Management Software

AT-S95

CLI User's Guide

For use with the AT-8000GS Series Stackable Gigabit Ethernet Switches

Version 2.0.0.22

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Preface

This guide describes how to configure an AT-S94 v1.1.0 Series switch using the command line interface. The commands are grouped by topic into the following chapters:

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- **Chapter 2. "ACL Commands"** — Define MAC and IP based ACLs and ACL bindings.
- **Chapter 3. "AAA Commands"** — Define the authentication method lists for servers.
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- **Chapter 6. "Configuration and Image File Commands"** — Display the contents of the currently running configuration file, specify contents of image files.
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- **Chapter 25. "RMON Commands"** — Display the Remote Network Monitoring (RMON) Ethernet history statistics, alarms table and configuration.
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- **Chapter 32. "System Management Commands"** — Display and list system, version or Telnet session information.
- **Chapter 33. "User Interface Commands"** — Display and list system, version or Telnet session information.
- **Chapter 34. "VLAN Commands"** — Enter the (Virtual Local Area Network) VLAN Configuration mode, enable simultaneously configuring multiple VLANs, or adds or remove VLANs.
- **Chapter 35. "Web Server Commands"** — Enable configuring the device from a browser, or display the HTTP server configuration.
- **Chapter 36. "802.1x Commands"** — Specify authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1x, and enable 802.1x globally.

Intended Audience

This guide is intended for network administrators familiar with IT concepts and terminology.

Document Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Note

Provides related information or information of special importance.

Caution

Indicates potential damage to hardware or software, or loss of data.

Warning

Indicates a risk of personal injury.

Contacting Allied Telesis

This section provides Allied Telesis contact information for technical support as well as sales information.

New Management Software Releases

New releases of management software are on the Allied Telesis web site. In addition, the installation and user guides are available for all Allied Telesis products in portable document format (PDF) on our web site. Both the management software and the product documentation are available at **www.alliedtelesis.com/support/software/**.

Once you access the web site, enter the hardware product model in the **Search by Product Name** field; for example, enter AT-8000GS/24. Then click **Find.** You can download the management software. In addition, you can view the documents online or download them onto your local workstation or server.

Online Support

You can request technical support online by accessing the Allied Telesis Knowledge Base: **www.alliedtelesis.com/support/kb.aspx**. You can use the Knowledge Base to submit questions to our technical support staff and review answers to previously asked questions.

Email and Telephone Support

For Technical Support via email or telephone, refer to the Support section of the Allied Telesis web site: **www.alliedtelesis.com/support**.

Returning Products

Products for return or repair must first be assigned a return materials authorization (RMA) number. A product sent to Allied Telesis without an RMA number will be returned to the sender at the sender's expense. For instructions on how to obtain an RMA number, go to the Support section on our web site at **www.alliedtelesis.com/support/rma.aspx**.

For Sales Information

You can find the contact information for Allied Telesis sales offices or valued resellers listed on our web site at **www.alliedtelesis.com/purchase**. To purchase Allied Telesis products directly, contact one of our sales representatives or one of our valued resellers.

Warranty

Go to **www.alliedtelesis.com/support/warranty** for the specific terms and conditions of the warranty and for warranty registration for the AT-8000GS Series Stackable Gigabit Ethernet Switches.

Chapter 1. Using the CLI

Overview

This chapter describes how to start using the CLI and the CLI command editing features.

CLI Command Modes

Introduction

To assist in configuring the device, the Command Line Interface (CLI) is divided into different command modes. Each command mode has its own set of specific commands. Entering a question mark "?" at the system prompt (console prompt) displays a list of commands available for that particular command mode.

From each mode a specific command is used to navigate from one command mode to another. The standard order to access the modes is as follows: *Privileged EXEC* mode, *Global Configuration* mode, and *Interface Configuration* mode. After logging into the device, the user is automatically in Privileged EXEC command mode unless the user is defined as a User EXEC user.

The User EXEC mode can be assigned for a user once a user account is created. Only a limited subset of commands are available in User EXEC mode. This level is reserved for tasks that do not change the configuration. To enter the next level, the Privileged EXEC mode, a password is required.

The Privileged EXEC mode gives access to commands that are restricted on User EXEC mode and provides access to the device Configuration mode.

The Global Configuration mode manages the device configuration on a global level.

The Interface Configuration mode configures specific interfaces in the device.

User EXEC Mode

In general, the User EXEC commands allow the user to perform basic tests, and list system information.

The user-level prompt consists of the device host name followed by the angle bracket (>).

```
Console>
```

The default host name is Console unless it has been changed using the **hostname** command in the Global Configuration mode.

Privileged EXEC Mode

Privileged access is the system default mode and is password protected to prevent unauthorized use because many of the privileged commands set operating system parameters. The password is not displayed on the screen and is case sensitive.

Privileged users enter directly into the Privileged EXEC mode. To enter the Privileged EXEC mode from the User EXEC mode, perform the following steps:

1. At the prompt enter the **enable** command and press <Enter>. A password prompt is displayed.

2. Enter the password and press <Enter>. The password is displayed as *. The Privileged EXEC mode prompt is displayed. The Privileged EXEC mode prompt consists of the device host name followed by **#**.

```
Console#
```

To return from the Privileged EXEC mode to the User EXEC mode, use the **disable** command. The following example illustrates how to access the Privileged EXEC mode and return to the User EXEC mode:

```
Console> enable
Enter Password: ******
Console#
Console# disable
Console>
```

The **exit** command is used to return from any mode to the previous mode except when returning to the User EXEC mode from the Privileged EXEC mode. For example, the **exit** command is used to return from the Interface Configuration mode to the Global Configuration mode.

Global Configuration Mode

Global Configuration mode commands apply to features that affect the system as a whole, rather than just a specific interface. The **configure** Privileged EXEC mode command is used to enter the Global Configuration mode.

To enter the Global Configuration mode perform the following steps:

1. At the Privileged EXEC mode prompt enter the **configure** command and press <Enter>. The Global Configuration mode prompt is displayed. The Global Configuration mode prompt consists of the device host name followed by (config) and **#**.

```
Console(config)#
```

One of the following commands can be used to return from the Global Configuration mode to the Privileged EXEC mode:

- **exit**
- **end**
- **Ctrl+Z**

The following example illustrates how to access the Global Configuration mode and return to the Privileged EXEC mode:

```
Console#
Console# configure
Console(config)# exit
Console#
```

Interface Configuration and Specific Configuration Modes

Interface Configuration mode commands modify specific interface operations. The following are the Interface Configuration modes:

- **Line Interface** — Contains commands to configure the management connections. These include commands such as line timeout settings, etc. The **line** Global Configuration mode command is used to enter the Line Configuration command mode.
- **VLAN Database** — Contains commands to create a VLAN as a whole. The **VLAN database** Global Configuration mode command is used to enter the VLAN Database Interface Configuration mode.
- **Management Access List** — Contains commands to define management access-lists. The **management access-list** Global Configuration mode command is used to enter the Management Access List Configuration mode.
- **Ethernet** — Contains commands to manage port configuration. The **interface ethernet** Global Configuration mode command is used to enter the Interface Configuration mode to configure an Ethernet type interface.
- **Port Channel** — Contains commands to configure port-channels, for example, assigning ports to a port-channel. Most of these commands are the same as the commands in the Ethernet interface mode, and are used to manage the member ports as a single entity. The **interface port-channel** Global Configuration mode command is used to enter the Port Channel Interface Configuration mode.
- **SSH Public Key-chain** — Contains commands to manually specify other device SSH public keys. The **crypto key pubkey-chain ssh** Global Configuration mode command is used to enter the SSH Public Key-chain Configuration mode.
- **QoS —** Contains commands related to service definitions. The **qos** Global Configuration mode command is used to enter the QoS services configuration mode.
- **MAC Access-List—** Configures conditions required to allow traffic based on MAC addresses. The **mac access-list** Global Configuration mode command is used to enter the MAC access-list configuration mode.
- **Tunnel Mode** — Configures tunneling specifications in the device. The **tunnel interface** Global Configuration mode command is used to enter the tunneling configuration mode.

Starting the CLI

The device can be managed over a direct connection to the device console RS-232 port or via a Telnet connection. The device is managed by entering command keywords and parameters at the prompt. Using the device Command Line Interface (CLI) is very similar to entering commands on a UNIX system.

If access is via a Telnet connection, ensure that the device has a defined IP address, corresponding management access is granted, and the workstation used to access the device is connected to the device prior to using CLI commands.

Note

The following steps are for use on the console line only.

To start using the CLI, perform the following steps:

1. Connect the DB9 null-modem or cross over cable to the RS-232 serial port of the device to the RS-232 serial port of the terminal or computer running the terminal emulation application.

Note

The default data rate is 115200 bps.

   a) Set the data format to 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.
   b) Set Flow Control to **none**.
   c) Under **Properties**, select **VT100 for Emulation** mode.
   d) Select **Terminal keys** for **Function, Arrow, and Ctrl keys**. Ensure that the setting is for **Terminal keys** (not **Windows keys**).

Note

When using HyperTerminal with Microsoft® Windows 2000, ensure that Windows® 2000 Service Pack 2 or later is installed. With Windows 2000 Service Pack 2, the arrow keys function properly in HyperTerminal's VT100 emulation. Go to www.microsoft.com for information on Windows 2000 service packs.

2. Configure the device and enter the necessary commands to complete the required tasks.
3. When finished, exit the session with the **exit** command.

When a different user is required to log onto the system, use the **login** Privileged EXEC mode command. This effectively logs off the current user and logs on the new user.

Editing Features

Entering Commands

A CLI command is a series of keywords and arguments. Keywords identify a command, and arguments specify configuration parameters. For example, in the command **show interfaces status ethernet 1/e11**, **show**, **interfaces** and **status** are keywords, **ethernet** is an argument that specifies the interface type, and **1/e11** specifies the port.

To enter commands that require parameters, enter the required parameters after the command keyword. For example, to set a password for the administrator, enter:

```
Console(config)# username admin password alansmith
```

When working with the CLI, the command options are not displayed. The command is not selected from a menu, but is manually entered. To see what commands are available in each mode or within an interface configuration, the CLI does provide a method of displaying the available commands, the command syntax requirements and in some instances parameters required to complete the command. The standard command to request help is **?**.

There are two instances where help information can be displayed:

- **Keyword lookup** — The character **?** is entered in place of a command. A list of all valid commands and corresponding help messages are is displayed.
- **Partial keyword lookup** — If a command is incomplete and or the character **?** is entered in place of a parameter. The matched keyword or parameters for this command are displayed.

To assist in using the CLI, there is an assortment of editing features. The following features are described:

- Terminal Command Buffer
- Command Completion
- Nomenclature
- Keyboard Shortcuts

Terminal Command Buffer

Every time a command is entered in the CLI, it is recorded on an internally managed Command History buffer. Commands stored in the buffer are maintained on a *First In First Out (FIFO)* basis. These commands can be recalled, reviewed, modified, and reissued. This buffer is not preserved across device resets.

Keyword	Description
Up-arrow key Ctrl+P	Recalls commands in the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command. Repeats the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
Down-arrow key	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with the up-arrow key. Repeating the key sequence will recall successively more recent commands.

By default, the history buffer system is enabled, but it can be disabled at any time. For information about the command syntax to enable or disable the history buffer, see **history**.

There is a standard default number of commands that are stored in the buffer. The standard number of 10 commands can be increased to 216. By configuring 0, the effect is the same as disabling the history buffer system. For information about the command syntax for configuring the command history buffer, see **history size**.

To display the history buffer, see **show history**.

Negating the Effect of Commands

For many configuration commands, the prefix keyword **no** can be entered to cancel the effect of a command or reset the configuration to the default value. This guide describes the negation effect for all applicable commands.

Command Completion

If the command entered is incomplete, invalid or has missing or invalid parameters, then the appropriate error message is displayed. This assists in entering the correct command. By pressing the <Tab> button, an incomplete

command is entered. If the characters already entered are not enough for the system to identify a single matching command, press **?** to display the available commands matching the characters already entered.

Nomenclature

When referring to an Ethernet port in a CLI command, the following format is used:

- For an Ethernet port on a standalone device: *Ethernet_type port_number*
- For an Ethernet port on a stacked device: *unit_number/Ethernet_type port number*

The Ethernet type is Fast Ethernet (indicated by "e").

For example, e3 stands for Fast Ethernet port 3 on a stand-alone device, whereas 1/e3 stands for Fast Ethernet port 3 on stacking unit 1.

The ports may be described on an individual basis or within a range. Use the format **port number-port number** to specify a set of consecutive ports and **port number, port number** to indicate a set of non-consecutive ports. For example, e1-3 stands for Ethernet ports 1, 2, and 3, and e1, 5 stands for Ethernet ports 1 and 5.

Keyboard Shortcuts

The CLI has a range of keyboard shortcuts to assist in editing the CLI commands. The following table describes the CLI shortcuts.

Keyboard Key	Description
Up-arrow key	Recalls commands from the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
Down-arrow key	Returns the most recent commands from the history buffer after recalling commands with the up arrow key. Repeating the key sequence will recall successively more recent commands.
Ctrl+A	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
Ctrl+E	Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl+Z / End	Returns back to the Privileged EXEC mode from any configuration mode.
Backspace key	Deletes one character left to the cursor position.

CLI Command Conventions

When entering commands there are certain command entry standards that apply to all commands. The following table describes the command conventions.

Convention	Description
[ ]	In a command line, square brackets indicates an optional entry.
{ }	In a command line, curly brackets indicate a selection of compulsory parameters separated by the | character. One option must be selected. For example: **flowcontrol {auto|on|off}** means that for the **flowcontrol** command either **auto**, **on** or **off** must be selected.
Italic font	Indicates a parameter.
<Enter>	Indicates an individual key on the keyboard. For example, <Enter> indicates the **Enter** key.

Ctrl+F4	Any combination keys pressed simultaneously on the keyboard.
`Screen Display`	Indicates system messages and prompts appearing on the console.
all	When a parameter is required to define a range of ports or parameters and **all** is an option, the default for the command is **all** when no parameters are defined. For example, the command **interface range port-channel** has the option of either entering a range of channels, or selecting **all**. When the command is entered without a parameter, it automatically defaults to **all**.

Copying and Pasting Text

Up to 1000 lines of text (i.e., commands) can be copied and pasted into the device.

Note

It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the text copied into the device consists of legal commands only.

This feature is dependent on the baud rate of the device.

Note

The default device baud rate is 115,200

When copying and pasting commands from a configuration file, make sure that the following conditions exist:

- A device Configuration mode has been accessed.
- The commands contain no encrypted data, like encrypted passwords or keys. Encrypted data cannot be copied and pasted into the device.

Chapter 2. ACL Commands

ip access-list

The **ip access-list** Global Configuration mode command defines an IPv4 Access List and places the device in IPv4 Access List Configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the Access List.

Syntax

ip access-list *access-list-name*

no ip access-list *access-list-name*

Parameters

- *access-list-name* — Name of the IPv4 Access List. (Range: 1 - 32 characters)

Default Configuration

No IPv4 Access List is defined

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

IPv4 ACLs are defined by a unique name. An IPv4 ACL and MAC ACL cannot share the same name.

Example

The following example places the device in IPv4 Access List Configuration mode.

```
console(config)# ip access-list
```

permit (ip)

The **permit** IP Access-list Configuration mode command sets conditions to allow a packet to pass a named IP Access List.

Syntax

permit {**any** | *protocol*} {**any** | {*source source-wildcard*}} {**any** | {*destination destination-wildcard*}} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*] [**fragments**]

permit-icmp {**any** | {*source source-wildcard*}} {**any** | {*destination destination-wildcard*}} {**any** | i*cmp-type*} {**any** | *icmp-code*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

permit-igmp {**any** | {*source source-wildcard*}} {**any** | {*destination destination-wildcard*}} {**any** | i*gmp-type*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

permit-tcp {**any** | {*source source-wildcard*}} {**any** | *source-port*} {**any** |{*destination destination-wildcard*}} {**any** | *destination-port*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*] [**flags** *list-of-flags*]

permit-udp {**any** | {*source source-wildcard*}} {**any** | *source-port*} {**any** | {*destination destination-wildcard*}} {**any** | *destination-port*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

Parameters

- *source* — Source IP address of the packet.
- *source-wildcard* — Wildcard bits to be applied to the source IP address. Use 1s in the bit position to be ignored.
- *destination* — Destination IP address of the packet.
- *destination-wildcard* — Wildcard bits to be applied to the destination IP address. Use 1s in the bit position to be ignored.
- *protocol* — The name or the number of an IP protocol. Available protocol names: **icmp, igmp, ip, tcp, egp, igp, udp, hmp, rdp, idpr, idrp, rsvp, gre, esp, ah, eigrp, ospf, ipip, pim, l2tp, isis**. (Range: 0 - 255)
- *dscp number* — Specifies the DSCP value.
- *ip-precedence number* — Specifies the IP precedence value.
- *fragments*— The set of conditions is applied only to non-initial fragments.
- *icmp-type* — Specifies an ICMP message type for filtering ICMP packets. Enter a number or one of the following values: **echo-reply, destination-unreachable, source-quench, redirect, alternate-host-address, echo-request, router-advertisement, router-solicitation, time-exceeded, parameter-problem, timestamp, timestamp-reply, information-request, information-reply, address-mask-request, address mask-reply, traceroute, datagram-conversion-error, mobile-host-redirect, mobile-registration-request, mobile-registration-reply, domain-name-request, domain-name-reply, skip, photuris.** (Range: 0 - 255)
- *icmp-code* — Specifies an ICMP message code for filtering ICMP packets. (Range: 0 - 255)
- i*gmp-type* — IGMP packets can be filtered by IGMP message type. Enter a number or one of the following values: **host-query, host-report, dvmrp, pim, cisco-trace, host-report-v2, host-leave-v2, host-report-v3.** (Range: 0 - 255)
- *destination-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP destination port. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *source-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP source port. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *flags list-of-flags* — List of TCP flags that should occur. If a flag should be set it is prefixed by "+".If a flag should be unset it is prefixed by "-". Available options are +**urg**, +**ack**, +**psh**, +**rst**, +**syn**, +**fin**, -**urg**, -**ack**, -**psh**, -**rst**, -**syn** and -**fin**. The flags are concatenated to a one string. For example: +**fin**-**ack**.

IP Protocol	Abbreviated Name	Protocol Number
Internet Control Message Protocol	icmp	1
Internet Group Management Protocol	igmp	2
IP in IP (encapsulation) Protocol	ipinip	4
Transmission Control Protocol	tcp	6
Exterior Gateway Protocol	egp	8
Interior Gateway Protocol	igp	9
User Datagram Protocol	udp	17
Host Monitoring Protocol	hmp	20
Reliable Data Protocol	rdp	27
Inter-Domain Policy Routing Protocol	idpr	35
Ipv6 protocol	ipv6	41
Routing Header for IPv6	ipv6-route	43
Fragment Header for IPv6	ipv6-frag	44
Inter-Domain Routing Protocol	idrp	45
Reservation Protocol	rsvp	46
General Routing Encapsulation	gre	47
Encapsulating Security Payload (50)	esp	50
Authentication Header	ah	51
ICMP for IPv6	ipv6-icmp	58
EIGRP routing protocol	eigrp	88
Open Shortest Path Protocol	ospf	89
Protocol Independent Multicast	pim	103
Layer Two Tunneling Protocol	l2tp	115
ISIS over IPv4	isis	124
(any IP protocol)	any	25504

- **dscp** — Indicates matching the dscp number with the packet dscp value.
- **ip-precedence** — Indicates matching ip-precedence with the packet ip-precedence value.
- *icmp-type* — Specifies an ICMP message type for filtering ICMP packets. Enter a value or one of the following values: **echo-reply**, **destination-unreachable**, **source-quench**, **redirect**, **alternate-host-address**, **echo-request**, **router-advertisement**, **router-solicitation**, **time-exceeded**, **parameter-problem**, **timestamp, timestamp-reply**, **information-request**, **information-reply**, **address-mask-request**, **address-mask-reply, traceroute, datagram-conversion-error, mobile-host-redirect, ipv6-where-are-you, ipv6-i-**

am-here, **mobile-registration-request**, **mobile-registration-reply**, **domain-name-request**, **domain-name-reply**, **skip** and **photuris**. (Range: 0 - 255)

- *icmp-code* — Specifies an ICMP message code for filtering ICMP packets. ICMP packets that are filtered by ICMP message type can also be filtered by the ICMP message code. (Range: 0 - 255)
- *igmp-type* — IGMP packets can be filtered by IGMP message type. Enter a number or one of the following values: **dvmrp**, **host-query**, **host-report**, **pim** or **trace**. (Range: 0 - 255)
- *destination-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP destination port. (Range: 0 - 65535)
- *source-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP source port. (Range: 0 - 65535)
- *list-of-flags* — Specifies a list of TCP flags that can be triggered. If a flag is set, it is prefixed by "+". If a flag is not set, it is prefixed by "-". Possible values: **+urg**, **+ack**, **+psh**, **+rst**, **+syn**, **+fin**, **-urg**, **-ack**, **-psh**, **-rst**, **-syn** and **-fin**. The flags are concatenated into one string. For example: **+fin-ack**.

