name: org100/sp100
UUID Suffix Pool:
Dynamic UUID: Derived

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	

show identity mac-addr

To display the MAC address identity information for a system, use the **show identity mac-addr** command.

show identity mac-addr [*id*] [**pool-info**| **profile-info**]+ [**detail**]

Syntax Description

id	Displays identity information for a specific MAC address. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN.
pool-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
profile-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the identity information in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display the MAC address identity information for a system:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # show identity mac-addr
MAC Address      Assigned Owner     Assigned Service Profile
---------------- -------- --------- -----------------------
00:25:B5:00:00:00 Yes      Pool      org-root/ls-Blade6-Default/ether-eth1
00:25:B5:00:00:01 No       Pool
00:25:B5:00:00:02 No       Pool
00:25:B5:00:00:03 No       Pool
--More--

switch-A /org # show identity mac-addr pool-info
MAC Address      Assigned Owner     Pool DN
---------------- -------- --------- -------
00:25:B5:00:00:00 Yes      Pool      org-root/mac-pool-default/00:25:B5:00:00:00
00:25:B5:00:00:01 No       Pool      org-root/mac-pool-p100/00:25:B5:00:00:01
00:25:B5:00:00:02 No       Pool      org-root/mac-pool-p100/00:25:B5:00:00:02
00:25:B5:00:00:03 No       Pool      org-root/mac-pool-p100/00:25:B5:00:00:03
--More--

switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	

show identity uuid

To display the universally unique identifier (UUID) identity information for a system, use the **show identity uuid** command.

show identity uuid [*id*] [**pool-info**| **profile-info**]+ [**detail**]

Syntax Description	

id	Displays identity information for a specific UUID. Specify a UUID in the form NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
pool-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
profile-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the identity information in list format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the UUID identity information for a system:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # show identity uuid

UUID             Assigned Owner    Assigned Service Profile
---------------- -------- --------- -----------------------
0000-000000000001 No      Pool

switch-A /org # show identity uuid pool-info
UUID             Assigned Owner    Pool DN
---------------- -------- --------- -------
0000-000000000001 No      Pool     org-root/uuid-pool-p100/0000-000000000001

switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	

show identity wwn

To display the world-wide name (WWN) identity information for a system, use the **show identity wwn** command.

show identity wwn [*id*] [**pool-info**| **profile-info**]+ [**detail**]

Syntax Description	

id	Displays identity information for a specific WWN. Specify a unique WWN in the form HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH.
pool-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
profile-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the identity information in list format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the WWN identity information for a system:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # show identity wwn
WWN                     Assigned Owner    Assigned Service Profile
---------------------- -------- --------- ------------------------
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 No       Pool
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:01 No       Pool
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:02 No       Pool
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:03 No       Pool
--More--


switch-A /org # show identity wwn pool-info
WWN                     Assigned Owner    Pool DN
---------------------- -------- --------- -------
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 No       Pool      org-root/wwn-pool-p44/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:01 No       Pool
org-root/wwn-pool-oneWWtwoNN/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:01
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:02 No       Pool    org-root/wwn-pool-default/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:02
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:03 No       Pool    org-root/wwn-pool-default/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:03
--More--
```

```
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	

show interface

To display information about one or more interfaces on a fabric interconnect, use the **show interface** command.

show interface

show interface [*slot-id port-id*|**fsm**] [**expand**|**detail**]

Syntax Description

slot-id	(Optional) Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
port-id	(Optional) Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.
fsm	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the interface.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the interface, including the admin state, operating state, and port mode.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to display information about one or more interfaces on a fabric interconnect.

Examples   This example shows how to display expanded information about interfaces on a fabric interconnect:

```
switch-A# scope eth-storage
switch-A# /eth-storage # scope fabric b
switch-A# /eth-storage/fabric # show interface expand

Storage Ethernet Interface:
    Slot ID: 2
    Port Id: 7
    Admin State: Enabled
    Oper State: Sfp Not Present
    State Reason: Unknown

    Slot ID: 3
```

```
        Port Id: 15
        Admin State: Enabled
        Oper State: Sfp Not Present
        State Reason: Unknown
switch-A /eth-storage/fabric #
```

Examples   This example shows how to display detailed information about a specific interface:

```
switch-A# scope eth-storage
switch-A# /eth-storage # scope fabric b
switch-A# /eth-storage/fabric # show interface 2 7 detail

Storage Ethernet Interface:
    Slot ID: 2
    Port Id: 7
    User Label:
    Admin State: Enabled
    Oper State: Sfp Not Present
    Port mode: Trunk
    Pin group name:
    State Reason: Unknown
    Current Task:
switch-A /eth-storage/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	

show inventory

To display the configuration of the Call Home periodic system inventory message, use the **show inventory** command.

show inventory [detail]

Syntax Description	**detail**	(Optional) Display additional configuration details.

Command Default None

Command Modes /exec/monitoring/callhome

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display the configuration of the Call Home periodic system inventory message.

Examples This example shows how to display the configuration of the Call Home periodic system inventory message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # show inventory detail

Callhome periodic system inventory:
    Send periodically: Off
    Interval days: 14
    Hour of day to send: 17
    Minute of hour: 30
    Time last sent: Never
    Next scheduled: Never
    Send Now: No

switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set interval-days	
set send-periodically	
set timeofday-hour	
set timeofday-minute	

show ipmi-user

To display IPMI user information, use the **show ipmi-user** command.

show ipmi-user [*ipmi-user-name* | **detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

ipmi-user-name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific IPMI user.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all end-point users.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about all end-point users.

Command Default   Displays IPMI user information.

Command Modes   IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced as show epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as show ipmi-user.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show ipmi-user** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of IPMI users.

Examples   This example shows how to display a list of IPMI users:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10

switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # show ipmi-user



IPMI user:
    User Name  End point user privilege Password
    ---------- ------------------------ --------
    epu10      Readonly
    epu11      Readonly
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ipmi-user	
scope ipmi-user	
enter ipmi-user	
show ipmi-access-profile	

show ldap-group

To display information on LDAP groups, use the **show ldap-group** command.

show ldap-group [*Group DN*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description		
	Group DN	(Optional) Name of the LDAP group.
	detail	(Optional) To view detailed information of all the LDAP groups.

Command Default   By default, this command will list the LDAP groups on the system.

Command Modes   LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   An LDAP group must be created to use this command.

Examples   This example shows how to display information on all LDAP groups on the system:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # show ldap-group detail

LDAP group Default
  Roles:
     Name: server-profile
     Name: server-security
     Name: storage
  Locales:
     Name: Sample

LDAP group Example
  Roles:
     Name: sample

  Locales:
     Name: Sample
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope ldap-group	
	create ldap-group	
	enter ldap-group	

Command	Description
delete ldap-group	

show ldap-group-rule

To display information on the LDAP group rules, use the **show ldap-group-rule** command.

show ldap-group-rule [detail]

Syntax Description		
	detail	(Optional) Displays additional information on the LDAP group rules.

Command Default By default, this command lists the LDAP group rule that is enabled.

Command Modes LDAP (/security/ldap)

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines To use this command in the LDAP server mode, an LDAP server must be created.

Examples This example shows how to view the LDAP group rules information for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # show ldap-group-rule detail

Ldap group rules:

    Group traversal: Non Recursive
    Check user's ldap group: Enable
    attribute holding parent DNS: up

Switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
scope ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	
delete ldap-group-rule	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

show license brief

To display a list of license files, use the **show license brief** command.

show license brief

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command has been deprecated.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

This command was deprecated. Use the **showfile** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples This example shows how to display a list of license files:

```
switch-A# show license brief
Enterprise.lic
FibreChannel.lic

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

show license default

To display services using the default license, use the **show license default** command.

show license default

Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **show usage** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples   This example shows how to display the services using the default license:

```
switch-A# show license default

Feature                             Default License Count
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
FM_SERVER_PKG                       -
ENTERPRISE_PKG                      -
FC_FEATURES_PKG                     -
ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG             8
ETH_MODULE_ACTIVATION_PKG           0
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

show license file

To display the contents of a license file, use the **show license file** command.

show license file [*license-file-name*]

Syntax Description

license-file-name	Displays the contents of the specified file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **show file** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples

This example shows how to display the contents of a license file:

```
switch-A# show license file enter.lic

enter.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
INCREMENT ENTERPRISE_PKG cisco 1.0 permanent uncounted \
        VENDOR_STRING=<LIC_SOURCE>UCS_SWIFT</LIC_SOURCE><SKU>ENTERPRISE_PKG=</SKU> \
        HOSTID=VDH=FLC12360025 \
        NOTICE="<LicFileID>20090519230254773</LicFileID><LicLineID>1</LicLineID> \
        <PAK></PAK>" SIGN=134D2848E9B0

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

show license host-id

To display the ID of this host for licensing, use the **show license host-id** command.

show license host-id

Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **show server-host-id** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples   This example shows how to display the ID of this host for licensing:

```
switch-A# show license host-id
License hostid: VDH=FOX064317SQ

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

show license usage

To display the usage of some or all license packages, use the **show license usage** command.

show license usage [**enterprise-pkg**| **eth-module-activation-pkg**| **eth-port-activation-pkg**| **fc-features-pkg**| **fm-server-pkg**]

Syntax Description

enterprise-pkg	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Enterprise package license files.
eth-module-activation-pkg	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Ethernet module activation package license files.
eth-port-activation-pkg	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Ethernet port activation package license files.
fc-features-pkg	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Fibre Channel features package license files.
fm-server-pkg	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Enterprise package license files.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **show usage** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples

This example shows how to display the usage of the license packages:

```
switch-A# show license usage

Feature                        Ins  Lic  Status Expiry Date Comments
                                    Count
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
FM_SERVER_PKG                  No   -    Unused             -
ENTERPRISE_PKG                 Yes  -    Unused Never       -
FC_FEATURES_PKG                Yes  -    Unused Never       -
ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG        Yes  25   Unused Never       -
ETH_MODULE_ACTIVATION_PKG      No   0    Unused             -
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

show local-disk-config-policy

To display local disk configuration policy information, use the **show local-disk-config-policy** command.

show local-disk-config-policy [*name* | **detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific local disk configuration policy.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about boot policies.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about boot policies.

Command Default Displays local disk configuration policy information.

Command Modes Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show local-disk-config-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of boot policies.

Examples This example shows how to display a list of boot policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # show local-disk-config-policy


Local Disk Config Policy:
    Name                Mode               Protect Configuration
    ------------------- ------------------ ----------------
    org10/bp10          Any Configuration  No
    org10/bp11          Any Configuration  Yes
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	

show maint-policy

To display information on the maintenance policies, use the **show maint-policy** command.

show maint-policy [*name*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) Name of the maintenance policy. This option will display information only on the specified policy.
detail	(Optional) This option displays information on all the maintenance policies that are created.