Default Configuration
No IPv4 ACL is defined.

Command Mode
Ip Access-list Configuration mode

User Guidelines
You enter IP-Access List configuration mode by using the **ip access-list** Global Configuration mode command.

Example
The following example defines a permit statement for an IP ACL.

```
console(config)# ip access-list ip-acl1
console(config-ip-al)# permit rsvp 192.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 any dscp 56
```

deny (IP)
The **deny** IP Access List Configuration mode command sets conditions to not allow a packet to pass a named IP Access List.

Syntax
deny [**disable-port**] {**any**| *protocol*} {**any**|{***source*** *source-wildcard*}} {**any**|{*destination destination-wildcard*}} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

deny-icmp [**disable-port**] {**any**|{**source** *source-wildcard*}} {**any**|{**destination** *destination-wildcard*}} {**any**|*icmp-type*} {**any**|{ic*mp-code*} [**dscp** *number* | ***ip-precedence*** *number*]

deny-igmp [**disable-port**] {**any**|{**source** *source-wildcard*}} {**any**|{**destination** *destination-wildcard*}} {**any**|*igmp-type*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

deny-tcp [**disable-port**] {**any**|{**source** *source-wildcard*}} {**any**|*source-port*} {**any**|{**destination** *destination-wildcard*}} {**any**|*destination-port*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*] [**flags** *list-of-flags*]

deny-udp [**disable-port**] {**any**|{**source** *source-wildcard*}} {**any**| *source-port*} {**any**|{**destination** *destination-wildcard*}} {**any**|*destination-port*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

Parameters

- *disable-port* — The Ethernet interface is disabled if the condition is matched.
- *source* — Source IP address of the packet.
- *source-wildcard* — Wildcard bits to be applied to the source IP address. Use 1s in the bit position to be ignored.
- *destination* — Packet's destination IP address.
- *destination-wildcard* — Wildcard bits to be applied to the destination IP address. Use 1s in the bit position to be ignored.
- *protocol* —The name or number of an IP protocol. Available protocol names: **icmp, igmp, ip, tcp, egp, igp, udp, hmp, rdp, idpr, idrp, rsvp, gre, esp, ah, eigrp, ospf, ipip, pim, l2tp, isis**.: (Range: 0 - 255)
- **dscp** *number* — Specifies the DSCP value.
- **ip-precedence** *number* — Specifies the IP precedence value.
- *icmp-type* — Specifies an ICMP message type for filtering ICMP packets. Enter a number, or one of the following values: **echo-reply, destination-unreachable, source-quench, redirect, alternate-host-address, echo-request, router-advertisement, router-solicitation, time-exceeded, parameter-problem, timestamp, timestamp-reply, information-request, information-reply, address-mask-request, address-mask-reply, traceroute, datagram-conversion-error, mobile-host-redirect, mobile-registration-request, mobile-registration-reply, domain-name-request, domain-name-reply, skip, photuriss.** (Range: 0 - 255)
- *icmp-code* — Specifies an ICMP message code for filtering ICMP packets. (Range: 0 - 255)
- *igmp-type* — GMP packets can be filtered by IGMP message type. Enter a number, or one of the following values: **host-query, host-report, dvmrp, pim, cisco-trace, host-report-v2, host-leave-v2, host-report-v3.** (Range: 0 - 255)
- *destination-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP destination port. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *source-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP source port. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *flags list-of-flags* — List of TCP flags that should occur. If a flag is intended to be set, it is prefixed by '+'.If a flag should be unset it is prefixed by '-'. Available options are: **+urg, +ack, +psh, +rst, +syn, +fin, -urg, -ack, -psh, -rst, -syn** and **-fin**. The flags are concatenated to a single string. For example: **+fin-ack**.

IP Protocol	Abbreviated Name	Protocol Number
Internet Control Message Protocol	icmp	1
Internet Group Management Protocol	igmp	2
Transmission Control Protocol	tcp	6
Exterior Gateway Protocol	egp	8
Interior Gateway Protocol	igp	9
User Datagram Protocol	udp	17
Host Monitoring Protocol	hmp	20
Reliable Data Protocol	rdp	27
Inter-Domain Policy Routing Protocol	idpr	35
Ipv6 protocol	ipv6	41
Routing Header for IPv6	ipv6-route	43
Fragment Header for IPv6	ipv6-frag	44
Inter-Domain Routing Protocol	idrp	45
Reservation Protocol	rsvp	46

IP Protocol	Abbreviated Name	Protocol Number
General Routing Encapsulation	gre	47
Encapsulating Security Payload (50)	esp	50
Authentication Header	ah	51
ICMP for IPv6	ipv6-icmp	58
EIGRP routing protocol	eigrp	88
Open Shortest Path Protocol	ospf	89
Protocol Independent Multicast	pim	103
Layer Two Tunneling Protocol	l2tp	115
ISIS over IPv4	isis	124
(any IP protocol)	any	25504

Default Configuration
No IPv4 Access List is defined.

Command Mode
IP Access-list Configuration mode

User Guidelines
- Enter IP-Access List configuration mode by using the **ip access-list** Global Configuration mode command.
- After an access control entry (ACE) is added to an access control list, an implied **deny-any-any** condition exists at the end of the list. That is, if there are no matches, the packets are denied. However, before the first ACE is added, the list permits all packets.

Example
The following example defines a permit statement for an IP ACL.

```
console(config)# ip-access-list ip-acl1
console(config-ip-al)# deny rsvp 192.1.1.1 0.0.0.255 any
```

ipv6 access-list
The **ipv6 access-list** Global Configuration mode command defines an IPv6 Access List and places the device in IPv6 Access List Configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the Access List.

Syntax
ipv6 access-list *access-list-name*

no ipv6 access-list *access-list-name*

Parameters
- *access-list-name* — Name of the IPv6 Access List. (Range: 1 - 32 characters)

Default Configuration
No IPv6 access list is defined.

Command Mode
Global configuration

User Guidelines
- An IPv6 ACL has a unique name. An IPv6 ACL, IPv4 ACL and MAC ACL cannot share the same name.
- Every IPv6 ACL has implicit **permit icmp any any nd-ns any**, **permit icmp any any nd-na any** and **deny ipv6 any any** statements as its last match conditions (The former two match conditions allow for ICMPv6 neighbor discovery).
- The IPv6 neighbor discovery process makes use of the IPv6 network layer service; therefore, by default, IPv6 ACLs implicitly allow IPv6 neighbor discovery packets to be sent and received on an interface. In IPv4, the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), which is equivalent to the IPv6 neighbor discovery process, makes use of a separate data link layer protocol; therefore, by default, IPv4 ACLs implicitly allow ARP packets to be sent and received on an interface.

Example
The following example creates an IPv6 ACL.

```
Switch(config)# ipv6 access-list acl1
Switch(config-ipv6-acl)#
```

permit (IPv6)
The **permit** IPv6 Access-list Configuration mode command sets conditions to allow a packet to pass a named IPv6 Access List.

Syntax
permit {**any** | *protocol*} {**any** | *source-prefix/length*} {**any** | *destination-prefix/length*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

permit-icmp {**any** | *source-prefix/length*} {**any** | *destination-prefix/length*} {**any** | *icmp-type*} {**any** | *icmp-code*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** number]

permit-tcp {**any** | *source-prefix/length*} {**any** | *source-port*} {**any** | *destination-prefix/length*} {**any** | *destination-port*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*] [**flags** *list-of-flags*]

permit-udp {**any** | *source-prefix/length*} {**any** | *source-port*} {**any** | *destination-prefix/length*} {**any** | *destination-port*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

Parameters

- *destination-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP destination port. (Range: 0- 65535)
- *destination-prefix/length* — The destination IPv6 network or class of networks about which to set permit conditions. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 3513, where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
- **dscp** *number* — Matches a differentiated services codepoint value against the traffic class value in the Traffic Class field of each IPv6 packet header. (Range: 0 - 63)
- **flags** *list-of-flags* — List of TCP flags that should occur. If a flag should be set, it is prefixed by +. If a flag should be unset it is prefixed by -. Available options are **+urg**, **+ack**, **+psh**, **+rst**, **+syn**, **+fin**, **-urg**, **-ack**, **-psh**, **-rst**, **-syn** and **-fin**. The flags are concatenated to one string. For example: **+fin-ack**.
- *icmp-type* — Specifies an ICMP message type for filtering ICMP packets. Enter a number or one of the following values: **destination-unreachable**, **packet-too-big**, **time-exceeded**, **parameter-problem**, **echo-request**, **echo-reply**, **mld-query**, **mld-report**, **mldv2-report**, **mld-done**, **router-solicitation**, **router-advertisement**, **nd-ns**, **nd-na**. (Range: 0 - 255)
- *icmp-code* — Specifies an ICMP message code for filtering ICMP packets. (Range: 0 - 255)
- **ip-precedence** *number* — Specifies the IP precedence value.
- *protocol* — The name or the number of an IP protocol. Available protocol names are: **icmp**, **tcp** and **udp**. (Range: 0 - 255)

IP Protocol	Abbreviated Name	Protocol Number
Transmission Control Protocol	tcp	6
User Datagram Protocol	udp	17
Internet Control Message Protocol	icmp	58
(any IP protocol)	any	25504

- *destination-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP destination port. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *source-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP source port. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *source-prefix/length* — The source IPv6 network or class of networks about which to set permit conditions. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 3513, where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.

Default Configuration

No IPv6 access list is defined.

Command Mode

IPv6 access list configuration

User Guidelines

- IPv6 Syntax — The 128-bit IPv6 address format is divided into eight groups of four hexadecimal digits. Abbreviation of this format is done by replacing a group of zeros with double colons. The IPv6 address representation can be further simplified by suppressing the leading zeros.
- All different IPv6 address formats are acceptable for insertion, yet for display purposes, the system displays the most abbreviated form, which replaces groups of zeros with double colons and removes the leading zeros.
- IPv6 Prefixes — While Unicast IPv6 addresses written with their prefix lengths are permitted, in practice their prefix lengths are always 64 bits and therefore are not required to be expressed. Any prefix that is less than 64 bits is a route or address range that is summarizing a portion of the IPv6 address space.
- For every assignment of an IP address to an interface, the system runs the Duplicate Address Detection algorithm to ensure uniqueness.
- An intermediary transition mechanism is required for IPv6-only nodes to communicate with IPv6 nodes over an IPv4 infrastructure. The tunneling mechanism implemented is the Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP). This protocol treats the IPv4 network as a virtual IPv6 local-link, with each IPv4 address mapped to a Link Local IPv6 address.

Examples

The following example sets the conditions to allow a packet to pass an IPv6 Access List acl1.

```
Switch(config)# ipv6 access-list acl1
Switch(config-ipv6-acl)# permit-tcp 2001:0DB8:0300:0201::/64 any any 80
```

deny (IPv6)

The **deny** IPv6 Access-list Configuration mode command sets conditions to **not** allow a packet to pass a named IPv6 Access List.

Syntax

deny [*disable-port*] {**any** | *protocol*} {**any** | *source-prefix/length*} {**any** | *destination-prefix/length*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

deny-icmp [*disable-port*] {**any** | *source-prefix/length*} {**any** | *destination-prefix/length*} {**any** | *icmp-type*} {**any** | *icmp-code*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** number]

deny-tcp [*disable-port*] {**any** | *source-prefix/length*} {**any** | *source-port*} {**any** | *destination-prefix/length*} {**any** | *destination-port*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*] [**flags** *list-of-flags*]

deny-udp [*disable-port*] {**any** | *source-prefix/length*} {**any** | *source-port*} {**any** | *destination-prefix/length*} {**any** | *destination-port*} [**dscp** *number* | **ip-precedence** *number*]

Parameters

- *destination-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP destination port. (Range: 0 - 65535)
- *destination-prefix/length* — The destination IPv6 network or class of networks about which to set permit conditions. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 3513, where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
- **disable-port** — The Ethernet interface would be disabled if the condition is matched.
- **dscp** *number* — Matches a differentiated services codepoint value against the traffic class value in the Traffic Class field of each IPv6 packet header. (Range: 0 - 63)
- **flags** *list-of-flags* — List of TCP flags that should occur. If a flag should be set, it is prefixed by +. If a flag should be unset, it is prefixed by -. Available options are **+urg**, **+ack**, **+psh**, **+rst**, **+syn**, **+fin**, **-urg**, **-ack**, **-psh**, **-rst**, **-syn** and **-fin**. The flags are concatenated to one string. For example: **+fin-ack**.
- *icmp-type* — Specifies an ICMP message type for filtering ICMP packets. Enter a number or one of the following values: **destination-unreachable**, **packet-too-big**, **time-exceeded**, **parameter-problem**, **echo-request**, **echo-reply**, **mld-query**, **mld-report**, **mldv2-report**, **mld-done**, **router-solicitation**, **router-advertisement**, **nd-ns**, **nd-na**. (Range: 0 - 255)
- *icmp-code* — Specifies an ICMP message code for filtering ICMP packets. (Range: 0 - 255)
- **ip-precedence** *number* — Specifies the IP precedence value.
- *protocol* — The name or the number of an IP protocol. Available protocol names are: **icmp**, **tcp** and **udp**. (Range: 0 - 255)

IP Protocol	Abbreviated Name	Protocol Number
Transmission Control Protocol	tcp	6
User Datagram Protocol	udp	17
Internet Control Message Protocol	icmp	58
(any IP protocol)	any	25504

- *destination-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP destination port. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *source-port* — Specifies the UDP/TCP source port. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *source-prefix/length* — The source IPv6 network or class of networks about which to set permit conditions. This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 3513, where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.

Default Configuration

No IPv6 access list is defined.

Command Mode

IPv6 access list configuration

User Guidelines

- IPv6 Syntax — The 128-bit IPv6 address format is divided into eight groups of four hexadecimal digits. Abbreviation of this format is done by replacing a group of zeros with double colons. The IPv6 address representation can be further simplified by suppressing the leading zeros.
- All different IPv6 address formats are acceptable for insertion, yet for display purposes, the system displays the most abbreviated form, which replaces groups of zeros with double colons and removes the leading zeros.
- IPv6 Prefixes — While Unicast IPv6 addresses written with their prefix lengths are permitted, in practice their prefix lengths are always 64 bits and therefore are not required to be expressed. Any prefix that is less than 64 bits is a route or address range that is summarizing a portion of the IPv6 address space.
- For every assignment of an IP address to an interface, the system runs the Duplicate Address Detection algorithm to ensure uniqueness.
- An intermediary transition mechanism is required for IPv6-only nodes to communicate with IPv6 nodes over an IPv4 infrastructure. The tunneling mechanism implemented is the Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP). This protocol treats the IPv4 network as a virtual IPv6 local-link, with each IPv4 address mapped to a Link Local IPv6 address.

Examples

The following example sets the conditions to deny a packet to pass an IPv6 Access List acl1.

```
Switch(config)# ipv6 access-list acl1
Switch(config-ipv6-acl)# deny-tcp 2001:0DB8:0300:0201::/64 any any 80
```

mac access-list

The **mac access-list** Global Configuration mode command defines a Layer 2 Access List and places the device in MAC-Access List Configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the Access List.

Syntax

mac access-list *access-list-name*

no mac access-list *access-list-name*

Parameters

- *access-list-name* — Name of the MAC-Access List.

Default Configuration

No MAC-Access List is defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

MAC ACLs are defined by a unique name. An IPv4 ACL, IPv6 ACL and MAC ACL cannot share the same name.

Example
The following example creates a MAC ACL.

```
console(config)# mac access-list macl-acl1
console(config-mac-al)#
```

permit (MAC)
The **permit** MAC-Access List Configuration mode command sets permit conditions for a MAC-Access List.

Syntax
permit {**any** |**sequence**}

Parameters
- *sequ*ence - specific MAC source address and mask. For example: to set 00:00:00:00:10:XX use mac 00:00:00:00:10:00 with mask 00:00:00:00:00:FF

Default Configuration
No MAC ACL is defined.

Command Mode
MAC-Access List Configuration mode

User Guidelines
- Enter IP-Access List configuration mode by using the MAC access-list Global Configuration mode command.
- After an access control entry (ACE) is added to an access control list, an implied **deny-any-any** condition exists at the end of the list. That is, if there are no matches, the packets are denied. However, before the first ACE is added, the list permits all packets.

Example
The following example creates a MAC ACL with permit rules.

```
console(config)# mac access-list macl-acl1
console(config-mac-al)# permit mac 00:00:00:00:10:00 mask 00:00:00:00:00:FF
```

deny (MAC)
The **deny** MAC-Access List Configuration mode command sets deny conditions for an MAC-Access List.

Syntax
deny [**disable-port**] {**any**|{**source** *source- wildcard*} {**any**|{**destination** *destination- wildcard*}} [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**cos** *cos cos-wildcard*] [**ethtype** *eth-type*]

Parameters

- **disable-port** — Indicates the Ethernet interface is disabled if the condition is matched.
- *source* — Specifies source MAC address of the packet.
- *source-wildcard* — Specifies wildcard bits to be applied to the source MAC address. Use 1s in the bit position to be ignored.
- *destination* — Specifies the MAC address of the host to which the packet is being sent.
- *destination-wildcard* — Specifies wildcard bits to be applied to the destination MAC address. Use 1s in the bit position to be ignored.
- *vlan-id* — Specifies the VLAN ID of the packet. (Range: 0 - 4095)
- *cos* — Specifies the Class of Service of the packet. (Range: 0 - 7)
- *cos-wildcard* — Specifies wildcard bits to be applied to the CoS.
- *eth-type* — Specifies the Ethernet type in hexadecimal format of the packet. (Range: 0-05dd-fff)

Default Configuration

No MAC-Access List is defined.

Command Mode

MAC-Access List Configuration mode

User Guidelines

- MAC BPDU packets cannot be denied.
- This command defines an Access Control Element (ACE). An ACE can only be removed by deleting the ACL, using the **no mac access-list** Global Configuration mode command. Alternatively, the Web-based interface can be used to delete ACEs from an ACL.
- The following user guidelines are relevant to GE devices only:

  Before an Access Control Element (ACE) is added to an ACL, all packets are permitted. After an ACE is added, an implied **deny-any-any** condition exists at the end of the list and those packets that do not match the conditions defined in the permit statement are denied.

  If the VLAN ID is specified, the policy map cannot be connected to the VLAN interface.

Example

The following example creates a MAC ACL with deny rules.

```
console(config)# mac access-list macl1
console(config-mac-acl)# deny 6:6:6:6:6:6:0:0:0:0:0:0 any
```

service-acl

The **service-acl** Interface Configuration mode command controls access to an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the access control.

Syntax

service-acl input *acl-name*

no service-acl input

Parameters
- *input* — Applies the specified ACL to the input interface.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port-Channel) mode

User Guidelines
In advanced mode, when an ACL is bound to an interface, the port trust mode is set to trust 12-13 and not to 12.

Example
The following example, binds (services) an ACL to Ethernet interface e2.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet e2
console(config-if)# service-acl input macl1
```

show access-lists

The **show access-lists** Privileged EXEC mode command displays Access Control Lists (ACLs) configured on the switch.

Syntax
show access-lists [*name*]

Parameters
- *name* — Name of the ACL.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays access lists.

```
console# show access-lists
IP access list ACL1
permit ip host 172.30.40.1 any
permit rsvp host 172.30.8.8 any
```

show interfaces access-lists

The **show interfaces access-lists** Privileged EXEC mode command displays access lists applied on interfaces.

Syntax

show interfaces access-lists [ethernet *interface* **| vlan** ***vlan-id*** **| port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *vlan-id*— Specifies the ID of the VLAN.
- *interface* — The full syntax is: *unit/port*.
- *port-channel-number* — Valid port-channel Index.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays ACLs applied to the interfaces of a device:

```
console# show interfaces access-lists

Interface           Input ACL
---------           ---------
1/e1                ACL1
2/e1                ACL3
```

Chapter 3. AAA Commands

aaa authentication login

The **aaa authentication login** Global Configuration mode command defines login authentication. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

aaa authentication login {**default** | *list-name*} *method1* [*method2*...]

no aaa authentication login {**default** | *list-name*}

Parameters

- **default** — Uses the listed authentication methods that follow this argument as the default list of methods when a user logs in.
- *list-name* — Character string used to name the list of authentication methods activated when a user logs in. (Range: 1 - 12 characters).
- *method1* [*method2*...] — Specify at least one from the following table:

Keyword	Description
enable	Uses the enable password for authentication.
line	Uses the line password for authentication.
local	Uses the local username database for authentication.
none	Uses no authentication.
radius	Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication.
tacacs	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication.

Default Configuration

The local user database is checked. This has the same effect as the command **aaa authentication login** *list-name local.*

Note

On the console, login succeeds without any authentication check if the authentication method is not defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

- The default and optional list names created with the **aaa authentication login** command are used with the **login authentication** command.
- Create a list by entering the **aaa authentication login** *list-name method* command for a particular protocol, where *list-name* is any character string used to name this list. The *method* argument identifies the list of methods that the authentication algorithm tries, in the given sequence.
- The additional methods of authentication are used only if the previous method returns an error, not if it fails. To ensure that the authentication succeeds even if all methods return an error, specify **none** as the final method in the command line.

Example

The following example configures the authentication login.