Command Default

By default, this command will list the maintenance policies that are created, and the respective scheduler information.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the maintenance policies.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # show maint-policy detail

Maintenance Policy:
  Name: Default
  Scheduler: Timed
  Uptime Disruptions: Immediate

  Name: Sample
  Scheduler: Test
  Uptime Disruptions: Immediate
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope maint-policy	
enter maint-policy	
create maint-policy	
delete maint-policy	

show mgmt-if-mon-policy

To display information on the management interface monitor settings, use the **show mgmt-if-mon-policy** command.

show mgmt-if-mon-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to display information on the management interface monitor settings.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # show mgmt-if-mon-policy

Admin status: Disabled
Polling interval: 90
Max Failure Reports: 3
Monitoring mechanism: Mii Status

MII Status Settings:
-------------------
Mii Status Retry Interval: 5
Mii Status Retry Count: 3

Ping Gateway Settings:
---------------------
Number of ping requests: 3
Deadline time to wait for ping responses: 15

Arp Target Settings:
------------------
Number of arp requests: 3
Deadline time to wait for arp responses: 10
Arp IP Target1: 0.0.0.0
Arp IP Target2: 0.0.0.0
Arp IP Target3: 0.0.0.0

Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy	

show mon-src

To display information on a monitor source session, use the **show mon-src** command.

show mon-src [*name*] {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) Use this option to view information on a specific monitor source session.
expand	Use this option to view detailed information on all monitor source sessions.
detail	Use this option to view information on the monitor source sessions

Command Default

By default, this command lists the monitor source session, and the direction of the session in a tabular format.

Command Modes

External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)

Fibre Channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)

Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)

Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)

Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

VHBA within service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)

VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)

VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

VSAN within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A monitor source session must be created to use this command.

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

Examples

This example shows how to display the monitor source session information for a VNIC in a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # show mon-src Testing

Monitor Source:
    Name                Direction
    -----               ----------
    Testing              Both
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set direction	
create mon-src	
enter mon-src	
scope mon-src	
delete mon-src	

show nw-ctrl-policy

To display network control policy information, use the **show nw-ctrl-policy** command.

show nw-ctrl-policy [*name*] {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description		
name	(Optional) The name of the network control policy. This option displays information on the specified network control policy.	
expand	(Optional) Lists all the network control policies that are configured, along with additional information.	
detail	(Optional) Lists all the network control policies along with information on CPD and the uplink fail action.	

Command Default

By default, this command displays all the configured network control policies along with CDP and uplink fail action specifications.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A network control policy must be configured to use this command.

To use the detail or expand option, the uplink fail action must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to display network control policy information:

```
switch-A# scope org org100

switch-A /org # show nw-ctrl-policy nCP100



Network Control Policy:
    Name      CDP      Uplink fail action
    ---------- -------- ------------------
    nCP100    Enabled  Warning
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create nw-ctrl-policy	

Command	Description
scope nw-ctrl-policy	
enter nw-ctrl-policy	
delete nw-ctrl-policy	
set uplink-fail-action	

show occurrence one-time

To display information on the one-time occurrence schedules that are configured, use the **show occurrence one-time** command.

show occurrence one-time [*name*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) The name of the one time schedule occurrence. This option will display information on the specified one-time schedule.
detail	(Optional) This option displays information on all one time occurrence schedules that have been configured. It also displays additional information on each schedule.

Command Default

By default, this command displays the name, the start date, and the executed tasks of the schedule.

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule and one-time occurrence schedule must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the one-time occurrence schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # show occurrence one-time detail

One-Time Occurrence:
  Name: Sample
  Start Date: 2010-11-02 T12:23:00:00
  Max Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss):None
  Max Concur Tasks: Unlimited
  Max Tasks: Unlimited
  Min Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
  Executed Jobs: 0

Switch-A /system/schedule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence one-time	
scope occurrence one-time	
enter occurrence one-time	

Command	Description
delete occurrence one-time	

show occurrence recurring

To display information on the recurring occurrence of a schedule, use the **show occurrence recurring** command.

show occurrence recurring [*name*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) The name of the recurring occurrence of a schedule. This option displays information on the specified recurring occurrence of the schedule.
detail	(Optional) This option displays information on all recurring occurrences that have been created.

Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all recurring occurrences of the schedule in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule policy and a recurring occurrence for the schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on the recurring occurrence of a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # show occurrence recurring detail

Recurring Occurrence:

 Name: Trial
 Day: Every day
 Hour: Every hour
 Minute: Every Minute
 Max Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
 Max Concur Tasks: 0
 Max Tasks: 4
 Min Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
 Executed Tasks: 0

 Name: Sample
 Day: Monday
 Hour: Every hour
 Minute: Every Minute
 Max Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
 Max Concur Tasks: 2
 Max Tasks: 4
 Min Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
 Executed Tasks: 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
scope occurrence recurring	
enter occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	

show pending-changes

To view the changes that are pending for a service profile, use the **show pending-changes** command.

show pending-changes {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) To view expanded information on the changes that are pending.
detail	(Optional) To view detailed information on the changes that are pending.

Command Default

By default, the command displays expanded information on a service profile.

Command Modes

Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # show pending-changes detail

Pending Changes:
----------------
Scheduler: Test
Changed by: admin
Acked by: user
Modified date: 2011-10-03 T09:47:32.618
State: Untriggered
Admin State: Untriggered
Pending Changes: 1
Pending Disruptions: 0

Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
show service-profile	

show port-channel

To view information on a port channel, use the **show port-channel** command.

show port-channel [*port-channel-id*] {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

port-channel-id	(Optional) Specify a port channel ID to view information on a specific port channel.
detail	Use this option to view information on all port channels that are created.
expand	Use this option to view detailed information on all port channels that are created and the associated member port channels.

Command Default By default, the command displays information on all configured port channels in a tabular format.

Command Modes Fabric interconnect within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric Interconnect mode within the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric Interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric).

Usage Guidelines Port channels must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to view detailed information on all port channels:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # show port-channel detail

Port Channel:
    Channel ID: 1
    Name: Sample
    Admin State: Enabled
    Oper State: Up
    Admin Speed: Auto
    Oper Speed (Gbps): 8

Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create port-channel	
scope port-channel	
enter port-channel	
delete port-channel	

show power-budget

To display the committed power usage level of a server, use the **show power-budget** command.

show power-budget [**detail**| **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded information.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the committed power usage level of a server.

Examples

The following example displays the power usage level setting for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
UCS-A# scope server 2/4
UCS-A /chassis/server # show power-budget

Power Budget:
    Committed (W): 1000
    Oper Committed (W): Disabled

UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set power-budget committed	

show power-control-policy

To display information on the configured power policies, use the **show power-control-policy** command.

show power-control-policy [*name*] {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) The name of the power control policy. This option displays information on the specified power control policy.
expand	This option lists all the power control policies and the organization for which they have been created.
detail	This option lists all the power control policies and lists additional information on the priorities configured for each power control policy.

Command Default

By default, this command lists all the power control policies that have been configured.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view information on the power control policies.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # show power-control-policy detail

Power Policy:
   Name: Sample
   Admin Priority: 5
   Oper Priority: 5

   Name: Test
   Admin Priority: 2
   Oper Priority: 2

Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
scope power-control-policy	

Command	Description
enter power-control-policy	
set power-control-policy	
delete power-control-policy	

show power-group

To view information on power groups, use the **show power-group** command.

show power-group [*name*] {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description		
name		(Optional) The name of the power group. This option displays information on the specified power group.
expand		This option lists all the power groups that are configured along with additional information such as configured chassis.
detail		This option lists all the configured power groups and provides detailed information on each power group.

Command Default   By default, this command lists the configured power groups in a tabular format.

Command Modes   Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Power groups must be created and a chassis must be associated with each power group to view complete information on the power groups.

Examples   This example shows how to view detailed information of the power groups.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # show power-group expand

Group:
  Name: Default
  Peak (W): Unbound
  Operstate: Cap ok

  Chassis:
    ID       Status
    --       ------
     1        Cap OK


  Name: Sample
  Peak (W): Unbound
  Operstate: Cap ok

  Chassis:
    ID       Status
    --       ------
```

```
      1      Cap OK

Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
scope power-group	
enter power-group	
delete power-group	

show psu-policy

To display PSU policy information, use the **show psu-policy** command in org mode.

show psu-policy [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	Displays the full policy, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the full policy:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # show psu-policy psup100

PSU Policy:
    Redundancy: n-plus-1
    Description: psup100

switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set redundancy	
show psu	

show rackserver-disc-policy

To display information on the rack server discovery policy, use the **show rackserver-disc-policy** command.

show rackserver-disc-policy [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) To view detailed information on a rack server discovery policy.

Command Default

Displays information on the rackserver disc policy in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the rack server disc policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # show rackserver-disc-policy detail

Rack Server Discovery Policy:
Action: Immediate
Scrub Policy: Default
Description: Sample policy

Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope rackserver-disc-policy	

show scheduler

To display information on a scheduler policy, use the **show scheduler** command.

show scheduler [*name*] {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description	

name	(Optional) The name of the scheduler. This option displays information on the specified scheduler.
expand	(Optional) Lists all the schedulers and the maintenance policies that have been configured for each policy.
detail	(Optional) Lists all the schedulers that have been configured.

Command Default By default, this command only lists the schedulers that have been configured.

Command Modes System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A scheduler policy must be created to use this command.

The one-time and periodic maintenance window policies must be configured to use the expand option with this command.

Examples This example shows how to view information of a scheduler.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # show scheduler expand

Name: Default

One-time Maintenance Window:

Name    Start Date                Executed Jobs
----    ----------                -------------
Test    2010-09-04 T03:00:00:000  2

Periodic Maintenance Window:

Name    Day      Hour    Minute     Executed Jobs
-----   ---      ----    -------     -------------
Trial   Monday   2       30         3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create scheduler	
scope scheduler	
enter scheduler	
set scheduler	
delete scheduler	

show security fsm status

To display security-related finite state machine information, use the **show security fsm status** command.

show security fsm status

Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display security-related finite state machine information:

```
switch-A# show security fsm status

    FSM 1:
        Remote Result: Not Applicable
        Remote Error Code: None
        Remote Error Description:
        Status: Nop
        Previous Status: Update User Ep Success
        Timestamp: 2010-02-18T05:19:05.705
        Try: 0
        Progress (%): 100
        Current Task:

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

show sel

To display the contents of the system event log (SEL) of a server, use the **show sel** command.

show sel *server-id*

Syntax Description

server-id	The server identifier, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the contents of the SEL for server 1 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show sel 1/1
     1 | 02/15/2010 17:23:27 | BIOS | System Event #0x83 | Timestamp clock synch | SEL
timestamp clock updated, event is first of pair | Asserted
     2 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Drive slot(Bay) SAS0_LINK_STATUS #0x21 | Transition
to Degraded | Asserted
     3 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Drive slot(Bay) SAS0_LINK_STATUS #0x21 | Transition
to On Line | Deasserted
     4 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED is blinking
 fast | Asserted
     5 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED is on |
Deasserted
     6 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_FPID #0x5b | LED is on | Asserted
     7 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_FPID #0x5b | LED is off | Deasserted

     8 | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Entity presence MAIN_POWER #0x52 | Device Absent |
Asserted
     9 | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Entity presence MAIN_POWER #0x52 | Device Present |
Deasserted
     a | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED is on |
Asserted
     b | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED color is
green | Asserted
--More--

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

show server actual-boot-order

To display the actual boot order of a server, use the **show server actual-boot-order** command.

show server actual-boot-order[**uuid** *dynamic-uuid*| *server-id*]

Syntax Description

uuid *dynamic-uuid*	(Optional) Displays the actual boot order for a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN
server-id	(Optional) Displays the actual boot order for a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the actual boot order of server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server actual-boot-order 1/3

Server 1/3:
    Last Update: 2010-02-18T05:20:33.603
    Network Device
        (1) Cisco NIC 11:0.0
        (2) Cisco NIC 12:0.0
    CD/DVD
        (1) Cisco   Virtual CD/DVD  1.19
    HDD
        (1) #0100  ID00 LUN0 FUJITSU  MBC207
    FDD
        (1) Cisco   Virtual HDD     1.19
        (2) Cisco   Virtual Floppy  1.19
    Internal EFI Shell