```
Console(config)# aaa authentication login default radius local enable none
```

aaa authentication enable

The **aaa authentication enable** Global Configuration mode command defines authentication method lists for accessing higher privilege levels. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

aaa authentication enable {**default** | *list-name*} *method1* [*method2*...]

no aaa authentication enable {**default** | *list-name*}

Parameters

- **default** — Uses the listed authentication methods that follow this argument as the default list of methods, when using higher privilege levels.
- *list-name* — Character string used to name the list of authentication methods activated, when using access higher privilege levels (Range: 1 - 12 characters).
- *method1* [*method2*...] — Specify at least one from the following table:

Keyword	Description
enable	Uses the enable password for authentication.
line	Uses the line password for authentication.
none	Uses no authentication.
radius	Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication. Uses username $enabx$., where x is the privilege level.
tacacs	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication. Uses username "$enabx$." where x is the privilege level.

Default Configuration

If the **default** list is not set, only the enable password is checked. This has the same effect as the command **aaa authentication enable** *default enable*.

On the console, the enable password is used if it exists. If no password is set, the process still succeeds. This has the same effect as using the command **aaa authentication enable** *default enable none*.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
- The default and optional list names created with the **aaa authentication enable** command are used with the **enable authentication** command.
- The additional methods of authentication are used only if the previous method returns an error, not if it fails. To ensure that the authentication succeeds even if all methods return an error, specify **none** as the final method in the command line.
- All **aaa authentication enable** *default* requests sent by the device to a RADIUS or TACACS+ server include the username $enabx$., where x is the requested privilege level.

Example
The following example sets the enable password for authentication when accessing higher privilege levels.

```
Console(config)# aaa authentication enable default enable
```

login authentication
The **login authentication** Line Configuration mode command specifies the login authentication method list for a remote telnet or console. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration specified by the **aaa authentication login** command.

Syntax
login authentication {**default** | *list-name*}

no login authentication

Parameters
- **default** — Uses the default list created with the **aaa authentication login** command.
- *list-name* — Uses the indicated list created with the **aaa authentication login** command.

Default Configuration
Uses the default set with the command **aaa authentication login**.

Command Mode
Line Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Changing login authentication from default to another value may disconnect the telnet session.

Example
The following example specifies the default authentication method for a console.

```
Console(config)# line console
Console(config-line)# login authentication default
```

enable authentication

The **enable authentication** Line Configuration mode command specifies the authentication method list when accessing a higher privilege level from a remote telnet or console. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration specified by the **aaa authentication enable** command.

Syntax

enable authentication {**default** | *list-name*}

no enable authentication

Parameters

- **default** — Uses the default list created with the **aaa authentication enable** command.
- *list-name* — Uses the indicated list created with the **aaa authentication enable** command.

Default Configuration

Uses the default set with the **aaa authentication enable** command.

Command Mode

Line Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example specifies the default authentication method when accessing a higher privilege level from a console.

```
Console(config)# line console
Console(config-line)# enable authentication default
```

ip http authentication

The **ip http authentication** Global Configuration mode command specifies authentication methods for HTTP server users. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

ip http authentication *method1* [*method2*...]

no ip http authentication

Parameters

- *method1* [*method2*...] — Specify at least one from the following table:

Keyword	Description
local	Uses the local username database for authentication.
none	Uses no authentication.

radius	Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication.
tacacs	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication.

Default Configuration
The local user database is checked. This has the same effect as the command **ip http authentication** *local.*

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
The additional methods of authentication are used only if the previous method returns an error, not if it fails. To ensure that the authentication succeeds even if all methods return an error, specify **none** as the final method in the command line.

Example
The following example configures the HTTP authentication.

```
Console(config)# ip http authentication radius local
```

ip https authentication
The **ip https authentication** Global Configuration mode command specifies authentication methods for HTTPS server users. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
ip https authentication *method1* [*method2*...]

no ip https authentication

Parameters
- *method1* [*method2*...] — Specify at least one from the following table:

Keyword	Source or destination
local	Uses the local username database for authentication.
none	Uses no authentication.
radius	Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication.
tacacs	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication.

Default Configuration
The local user database is checked. This has the same effect as the command **ip https authentication** *local*.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
The additional methods of authentication are used only if the previous method returns an error, not if it fails. To ensure that the authentication succeeds even if all methods return an error, specify **none** as the final method in the command line.

Example
The following example configures HTTPS authentication.

```
Console(config)# ip https authentication radius local
```

show authentication methods
The **show authentication methods** Privileged EXEC mode command displays information about the authentication methods.

Syntax
show authentication methods

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the authentication configuration.

```
Console# show authentication methods
Login Authentication Method Lists
---------------------------------
Default: Radius, Local, Line
Console_Login: Line, None

Enable Authentication Method Lists
----------------------------------
Default: Radius, Enable
Console_Enable: Enable, None
```

```
Line                          Login Method List           Enable Method List
--------------                -----------------           ------------------
Console                       Console_Login               Console_Enable
Telnet                        Default                     Default
SSH                           Default                     Default

http: Radius, Local
https: Radius, Local
dot1x: Radius
```

password

The **password** Line Configuration mode command specifies a password on a line. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the password.

Syntax

password *password* [**encrypted**]

no password

Parameters

- *password* — Password for this level (Range: 1 - 159 characters).
- **encrypted** — Encrypted password to be entered, copied from another device configuration.

Default Configuration

No password is defined.

Command Mode

Line Configuration mode

User Guidelines

If a password is defined as encrypted, the required password length is 32 characters.

Example

The following example specifies password **secret** on a console.

```
Console(config)# line console
Console(config-line)# password secret
```

username

The **username** Global Configuration mode command creates a user account in the local database. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a user name.

Syntax

username *name* [**password** *password*] [**level** *level*] [**encrypted**]

no username *name*

Parameters

- *name* — The name of the user (Range: 1- 20 characters).
- *password* — The authentication password for the user (Range: 1 - 159 characters).
- *level* — The user level (Range: 1 - 15).
- **encrypted** — Encrypted password entered, copied from another device configuration.

Default Configuration

No user is defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

- User account can be created without a password.
- A single username can be defined for privilege level 1 and another one for privilege level 15.
- Default usernames:
  Privilege level 1: username = operator, password = operator
  Privilege level 15: username = manager, password = friend

Example

The following example configures user **bob** with password **lee** and user level 15 to the system.

```
Console(config)# username bob password lee level 15
```

aaa accounting login

The **aaa accounting login** Global Configuration mode command defines accounting of device management sessions. Use the **no** form of this command to disable accounting.

Syntax

aaa accounting login {radius}

no aaa accounting login

Parameters

- radius — Accounting is performed by a RADIUS server.

Default Configuration

Disabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
- This command enables the recording of device management sessions (Telnet, serial and Web, but not SNMP).
- It records only users that were identified with a username (for example, a user logged in with a line password is not recorded).
- If accounting is activated, the device sends a Start/Stop messages to a RADIUS server when a user logs in/logs out, respectively.
- The device uses the configured priorities of the available RADIUS servers to select the RADIUS server to use.
- The following table describes the supported RADIUS accounting Attribute Values when they are sent by the switch:

Name	Start	Stop	Description
User-Name (1)	Yes	Yes	The user identity.
NAS-IP-Address (4)	Yes	Yes	The switch IP address that is used for the session with the RADIUS server.
Class (25)	Yes	Yes	An arbitrary value is included in all accounting packets for a specific session.
Called-Station-ID (30)	Yes	Yes	The switch IP address that is used for the management session.
Calling-Station-ID (31)	Yes	Yes	The user IP address.
Acct-Session-ID (44)	Yes	Yes	A unique accounting identifier.
Acct-Authentic (45)	Yes	Yes	Indicates how the supplicant was authenticated.
Acct-Session-Time (46)	No	Yes	Indicates how long the user was logged in.
Acct-Terminate-Cause (49)	No	Yes	Reports why the session was terminated.

Example
The following example defines the accounting of device management sessions to a RADIUS server.

```
Console(config)# aaa accounting login radius
```

aaa accounting dot1x
The **aaa accounting dot1x** Global Configuration mode command defines accounting of 802.1x sessions. Use the **no** form of this command to disable 802.1x accounting.

Syntax
aaa accounting dot1x {radius}

no aaa accounting dot1x

Parameters

- radius — Accounting is performed by a RADIUS server.

Default Configuration

Disabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration.

User Guidelines

- This command enables the recording of 802.1x sessions.
- If accounting is activated, the device sends a Start/Stop message to a RADIUS server when a user logs in/logs out to the network, respectively. The software sends Start/Stop messages for each authenticated supplicant.
- The device uses the configured priorities of the available RADIUS servers to select the RADIUS server to use.
- If a new supplicant replaces an old supplicant (even if the port state remains authorized), the software sends a Stop message for the old supplicant and a Start message for the new supplicant.
- The software does **not** send Start/Stop messages if the port is force-authorized.
- The software does **not** send Start/Stop messages for hosts that are sending traffic on the guest VLAN or on the unauthenticated VLANs.
- The following table describes the supported RADIUS accounting Attribute Values when they are sent by the switch:

Name	Start	Stop	Description
User-Name (1)	Yes	Yes	The user identity.
NAS-IP-Address (4)	Yes	Yes	The switch IP address that is used for the session with the RADIUS server.
NAS-Port (5)	Yes	Yes	The switch port from where the supplicant logged in.
Class (25)	Yes	Yes	An arbitrary value is included in all accounting packets for a specific session.
Called-Station-ID (30)	Yes	Yes	The switch MAC address.
Calling-Station-ID (31)	Yes	Yes	The supplicant MAC address.
Acct-Session-ID (44)	Yes	Yes	A unique accounting identifier.
Acct-Authentic (45)	Yes	Yes	Indicates how the supplicant was authenticated.
Acct-Session-Time (46)	No	Yes	Indicates how long the user was logged in.
Acct-Terminate-Cause (49)	No	Yes	Reports why the session was terminated.
Nas-Port-Type (61)	Yes	Yes	Indicates the supplicant physical port type.

Example

The following example defines the accounting of 802.1x sessions sessions to a RADIUS server.

```
Console(config)# aaa accounting dot1x radius
```

show users accounts

The **show users accounts** Privileged EXEC mode command displays information about the local user database.

Syntax

show users accounts

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the local users configured with access to the system.

```
Console# show users accounts

Username      Privilege       Password       Password Expiry       Lockout
                              Aging          date
--------      ---------       --------       -----------           -------
Bob           1               120            Jan 21 2009           -
Admin         15              120            Jan 21 2009           -
Manager       15              120            Jan 21 2005           -
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above.

Field	Description
Username	Name of the user.
Privilege	User's privilege level.

enable password

The **enable password** Global Configuration mode command sets a local password to control access to user and privilege levels. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the password requirement.

Syntax

enable password [**level** *level*] *password* [**encrypted**]

no enable password [**level** *level*]

Parameters
- *password* — Password for this level. (Range: 1 - 159 characters)
- *level* — Level for which the password applies. If not specified the level is 15. (Range: 1 - 15)
- **encrypted** — Encrypted password entered, copied from another device configuration. (Range: 32 characters in hexadecimal)

Default Configuration
No enable password is defined.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example sets a local level 15 password called 'secret' to control access to user and privilege levels. .

```
Console(config)# enable password secret level 15
```

show accounting
The **show accounting** Exec mode command displays information about the accounting.

Syntax
show accounting

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
There is no default configuration for this command.

Command Mode
Exec mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

```
Console# show accounting

Login: Radius
802.1x: Disabled
```

Chapter 4. Address Table Commands

bridge address

The **bridge address** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command adds a MAC-layer station source address to the bridge table. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the MAC address.

Syntax

bridge address *mac-address* {**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*} [**permanent** *permanent}* | **delete-on-reset** *delete-on-reset*} | **delete-on-timeout** *delete-on-timeout*} | **secure** *secure*]

no bridge address [*mac-address*]

Parameters

- *mac-address* — A valid MAC address.
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.
- **permanent —** The address can only be deleted by the **no bridge address** command.
- **delete-on-reset** — The address is deleted after reset.
- **delete-on-timeout —** The address is deleted after "age out" time has expired.
- **secure** — The address is deleted after the port changes mode to unlock learning (**no port security** command). This parameter is only available when the port is in the learning locked mode.

Default Configuration

No static addresses are defined. The default mode for an added address is **permanent**.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines

Using the **no** form of the command without specifying a MAC address deletes all static MAC addresses belonging to this VLAN).

Example

The following example adds a permanent static MAC-layer station source address 3aa2.64b3.a245 on port 1/e16 to the bridge table.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# bridge address 3aa2.64b3.a245 ethernet 1/e16 permanent
```

bridge multicast filtering

The **bridge multicast filtering** Global Configuration mode command enables filtering of Multicast addresses. Use the **no** form of this command to disable filtering of Multicast addresses.

Syntax
bridge multicast filtering

no bridge multicast filtering

Parameters
This command has no keywords or arguments.

Default Configuration
Bridge Multicast filtering is disabled. All Multicast addresses are flooded to all ports.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
- If routers exist on the VLAN, do not change the unregistered Multicast addresses state to drop on the routers ports.
- If Multicast routers exist on the VLAN and IGMP snooping isn't enabled, use the **bridge multicast forward-all** command to enable forwarding all Multicast packets to the Multicast routers.

Example
The following example enables bridge Multicast filtering.

```
console(config)# bridge multicast filtering
```

bridge multicast address
The **bridge multicast address** Interface Configuration mode command registers MAC-layer Multicast addresses to the bridge table, and adds ports statically to the group. Use the **no** form of this command to deregister the address.

Syntax
bridge multicast address *mac-multicast-address*

Parameters
- **add** — Adds ports to the group. If no option is specified, this is the default option.
- **remove** — Removes ports from the group.
- *mac-multicast-address* — A valid MAC Multicast address.
- *interface-list* — Separate nonconsecutive Ethernet ports with a comma and no spaces; a hyphen is used to designate a range of ports.
- *port-channel-number-list* — Separate nonconsecutive port-channels with a comma and no spaces; a hyphen is used to designate a range of ports.

Default Configuration
No Multicast addresses are defined.

Command Mode
Interface configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
- If the command is executed without **add** or **remove**, the command only registers the group in the bridge database.
- Static Multicast addresses can only be defined on static VLANs.

Example
The following example registers the MAC address:

```
console(config)# interface vlan 8
console(config-if)# bridge multicast address 01:00:5e:02:02:03
```

The following example registers the MAC address and adds ports statically.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 8
console(config-if)# bridge multicast address 01:00:5e:02:02:03 add ethernet 1/e1-9, 2/
e2
```

bridge multicast forbidden address

The **bridge multicast forbidden address** Interface Configuration mode command forbids adding specific Multicast addresses to specific ports. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default.

Syntax
bridge multicast forbidden address {*mac-multicast-address* | *ip-multicast-address*} {**add** | **remove**} {**ethernet** *interface-list* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number-list*}

no bridge multicast forbidden address {*mac-multicast-address* | *ip-multicast-address*}

Parameters
- **add** — Adds ports to the group.
- **remove** — Removes ports from the group.
- *mac-multicast-address* — A valid MAC Multicast address.
- *interface-list* — Separate nonconsecutive Ethernet ports with a comma and no spaces; hyphen is used to designate a range of ports.
- *port-channel-number-list* — Separate nonconsecutive valid port-channels with a comma and no spaces; a hyphen is used to designate a range of port-channels.

Default Configuration
No forbidden addresses are defined.

Command Modes
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
Before defining forbidden ports, the Multicast group should be registered.

Example
The following example configures MAC address 0100.5e02.0203 to be forbidden on port 2/e9 within VLAN 8.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 8
console(config-if)# bridge multicast address 0100.5e02.0203
console(config-if)# bridge multicast forbidden address 0100.5e02.0203 add ethernet 2/e9
```

bridge multicast unregistered

The **bridge multicast unregistered** Interface Configuration mode command configures the forwarding state of unregistered multicast addresses. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default.

Syntax
bridge multicast unregistered [**forwarding | filtering**]

no bridge multicast unregistered

Parameters
- **forwarding** — Forwards unregistered multicast packets.
- **filtering** — Filters unregistered multicast packets. See the usage guidelines for cases where the port is a router port.

Default Configuration
Forwarding.

Command Mode
Interface configuration (Ethernet, Port-Channel).

User Guidelines
Do **not** enable unregistered multicast filtering on ports that are connected to routers, since the 224.0.0.x address range should not be filtered. Note that routers do **not** necessarily send IGMP reports for the 224.0.0.x range.

Example
The following example configures the forwarding state of unregistered multicast addresses to be forwarded.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e3
console(config-if)# bridge multicast unregistered forwarding
```

bridge multicast forward-all

The **bridge multicast forward-all** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command enables forwarding all Multicast packets on a port. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

Syntax
bridge multicast forward-all {**add** | **remove**} {**ethernet** *interface-list* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number-list*}

no bridge multicast forward-all

Parameters
- **add** — Force forwarding all Multicast packets.
- **remove** — Do not force forwarding all Multicast packets.
- *interface-list* — Separate nonconsecutive Ethernet ports with a comma and no spaces; a hyphen is used to designate a range of ports.
- *port-channel-number-list* — Separate nonconsecutive port-channels with a comma and no spaces; a hyphen is used to designate a range of port-channels.

Default Configuration
This setting is disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables all Multicast packets on port 1/e8 to be forwarded.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# bridge multicast forward-all add
ethernet 1/e8
```

bridge multicast forbidden forward-all
The **bridge multicast forbidden forward-all** Interface Configuration mode command forbids a port to be a Forward-all-Multicast port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default.

Syntax
bridge multicast forbidden forward-all {**add** | **remove**} {**ethernet** *interface-list* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number-list*}

no bridge multicast forbidden forward-all

Parameters
- **add** — Forbid forwarding all Multicast packets.
- **remove** — Do not forbid forwarding all Multicast packets.
- *interface-list* — Separates nonconsecutive Ethernet ports with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of ports.
- *port-channel-number-list* — Separates nonconsecutive port-channels with a comma and no spaces; use a hyphen to designate a range of port-channels.

Default Configuration
This setting is disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
- IGMP snooping dynamically discovers Multicast router ports. When a Multicast router port is discovered, all the Multicast packets are forwarded to it unconditionally.
- This command prevents a port from becoming a Multicast router port.

Example
The following example forbids forwarding all Multicast packets to 1/e1 with VLAN 2.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# bridge multicast forbidden forward-all add ethernet 1/e1
```

bridge aging-time
The **bridge aging-time** Global Configuration mode command sets the aging time of the Address Table. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default.

Syntax
bridge aging-time *seconds*

no bridge aging-time

Parameters
- *seconds* — Aging-time range in seconds indicating how long an entry remains in address table. (Range: 10 - 630 seconds)

Default Configuration
The default setting is 300 seconds.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example sets the bridge aging time to 250.

```
console(config)# bridge aging-time 250
```

clear bridge
The **clear bridge** Privileged EXEC mode command removes any learned entries from the forwarding database.

Syntax
clear bridge

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example clears the bridge tables.

```
console# clear bridge
```

port security
The **port security** Interface Configuration mode command enables port security on an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable port security on an interface.

Syntax
port security [**forward** | **discard | discard-shutdown**] [**trap** *seconds*]

no port security

Parameters
- **forward** — Forwards frames with unlearned source addresses, but does not learn the address.
- **discard** — Discards frames with unlearned source addresses. This is the default if no option is indicated.
- **discard-shutdown** — Discards frames with unlearned source addresses. The port is also shut down.
- **trap seconds** — Send SNMP traps, and specifies the minimum time between consecutive traps.

Default Configuration
This setting is disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example forwards all packets from port 1/e1 without learning addresses of packets from unknown sources and sends traps every 100 seconds if a packet with an unknown source address is received.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e1
console(config-if)# port security forward trap 100
```

port security mode
The **port security mode** Interface Configuration mode command configures the port security mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
port security mode {lock | max-addresses}

no port security mode

Parameters
- **lock** — Saves the current dynamic MAC addresses associated with the port and disables learning, relearning and aging.
- **max-addresses** — Delete the current dynamic MAC addresses associated with the port. Learn up to the maximum addresses allowed on the port. Relearning and aging are enabled.

Default Configuration
Lock.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example sets port security mode to dynamic for Ethernet interface 1/e7.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e7
```

port security max
The **port security max** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command configures the maximum number of addresses that can be learned on the port while the port is in port security mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
port security max *max-addr*

no port security max

Parameters

- *max-addr*— Maximum number of addresses that can be learned by the port. (Range: 1 - 128)

Default Configuration

The default setting is 1 address.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines

This command is only relevant in dynamic learning modes.

Example

The folllowing example configures the maximum number of addresses that are learned on port 1/e7 before it is locked is set to 20.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e7
console(config-if)# port security max 20
```

port security routed secure-address

The **port security routed secure-address** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command adds a MAC-layer secure address to a routed port. Use the **no** form of this command to delete a MAC address.

Syntax

port security routed secure-address *mac-address*

no port security routed secure-address *mac-address*

Parameters

- *mac-address* — A valid MAC address.

Default Configuration

No addresses are defined.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode. Cannot be configured for a range of interfaces (range context).

User Guidelines

- The command enables adding secure MAC addresses to a routed port in port security mode.
- The command is available when the port is a routed port and in port security mode.
- The address is deleted if the port exits the security mode or is not a routed port.

Example
The following example adds the MAC-layer address 66:66:66:66:66:66 to port 1/e1.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e1
console(config-if)# port security routed secure-address 66:66:66:66:66:66
```

show bridge address-table
The **show bridge address-table** Privileged EXEC mode command displays all entries in the bridge-forwarding database.

Syntax
show bridge address-table [**vlan** *vlan*] [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *vlan* — Specifies a valid VLAN, such as VLAN 1.
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
- Internal usage VLANs (VLANs that are automatically allocated on ports with a defined Layer 3 interface) are presented in the VLAN column by a port number and not by a VLAN ID.
- "Special" MAC addresses that were not statically defined or dynamically learned are displayed in the MAC Address Table.

Example
The following example displays all classes of entries in the bridge-forwarding database.

```
console# show bridge address-table

Aging time is 300 sec

vlan             mac address                 Port            Type
---------        --------------              ----            -------
1                00:02:3f:b4:28:05           e16             dynamic
1                00:07:40:c9:5f:83           ch5             dynamic
1                00:15:77:74:64:40           ch5             dynamic
```

show bridge address-table static

The **show bridge address-table static** Privileged EXEC mode command displays statically created entries in the bridge-forwarding database.

Syntax

show bridge address-table static [**vlan** *vlan*] [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *vlan* — Specifies a valid VLAN, such as VLAN 1.
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays all static entries in the bridge-forwarding database.

```
console# show bridge address-table static

Aging time is 300 sec

vlan          mac address                 port          type
----          -----------------           ----          -----------------
1             00:60:70:4C:73:FF           1/e8          Permanent
1             00:60.70.8C.73:FF           1/e8          delete-on-timeout
200           00:10:0D:48:37:FF           1/e9          delete-on-reset
```

show bridge address-table count

The **show bridge address-table count** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the number of addresses present in the Forwarding Database.

Syntax

show bridge address-table count [**vlan** *vlan*][**ethernet** *interface-number* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *vlan* — Specifies a valid VLAN, such as VLAN 1.
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs.

```
console# show bridge address-table count
This may take some time.
Capacity: 8192
Free: 8190
Used: 2
Secure: 0
Dynamic: 2
Static : 0
Internal: 0
```

show bridge multicast address-table

The show **bridge multicast address-table** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the bridge Multicast Address Table information.

Syntax

show bridge multicast address-table [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**address** *mac-multicast-address* | *ip-multicast-address*] [**format ip** | **format mac**] [**source** *ip-address]*

Parameters

- *vlan-id* — A valid VLAN ID value.
- *mac-multicast-address* — A valid MAC Multicast address.
- *ip-multicast-address* — A valid IP Multicast address.
- *ip-address* — Source IP address
- **format** *ip*|*mac* — Multicast address format. Can be **ip** or **mac**. If the format is unspecified, the default is **mac**.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

A MAC address can be displayed in IP format only if it is in the range of 0100.5e00.0000-0100.5e7f.ffff.

Examples

The following examples display Multicast MAC address and IP Address Table information.

```
console# show bridge multicast address-table

Multicast address table for VLANs in MAC-GROUP bridging mode:

Vlan         MAC Address         Type               Ports
----         --------------      -------            ----------
1            0100.5e23.8787      static             1/e1, 2/e2
1            01:00:5e:02:02:03   dynamic            1/e1, 2/e2
19           01:00:5e:02:02:08   static             1/e1-e8
19           00:00:5e:02:02:08   dynamic            1/e9-e11

Forbidden ports for multicast addresses:

Vlan         MAC Address         Ports
----         --------------      -----
1            01:00:5e:02:02:03   2/8
19           01:00:5e:02:02:08   2/8

console# show bridge multicast address-table format ip

Multicast address table for VLANs in MAC-GROUP bridging mode:

Vlan         IP/MAC Address      Type               Ports
----------   ---------------     ----------------   ------------------
1            0100.9923.8787      static             1/e1, 2/e2
1            224-239.130|2.2.3   dynamic            1/e1, 2/e2
19           224-239.130|2.2.8   static             1/e1-e8
19           224-239.130|2.2.8   dynamic            1/e9-e11
Forbidden ports for multicast addresses:
Vlan         IP/MAC Address      Ports
---------    ----------------    -----------
1            224-239.130|2.2.3   2/8
19           224-239.130|2.2.8   2/8
```

Note

A Multicast MAC address maps to multiple IP addresses as shown above.

show bridge multicast address-table static

The s**how bridge multicast address-table static** Privileged EXEC mode command displays statically configured Multicast addresses.

Syntax

show bridge multicast address-table static **[vlan** *vlan-id]* **[address** *mac-multicast-address* |

Parameters

- *vlan-id* — A valid VLAN ID value.
- *mac-multicast-address* — A valid MAC Multicast address.
- *ip-multicast-address* — A valid IP Multicast address.
- *ip-address* — Source IP address

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

A MAC address can be displayed in IP format only if it's in the range 0100.5e00.0000 through 0100.5e7f.ffff.

Example

The following example displays Multicast MAC address and IP Address Table information.

```
console# show bridge multicast address-table static
Multicast address table for VLANs in MAC-GROUP bridging mode:
Vlan         MAC Address         Type               Ports
----         --------------      -------            ----------
1            0100.5e23.8787      static             1/e1, 2/e2

Forbidden ports for multicast addresses:
Vlan         MAC Address         Ports
----------   ----------------    -------------------------------------
console#
```

show bridge multicast filtering

The **show bridge multicast filtering** User EXEC mode command displays Multicast filtering configuration.

Syntax
show bridge multicast filtering *vlan-id*

Parameters
- *vlan-id* — VLAN ID value.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the Multicast configuration for VLAN 1.

```
console# show bridge multicast filtering 1


Filtering:
Enabled
VLAN: 1


Forward-All
Port             Static           Status
----             ---------        ---------
1/e1             -                Filter
1/e2             -                Filter
1/e3             -                Filter
1/e4             -                Filter
1/e5             -                Filter
1/e6             -                Filter
1/e7             -                Filter
1/v8             -                Filter
1/e9             -                Filter
1/e10            -                Filter
1/e11            -                Filter
1/e12            -                Filter
```

show bridge multicast unregistered

Use The **show bridge multicast unregistered** User EXEC mode command displays the unregistered multicast filtering configuration.

Syntax

show bridge multicast unregistered [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *interface* — Specify the required Ethernet port to display.
- *port-channel-number* — Specify the required Port-channel number to display.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the Multicast configuration for VLAN 1.

```
console# show bridge multicast unregistered


Port            Unregistered
----            ------------
1/e10           Forward
1/e11           Filter
1/e12           Filter
```

show ports security

The **show ports security** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the port-lock status.

Syntax

show ports security [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays classes of entries in the port-lock status:

```
console# show ports security

Port     Status        Learning      Action        Maximum      Trap         Frequency
----     -------       --------      -------       -------      -------      ---------
1/e1     Locked        Dynamic       Discard       3            Enable       100
1/e2     Unlocked      Dynamic       -             28           -            -
1/e3     Locked        Disabled      Discard,      8            Disable      -
                                     Shutdown
```

The following table describes the fields shown above.

Field	Description
Port	Port number
Status	Locked/Unlocked
Learning	Learning mode
Action	Action on violation
Maximum	Maximum addresses that can be associated on this port in Static Learning mode or in Dynamic Learning mode
Trap	Indicates if traps are sent in case of a violation
Frequency	Minimum time between consecutive traps

show ports security addresses
The **show ports security addresses** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the current dynamic addresses in locked ports.

Syntax
show ports security addresses [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Examples
The following examples display dynamic addresses in currently locked ports.

```
console# show ports security addresses

Port         Status            Learning               Current             Maximum
----         --------          --------               -------             -------
1/e1         Disabled          Lock                   -                   1
1/e2         Disabled          Lock                   -                   1
1/e3         Enabled           Max-addresses          0                   1
1/e4         Port is a member in port-channel ch1
1/e5         Disabled          Lock                   -                   1
1/e6         Enabled           Max-addresses          0                   10
ch1          Enabled           Max-addresses          0                   50
ch2          Enabled           Max-addresses          0                   128
```

The following example displays dynamic addresses in currently locked port 1/e1.

```
console# show ports security addresses ethernet 1/e1

Port         Status              Learning            Current             Maximum
----         --------            --------            -------             -------
1/e1         Disabled            Lock                -                   1
```

Chapter 5. Clock Commands

clock set

The **clock set** Privileged EXEC mode command manually sets the system clock. To avoid an SNTP conflict, this command should only be used if there is no clock source set.

Syntax

clock set *hh:mm:ss day month year*

or

clock set *hh:mm:ss month day year*

Parameters

- *hh:mm:ss* — Current time in hours (military format), minutes, and seconds (hh: 0 - 23, mm: 0 - 59, ss: 0 - 59*).*
- *day* — Current day (by date) in the month (1 - 31)*.*
- *month* — Current month using the first three letters by name (Jan, …, Dec).
- *year* — Current year (2000 - 2097).

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example sets the system time to 13:32:00 on the 7th March 2009.

```
Console# clock set 13:32:00 7 Mar 2009
```

clock source

The **clock source** Global Configuration mode command configures an external time source for the system clock. Use **no** form of this command to disable external time source.

Syntax

clock source {**sntp**}

no clock source

Parameters

- **sntp** — SNTP servers

Default Configuration
No external clock source

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures an external time source for the system clock.

```
Console(config)# clock source sntp
```

clock timezone
The **clock timezone** Global Configuration mode command sets the time zone for display purposes. Use the **no** form of this command to set the time to the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Syntax
clock timezone *hours-offset* [**minutes** *minutes-offset*] [**zone** *acronym*]

no clock timezone

Parameters
- *hours-offset* — Hours difference from UTC. (Range: -12 – +13)
- *minutes-offset* — Minutes difference from UTC. (Range: 1 – 59)
- *acronym* — The acronym of the time zone. (Range: Up to 4 characters)

Default Configuration
Clock set to UTC.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
The system internally keeps time in UTC, so this command is used only for display purposes and when the time is manually set.

Example
The following example sets the timezone to 6 hours difference from UTC.

```
Console(config)# clock timezone -6 zone CST
```

clock summer-time

The **clock summer-time** Global Configuration mode command configures the system to automatically switch to summer time (daylight saving time). Use the **no** form of this command to configure the software not to automatically switch to summer time.

Syntax

clock summer-time recurring {**usa** | **eu** | {*week day month hh:mm week day month hh:mm*}} [**offset** *offset*] [**zone** *acronym*]

clock summer-time date *date month year hh:mm date month year hh:mm* [**offset** *offset*] [**zone** *acronym*]

clock summer-time date *month date year hh:mm month date year hh:mm* [**offset** *offset*] [**zone** *acronym*]

no clock summer-time recurring

Parameters

- **recurring** — Indicates that summer time should start and end on the corresponding specified days every year.
- **date** — Indicates that summer time should start on the first specific date listed in the command and end on the second specific date in the command.
- **usa** — The summer time rules are the United States rules.
- **eu** — The summer time rules are the European Union rules.
- *week* — Week of the month. (Range: 1 - 5, **first**, **last**)
- *day* — Day of the week (Range: first three letters by name, like **sun**)
- *date* — Date of the month. (Range:1 - 31)
- *month* — Month. (Range: first three letters by name, like Jan)
- *year* — year - no abbreviation (Range: 2000 - 2097)
- *hh:mm* — Time in military format, in hours and minutes. (Range: hh: 0 - 23, mm:0 - 59)
- *offset* — Number of minutes to add during summer time. (Range: 1 - 1440)
- *acronym* — The acronym of the time zone to be displayed when summer time is in effect. (Range: Up to 4 characters)

Default Configuration

Summer time is disabled.

offset — Default is 60 minutes.

acronym — If unspecified default to the timezone acronym.

If the timezone has not been defined, the default is GMT.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

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

USA rule for daylight savings time:

- Start: Second Sunday in March
- End: First Sunday in November
- Time: 2 am local time

EU rule for daylight savings time:

- Start: Last Sunday in March
- End: Last Sunday in October
- Time: 1.00 am (01:00)

Example

The following example sets summer time starting on the first Sunday in April at 2 am and finishing on the last Sunday in October at 2 am.

```
Console(config)# clock summer-time recurring first sun apr 2:00 last sun oct 2:00
```

sntp authentication-key

The **sntp authentication-key** Global Configuration mode command defines an authentication key for Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP). Use the **no** form of this command to remove the authentication key for SNTP.

Syntax

sntp authentication-key *number* **md5** *value*

no sntp authentication-key *number*

Parameters

- *number* — Key number (Range: 1-4294967295)
- *value* — Key value (Range: 1-8 characters)

Default Configuration

No authentication key is defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Multiple keys can be generated.

Example
The following example defines the authentication key for SNTP.

```
Console(config)# sntp authentication-key 8 md5 ClkKey
```

sntp authenticate
The **sntp authenticate** Global Configuration mode command grants authentication for received Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) traffic from servers. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the feature.

Syntax
sntp authenticate

no sntp authenticate

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
No authentication

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
The command is relevant for both Unicast and Broadcast.

Example
The following example defines the authentication key for SNTP and grants authentication.

```
Console(config)# sntp authentication-key 8 md5 ClkKey
Console(config)# sntp trusted-key 8
Console(config)# sntp authenticate
```

sntp trusted-key
The **sntp trusted-key** Global Configuration mode command authenticates the identity of a system to which Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) will synchronize. Use the **no** form of this command to disable authentication of the identity of the system.

Syntax
sntp trusted-key *key-number*

no sntp trusted-key *key-number*

Parameters
- *key-number* — Key number of authentication key to be trusted. (Range: 1 - 4294967295)

Default Configuration
No keys are trusted.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
The command is relevant for both received Unicast and Broadcast.

If there is at least 1 trusted key, then unauthenticated messages will be ignored.

Example
The following example authenticates key 8.

```
Console(config)# sntp authentication-key 8 md5 ClkKey
Console(config)# sntp trusted-key 8
Console(config)# sntp authenticate
```

sntp client poll timer
The **sntp client poll timer** Global Configuration mode command sets the polling time for the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) client. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default configuration.

Syntax
sntp client poll timer *seconds*

no sntp client poll timer

Parameters
- *seconds* — Polling interval in seconds (Range: 60 - 86400)

Default Configuration
Polling interval is 1024 seconds.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example sets the polling time for the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) client to 120 seconds.

```
Console(config)# sntp client poll timer 120
```

sntp broadcast client enable

The **sntp broadcast client enable** Global Configuration mode command enables Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) Broadcast clients. Use the **no** form of this command to disable SNTP Broadcast clients.

Syntax

sntp broadcast client enable

no sntp broadcast client enable

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

The SNTP Broadcast client is disabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Use the **sntp client enable (Interface)** Interface Configuration mode command to enable the SNTP client on a specific interface.

Example

The following example enables the SNTP Broadcast clients.

```
Console(config)# sntp broadcast client enable
```

sntp anycast client enable

The **sntp anycast client enable** Global Configuration mode command enables SNTP Anycast client. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the SNTP Anycast client.

Syntax

sntp anycast client enable

no sntp anycast client enable

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

The SNTP Anycast client is disabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

The **sntp client poll timer** Global Configuration mode command determines polling time.

Use the **sntp client enable (Interface)** Interface Configuration mode command to enable the SNTP client on a specific interface.

Example

The following example enables SNTP Anycast clients.

```
console(config)# sntp anycast client enable
```

sntp client enable (Interface)

The **sntp client enable** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel, VLAN) mode command enables the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) client on an interface. This applies to both receive Broadcast and Anycast updates. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the SNTP client.

Syntax

sntp client enable

no sntp client enable

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

The SNTP client is disabled on an interface.

Command Mode

Interface configuration (Ethernet, port-channel, VLAN) mode

User Guidelines

Use the **sntp broadcast client enable** Global Configuration mode command to enable Broadcast clients globally.

Use the **sntp anycast client enable** Global Configuration mode command to enable Anycast clients globally.

Example

The following example enables the SNTP client on Ethernet port 1/e3 .

```
Console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e3
Console(config-if)# sntp client enable
```

sntp unicast client enable

The **sntp unicast client enable** Global Configuration mode command enables the device to use the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to request and accept SNTP traffic from servers. Use the **no** form of this command to disable requesting and accepting SNTP traffic from servers.

Syntax
sntp unicast client enable

no sntp unicast client enable

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
The SNTP Unicast client is disabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Use the **sntp server** Global Configuration mode command to define SNTP servers.

Example
The following example enables the device to use the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to request and accept SNTP traffic from servers.

```
Console(config)# sntp unicast client enable
```

sntp unicast client poll
The **sntp unicast client poll** Global Configuration mode command enables polling for the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) predefined Unicast servers. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the polling for SNTP client.

Syntax
sntp unicast client poll

no sntp unicast client poll

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Polling is disabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
The **sntp client poll timer** Global Configuration mode command determines polling time.

Example
The following example enables polling for Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) predefined Unicast clients.

```
Console(config)# sntp unicast client poll
```

sntp server
The **sntp server** Global Configuration mode command configures the device to use the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to request and accept SNTP traffic from a specified server. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a server from the list of SNTP servers.

Syntax
sntp server {*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*|*hostname*} [**poll**] [**key** *keyid*]

no sntp server {*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*|*hostname*}

Parameters
- *ipv4-address* — IPv4 address of the server. An out-of-band IP address can be specified as described in the usage guidelines.
- *ipv6-address* — IPv6 address of the server. An out-of-band IP address can be specified as described in the usage guidelines. When the IPv6 address is a Link Local address (IPv6Z address), the outgoing interface name must be specified. Refer to the usage guidelines for the interface name syntax.
- *hostname* — Hostname of the server. Only translation to IPv4 addresses is supported.
- **poll** — Enable polling.
- *keyid* — Authentication key to use when sending packets to this peer. (Range:1-4294967295)

Default Configuration
No servers are defined.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
- Up to 8 SNTP servers can be defined.
- To enable predefined Unicast clients globally use the **sntp unicast client enable** Global Configuration mode command.
- To enable global polling use the **sntp unicast client poll** Global Configuration mode command.
- The **sntp client poll timer** Global Configuration mode command determines polling time.
- The format of an IPv6Z address is: <*ipv6-link-local-address*>%<*interface-name*>
  interface-name = **vlan**<*integer*> | **ch**<*integer*> | **isatap**<*integer*> | <*physical-port-name*>
  - *integer* = <*decimal-number*> | <*integer*><*decimal-number*>
  - *decimal-number* = **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9**
  - *physical-port-name* = Product specific.

Example
The following example configures the device to accept SNTP traffic from the server on 192.1.1.1.

```
Console(config)# sntp server 192.1.1.1
```

show clock
The **show clock** User EXEC mode command displays the time and date from the system clock.

Syntax
show clock [detail]

Parameters
- **detail** — Shows timezone and summertime configuration.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
The symbol that precedes the show clock display indicates the following:

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

Example
The following example displays the time and date from the system clock.

```
Console> show clock
15:29:03 PDT(UTC-7) Jun 17 2009
Time source is SNTP
Console> show clock detail
15:29:03 PDT(UTC-7) Jun 17 2009
Time source is SNTP
```

```
Time zone:
Acronym is PST
Offset is UTC-8
Summertime:
Acronym is PDT
Recurring every year.
Begins at first Sunday of April at 2:00.
Ends at last Sunday of October at 2:00.
Offset is 60 minutes.
```

show sntp configuration

The **show sntp configuration** Privileged EXEC mode command shows the configuration of the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP).