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server boot-order	

show server adapter

To display information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter** command.

show server adapter [**uuid** *dynamic-uuid*| *server-id*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description

uuid *dynamic-uuid*	(Optional) Displays information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
server-id	(Optional) Displays information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter 1/3

Server 1/3:
    Adapter PID        Vendor            Serial       Overall Status
    ------- ---------- ----------------- ------------ --------------
          1 N20-AC0002 Cisco Systems Inc QCI13110017  Operable

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter identity	
show server adapter inventory	
show server adapter layer2	
show server adapter status	

show server adapter identity

To display identity information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter identity** command.

show server adapter identity [**uuid** *dynamic-uuid*| *server-id*]

Syntax Description		
	uuid *dynamic-uuid*	(Optional) Displays identity information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
	server-id	(Optional) Displays identity information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display identity information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter identity 1/3

Server 1/3:
    Burned-In UUID: 12345678-abcd-ef12-3456-0123456789ab
    Dynamic UUID: 12345678-abcd-ef12-abcd-0000000015d9
    Adapter 1:
        Product Name: Cisco UCS VIC M81KR Virtual Interface Card
        PID: N20-AC0002
        VID: V01
        Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
        Serial: QCI13110017
        Revision: 0

        Ext Interface:

        Adapter Interface Mac
        ------- --------- ---
              1         1 00:24:97:1F:5C:34
              1         2 00:24:97:1F:5C:35

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server adapter inventory	
show server adapter layer2	
show server adapter status	

show server adapter inventory

To display inventory information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter inventory** command.

show server adapter inventory [**uuid** *dynamic-uuid*| *server-id*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description		
uuid *dynamic-uuid*	(Optional) Displays inventory information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.	
server-id	(Optional) Displays inventory information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.	
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.	

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display inventory information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter inventory 1/3

Server 1/3:
    Adapter PID        Vendor            Serial       Overall Status
    ------- ---------- ----------------- ------------ --------------
          1 N20-AC0002 Cisco Systems Inc QCI13110017  Operable

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server adapter identity	
show server adapter layer2	
show server adapter status	

show server adapter layer2

To display Layer 2 information about the network adapters, use the **show server adapter layer2** command.

show server adapter layer2 [detail]

<table>
<tr><td>**Syntax Description**</td><td>**detail**</td><td>(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.</td></tr>
</table>

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display Layer 2 information about the network adapters:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/5
switch-A /chassis/server # show server adapter layer2

Ext Interface:

Adapter Interface Mac
------- --------- ---
      1         1 00:26:51:0A:A3:0C
      1         2 00:26:51:0A:A3:0D

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server adapter identity	
show server adapter inventory	
show server adapter status	

show server adapter status

To display status information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter status** command.

show server adapter status [**uuid** *dynamic-uuid*| *server-id*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description

uuid *dynamic-uuid*	(Optional) Displays status information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
server-id	(Optional) Displays status information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display status information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter status 1/3

Server 1/3:
    Overall Status
    --------------
    Operable

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server adapter identity	
show server adapter inventory	
show server adapter layer2	

show server boot-order

To display the boot order of a server, use the **show server boot-order** command.

show server boot-order [**uuid** *dynamic-uuid*| *server-id*]

Syntax Description

uuid *dynamic-uuid*	(Optional) Displays the boot order for a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN
server-id	(Optional) Displays the boot order for a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display the boot order of server 5 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server boot-order 1/5

Boot Definition:
    Full Name: sys/chassis-1/blade-5/boot-policy
    Reboot on Update: No

    Boot LAN:
        Order: 1

        LAN Image Path:
            Type: Primary
            VNIC: default

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server actual-boot-order	

show server cpu

To display information about the CPUs in a server, use the **show server cpu** command.

show server cpu [**uuid** *dynamic-uuid*| *server-id*] **[detail]**

Syntax Description

uuid *dynamic-uuid*	(Optional) Displays information about the CPUs in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
server-id	(Optional) Displays information about the CPUs in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the CPUs in server 5 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server cpu 1/5

Server 1/5:
    ID  Presence            Architecture      Socket Cores       Speed (GHz)
    --- ------------------- ----------------- ------ ----------- -----------
      1 Equipped            Xeon              CPU1   4           2.666000
      2 Equipped            Xeon              CPU2   4           2.666000

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server actual-boot-order	
show adapter	
show server boot-order	
show server identity	

Command	Description
show server inventory	

show server identity

To display identity information about a server, use the **show server identity** command.

show server identity [**uuid** *dynamic-uuid*| *server-id*]

Syntax Description	**uuid** *dynamic-uuid*	(Optional) Displays identity information about a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
	server-id	(Optional) Displays identity information about a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.

Examples   This example shows how to display identity information about server 5 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server identity 1/5

Server 1/5:
    Burned-In UUID: 0d05e5b2-0707-11df-b252-000bab01c0fb
    Dynamic UUID: 0d05e5b2-0707-11df-b252-000bab01c0fb

    Ext Interface:

    Adapter Interface Mac
    ------- --------- ---
         1         1 00:26:51:0A:A3:0C
         1         2 00:26:51:0A:A3:0D

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show server cpu	
show server adapter	

show server-host-id

To view the host ID of a Fabric Interconnect, use the **show server-host-id** command.

show server-host-id *a b detail*

Syntax Description

a	(Optional). The identifier for server A.
b	(Optional). The identifier for server B.
detail	This option will display the host ID for all fabric interconnects that are available.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to view the host ID of all fabric interconnects.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show server-host-id

Server host id:
Scope     Host ID
-----     ------
 A        VDH=SSI13420MRJ
 B        VDH=FLCI2360018

Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show file	
show usage	

show snmp-user

To display SNMPv3 user information, use the **show snmp-user** command.

showsnmp-user [*user-name*]

Syntax Description

| *user-name* | User name. |

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display SNMPv3 user information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring

switch-A /monitoring # show snmp-user



switch-A /monitoring # SNMPv3 User:
    Name                    Authentication type
    ----------------------- -------------------
    su100                   Md5
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-trap	

show sol-policy

To display SoL policy information, use the **show sol-policy** command.

show sol-policy [*sol-policy-name* | **detail**]

Syntax Description

sol-policy-name	(Optional) Displays information about a specific SoL policy.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all SoL policies.