Syntax

show sntp configuration

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the current SNTP configuration of the device.

```
Console# show sntp configuration

Polling interval: 7200 seconds

MD5 Authentication keys: 8, 9
Authentication is required for synchronization.
Trusted Keys: 8, 9

Unicast Clients: Enabled
Unicast Clients Polling: Enabled
```

```
Server                    Polling              Encryption Key
-----------               -------              --------------
176.1.1.8                 Enabled              9
176.1.8.179               Disabled             Disabled

Broadcast Clients: Enabled
Anycast Clients: Enabled
Broadcast and Anycast Interfaces: 1/e1, 1/e3
```

show sntp status

The **show sntp status** Privileged EXEC mode command shows the status of the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP).

Syntax

show sntp status

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example shows the status of the SNTP.

```
Console# show sntp status
Clock is synchronized, stratum 4, reference is 176.1.1.8, unicast
Reference time is AFE2525E.70597B34 (00:10:22.438 PDT Jul 5 1993)

Unicast servers:
Server          Status       Last response                          Offset     Delay
                                                                    [mSec]     [mSec]
-----------     -------      ----------------------------           ------     ------
176.1.1.8       Up           19:58:22.289 PDT Feb 19 2009           7.33       117.79
```

```
176.1.8.179     Unknown      12:17.17.987 PDT Feb 19 2009            8.98      189.19

Anycast server:
Server          Interface    Status   Last response                  Offset    Delay
                                                                     [mSec]    [mSec]
---------       -------      -----    ----------------------------   ------    -----
176.1.11.8      VLAN 118     Up       9:53:21.789 PDT Feb 19 2009    7.19      119.89

Broadcast:
Interface       Interface            Last response
---------       ---------            ----------------------------
176.9.1.1       VLAN 119             19:17:59.792 PDT Feb 19 2009
```

Chapter 6. Configuration and Image File Commands

copy

The **copy** Privileged EXEC mode command copies files from a source to a destination.

Syntax

copy *source-url destination-url*

Parameters

- *source-url* — The source file location URL or reserved keyword of the source file to be copied. (Range: 1 - 160 characters)
- *destination-url* — The destination file URL or reserved keyword of the destination file. (Range: 1 - 160 characters)

The following table displays keywords and URL prefixes:

Keyword	Source or Destination
flash:	Source or destination URL for flash memory. It's the default in case a URL is specified without a prefix.
flash://startup-config	Source is the startup-config file in flash memory.
flash://image	Source is an image file on flash memory.
running-config	Represents the current running configuration file.
startup-config	Represents the startup configuration file.
image	If the source file, represents the active image file. If the destination file, represents the non-active image file.
boot	Boot file.
tftp://	Source or destination URL for a TFTP network server. The syntax for this alias is **tftp://** *host/[directory]/filename*. The host can be IPv4 address, IPv6 address or hostname.
xmodem:	Source for the file from a serial connection that uses the Xmodem protocol.
logging	Copy from a syslog file.
unit:*//member/* **image**	Image file on one of the units. To copy from the master to all units, specify * in the member field.
unit:*//member/* **boot**	Boot file on one of the units. To copy from the master to all units, specify * in the member field.
null:	Null destination for copies or files. A remote file can be copied to null to determine its size.
backup-config	Represents the backup configuration file.
unit:*//member/* **backup-config**	Backup configuration on one of the units.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
- Up to five backup configuration files are supported on the device.
- The location of a file system dictates the format of the source or destination URL.
- The entire copying process may take several minutes and differs from protocol to protocol and from network to network.
- *.prv and *.sys files cannot be copied.
- When the IPv6 address is a Link Local address (IPv6Z address), the outgoing interface name must be specified. The format of an IPv6Z address is: <*ipv6-link-local-address*>%<*interface-name*>

  interface-name = **vlan**<*integer*> | **ch**<*integer*> | **isatap**<*integer*> | <*physical-port-name*>

  - *integer* = <*decimal-number*> | <*integer*><*decimal-number*>
  - *decimal-number* = **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9**
  - *physical-port-name* = Product specific.

Understanding Invalid Combinations of Source and Destination

Some invalid combinations of source and destination exist. Specifically, you cannot copy if one of the following conditions exist:

The source file and destination file are the same file.

xmodem: is the destination file. The source file can be copied to **image**, **boot** and **null:** only.

tftp:// is the source file and destination file on the same copy.

The following table describes copy characters:

Character	Description
!	For network transfers, indicates that the copy process is taking place. Each exclamation point indicates successful transfer of ten packets (512 bytes each).
.	For network transfers, indicates that the copy process timed out. Generally, many periods in a row means that the copy process may fail.

Copying an Image File from a Server to Flash Memory

To copy an image file from a server to flash memory, use the **copy** *source-url* **image** command.

Copying a Boot File from a Server to Flash Memory

To copy a boot file from a server to flash memory, enter the **copy** *source-url* **boot** command.

Copying a Configuration File from a Server to the Running Configuration File

To load a configuration file from a network server to the running configuration file of the device, enter the **copy** *source-url* **running-config** command. The commands in the loaded configuration file are added to those in the running configuration file as if the commands were typed in the command-line interface (CLI). Thus, the resulting configuration file is a combination of the previous running configuration and the loaded configuration files with the loaded configuration file taking precedence.

Copying a Configuration File from a Server to the Startup Configuration

To copy a configuration file from a network server to the startup configuration file of the device, enter **copy** *source-url* **startup-config**. The startup configuration file is replaced by the copied configuration file.

Storing the Running or Startup Configuration on a Server

Use the **copy running-config** *destination-url* command to copy the current configuration file to a network server using TFTP. Use the **copy startup-config** *destination-url* command to copy the startup configuration file to a network server.

Saving the Running Configuration to the Startup Configuration

To copy the running configuration to the startup configuration file, enter the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

Backing up the Running or Startup Configuration to a Backup Configuration File

To copy the running configuration file to a backup configuration file, enter the **copy running-config file** command. To copy the startup configuration file to a backup configuration file, enter the **copy startup-config file** command.

Before copying from the backup configuration file to the running configuration file, make sure that the backup configuration file has not been corrupted.

Example

The following example copies system image file1 from the TFTP server 172.16.101.101 to a non-active image file.

```
console# copy tftp://172.16.101.101/file1 image

Accessing file 'file1' on 172.16.101.101...
Loading file1 from 172.16.101.101:
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! [OK]
Copy took 0:01:11 [hh:mm:ss]
```

dir

The **dir** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the list of files on a flash file system.

Syntax

dir

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the list of files on a flash file system.

```
console# dir
Directory of flash:
File Name            Permission   FlashSize  DataSize    Modified
----------           ----------   ---------- ----------  ----------
image-1              rw           5242880    4325376     01-Jan-2000 01:07:13
image-2              rw           5242880    4325376     01-Jan-2000 09:09:19
dhcpsn.prv           --           131072     ---         01-Jan-2000 01:02:15
sshkeys.prv          --           262144     ---         01-Jan-2000 01:02:15
syslog1.sys          r            262144     --          01-Jan-2000 01:03:21
syslog2.sys          r            262144     --          01-Jan-2000 01:03:21
directry.prv         --           262144     --          01-Jan-2000 01:02:15
startup-config       rw           524288     4           01-Jan-2000 01:06:34


Total size of flash: 15728640 bytes
Free size of flash: 3538944 bytes
console#
```

delete
The **delete** Privileged EXEC mode command deletes a file from a flash memory device.

Syntax
delete *url*

Parameters
- *url* — The location URL or reserved keyword of the file to be deleted. (Range: 1 - 160 characters)

The following table displays keywords and URL prefixes:

Keyword	Source or Destination
flash:	Source or destination URL for flash memory. It's the default in case a URL is specified without a prefix.
startup-config	Represents the startup configuration file.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
*.sys, *.prv, image-1 and image-2 files cannot be deleted.

Example
The following example deletes file **test** from flash memory.

```
console# delete flash:test
Delete flash:test? [confirm]
```

boot system
The **boot system** Privileged EXEC mode command specifies the system image that the device loads at startup.

Syntax
boot system [**unit** *unit*] {**image-1** | **image-2**}

Parameters
- *unit* — Specifies the unit number.
- **image-1** — Specifies image 1 as the system startup image.
- **image-2** — Specifies image 2 as the system startup image.

Default Configuration
If the unit number is unspecified, the default setting is the master unit number.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
Use the **show bootvar** command to find out which image is the active image.

Example
The following example loads system image 1 at device startup.

```
console# boot system image-1
```

show running-config
The **show running-config** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the contents of the currently running configuration file.

Syntax
show running-config

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the contents of the running configuration file.

```
console# show running-config
software version 1.1


hostname device


interface ethernet 1/e11/e1
ip address 176.242.100.100 255.255.255.0
duplex full
speed 1000


interface ethernet 1/e2
ip address 176.243.100.100 255.255.255.0
duplex full
speed 1000
```

show startup-config
The **show startup-config** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the contents of the startup configuration file.

Syntax
show startup-config

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the contents of the running configuration file.

```
console# show startup-config
software version 1.1


hostname device


interface ethernet 1/e1
ip address 176.242.100.100 255.255.255.0
duplex full
speed 1000


interface ethernet 1/e2
ip address 176.243.100.100 255.255.255.0
duplex full
speed 1000
```

show bootvar

The **show bootvar** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the active system image file that is loaded by the device at startup.

Syntax
show bootvar [**unit** *unit*]

Parameters
- *unit* — Specifies the unit number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the active system image file that is loaded by the device at startup.

```
console# show bootvar
Images currently available on the FLASH
image-1          active
image-2          not active (selected for next boot)

Unit             Active Image           Selected for next boot
----             ------------           ----------------------
1                image-1                image-2
2                image-1                image-1
```

Chapter 7. DHCP Snooping Commands

ip dhcp snooping

The **ip dhcp snooping** Global Configuration mode command globally enables DHCP snooping. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

Syntax

ip dhcp snooping

no ip dhcp snooping

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords

Default Configuration

Disabled

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

For any DHCP snooping configuration to take effect, DHCP snooping must be globally enabled. DHCP snooping is not active until snooping on a VLAN is enabled by using the **ip dhcp snooping** VLAN Global Configuration mode command.

Example

.The following example configures globally enabling DHCP snooping.

```
console(config)# ip dhcp snooping
```

ip dhcp snooping vlan

The **ip dhcp snooping vlan** Global Configuration mode command enables DHCP snooping on a VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to disable DHCP snooping on a VLAN

Syntax

ip dhcp snooping vlan *vlan-id*

no ip dhcp snooping vlan *vlan-id*

Parameters

- vlan-id — Specify VLAN ID.

Default Configuration

Disabled

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
DHCP snooping must be first globally enabled before enabling DHCP snooping on a VLAN.

Example
The following example configures DHCP snooping on a VLAN.

```
console(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
```

ip dhcp snooping trust

The **ip dhcp snooping trust** Interface Configuration mode command configures a port as trusted for DHCP snooping purposes. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

Syntax
ip dhcp snooping trust

no ip dhcp snooping trust

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Interface configuration (Ethernet, Port-channel)

Command Mode
Interface Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Configure as trusted ports those that are connected to a DHCP server or to other switches or routers. Configure as untrusted ports those that are connected to DHCP clients.

Example
.The following example configures a port as trusted for DHCP snooping purposes.

```
console#
console# configure
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e1 e
console(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping trust
console(config-if)#
```

ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted

The **ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted** Global Configuration mode command configures a switch to accept DHCP packets with option-82 information from an untrusted port. Use the **no** form of this command to configure the switch to drop these packets from an untrusted port.

Syntax

ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted

no ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

Discard DHCP packets with option-82 information from an untrusted port.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example configures the switch to accept DHCP packets with option-82 information from an untrusted port.

```
console(config)# ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted
```

ip dhcp snooping verify

The **ip dhcp snooping verify** Global Configuration mode command configures the switch to verify, on an untrusted port, that the source MAC address in a DHCP packet matches the client hardware address. Use the **no** form of this command to configure the switch to not verify the MAC addresses.

Syntax

ip dhcp snooping verify

no ip dhcp snooping verify

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

The switch verifies the source MAC address in a DHCP packet that is received on untrusted ports matches the client hardware address in the packet.

Command Mode

Global configuration.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the switch to verify on an untrusted port that the source MAC address in a DHCP packet matches the client hardware address

```
console(config) #ip dhcp snooping verify
```

ip dhcp snooping database
The **ip dhcp snooping database** Global Configuration mode command configures the DHCP snooping binding file. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the binding file.

Syntax
ip dhcp snooping database

no ip dhcp snooping database

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
The DHCP snooping binding file is not defined.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
To ensure that the lease time in the database is accurate, Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) is enabled and configured.

The switch writes binding changes to the binding file only when the switch system clock is synchronized with SNTP.

Example
The following example configures the DHCP snooping binding file.

```
console(config)# ip dhcp snooping database
```

ip dhcp snooping database update-freq
The **ip dhcp snooping database update-freq** Global Configuration mode command configures the update frequency of the DHCP snooping binding file. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default.

Syntax
ip dhcp snooping database update-freq *seconds*

no ip dhcp snooping database update-freq

Parameters
- *seconds* — Specify, in seconds, the update frequency (Range: 600 - 86400).

Default Configuration
1200

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the update frequency of the DHCP snooping binding file.

```
console(config)# ip dhcp snooping database update-freq 1500
```

ip dhcp snooping binding
The **ip dhcp snooping binding** Privileged EXEC mode command configures the DHCP snooping binding database and adds binding entries to the database. Use the **no** form of this command to delete entries from the binding database.

Syntax
ip dhcp snooping binding *mac-address vlan-id ip-address* {**ethernet** *interface* **|** ***port*-channel** *port-channel-number*} **expiry** *seconds*

no ip dhcp snooping binding *mac-address vlan-id*

Parameters
- *mac-address* — Specify a MAC address
- *vlan-id* — Specify a VLAN number
- *ip-address* — Specify an IP address
- *interface* — Specify Ethernet port
- *port-channel-number* — Specify Port-channel number
- *expiry seconds* — Specify the interval, in seconds, after which the binding entry is no longer valid (Range: 10 - 4294967295)

Default Configuration
No static binding exists

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC

User Guidelines
After entering this command an entry is added to the DHCP snooping database. If DHCP snooping binding file exists, the entry is added to that file also.

The entry is displayed in the show commands as a 'DHCP Snooping entry'.

Example

The following example configures the DHCP snooping binding database and adds binding entries to the database.

```
console# ip dhcp snooping binding 0060.704c.73ff 3 10.1.8.1 ethernet 1/e21 e
```

clear ip dhcp snooping database

The **clear ip dhcp snooping database** Privileged EXEC mode command clears the DHCP binding database.

Syntax

clear ip dhcp snooping database

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example clears the DHCP binding database.

```
console# clear ip dhcp snooping database
```

show ip dhcp snooping

The **show ip dhcp snooping** EXEC mode command displays the DHCP snooping configuration.

Syntax

show ip dhcp snooping [ethernet *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number]*

Parameters

- *interface* — Specify Ethernet port
- *port-channel-number* — Specify Port-channel number

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

EXEC mode.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the DHCP snooping configuration.

show ip dhcp snooping binding
The **show ip dhcp snooping binding** User EXEC mode command displays the DHCP snooping binding database and configuration information for all interfaces on a switch.

Syntax
show ip dhcp snooping binding [mac-address *mac-address*] **[ip-address** *ip-address*] **[vlan** *vlan*] [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *mac-address* — Specify a MAC address
- *ip-address* — Specify an IP address.
- *vlan-id* — Specify a VLAN number.
- *interface* — Specify Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — Specify Port-channel number

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
EXEC

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

```
console# show ip dhcp snooping binding
Total number of binding: 2

MAC Adreess       IP Address    Lease (sec)     Type    VLAN Interface
----------------- --------------- ------------ ---------- ---- ----------
00:60:70:4c:73:ff  10.1.8.1        4294967295   snooping   3    1/e21
00:60:70:4c:7f:c1  10.1.8.2        4294967295   snooping   3    1/e22

console#
```

Chapter 8. Ethernet Configuration Commands

interface ethernet

The **interface ethernet** Global Configuration mode command enters the interface configuration mode to configure an Ethernet type interface.

Syntax

interface ethernet *interface*

Parameters

- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example enables configuring Ethernet port 5/e18.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 5/e18
```

interface range ethernet

The **interface range ethernet** Global Configuration mode command configures multiple Ethernet type interfaces at the same time.

Syntax

interface range ethernet {*port-list* | **all**}

Parameters

- *port-list* — List of valid ports. Where more than one port is listed, separate nonconsecutive ports with a comma and no spaces, use a hyphen to designate a range of ports and group a list separated by commas in brackets.
- **all** — All Ethernet ports.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Commands under the interface range context are executed independently on each active interface in the range. If the command returns an error on one of the active interfaces, it does not stop executing commands on other active interfaces.

Example
The following example shows how ports 5/e18 to 5/e20 and 3/e1 to 3/24 are grouped to receive the same command.

```
console(config)# interface range ethernet 5/e18-20,3/e16-24
console(config-if)#
```

shutdown
The **shutdown** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command disables an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to restart a disabled interface.

Syntax
shutdown

no shutdown

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
The interface is enabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example disables Ethernet port 1/e5 operations.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# shutdown
```

The following example restarts the disabled Ethernet port.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# no shutdown
```

description

The **description** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command adds a description to an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the description.

Syntax

description *string*

no description

Parameters

- *string* — Comment or a description of the port to enable the user to remember what is attached to the port. (Range: 1 - 64 characters)

Default Configuration

The interface does not have a description.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example adds a description to Ethernet port 1/e5.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# description "RD SW#3"
```

speed

The **speed** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command configures the speed of a given Ethernet interface when not using auto-negotiation. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

Syntax

speed {**10** | **100** | **1000**}

no speed

Parameters

- **10** — Forces10 Mbps operation.
- **100** — Forces 100 Mbps operation.
- **1000** — Forces 1000 Mbps operation.

Default Configuration

Maximum port capability

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
The **no speed** command in a port-channel context returns each port in the port-channel to its maximum capability.

Example
The following example configures the speed operation of Ethernet port 1/e5 to 100 Mbps operation.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# speed 100
```

This document uses the following conventions to highlight important information:

Note

The speed setting for SFP ports is dependent on the maximum speed of the port.

duplex
The **duplex** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command configures the full/half duplex operation of a given Ethernet interface when not using auto-negotiation. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

Syntax
duplex {**half** | **full**}

no duplex

Parameters
- **half** — Forces half-duplex operation
- **full** — Forces full-duplex operation

Default Configuration
The interface is set to full duplex.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
When configuring a particular duplex mode on the port operating at 10/100 Mbps, disable the auto-negotiation on that port.

Half duplex mode can be set only for ports operating at 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps.

Example
The following example configures the duplex operation of Ethernet port 1/e5 to full duplex operation.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# duplex full
```

negotiation
The **negotiation** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command enables auto-negotiation operation for the speed and duplex parameters of a given interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable auto-negotiation.

Syntax
negotiation *[capability1 [capability2…capability5]]*

no negotiation

Parameters
- *capability* — Specifies the capabilities to advertise. (Possible values: 10h, 10f, 100h,100f, 1000f)

Default Configuration
Auto-negotiation is enabled.

If unspecified, the default setting is to enable all capabilities of the port.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
If capabilities were specified when auto-negotiation was previously entered, not specifying capabilities when currently entering auto-negotiation overrides the previous configuration and enables all capabilities.

Example
The following example enables auto-negotiation on Ethernet port 1/e5.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# negotiation
```

flowcontrol
The **flowcontrol** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command configures flow control on a given interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable flow control.

Syntax
flowcontrol {**on** | **off** | **auto**}

no flowcontrol

Parameters
- **on** — Force flow control as enabled.
- **off** — Force flow control as disabled.
- **auto** — Enable AUTO flow control configuration.

Default Configuration
Flow control is off.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
Negotiation should be enabled for **flow control auto**.

Example
In the following example, flow control is enabled on port 1/e5.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# flowcontrol on
```

mdix
The **mdix** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command enables cable crossover on a given interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable cable crossover.

Syntax
mdix {on | auto}

no mdix

Parameters
- **on** — Manual mdix
- **auto** — Automatic mdi/mdix

Default Configuration
The default setting is **on**.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
Auto: All possibilities to connect a PC with cross or normal cables are supported and are automatically detected.

On: It is possible to connect to a PC only with a normal cable and to connect to another device only with a cross cable.

No: It is possible to connect to a PC only with a cross cable and to connect to another device only with a normal cable.

Example
In the following example, automatic crossover is enabled on port 1/e5.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# mdix auto
```

back-pressure
The **back-pressure** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command enables back pressure on a given interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable back pressure.

Syntax
back-pressure

no back-pressure

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Back pressure is enabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
In the following example back pressure is enabled on port 1/e5.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# back-pressure
```

system flowcontrol
Use **system flowcontrol** Global Configuration mode to enable flow control on cascade ports. Use the **no** form of this command to disable it.

Syntax
system flowcontrol

no system flowcontrol

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
In the following example enable flow control on cascade ports.

```
console(config)# system flowcontrol
```

clear counters
The **clear counters** EXEC mode command clears statistics on an interface.

Syntax
clear counters [**ethernet** *ethernet* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *ethernet* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode or Privileged EXEC Mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
In the following example, the counters for interface 1/e1 are cleared.

```
console> clear counters ethernet 1/e1
```

set interface active
The **set interface active** Privileged EXEC mode command reactivates an interface that was shutdown.

Syntax
set interface active {**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*}

Parameters
- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
This command is used to activate interfaces that were configured to be active, but were shutdown by the system for some reason (e.g., **port security)**.

Example
The following example reactivates interface 1/e5.

```
console# set interface active ethernet 1/e5
```

show interfaces advertise
The **show interfaces advertise** Privileged EXEC mode command displays auto-negotiation data.

Syntax
show interfaces advertise [ethernet *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following examples display autonegotiation information.

```
console# show interfaces advertise

Port       Type              Neg             Operational Link Advertisement
```

```
----        -----------         -------          ------------------------------
e1          100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e2          100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e3          100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e4          100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e5          100M-Copper         Enabled          100f, 100h, 10f, 10h
e6          100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e7          100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e8          100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e9          100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e10         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e11         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e12         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e13         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e14         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e15         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e16         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e17         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e18         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e19         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
e20         100M-Copper         Enabled          --
```

show interfaces configuration

The **show interfaces configuration** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the configuration for all configured interfaces.

Syntax

show interfaces configuration [ethernet *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the configuration of all configured interfaces:

```
console# show interfaces configuration

Port      Type            Duplex   Speed   Neg        Flow   Link    Back        Mdix
                                                      Ctrl   State   Pressure    Mode
----      ------------    ------   -----   -------    ----   -----   --------    ----
e1        100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e2        100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e3        100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e4        100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e5        100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e6        100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e7        100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e8        100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e9        100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e10       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e11       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e12       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e13       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e14       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e15       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e16       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e17       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e18       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
e19       100M-Copper     Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled    Auto
```

show interfaces status

The **show interfaces status** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the status of all configured interfaces.

Syntax

show interfaces status [ethernet *interface*| **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the status of all configured interfaces:

```
console# show interfaces status

Port       Type           Duplex   Speed   Neg        Flow   Link    Back       Mdix
                                                      Ctrl   State   Pressure   Mode
----       -----------    ------   -----   -------    ----   -----   --------   ----
e1         100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e2         100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e3         100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e4         100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e5         100M-Copper    Full     100     Enabled    Off    Up      Disabled   Auto
e6         100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e7         100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e8         100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e9         100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e10        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e11        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e12        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e13        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e14        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e15        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e16        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e17        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e18        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
e19        100M-Copper    --       --      --         --     Down    --         --
```

show interfaces description

The **show interfaces description** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the description for all configured interfaces.

Syntax
show interfaces description [ethernet *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays descriptions of configured interfaces.

```
console# show interfaces description

Port           Description
----           -----------
1/e1           lab
1/e2
1/e3
1/e4
1/e5
1/e6
ch1
ch2
```

show interfaces counters
The **show interfaces counters** User EXEC mode command displays traffic seen by the physical interface.

Syntax
show interfaces counters [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Modes
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays counters for Ethernet port 1/e1.

```
console# show interfaces counters
Port       InUcastPkts       InMcastPkts           InBcastPkts           InOctets
--------   ----------        ------------          ---------------       ------------
1/e1       0                 0                     0                     0
1/e2       0                 0                     0                     0
1/e3       0                 0                     0                     0
Port       OutUcastPkts      OutMcastPkts          OutBcastPkts          OutOctets
--------   -----------       ----------------      ----------------      ------------
1/e1       0                 0                     0                     0
1/e2       0                 0                     0                     0
1/e3       0                 0                     0                     0
Ch         InUcastPkts     InMcastPkts         InBcastPkts         InOctets
----       -------------   ---------------     --------------      ------------
ch1        0                 0                     0                     0
ch2        0                 0                     0                     0
ch3        0                 0                     0                     0
ch4        0                 0                     0                     0
ch5        0                 0                     0                     0
ch6        0                 0                     0                     0
ch7        0                 0                     0                     0
ch8        0                 0                     0                     0
           OutUcastPkts    OutMcastPkts        OutBcastPkts          OutOctets
--------   -------------   ------------        ------------------    ---------------
ch1        0                 0                     0                     0
ch2        0                 0                     0                     0
ch3        0                 0                     0                     0
ch4        0                 0                     0                     0
ch5        0                 0                     0                     0
ch6        0                 0                     0                     0
```

```
ch7         0                   0                   0                   0
ch8         0                   0                   0                   0
console#
```

```
console# show interfaces counters ethernet 1/e1

Port       InUcastPkts        InMcastPkts            InBcastPkts           InOctets
------     -----------        --------------         -----------           -----------
1/e1       0                  0                      0                     0

Port       OutUcastPkts       OutMcastPkts           OutBcastPkts          OutOctets
------     -----------        --------------         ------------          ------------
1/e1       0                  0                      0                     0

FCS Errors: 0
Single Collision Frames: 0
Late Collisions: 0
Oversize Packets: 0
Internal MAC Rx Errors: 0
Received Pause Frames: 0
Transmitted Pause Frames: 0
console#
```

The following table describes the fields shown in the display:

Field	Description
InOctets	Counted received octets.
InUcastPkts	Counted received Unicast packets.
InMcastPkts	Counted received Multicast packets.
InBcastPkts	Counted received Broadcast packets.
OutOctets	Counted transmitted octets.
OutUcastPkts	Counted transmitted Unicast packets.
OutMcastPkts	Counted transmitted Multicast packets.
OutBcastPkts	Counted transmitted Broadcast packets.
FCS Errors	Counted received frames that are an integral number of octets in length but do not pass the FCS check.
Single Collision Frames	Counted frames that are involved in a single collision, and are subsequently transmitted successfully.

Late Collisions	Number of times that a collision is detected later than one slotTime into the transmission of a packet.
Oversize Packets	Counted frames received that exceed the maximum permitted frame size.
Internal MAC Rx Errors	Counted frames for which reception fails due to an internal MAC sublayer receive error.
Received Pause Frames	Counted MAC Control frames received with an opcode indicating the PAUSE operation.
Transmitted Pause Frames	Counted MAC Control frames transmitted on this interface with an opcode indicating the PAUSE operation.

port storm-control include-multicast (IC)

The **port storm-control include-multicast** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command counts Multicast packets in Broadcast storm control. Use the **no** form of this command to disable counting Multicast packets.

Syntax

port storm-control include-multicast [unknown-unicast]

no port storm-control include-multicast

Parameters

- **unknown-unicast** — Specifies also counting unknown Unicast packets.

Default Configuration

Multicast packets are not counted.

Command Modes

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

This command is relevant to FE devices only.

To control Multicasts storms, use the **port storm-control broadcast enable** and **port storm-control broadcast rate** commands.

Example

The following example enables counting Broadcast and Multicast packets on Ethernet port 2/e3.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 2/e3
console(config-if)# port storm-control include-multicast
```

port storm-control broadcast enable

The **port storm-control broadcast enable** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command enables Broadcast storm control. Use the **no** form of this command to disable Broadcast storm control.

Syntax

port storm-control broadcast enable

no port storm-control broadcast enable

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

Broadcast storm control is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

Use the **port storm-control broadcast rate** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command, to set the maximum allowable Broadcast rate.

Use the **port storm-control include-multicast** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command to enable counting Multicast packets and optionally unknown Unicast packets in the storm control calculation.

Examples

The following example enables Broadcast storm control on Ethernet port 1/e5.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# port storm-control broadcast enable
```

port storm-control broadcast rate

The **port storm-control broadcast rate** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command configures the maximum Broadcast rate. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

port storm-control broadcast rate *rate*

no port storm-control broadcast rate

Parameters

- *rate* — Maximum kilobits per second of Broadcast and Multicast traffic on a port. (Range: 70 - 100000)

Default Configuration

The default storm control Broadcast rate is 3500 Kbits/Sec.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

Use the **port storm-control broadcast enable** Interface Configuration mode command to enable Broadcast storm control.

The software displays the actual rate since granularity depends on the requested rate.

Example

The following example configures the maximum storm control Broadcast rate at 900 Kbits/Sec.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e5
console(config-if)# port storm-control broadcast rate 900
```

show ports storm-control

The **show ports storm-control** User/Privileged EXEC mode command displays the storm control configuration.

show ports storm-control [*interface*]

Parameters

- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the storm control configuration.

```
console# show ports storm-control
Port         State         Rate [Kbits/Sec]    Included
----         --------      ----------------    ------------------------------------
1/e1         Enabled       70                  Broadcast, Multicast
1/e2         Enabled       100                 Broadcast
1/e3         Disabled      100                 Broadcast
```

Chapter 9. GVRP Commands

gvrp enable (Global)

GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP) is an industry-standard protocol designed to propagate VLAN information from device to device. With GVRP, a single device is manually configured with all desired VLANs for the network, and all other devices on the network learn these VLANs dynamically.

The **gvrp enable** Global Configuration mode command enables GVRP globally. Use the **no** form of this command to disable GVRP on the device.

Syntax

gvrp enable

no gvrp enable

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

GVRP is globally disabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example enables GVRP globally on the device.

```
console(config)# gvrp enable
```

gvrp enable (Interface)

The **gvrp enable** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command enables GVRP on an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable GVRP on an interface.

Syntax

gvrp enable

no gvrp enable

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
GVRP is disabled on all interfaces.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
An access port does not dynamically join a VLAN because it is always a member in only one VLAN.

Membership in an untagged VLAN is propagated in the same way as in a tagged VLAN. That is, the PVID is manually defined as the untagged VLAN VID.

Example
The following example enables GVRP on Ethernet port 1/e6.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e6
console(config-if)# gvrp enable
```

garp timer
The **garp timer** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, Port channel) mode command adjusts the values of the join, leave and leaveall timers of GARP applications. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
garp timer {**join** | **leave** | **leaveall**} *timer_value*

no garp timer

Parameters
- {**join** | **leave** | **leaveall**} — Indicates the type of timer.
- *timer_value* — Timer values in milliseconds in multiples of 10. (Range: 10 - 2147483647)

Default Configuration
Following are the default timer values:

- Join timer — 200 milliseconds
- Leave timer — 600 milliseconds
- Leavall timer — 10000 milliseconds

Command Mode
Interface configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
The following relationship must be maintained between the timers:

Leave time must be greater than or equal to three times the join time.

Leave-all time must be greater than the leave time.

Set the same GARP timer values on all Layer 2-connected devices. If the GARP timers are set differently on Layer 2-connected devices, the GARP application will not operate successfully.

Example
The following example sets the leave timer for Ethernet port 1/e6 to 900 milliseconds.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e6
console(config-if)# garp timer leave 900
```

gvrp vlan-creation-forbid
The **gvrp vlan-creation-forbid** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command disables dynamic VLAN creation or modification. Use the **no** form of this command to enable dynamic VLAN creation or modification.

Syntax
gvrp vlan-creation-forbid

no gvrp vlan-creation-forbid

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Dynamic VLAN creation or modification is enabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
This command forbids dynamic VLAN creation from the interface. The creation or modification of dynamic VLAN registration entries as a result of the GVRP exchanges on an interface are restricted only to those VLANs for which static VLAN registration exists.

Example
The following example disables dynamic VLAN creation on Ethernet port 1/e6 .

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e6
console(config-if)# gvrp vlan-creation-forbid
```

gvrp registration-forbid
The **gvrp registration-forbid** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command deregisters all dynamic VLANs on a port and prevents VLAN creation or registration on the port. Use the **no** form of this command to allow dynamic registration of VLANs on a port.

Syntax
gvrp registration-forbid

no gvrp registration-forbid

Default Configuration
Dynamic registration of VLANs on the port is allowed.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example forbids dynamic registration of VLANs on Ethernet port 1/e6 .

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e6
console(config-if)# gvrp registration-forbid
```

clear gvrp statistics
The **clear gvrp statistics** Privileged EXEC mode command clears all GVRP statistical information.

Syntax
clear gvrp statistics [**ethernet** *ethernet* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *ethernet* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example clears all GVRP statistical information on Ethernet port 1/e6 .

```
console# clear gvrp statistics ethernet 1/e6
```

show gvrp configuration
The **show gvrp configuration** User EXEC mode command displays GVRP configuration information, including timer values, whether GVRP and dynamic VLAN creation is enabled, and which ports are running GVRP.

Syntax
show gvrp configuration [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays GVRP configuration information:

```
Console> show gvrp configuration

GVRP Feature is currently enabled on the device.
Maximum VLANs: 255
Timers (milliseconds)
Port(s)        Status     Registration    Dynamic VLAN    Join    Leave    Leave All
                                          Creation
------         -------    ------------    -----------     ----    -----    ---------
1/e1           Disabled   Normal          Enabled         200     600      10000
1/e2           Disabled   Normal          Enabled         200     600      10000
1/e3           Disabled   Normal          Enabled         200     600      10000
1/e4           Disabled   Normal          Enabled         200     600      10000
1/e5           Disabled   Normal          Enabled         200     600      10000
1/e6           Disabled   Normal          Enabled         200     600      10000
1/e7           Disabled   Normal          Enabled         200     600      10000
1/e8           Disabled   Normal          Enabled         200     600      10000
1/e9           Disabled   Normal          Enabled         200     600      10000
Console>
```

show gvrp statistics
The **show gvrp statistics** User EXEC mode command displays GVRP statistics.

Syntax
show gvrp statistics [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example shows GVRP statistical information:

```
Console> show gvrp statistics

GVRP Statistics:
Legend:
rJE  :     Join Empty Received              rJIn:      Join In Received
rEmp :     Empty Received                   rLIn:      Leave In Received
rLE  :     Leave Empty Received             rLA :      Leave All Received
sJE  :     Join Empty Sent                  sJIn:      Join In Sent
sEmp :     Empty Sent                       sLIn:      Leave In Sent
sLE  :     Leave Empty Sent                 sLA :      Leave All Sent
Port   rJE  rJIn  rEmp  rLIn   rLE   rLA   sJE  sJIn  sEmp  sLIn   sLE   sLA
```

show gvrp error-statistics
The **show gvrp error-statistics** User EXEC mode command displays GVRP error statistics.

Syntax
show gvrp error-statistics [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays GVRP statistical information.

```
Console> show gvrp error-statistics
GVRP Error Statistics:
Legend:
INVPROT :    Invalid Protocol Id             INVALEN :    Invalid Attribute Length
INVATYP :    Invalid Attribute Type          INVEVENT:    Invalid Event
INVAVAL :    Invalid Attribute Value
 Port INVPROT INVATYP INVAVAL INVALEN INVEVENT
```

Chapter 10.IGMP Snooping Commands

Note

In order to enable IGMP snooping, the user must enable bridge Multicast filtering

ip igmp snooping (Global)

The **ip igmp snooping** Global Configuration mode command enables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping. Use the **no** form of this command to disable IGMP snooping.

Syntax

ip igmp snooping

no ip igmp snooping

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

IGMP snooping is disabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

IGMP snooping can only be enabled on static VLANs.

Example

The following example enables IGMP snooping.

```
console(config)# ip igmp snooping
```

ip igmp snooping (Interface)

The **ip igmp snooping** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command enables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping on a specific VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to disable IGMP snooping on a VLAN interface.

Syntax

ip igmp snooping

no ip igmp snooping

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
IGMP snooping is disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
IGMP snooping can only be enabled on static VLANs.

Example
The following example enables IGMP snooping on VLAN 2.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# ip igmp snooping
```

ip igmp snooping mrouter learn-pim-dvmrp

The **ip igmp snooping mrouter learn-pim-dvmrp** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command enables automatic learning of Multicast device ports in the context of a specific VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to remove automatic learning of Multicast device ports.

Syntax
ip igmp snooping mrouter learn-pim-dvmrp

no ip igmp snooping mrouter learn-pim-dvmrp

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Automatic learning of Multicast device ports is enabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
Multicast device ports can be configured statically using the **bridge multicast forward-all** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command.

Example
The following example enables automatic learning of Multicast device ports on VLAN 2.

```
console(config) # interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# ip igmp snooping mrouter learn-pim-dvmrp
```

ip igmp snooping host-time-out
The **ip igmp snooping host-time-out** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command configures the host-time-out. If an IGMP report for a Multicast group was not received for a host-time-out period from a specific port, this port is deleted from the member list of that Multicast group. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
ip igmp snooping host-time-out *time-out*

no ip igmp snooping host-time-out

Parameters
- *time-out* — Host timeout in seconds. (Range: 60 – 2147483647)

Default Configuration
The default host-time-out is 260 seconds.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
The timeout should be at least greater than 2*query_interval+max_response_time of the IGMP router.

Example
The following example configures the host timeout to 300 seconds.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# ip igmp snooping host-time-out 300
```

ip igmp snooping querier enable
The **ip igmp snooping querier enable** Interface Configuration mode command enables Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) querier on a specific VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to disable IGMP querier on a VLAN interface.

Syntax
ip igmp snooping querier enable

no ip igmp snooping querier enable

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords

Default Configuration
Disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
IGMP snooping querier can be enabled on a VLAN only if IGMP snooping is enabled for that VLAN.

No more then one switch can be configured as an IGMP Querier for a VLAN.

When IGMP Snooping Querier is enabled, it starts after host-time-out/2 with no IGMP traffic detected from a Multicast router.

The IGMP Snooping Querier disables itself if it detects IGMP traffic from a Multicast router. It restarts itself after host-time-out/2.

Following are the IGMP Snooping Querier parameters as function of the IGMP Snooping parameters:

- QueryMaxResponseTime: host-time-out/15
- QueryInterval: host-time-out/ 3

Example
.The following example configures Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) querier on a specific VLAN.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# ip igmp snooping querier enable
```

ip igmp snooping querier address

The **ip igmp snooping querier address** Interface Configuration mode command defines the source IP address that the IGMP Snooping querier uses. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default.

Syntax
ip igmp snooping querier address *ip-address*

no ip igmp snooping querier address

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
If an IP address is configured for the VLAN, it is used as the source address of the IGMP snooping querier.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
If an IP address is not configured by this command, and no IP address is configured for the IGMP querier VLAN interface, the querier is disabled.

Example
.The following example configures the source IP address that the IGMP Snooping querier uses.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# ip igmp snooping querier address 192.168.1.220
```

ip igmp snooping querier version
The **ip igmp snooping querier version** Interface Configuration mode command configures the IGMP version of an IGMP querier on a specific VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default.

Syntax
ip igmp snooping querier version {2 | 3}

no ip igmp snooping querier version

Parameters
- 2 — Specifies that the IGMP version is IGMPv2.
- 3 — Specifies that the IGMP version is IGMPv3.

Default Configuration
IGMPv3

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
If the IGMP querier is configured to IGMPv3, the querier tries to work in IGMPv3. In case the hosts do not support IGMPv3, the querier version is downgraded.

If the IGMP querier is configured to IGMPv2, the querier tries to work in IGMPv2. It can be downgraded automatically to IGMPv1, but never upgraded automatically to IGMPv3.

Example
.The following example configures the IGMP version of an IGMP querier on a specific VLAN.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# ip igmp snooping querier version 2
```

ip igmp snooping mrouter-time-out
The **ip igmp snooping mrouter-time-out** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command configures the mrouter-time-out. The **ip igmp snooping mrouter-time-out** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command is

used for setting the aging-out time after Multicast device ports are automatically learned. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

ip igmp snooping mrouter-time-out *time-out*

no ip igmp snooping mrouter-time-out

Parameters

- *time-out* — Multicast device timeout in seconds (Range: 1 - 2147483647)

Default Configuration

The default value is 300 seconds.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example configures the Multicast device timeout to 200 seconds.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# ip igmp snooping mrouter-time-out 200
```

ip igmp snooping leave-time-out

The **ip igmp snooping leave-time-out** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command configures the leave-time-out. If an IGMP report for a Multicast group was not received for a leave-time-out period after an IGMP Leave was received from a specific port, this port is deleted from the member list of that Multicast group. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

ip igmp snooping leave-time-out {*time-out* | **immediate-leave**}

no ip igmp snooping leave-time-out

Parameters

- *time-out* — Specifies the leave-time-out in seconds for IGMP queries. (Range: 0 - 2147483647)
- **immediate-leave** — Indicates that the port should be immediately removed from the members list after receiving IGMP Leave.

Default Configuration

The default leave-time-out configuration is 10 seconds.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
The leave timeout should be set greater than the maximum time that a host is allowed to respond to an IGMP query.

Use **immediate leave** only where there is just one host connected to a port.

Example
The following example configures the host leave-time-out to 60 seconds.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# ip igmp snooping leave-time-out 60
```

show ip igmp snooping mrouter

The **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** User EXEC mode command displays information on dynamically learned Multicast device interfaces.