Command Default

Displays information about SoL policies.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show sol-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of policies.

Examples

This example shows how to display details about all SoL policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10

switch-A /org # show sol-policy detail


SOL Policy:
    Name: org10/sol-p10
    Admin State: Disable
    Speed: 9600
    Description:


    Name: org10/sol-p11
    Admin State: Disable
    Speed: 9600
    Description:
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	

Commands

show sol-policy

Command	Description
show qos-policy	

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

OL-24089-02

1417

show sshkey

To display the SSH public key of the host, use the **show sshkey** command in local management mode.

show sshkey

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to display the SSH public key of the host.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples   This example shows how to display the SSH public key of the host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# show sshkey
*******************
 SSH RSA Public Key
*******************

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAxlYfe7GDtmCdgZ2TfQivPrQmXh6E808oOofhqgMBA72b
ACu/QJxYeR+S7yqfHJYl1P/Uu+XC3GPueAk5sC3aMMbocwYVt58BsmXeeRubaoO51t1GCQjwwEivQRgI
JGK2dyu1ZWzfiGgaYku3gCYqC59PS7F2TYIoJCWnXwIRI58= root@

switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

show stats mb-power-stats

To display the power usage of a server, use the **show stats mb-power-stats** command.

show stats mb-power-stats [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the power usage of a server.

Examples

The following example displays the power usage for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
UCS-A# scope server 2/4
UCS-A /chassis/server # show stats mb-power-stats

Mb Power Stats:
    Time Collected: 2010-04-20T08:45:31.209
    Monitored Object: sys/chassis-2/blade-4/board
    Suspect: No
    Consumed Power (W): 116.653679
    Input Voltage (V): 12.051000
    Input Current (A): 9.680000
    Thresholded: Input Voltage Min

UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set power-budget committed	

show tech-support

To view technical information on the chassis, fabric extender module (fex), server and the UCS Manager, use the **showtech-support** command.

show tech-support *chassis fex server ucsm*

Syntax Description

chassis	The ID of the chassis. The ID must be a numeric value between 1 and 255.
fex	The ID of the Fabric extender module. The ID must be a numeric value between 1 and 255.
server	The rack ID of the server. The value must be a numeric value.
ucsm	To view information on the Unified Computing System Manager software.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local Management (/local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A fabric must be specified to enter the Local Management command mode.

The chassis and Fabric extender module ID must be values between 1 and 255.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on the Unified Computing System Manager software on a switch.

```
Switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Switch-A (local-mgmt) # show tech-support ucsm

Brief Technical Support Information for Fabric A
**************************************************
System Version and Platform Information
**************************************************
'show system uptime'
System Start time:          Wed Nov 10 23:39:22 2010
System uptime:              84 days, 9 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds
Kernel uptime:              84 days, 9 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds
Active supervisor uptime:   84 days, 9 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds

'show system resources'
Load average:  1 minute:1.49    5 minutes: 0.68  15 minutes: 0.48
Processes:     456 total, 3 running
CPU states:    0.0% user, 2.0% kernel, 98.0% idle
Memory usage:  3634760K total, 1971160K used, 1663600K free, OK buffers, 1493404K cache
```

```
Switch-A (local-mgmt) #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli	
show clock	
show cluster	
show file	
show license	
show mgmt-ip-debug	
show open-network-ports	
show pmon	
show processes	
show sel	
show sshkey	
show version	

show usage

To view license usage for a fabric interconnect, use the **show usage** command.

show usage *a b detail Feature*

Syntax Description

a	(Optional) Use this option to view the license usage for scope A.
b	(Optional) Use this option to view the license usage for scope B.
detail	(Optional) Use this option to view the complete details of the license usage for scope A and B.
Feature	(Optional) Use this option to view the license usage based on a feature name.

Command Default   By default, the command displays license usage information according to a feature name in a tabular format.

Command Modes   License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to view detailed license usage information for a fabric interconnect:

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show usage detail

License instace: ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
        Scope : A
        Default: 8
        Total Quant: 8
        Used Quant:  5
        State: License OK
        Peer Status: Matching
        Grace Used: 0

License instace: ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
        Scope : B
        Default: 8
        Total Quant: 8
        Used Quant:  5
        State: License OK
        Peer Status: Matching
        Grace Used: 0

Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show file	
show server-host-id	

show vcenter

To display VCenter information, use the **show vcenter** command in vmware mode.

show vcenter [*vcenter-name* | **detail** | **fsm status**]

Syntax Description

vcenter-name	The name of the VCenter.
detail	Displays all VCenter information, in list format.
fsm status	Displays all VCenter finite state machine information, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display VCenter information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # show vcenter vc10

 vCenter:
    Name: vc10
    Description: test
    Hostname or IP address:
    Certificate:
    vCenter Server Version:

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

show vcon

To display vCon information, use the **show vcon** command.

show vcon [**1** | **2** | **detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

1	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 1.
2	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 2.
detail	Displays all vCons.
expand	Displays all vCons.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display vCon information:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # show vcon 1

Virtual Network Interfaces:
    Virtual Network Interfaces ID: 1
    Selection Preference: All

Pubs-A /org/service-profile* #
```

show vcon-policy

To display vCon policy information, use the **show vcon-policy** command.