Syntax
show ip igmp snooping mrouter [**interface** *vlan-id*]

Parameters
- *vlan-id* — VLAN number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays Multicast device interfaces in VLAN 1000.

```
console> show ip igmp snooping mrouter interface 1000

VLAN               Ports
----               -----
1000               1/e1

Detected Multicast devices that are forbidden statically:
```

```
VLAN               Ports
----               -----
1000               1/e19
```

show ip igmp snooping interface

The **show ip igmp snooping interface** EXEC mode command shows IGMP snooping configuration.

Syntax

show ip igmp snooping interface *vlan-id*

Parameters

- *vlan-id* — VLAN number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

```
console# show ip igmp snooping interface 1000
IGMP Snooping is globally enabled
IGMP Snooping admin: Enabled

Hosts and routers IGMP version: 2
IGMP snooping oper mode: Enabled
IGMP snooping querier admin: Enabled
IGMP snooping querier oper: Enabled
IGMP snooping querier address admin:
IGMP snooping querier address oper: 172.16.1.1
IGMP snooping querier version admin: 3
IGMP snooping querier version oper: 2


IGMP host timeout is 300 sec
IGMP Immediate leave is disabled. IGMP leave timeout is 10 sec
IGMP mrouter timeout is 300 sec
Automatic learning of multicast router ports is enable
```

show ip igmp snooping groups

The **show ip igmp snooping groups** command displays the Multicast groups that was learned by the IGMP snooping

Syntax

show ip igmp snooping groups [**vlan** vlan-id] [**ip-multicast-address** ip-multicast-address] [**ip-address** ip-address]

Parameters

- *vlan-id* — VLAN ID value
- *ip-multicast-address* — A valid IP Multicast address
- *ip-address* — Source IP address

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

EXEC mode

User Guidelines

To see the actual Multicast Address Table use the **show bridge multicast address-table** command

Example

The following example shows IGMP snooping information on Multicast groups.

Vlan	Group Address	Source address	Include Ports	Exclude ports
1	231.2.2.3	172.16.1.1	1/e1	
1	231.2.2.3	172.16.1.2	2/e2	
19	231.2.2.8	172.16.1.1	1/e9	
19	231.2.2.8	172.16.1.2	1/e10-e11	1/e12
19	231.2.2.8	172.16.1.3		1/e12

IGMP Reporters that are forbidden statically:

Vlan	Group Address	Source address	Ports
1	231.2.2.3	172.16.1.1	2/e8
19	231.2.2.8	172.16.1.1	2/e8

Chapter 11.IP Addressing Commands

ip address

The **ip address** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, VLAN, port-channel) mode command sets an IP address. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IP address.

Syntax

ip address *ip-address* {*mask* | *prefix-length*}

no ip address [*ip-address*]

Parameters

- *ip-address* —Valid IP address
- *mask* — Valid network mask of the IP address.
- *prefix-length* — Specifies the number of bits that comprise the IP address prefix. The prefix length must be preceded by a forward slash (/). (Range: 8 -30)

Default Configuration

No IP address is defined for interfaces.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines

A single IP address can be defined. The IP address can be defined only on the Management VLAN.

Example

The following example configures VLAN 1 with IP address 131.108.1.27 and subnet mask 255.255.255.0.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 1
console(config-if)# ip address 131.108.1.27 255.255.255.0
```

ip address dhcp

The **ip address dhcp** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, VLAN, port-channel) mode command acquires an IP address for an Ethernet interface from the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. Use the **no** form of this command to deconfigure an acquired IP address.

Syntax

ip address dhcp [**hostname** *host-name*]

no ip address dhcp

Parameters

- *host-name* — Specifies the name of the host to be placed in the DHCP option 12 field. This name does not have to be the same as the host name specified in the **hostname** Global Configuration mode command. (Range: 1 - 20 characters)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines

The **ip address dhcp** command allows any interface to dynamically learn its IP address by using the DHCP protocol.

Some DHCP servers require that the DHCPDISCOVER message have a specific host name. The **ip address dhcp hostname** *host-name* command is most typically used when the host name is provided by the system administrator.

If the device is configured to obtain its IP address from a DHCP server, it sends a DHCPDISCOVER message to provide information about itself to the DHCP server on the network.

If the **ip address dhcp** command is used with or without the optional keyword, the DHCP option 12 field (host name option) is included in the DISCOVER message. By default, the specified DHCP host name is the globally configured host name of the device. However, the **ip address dhcp hostname** *host-name* command can be used to place a different host name in the DHCP option 12 field.

The **no ip address dhcp** command deconfigures any IP address that was acquired, thus sending a DHCPRELEASE message.

The IP address is defined only on the management VLAN.

Example

The following example acquires an IP address for VLAN 1 from DHCP.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 1
console(config-if)# ip address dhcp
```

ip default-gateway

The **ip default-gateway** Global Configuration mode command defines a default gateway (device). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

ip default-gateway *ip-address*

no ip default-gateway

Parameters

- *ip-address* — Valid IP address of the default gateway.

Default Configuration
No default gateway is defined.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example defines default gateway 192.168.1.1.

```
console(config)# ip default-gateway 192.168.1.1
```

show ip interface
The **show ip interface** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the usability status of configured IP interfaces.

Syntax
show ip interface [**ethernet** *interface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *port-channel number*]

Parameters
- *interface-number* — Valid Ethernet port.
- *vlan-id* — Valid VLAN number.
- *port-channel number* — Valid Port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example the displays the configured IP interfaces and their types.

```
console# show ip interface

Gateway IP Address            Activity status          Type
------------------            ------                   ---------------
192.168.1.1                   Active                   Static
```

```
IP Address                    I/F                     Type
-------------                 ---------               -------
192.168.1.200/24              VLAN 1                  Static

console#
```

arp

The **arp** Global Configuration mode command adds a permanent entry in the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an entry from the ARP cache.

Syntax

arp *ip_addr hw_addr* {**ethernet** i*nterface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *port-channel number*}

no arp *ip_addr* {**ethernet** i*nterface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *port-channel number*}

Parameters

- *ip_addr* — Valid IP address or IP alias to map to the specified MAC address.
- *hw_addr* — Valid MAC address to map to the specified IP address or IP alias.
- **ethernet** *interface-number* — Valid Ethernet port.
- **vlan** *vlan-id* — Valid VLAN number.
- **port-channel** *number.* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

The software uses ARP cache entries to translate 32-bit IP addresses into 48-bit hardware addresses. Because most hosts support dynamic resolution, static ARP cache entries do not generally have to be specified.

Example

The following example adds IP address 198.133.219.232 and MAC address 00:00:0c:40:0f:bc to the ARP table.

```
console(config)# arp 198.133.219.232 00:00:0c:40:0f:bc ethernet 1/e6
```

arp timeout

The **arp timeout** Global Configuration mode command configures how long an entry remains in the ARP cache. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

Syntax

arp timeout *seconds*

no arp timeout

Parameters
- *seconds* — Time (in seconds) that an entry remains in the ARP cache. (Range: 1-40000000)

Default Configuration
The default timeout is 60000 seconds.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
It is recommended not to set the timeout value to less than 3600.

Example
The following example configures the ARP timeout to 12000 seconds.

```
console(config)# arp timeout 12000
```

clear arp-cache
The **clear arp-cache** Privileged EXEC mode command deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP cache.

Syntax
clear arp-cache

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP cache.

```
console# clear arp-cache
```

show arp

The **show arp** Privileged EXEC mode command displays entries in the ARP table.

Syntax

show arp [**ip-address** *ip-address*] [**mac-address** *mac-address*] [**ethernet** *interface* **| port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *ip-address* — Displays the ARP entry of a specific IP address.
- *mac-address* — Displays the ARP entry of a specific MAC address.
- *interface* — Displays the ARP entry of a specific Ethernet port interface.
- *port-channel-number* — Displays the ARP entry of a specific Port-channel number interface.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Since the associated interface of a MAC address can be aged out from the FDB table, the Interface field can be empty.

When an ARP entry is associated with an IP interface that is defined on a port or port-channel, the VLAN field is empty.

Example

The following example displays entries in the ARP table.

```
console# show arp

ARP timeout: 80000 Seconds


VLAN              Interface          IP Address         HW Address         Status
-------------     -------------      -------------      -------------      -------------
VLAN 1            1/e1               10.7.1.102         00:10:B5:04:DB:4B  Dynamic
VLAN 1            2/e2               10.7.1.135         00:50:22:00:2A:A4  Static
```

ip domain-lookup

The **ip domain-lookup** Global Configuration mode command enables the IP Domain Naming System (DNS)-based host name-to-address translation. Use the **no** form of this command to disable DNS-based host name-to-address translation.

Syntax

ip domain-lookup

no ip domain-lookup

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
The default configuration is set to enabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables IP Domain Naming System (DNS)-based host name-to-address translation.

```
console(config)# ip domain-lookup
```

ip host
The **ip host** Global Configuration mode command defines static host name-to-address mapping in the host cache. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the name-to-address mapping.

Syntax
ip host *name address*

no ip host *name*

Parameters
- *name* — Specifies the name of the host. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)
- *address* — Specifies the associated IP address.

Default Configuration
No host is defined.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example defines a static host name-to-address mapping in the host cache.

```
console(config)# ip host accounting.website.com 176.10.23.1
```

clear host

The **clear host** Privileged EXEC mode command deletes entries from the host name-to-address cache.

Syntax

clear host {*name* | ***}

Parameters

- *name* — Specifies the host entry to be removed. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)
- * — Removes all entries.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example deletes all entries from the host name-to-address cache.

```
console# clear host *
```

clear host dhcp

The **clear host dhcp** Privileged EXEC mode command deletes entries from the host name-to-address mapping received from Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).

Syntax

clear host dhcp {*name* | ***}

Parameters

- *name* — Specifies the host entry to be removed. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)
- * — Removes all entries.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

This command deletes the host name-to-address mapping temporarily until the next renew of the IP address.

Example
The following example deletes all entries from the host name-to-address mapping.

```
console# clear host dhcp *
```

show hosts
The **show hosts** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the default domain name, a list of name server hosts, the static and the cached list of host names and addresses.

Syntax
show hosts [*name*]

Parameters
- *name* — Specifies the host name. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays host information.

```
console# show hosts

System name: Device

Default domain is gm.com, sales.gm.com, usa.sales.gm.com(DHCP)

Name/address lookup is enabled

Name servers (Preference order): 176.16.1.18 176.16.1.19


Configured host name-to-address mapping:

Host                                    Addresses

----                                    ---------

accounting.gm.com                       176.16.8.8 176.16.8.9 (DHCP)


Cache:                  TTL(Hours)

Host                    Total    Elapsed    Type        Addresses
```

```
----                    -----    -------    ------      ---------
www.stanford.edu        72       3          IP          171.64.14.203
```

Chapter 12.IPv6 Addressing Commands

ipv6 enable

The **ipv6 enable** Interface Configuration mode command enables IPv6 processing on an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable IPv6 processing on an interface.

Syntax

ipv6 enable [*no-autoconfig*]

no ipv6 enable

Parameters

- *no-autoconfig* — Enables IPv6 processing on an interface without the stateless address autoconfiguration procedure.

Default Configuration

IPv6 is disabled.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode.

User Guidelines

The **ipv6 enable** command automatically configures an IPv6 link-local unicast address on the interface while also enabling the interface for IPv6 processing. The **no ipv6 enable** command removes the entire IPv6 interface configuration.

Example

The following example enables IPv6 processing on VLAN 1.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 1
console(config-if)# ipv6 enable
```

ipv6 address

The **ipv6 address** Interface Configuration mode command sets an IPV6 address. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IPV6 address from the interface.

Syntax

ipv6 address *ipv6-address*/*prefix-length* [**eui-64**] [**anycast**]

no ipv6 address [*ipv6-address*/*prefix-length*] [**eui-64**]

Parameters

- *ipv6-address* — The IPv6 network assigned to the interface. The address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
- *prefix-length* — The length of the IPv6 prefix. A decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the decimal. (Range: 3-128. 64 when the eui-64 parameter is used.)
- **eui-64** — Specifies to build an interface ID in the low-order 64 bits of the IPv6 address, based on the interface MAC address.
- **anycast** — Defines the IPv6 address as an anycast address.

Default Configuration

No IPV6 address is defined for the interface.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (VLAN 1 only) mode.

User Guidelines

- If the value specified for the /prefix-length argument is greater than 64 bits, the prefix bits have precedence over the interface ID.
- Using the **no ipv6 address** command without arguments removes all manually configured IPv6 addresses from an interface, including link-local manually configured addresses.

Example

The following example configures an IPv6 address FE80::260:3EFF:FE11:6770 for interface e1.

```
console(config)# interface e1
console(config-if)# ipv6 address FE80::260:3EFF:FE11:6770
```

ipv6 address link-local

The **ipv6 address link-local** Interface Configuration mode command configures an IPv6 link-local address for an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default link-local address on the interface.

Syntax

ipv6 address *ipv6-address* **link-local**

no ipv6 address *ipv6-address* **link-local**

Parameters

- *ipv6-address* — The IPv6 network address assigned to the interface. The address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.

Default Configuration

IPv6 is enabled on the interface. Link local address of the interface is FE80::EUI64 (interface MAC address).

Command Mode

Interface configuration (VLAN 1 only).

User Guidelines

Using the **no ipv6 address link-local** command removes the manually configured link-local IPv6 address from an interface. When the **no ipv6 address link-local** command is used, the interface is reconfigured with the standard link-local address (the same IPv6 link-local address that is set automatically when the enable ipv6 command is used). The system automatically generates a link-local address for an interface when IPv6 processing is enabled on the interface. To manually specify a link-local address to be used by an interface, use the **ipv6 address link-local** command. The system supports only 64 bits prefix length for link-local addresses.

Example

The following example assigns FE80::260:3EFF:FE11:6770 as the link-local address.

```
console(config)# interface e1
console(config-if)# ipv6 address FE80::260:3EFF:FE11:6770 link-local
```

ipv6 default-gateway

The **ipv6 default-gateway** Global Configuration mode command defines an IPv6 default gateway. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the default gateway.

Syntax

- **ipv6 default-gateway** *ipv6-address*
- **no ipv6 default-gateway**

Parameters

- *ipv6-address* — IPv6 address of the next hop that can be used to reach that network. When the IPv6 address is a Link-Local address (IPv6Z address), the outgoing interface name must be specified. Refer to the usage guidelines for the interface name syntax.

Default Configuration

No default gateway is defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines

- The IPv6Z address format: <*ipv6-link-local-address*>%<*interface-name*>
  - *interface-name* — vlan<*integer*> | ch<*integer*> | isatap<*integer*> | <*physical-port-name*> | 0
  - *integer* — <*decimal-number*> | <*integer*><*decimal-number*>
  - *decimal-number* — 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
  - *physical-port-name* — Designated port number, for example e1.
- Configuring a new default gateway without deleting the previously configured information overwrites the previous configuration.
- A configured default gateway has a higher precedence over one automatically advertised (via router advertisement message).

Example
The following example defines an IPv6 default gateway.

```
console(config)# ipv6 default-gateway fe80::11
```

show ipv6 interface
The **show ipv6 interface** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the usability status of configured IPv6 interfaces.

Syntax
show ipv6 interface [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Parameters
- **vlan** *vlan-id* — Valid VLAN numbers (VLAN 1 only).

Default Configuration
Displays all IPv6 interfaces.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines
To display IPv6 neighbor discovery cache information, use the **show ipv6 neighbors** command in the Privileged EXEC mode.

Examples
The following examples display the usability status of interfaces configured for IPv6.

```
console# show ipv6 interface

Interface      IP addresses                      Type
---------      ----------------------------      ----------
VLAN 1         FE80::9C0:876A:130B               Dynamic
VLAN 17        FE80::9C0:876A:130D               Dynamic
VLAN 17        2031:0:130F:0:0:9C0:876A:130D/64  Static
```

```
console# show ipv6 interface Vlan 15
Ipv6 is disabled
```

```
console# show ipv6 interface Vlan 25
Number of ND DAD attempts: 20

IP addresses                        Type          DAD State
```

```
---------------                    ----------    ----------
FE80::4                            Link Local    Duplicated
2031:0:130F:0:0:9C0:876A:130D/64   Static        Active
```

```
console# show ipv6 interface Vlan 17
Ipv6 is enabled
Number of ND DAD attempts: 20

IP addresses                       Type          DAD State
---------------                    ----------    ----------
FE80::9C0:876A:130D                Link Local    Active
2031:0:130F:0:0:9C0:876A:130D/64   Static        Active
```

show ipv6 route

The **show ipv6 route** command displays the current state of the ipv6 routing table.

Syntax

show ipv6 route

Default Configuration

This command has no default setting.

Command Mode

EXEC mode

Examples

The following example displays the state of the IPv6 Routing Table.

```
Console> show ipv6 route
Codes: L - Local, S - Static, I - ICMP, ND - Router Advertisment
The number in the brackets is the metric.
S  ::/0 via fe80::77 [0] VLAN 1 Lifetime Infinite
ND ::/0 via fe80::200:cff:fe4a:dfa8 [0] VLAN 1 Lifetime 1784 sec
L  2001::/64 is directly connected, g2 Lifetime Infinite
L  2002:1:1:1::/64 is directly connected, VLAN 1 Lifetime 2147467 sec
L  3001::/64 is directly connected, VLAN 1 Lifetime Infinite
L  4004::/64 is directly connected, VLAN 1 Lifetime Infinite
L  6001::/64 is directly connected, g2 Lifetime Infinite
```

ipv6 nd dad attempts

The **ipv6 nd dad attempts** Interface Configuration mode command configures the number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages that are sent on an interface while duplicate address detection is performed on the

Unicast IPv6 addresses of the interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return the number of messages to the default value.

Syntax

ipv6 nd dad attempts *attempts-number*

no ipv6 nd dad attempts

Parameters

- *attempts-number* — The number of neighbor solicitation messages. Configuring a value of 0 disables duplicate address detection processing on the specified interface. A value of 1 configures a single transmission without follow-up transmissions. (Range: 0 - 600)

Default Configuration

Duplicate address detection on Unicast IPv6 addresses with the sending of one neighbor solicitation message is enabled.

Command Mode

Interface configuration (VLAN 1 only).

User Guidelines

- Duplicate address detection verifies the uniqueness of new Unicast IPv6 addresses before the addresses are assigned to interfaces (the new addresses remain in a tentative state while duplicate address detection is performed). Duplicate address detection uses neighbor solicitation messages to verify the uniqueness of Unicast IPv6 addresses.
- An interface returning to administratively **up** restarts duplicate address detection for all of the Unicast IPv6 addresses on the interface. While duplicate address detection is performed on the link-local address of an interface, the state for the other IPv6 addresses is still set to TENTATIVE. When duplicate address detection is completed on the link-local address, duplicate address detection is performed on the remaining IPv6 addresses.
- When duplicate address detection identifies a duplicate address, the state of the address is set to DUPLICATE and the address is not used. If the duplicate address is the link-local address of the interface, the processing of IPv6 packets is disabled on the interface and an error message is displayed.
- All configuration commands associated with the duplicate address remain as configured while the state of the address is set to DUPLICATE.
- If the link-local address for an interface changes, duplicate address detection is performed on the new link-local address and all of the other IPv6 addresses associated with the interface are regenerated (duplicate address detection is performed only on the new link-local address).
- Until the DAD process is completed, an IPv6 address is in a tentative state and cannot be used for data transfer. It is recommended to limit the configured value.

Example

The following example configures the number of consecutive neighbor solicitation messages that are sent on an interface while duplicate address detection is performed on the unicast IPv6 addresses of the interface to 10.