show vcon-policy [*policy-name* | **detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

policy-name	The name of the policy. Displays the specified vCon policy.
detail	Displays the vCon policy that is associated with the service profile that you entered.
expand	Displays all vCon policies.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display vCon policy information:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # show vcon-policy vcp100

vNIC/vHBA Placement Profile:
    Name
    ----
    org100/vcp100

Pubs-A /org #
```

Related Commands

- create vcon-policy

- scope org

show virtual-machine

To display virtual machine information, use the **show virtual-machine** command in vmware mode.

show virtual-machine [*uuid* | **detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

uuid	The UUID of the virtual machine.
detail	Specifies detailed virtual machine information, in list format.
expand	Specifies expanded virtual machine information, in table format.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to display virtual machine information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # show virtual-machine
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	

show vlan-port-count

To view the Virtual LAN port count for a Fabric interconnect module, use the **show vlan-port-count** command.

show vlan-port-count

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   Displays the Virtual LAN port count for a Fabric interconnect module.

Command Modes   Fabric Interconnect module (/fabric-interconnect)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The number of VLAN port instances that you can configure for a fabric is reduced from 8000 to 6000.

Usage Guidelines   You must select a fabric to use this command.

You can configure a maximum of 6000 VLAN port instances for a given fabric-interconnect.

Examples   This example shows how to view the Virtual LAN port counts for Fabric A.

```
Switch-A # scope fabric-interconnect a
Switch-A /fabric-interconnect # show vlan-port-count

VLAN-Port Count:

VLAN-Port Limit Access VLAN-Port Count Border VLAN-Port Count Alloc Status
---------------------------------------------------------------------
6000           5                        10                      Available

Switch-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fabric-interconnect	
show activate	
show environment	
show event	
show fan	

Command	Description
show fault	
show file	
show firmware	
show fsm	
show image	
show inventory	
show psu	
show stats	
show storage	
show version	

show vm-life-cycle-policy

To display information on the virtual machine life cycle policy, use the **show vm-life-cycle-policy** command.

show vm-life-cycle-policy {**expand**| **detail**}*

Syntax Description

expand	Displays additional information on the VM life cycle policy.
detail	Displays detailed information on the VM life cycle policy.

Command Default   By default, the command displays additional information on the VM life cycle policy.

Command Modes   Virtual Machine Management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   None

Examples   This example shows how to display detailed information on the VM lifecycle policy.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # show vm-life-cycle-policy detail

VM Life Cycle Policy:
  VM Retention Time (Minutes): 15
  vNIC Retention Time (Minutes): 15

Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope vm-life-cycle-policy	

show web-session-limits

To view information on the configured Web session limits, use the **show web-session-limits** command.

show web-session-limits *detail*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Use this option to view detailed information on all Web session limits that have been configured.

Command Default

By default, the command displays information on the configured Web session limits in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Web session limits should have been configured prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on the configured Web session limits.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # show web-session-limits detail

Web Sessions:
    Maximum logins for single user: 32
    Maximum sessions: 256

Switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope web-session-limits	
set peruser	
set total	

ssh

To log in to a host that supports SSH, use the **ssh** command.

ssh *host-name*

Syntax Description

host-name	Host name or IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to log in to a host that supports SSH.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples

This example shows how to open an SSH connection to a host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# ssh 192.0.2.111
samdme@192.0.2.111's password:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

tail-mgmt-log

To display the last ten lines of a management log file and monitor new entries, use the **tail-mgmt-log** command in local management command mode.

tail-mgmt-log *filebase*

Syntax Description

filebase	Base name of a management log file. See Usage Guidelines for valid base names.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to display the ten most recent lines of a management log file and monitor new entries.

Using the *filebase* argument, this command accesses the management log file at **/var/sysmgr/sam_logs/** *filebase* **.log** , displaying the ten most recent lines of the log file. After displaying the stored lines, the command remains open, displaying any new lines until you press the Ctrl-C key combination.

The following list shows the valid values for the *filebase* argument:

- httpd
- svc_sam_bladeAG
- svc_sam_cliD
- svc_sam_controller
- svc_sam_dcosAG
- svc_sam_dme
- svc_sam_extvmmAG
- svc_sam_hostagentAG
- svc_sam_nicAG
- svc_sam_pamProxy
- svc_sam_portAG

Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 1.4

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples   This example shows how to monitor the most recent entries of a management log file:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# tail-mgmt-log svc_sam_cliD
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan  6 13:36:56.216][sam_cliD:newSessionCb]  received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/0(11908)
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan  6 14:48:28.072][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
9512
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan  6 14:48:28.073][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
11908
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan  6 16:34:14.019][sam_cliD:newSessionCb]  received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/1(23013)
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan  6 17:01:28.100][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
23013
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan 12 16:07:28.315][sam_cliD:newSessionCb]  received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/2(8612)
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan 12 16:09:45.404][sam_cliD:newSessionCb]  received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/3(8794)
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan 12 16:09:58.073][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
8612
[INFO][0xae13bbb0][Jan 12 16:17:58.072][sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
8794
[INFO][0xaddbbbb0][Jan 13 09:41:08.052][sam_cliD:newSessionCb]  received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/4(8618)
Ctrl-C
switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

telnet

To log in to a host that supports Telnet, use the **telnet** command in local management command mode.

telnet *host-name* [*port-num*]

<table>
<tr><td>**Syntax Description**</td><td>*host-name*</td><td>Host name or IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>*port-num*</td><td>(Optional) TCP port number. The default is 23.</td></tr>
</table>

Command Default None

Command Modes Local management (local-mgmt)

<table>
<tr><td>**Command History**</td><td>**Release**</td><td>**Modification**</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr>
</table>

Usage Guidelines Use this command to log in to a host that supports Telnet.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples This example shows how to open a Telnet connection to a host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# telnet 10.193.66.111
Trying 10.20.30.111...
Connected to 10.20.30.111.
Escape character is '^]'.

SanJose login:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

terminal length

To set the number of lines to be displayed in the terminal window, use the **terminal length** command.

terminal length *lines*

Syntax Description

lines	Specifies the number of lines to be displayed in the terminal window.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the number of lines to be displayed in the terminal window. The range for *lines* is 0 to 511 lines. Enter 0 to eliminate pausing.

Examples

This example shows how to set the terminal length to 12 lines:

```
switch-A# terminal length 12
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
terminal width	

terminal monitor

To enable the display of syslog messages in the terminal window, use the **terminal monitor** command.

terminal [**no**] **monitor**

Syntax Description

no	Disables the display of syslog messages in the terminal window.

Command Default   Disabled

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to display syslog messages in the terminal window. To prevent the display of syslog messages in the terminal window, enter the **terminal no monitor** command.

Examples   This example shows how to enable the display of syslog messages in the terminal window:

```
switch-A# terminal monitor
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set syslog monitor	

terminal session-timeout

To configure an inactivity timeout for terminal window sessions, use the **terminal session-timeout** command.

terminal session-timeout *minutes*

Syntax Description

minutes	Specifies the number of minutes of inactivity before the terminal session disconnects.

Command Default   Disabled

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to configure the inactivity timeout for terminal window sessions. The range of *minutes* is 0 to 525600 minutes. To prevent the session from disconnecting due to inactivity, enter 0 minutes.

Examples   This example shows how to configure an inactivity timeout of 60 minutes for a terminal window session:

```
switch-A# terminal session-timeout 60
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

terminal width

To set the number of characters per line to be displayed in the terminal window, use the **terminal width** command.

terminal width *characters*

Syntax Description

characters	Specifies the number of characters per line to be displayed in the terminal window.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the number of characters per line to be displayed in the terminal window. The range for *characters* is 24 to 511 characters.

Examples

This example shows how to set the terminal display width to 40 characters per line:

```
switch-A# terminal width 40
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
terminal length	

top

To enter root from any mode, use the **top** command.

top

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter root from any mode:

```
switch /system/services # top
switch#
```

traceroute

To view the route to a network host, use the **traceroute** command in local management command mode.

traceroute *host-name* [**source** *source*]

Syntax Description	*host-name*	The host name or IP address of the destination network host.
	source *source*	(Optional) Specifies the IP address to be used as the source address in outgoing probe packets.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines   Use this command to trace the route of IP packets to a network host.

You can use the optional **source** keyword to force the source address of the probe packets to be another IP address of the sending host.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

Examples   This example shows how to trace the route to a network host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by
other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public
License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of
each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# traceroute 64.102.255.44

traceroute to 64.102.255.44 (64.102.255.44), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1  10.19.64.1 (10.19.64.1)  2.243 ms  3.317 ms  4.054 ms
 2  10.19.15.1 (10.19.15.1)  4.003 ms  3.823 ms  4.042 ms
 3  172.28.177.129 (172.28.177.129)  4.022 ms  3.824 ms  4.051 ms
```

```
 4  172.16.152.13 (172.16.152.13)  4.023 ms  3.815 ms  4.063 ms
 5  192.168.241.162 (192.168.241.162)  4.026 ms  3.839 ms  4.075 ms
 6  192.168.241.254 (192.168.241.254)  3.969 ms  3.801 ms  4.043 ms
 7  10.112.4.157 (10.112.4.157)  4.007 ms  3.846 ms  4.044 ms
 8  10.112.4.162 (10.112.4.162)  77.778 ms  77.646 ms  77.852 ms
 9  10.112.4.110 (10.112.4.110)  77.851 ms  77.612 ms  77.848 ms
10  192.0.2.158 (192.0.2.158)  77.908 ms  77.553 ms  77.810 ms
11  64.102.241.134 (64.102.241.134)  77.851 ms  77.583 ms  77.807 ms
12  64.102.244.14 (64.102.244.14)  77.854 ms  77.534 ms  77.838 ms
13  64.102.255.44 (64.102.255.44)  77.874 ms  77.590 ms  77.800 ms

switch-A(local-mgmt)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

up

To move up one mode, use the **up** command.

up

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples   This example shows how to move up one mode:

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # up
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
top	

update catalog

To update and apply the capability catalog, use the **update catalog** command.

update catalog *url*

Syntax Description

url	Specifies the URL of a capability catalog update file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to perform a capability catalog update. Specify a URL containing the protocol, user, password, remote hostname, and remote path for the capability catalog update file. The URL can be specified using the syntax of one of the following protocols:

- FTP— **ftp://** *hostname/path*

- SCP— **scp://** *username@hostname/path*

- SFTP— **sftp://** *username@hostname/path*

- TFTP— **tftp://** *hostname:port-num/path*

If the remote host requires a username and password, use the URL format for the specific protocol, such as **ftp://** *user:password@ hostname/path* for FTP.

When a username is specified without a password, you are prompted for a password.

Examples

This example shows how to update and apply the capability catalog using SCP:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # update catalog
scp://user1@192.0.2.111/catalogs/ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
Password:

UCS-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope cat-updater	

update firmware

To update the firmware, use the **update firmware** command.

update firmware *version* **activate[force]set-startup**

Syntax Description

version	Version number.
activate	(Optional) Specifies activation of firmware.
force	(Optional) Specifies force of firmware update.
set-startup	(Optional) Specifies set the firmware update on startup.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Input/output module (/chassis/iom)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to update the firmware:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 2
switch-A# /chassis/iom # update firmware 1.0(0.988)
switch-A# /chassis/iom* # activate firmware 1.0(0.988)
switch-A# /chassis/iom* # commit-buffer
switch-A# /chassis/iom #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show image	

where

To determine where you are in the CLI, use the **where** command.

where

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to determine where you are in the CLI:

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # where

Mode: /org/service-profile
Mode Data:
        scope org
        enter org org10
        enter service-profile sp10 instance
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

where

I N D E X