```
console# (config)# interface e1
console(config-if)# ipv6 nd dad attempts 10
```

ipv6 host

The **ipv6 host** Global Configuration mode command defines a static host name-to-address mapping in the host name cache. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the host name-to-address mapping.

Syntax

ipv6 host *name ipv6-address1* [*ipv6-address2…ipv6-address4*]

no ipv6 host *name*

Parameters

- *name* — Name of the host. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)
- *ipv6-address1* — Associated IPv6 address. The address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons. When the IPv6 address is a Link-Local address (IPv6Z address), the outgoing interface name must be specified. Refer to the usage guidelines for the interface name syntax.
- *ipv6-address2–4 (optional)* — Additional IPv6 addresses that may be associated with the host name.

Default Configuration

No host is defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines

- The IPv6Z address format: <*ipv6-link-local-address*>%<*interface-name*>
  - *interface-name* — **vlan**<*integer*> | **ch**<*integer*> | **isatap**<*integer*> | <*physical-port-name*> | 0
  - *integer* — <*decimal-number*> | <*integer*><*decimal-number*>
  - *decimal-number* — 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
  - *physical-port-name* — Designated port number, for example e1.

Example

The following example defines a static host name-to-address mapping in the host name cache.

```
console(config)# ipv6 host ABC fe80::11 fe80::22
```

ipv6 neighbor

The **ipv6 neighbor** Global Configuration mode command configures a static entry in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a static IPv6 entry from the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.

Syntax

ipv6 neighbor *ipv6_addr hw_addr* {**ethernet** *interface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *number*}

no ipv6 neighbor *ipv6_addr* {**ethernet** *interface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *number*}

Parameters
- *ipv6_addr* — Valid IPv6 address to map to the specified MAC address.
- *hw_addr* — Valid MAC address to map to the specified IPv6 address.
- **ethernet** *interface-number* — Valid port number.
- **vlan** *vlan-id* — Valid VLAN number.
- **port-channel** *number* — Valid port channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default setting.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
- The **ipv6 neighbor** command is similar to the **arp** (global) command.
- If an entry for the specified IPv6 address already exists in the neighbor discovery cache, learned through the IPv6 neighbor discovery process, the entry is automatically converted to a static entry.
- A new static neighbor entry with a global address can only be configured if a manually configured subnet already exists in the device.
- Use the **show ipv6 neighbors** command to view static entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.

Example
The following example configures a static entry in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache.

```
console(config)# ipv6 neighbor fe80::33 00:11:22:33:44:55 ethernet e5
```

show ipv6 neighbors
The **show ipv6 neighbors** Privileged EXEC mode command displays IPv6 neighbor discovery cache information.

Syntax
show ipv6 neighbors {**static** | **dynamic**}[**ipv6-address** *ipv6-address*] [**mac-address** *mac-address*] [**ethernet** *interface-number* | **vlan** vlan-id | **port-channel** number]

Parameters
- **static** — Displays static neighbor discovery cashe entries.
- **dynamic** — Displays dynamic neighbor discovery cashe entries.
- **ipv6-address** — Displays the neighbor discovery cache information entry of a specific IPv6 address.
- **mac-address** — Displays the neighbor discovery cache information entry of a specific MAC address.
- **ethernet** *interface-number* — Displays the neighbor discovery cache information entry of a specific Ethernet port interface.
- **vlan** *vlan-id* — Displays the neighbor discovery cache information entry of a specific VLAN.
- **port-channel** *number* — Displays the neighbor discovery cache information entry of a specific Port-channel number interface.

Default Configuration
This command has no default setting.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines
- The associated interface of a MAC address can be aged out from the FDB table, so that the Interface field can be empty.
- When an ARP entry is associated with an IP interface that is defined on a port or port-channel, the VLAN field is empty.
- The possible neighbor cache states are:
  - **INCMP** (Incomplete) — Address resolution is being performed on the entry. Specifically, a Neighbor Solicitation has been sent to the solicited-node multicast address of the target, but the corresponding Neighbor Advertisement has not yet been received.
  - **REACH** (Reachable) — Positive confirmation was received within the last ReachableTime milliseconds that the forward path to the neighbor was functioning properly. While REACHABLE, no special action takes place as packets are sent.
  - **STALE** — More than ReachableTime milliseconds have elapsed since the last positive confirmation was received that the forward path was functioning properly. While STALE, no action takes place until a packet is sent.
  - **DELAY** — More than ReachableTime milliseconds have elapsed since the last positive confirmation was received that the forward path was functioning properly, and a packet was sent within the last DELAY_FIRST_PROBE_TIME seconds. If no reachability confirmation is received within DELAY_FIRST_PROBE_TIME seconds of entering the DELAY state, a Neighbor Solicitation is sent and the state is changed to PROBE.
  - **PROBE** — A reachability confirmation is actively sought by retransmitting Neighbor Solicitations every RetransTimer milliseconds until a reachability confirmation is received.

Example
The following example displays IPv6 neighbor discovery cache information.

```
console# show ipv6 neighbors dynamic


Interface   IPv6 address                 HW address          State
-------     ----------                  ---------           -------
VLAN 1      2031:0:130F::010:B504:DBB4   00:10:B5:04:DB:4B   REACH
VLAN 1      2031:0:130F::050:2200:2AA4   00:50:22:00:2A:A4   REACH
```

clear ipv6 neighbors
The **clear ipv6 neighbors** Privileged EXEC mode command deletes all entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache, except static entries.

Syntax
clear ipv6 neighbors

Parameters
This command has no keywords or arguments.

Default Configuration
This command has no default setting.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example deletes all entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache, except static entries:

```
console> clear ipv6 neighbors
```

Chapter 13.Line Commands

line

The **line** Global Configuration mode command identifies a specific line for configuration and enters the Line Configuration command mode.

Syntax

line {**console** | **telnet** | **ssh**}

Parameters

- **console** — Console terminal line.
- **telnet** — Virtual terminal for remote console access (Telnet).
- **ssh** — Virtual terminal for secured remote console access (SSH).

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example configures the device as a virtual terminal for remote console access.

```
console(config)# line telnet
console(config-line)#
```

speed

The **speed** Line Configuration mode command sets the line baud rate. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

speed *bps*

no speed

Parameters

- *bps*—Baud rate in bits per second (bps). Possible values are 2400, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 and 115200.

Default Configuration
The default speed is 115200 bps.

Command Mode
Line Configuration (console) mode

User Guidelines
This command is available only on the line console.

The configured speed is applied when Autobaud is disabled. This configuration applies only to the current session.

Example
The following example configures the line baud rate to 9600.

```
console(config)# line console
console(config-line)# speed 9600
```

autobaud
The **autobaud** Line Configuration mode command sets the line for automatic baud rate detection (autobaud). Use the **no** form of this command to disable automatic baud rate detection.

Syntax
autobaud

no autobaud

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Autobaud is disabled.

Command Mode
Line Configuration (console) mode

User Guidelines
This command is available only on the line console.

To start communication using Autobaud, press **<Enter>** twice. This configuration applies only to the current session.

Example
The following example enables autobaud.

```
console(config)# line console
console(config-line)# autobaud
```

exec-timeout

The **exec-timeout** Line Configuration mode command sets the interval that the system waits until user input is detected. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

exec-timeout *minutes* [*seconds*]

no exec-timeout

Parameters

- *minutes* — Specifies the number of minutes. (Range: 0 - 65535)
- *seconds* — Specifies additional time intervals in seconds. (Range: 0 - 59)

Default Configuration

The default configuration is 10 minutes.

Command Mode

Line Configuration mode

User Guidelines

To specify no timeout, enter the **exec-timeout** 0 command.

Example

The following example configures the interval that the system waits until user input is detected to 20 minutes.

```
console(config)# line console
console(config-line)# exec-timeout 20
```

history

The **history** Line Configuration mode command enables the command history function. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the command history function.

Syntax

history

no history

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

The command history function is enabled.

Command Mode

Line Configuration mode

User Guidelines
This command enables the command history function for a specified line. To enable or disable the command history function for the current terminal session, use the **terminal history** user EXEC mode command.

Example
The following example enables the command history function for telnet.

```
console(config)# line telnet
console(config-line)# history
```

history size
The **history size** Line Configuration mode command configures the command history buffer size for a particular line. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the command history buffer size to the default configuration.

Syntax
history size *number-of-commands*

no history size

Parameters
- *number-of-commands*—Number of commands that the system records in its history buffer. (Range: 10 -247)

Default Configuration
The default history buffer size is 10.

Command Mode
Line Configuration mode

User Guidelines
This command configures the command history buffer size for a particular line. To configure the command history buffer size for the current terminal session, use the **terminal history size** User EXEC mode command.

Example
The following example changes the command history buffer size to 100 entries for a particular line.

```
console(config-line)# history size 100
```

terminal history
The **terminal history** user EXEC command enables the command history function for the current terminal session. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the command history function.

Syntax
terminal history

terminal no history

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
The default configuration for all terminal sessions is defined by the **history** line configuration command.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example disables the command history function for the current terminal session.

```
console# terminal no history
```

terminal history size
The **terminal history size** user EXEC command configures the command history buffer size for the current terminal session. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the command history buffer size to the default setting.

Syntax
terminal history size *number-of-commands*

terminal no history size

Parameters
- *number-of-commands*—Specifies the number of commands the system may record in its command history buffer. (Range: 10 - 247)

Default Configuration
The default command history buffer size is 10.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
The **terminal history size** user EXEC command configures the size of the command history buffer for the current terminal session. Use the **history** line configuration command to change the default size of the command history buffer.

The maximum number of commands in all buffers is 256.

Example
The following example configures the command history buffer size to 20 commands for the current terminal session.

```
console# terminal history size 20
```

show line
The **show line** User EXEC mode command displays line parameters.

Syntax
show line [console | **telnet** | **ssh**]

Parameters
- **console** — Console terminal line.
- **telnet** — Virtual terminal for remote console access (Telnet).
- **ssh** — Virtual terminal for secured remote console access (SSH).

Default Configuration
If the line is not specified, the default value is console.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the line configuration.

```
console> show line

Console configuration:
            Interactive timeout: Disabled
            History: 10
            Baudrate: 9600
            Databits: 8
            Parity: none
            Stopbits: 1

Telnet configuration:
            Interactive timeout: 10 minutes 10 seconds
            History: 10
```

```
SSH configuration:
            Interactive timeout: 10 minutes 10 seconds
            History: 10
```

Chapter 14.DHCP Option 82 Commands

ip dhcp information option

The **ip dhcp information option** Global Configuration mode command enables Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) option-82 data insertion. Use the **no** form of this command to disable DHCP option-82 data insertion.

Syntax

ip dhcp information option

no ip dhcp information option

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

DHCP option-82 data insertion is enabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

DHCP option 82 is enabled only if DHCP snooping or DHCP relay are enabled.

Example

The following example enables DHCP option-82 data insertion.

```
console(config)# ip dhcp information option
```

show ip dhcp information option

The **show ip dhcp information option** EXEC mode command Displays the DHCP option 82 configuration.

Syntax

show ip dhcp information option

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

DHCP option-82 data insertion is enabled.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the DHCP option 82 configuration.

```
console(config)# show ip dhcp information option
```

Chapter 15.LACP Commands

lacp system-priority

The **lacp system-priority** Global Configuration mode command configures the system priority. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

lacp system-priority *value*

no lacp system-priority

Parameters

- *value* — Specifies system priority value. (Range: 1 - 65535)

Default Configuration

The default system priority is 1.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example configures the system priority to 120.

```
console(config)# lacp system-priority 120
```

lacp port-priority

The **lacp port-priority** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command configures physical port priority. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

Syntax

lacp port-priority *value*

no lacp port-priority

Parameters

- *value* — Specifies port priority. (Range: 1 - 65535)

Default Configuration

The default port priority is 1.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example defines the priority of Ethernet port 1/e6 as 247.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e6
console(config-if)# lacp port-priority 247
```

lacp timeout

The **lacp timeout** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command assigns an administrative LACP timeout. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

lacp timeout {**long | short**}

no lacp timeout

Parameters

- **long** — Specifies the long timeout value.
- **short** — Specifies the short timeout value.

Default Configuration

The default port timeout value is **long**.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example assigns a long administrative LACP timeout to Ethernet port 1/e6 .

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e6
console(config-if)# lacp timeout long
```

show lacp ethernet

The **show lacp ethernet** Privileged EXEC mode command displays LACP information for Ethernet ports.

Syntax

show lacp ethernet *interface* [**parameters** | **statistics** | **protocol-state**]

Parameters

- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- **parameters** — Link aggregation parameter information.
- **statistics** — Link aggregation statistics information.
- **protocol-state** — Link aggregation protocol-state information.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example display LACP information for Ethernet port 1/e1.

```
console# show lacp ethernet 1/e1

Port 1/e1 LACP parameters:
      Actor
               system priority:                1
               system mac addr:                00:00:12:34:56:78
               port Admin key:                 30
               port Oper key:                  30
               port Oper number:               21
               port Admin priority:            1
               port Oper priority:             1
               port Admin timeout:             LONG
               port Oper timeout:              LONG
               LACP Activity:                  ACTIVE
               Aggregation:                    AGGREGATABLE
               synchronization:                FALSE
               collecting:                     FALSE
```

```
                distributing:                   FALSE
                expired:                        FALSE
        Partner
                system priority:                0
                system mac addr:                00:00:00:00:00:00
                port Admin key:                 0
                port Oper key:                  0
                port Oper number:               0
                port Admin priority:            0
                port Oper priority:             0
                port Oper timeout:              LONG
                LACP Activity:                  PASSIVE
                Aggregation:                    AGGREGATABLE
                synchronization:                FALSE
                collecting:                     FALSE
                distributing:                   FALSE
                expired:                        FALSE

Port 1/e1 LACP Statistics:
LACP PDUs sent:                                 2
LACP PDUs received:                             2

Port 1/e1 LACP Protocol State:
        LACP State Machines:
                Receive FSM:                    Port Disabled State
                Mux FSM:                        Detached State
                Periodic Tx FSM:                No Periodic State
        Control Variables:
                BEGIN:                          FALSE
                LACP_Enabled:                   TRUE
                Ready_N:                        FALSE
                Selected:                       UNSELECTED
                Port_moved:                     FALSE
                NNT:                            FALSE
                Port_enabled:                   FALSE
        Timer counters:
                periodic tx timer:              0
                current while timer:            0
                wait while timer:               0
```

show lacp port-channel

The **show lacp port-channel** Privileged EXEC mode command displays LACP information for a port-channel.

Syntax

show lacp port-channel [*port_channel_number*]

Parameters

- *port_channel_number* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays LACP information about port-channel 1.

```
console# show lacp port-channel 1
Port-Channel 1: Port Type 1000 Ethernet
       Actor
                    System Priority:         1
                    MAC Address:              00:02:85:0E:1C:00
                    Admin Key:                29
                    Oper Key:                 29

        Partner
                    System Priority:         0
                    MAC Address:              00:00:00:00:00:00
                    Oper Key:                 14
```

Chapter 16.LLDP Commands

lldp enable (global)

The **lldp enable** Global Configuration mode command enables the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP). Use the **no** form of this command to disable LLDP.

Syntax

lldp enable

no lldp enable

Parameters

This command has no parameter settings.

Default Configuration

LLDP is enabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines

There are no guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example enables LLDP.

```
console (config)# lldp enable
```

lldp enable (interface)

The **lldp enable** Interface Configuration mode command enables LLDP on an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable LLDP on an interface.

Syntax

lldp enable [*rx*|*tx*|*both*]

no lldp enable

Parameters

- *rx* — Receives only LLDP packets.
- *tx* —Transmits only LLDP packets.
- *both* — Receives and transmits LLDP packets (default).

Default Configuration
Enabled in both modes.

Command Modes
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode.

User Guidelines
- LLDP manages LAG ports individually. LLDP sends separate advertisements on each port in a LAG. LLDP data received through LAG ports is stored individually per port.
- An LLDP operation on a port is not dependent on the STP state of a port. This means that LLDP frames are sent and received on blocked ports. If a port is controlled by 802.1X, LLDP operates only if the port is authorized.

Examples
The following example enables LLDP on an interface.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet e5
console(config-if)# lldp enable
```

lldp timer
The **lldp timer** command Global Configuration mode command specifies how often the system sends LLDP updates. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to the default setting.

Syntax
lldp timer *seconds*

no lldp timer

Parameters
- *seconds* — Specifies, in seconds, how often the software sends an LLDP update. (Range: 5 - 32768 seconds)

Default Configuration
The default value is 30 seconds.

Command Modes
Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example specifies the system to send LLDP updates every 50 seconds.

```
console(config) # lldp timer 50
```

lldp hold-multiplier

The **lldp hold-multiplier** Global Configuration mode command specifies the amount of time the receiving device should hold an LLDP packet before discarding it. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to the default setting.

Syntax

lldp hold-multiplier *number*

no lldp hold-multiplier

Parameters

- *number* — Specifies the hold time to be sent in the LLDP update packets as a multiple of the timer value. (Range: 2 - 10)

Default Configuration

The default configuration is 4.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines

- The actual time-to-live value used in LLDP frames can be expressed by the following formula:

  TTL = min(65535, LLDP-Timer * LLDP-HoldMultiplier)

  For example, if the value of LLDP timer is 30 and the value of the LLDP hold multiplier is 4, then the value 120 is encoded in the TTL field in the LLDP header.

Example

The following example specifies that the amount of time the receiving device should hold an LLDP packet is 10, before discarding it.

```
console(config) # lldp hold-multiplier 10
```

lldp reinit-delay

The **lldp reinit-delay** Global Configuration mode command specifies the minimum time an LLDP port waits before reinitializing LLDP transmissions. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to the default setting.

Syntax

lldp reinit-delay *seconds*

no lldp reinit-delay

Parameters

- *seconds* — Specifies the minimum time, in seconds, an LLDP port waits before reinitializing LLDP transmissions. (Range: 1 - 10 seconds)

Default Configuration

The default value is 2 seconds.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example specifies the minimum time an LLDP port waits before reinitializing LLDP transmissions to five seconds.

```
console(config) # lldp reinit-delay 5
```

lldp tx-delay
The **lldp tx-delay** Global Configuration mode command specifies the delay between successive LLDP frame transmissions initiated by value/status changes in the LLDP local systems MIB. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to the default setting.

Syntax
lldp tx-delay *seconds*

no lldp tx-delay

Parameters
- *seconds* — Specifies the delay, in seconds, between successive LLDP frame transmissions initiated by value/status changes in the LLDP local systems MIB. (Range: 1 - 8192 seconds)

Default Configuration
The default value is 2 seconds.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
- It is recommended that the TxDelay be less than 0.25 of the LLDP timer interval.

Example
The following example specifies the delay between successive LLDP frame transmissions initiated by value/status changes in the LLDP local systems MIB to 10 seconds.

```
console(config) # lldp tx-delay 10
```

lldp optional-tlv
The **lldp optional-tlv** Interface Configuration mode command specifies which optional TLVs from the basic set should be transmitted. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to the default setting.

Syntax
lldp optional-tlv *tlv1* [*tlv2 … tlv5*]

no lldp optional-tlv

Parameters
- *tlv* — Specifies the TLV that should be included. Available optional TLVs are: **port-desc**, **sys-name**, **sys-desc**, **sys-cap** and **802.3-mac-phy**.

Default Configuration
No optional TLV is transmitted.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example specifies which optional TLV (2)s from the basic set should be transmitted.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet e5
console(config-if)# lldp optional-tlv sys-name
```

lldp management-address
The **lldp management-address** Interface Configuration mode command specifies the management address that is advertised from an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to revert to the default setting.

Syntax
lldp management-address {*ip-address* | **none**}

no management-address

Parameters
- *ip-address* — Specifies the management address to advertise.
- **none** — Specifies not to advertise any address.

Default Configuration
No IP address is advertised.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode.

User Guidelines
- Each port can advertise one IP address.
- Only static IP addresss can be advertised.

Example
The following example specifies that the management address will be advertised from an interface as 192.168.0.1.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet e5
console(config-if)# lldp management-address 192.168.0.1
```

lldp med enable
The **lldp med enable** Interface Configuration mode command enables LLDP Media Endpoint Discovery (MED) on an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable LLDP MED on an interface.

Syntax
lldp med enable [*tlv1* … *tlv3*]

no lldp med enable

Parameters
- *tlv* — Specifies the TLV that should be included. Available TLVs are: **network-policy**, **location** and **poe-pse**. The TLV capabilities are always included if LLDP MED is enabled.

Default Configuration
LLDP MED is disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables LLDP MED on an interface as network-policy.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet e5
console(config-if)# lldp med enable network-policy
```

lldp med network-policy (global)
The **lldp med network-policy** Global Configuration mode command defines LLDP MED network policy. Use the **no** form of this command to remove LLDP MED network policy.

Syntax
lldp med network-policy *number application* [**vlan** *id*] [**vlan-type** {**tagged**|**untagged**}] [**up** *priority*] [**dscp** *value*]

no lldp med network-policy *number*

Parameters

- *number* — Network policy sequential number.
- *application* — The name or the number of the primary function of the application defined for this network policy. Available application names are: **voice**, **voice-signaling**, **guest-voice**, **guest-voice-signaling**, **softphone-voice**, **video-conferencing**, **streaming-video** and **video-signaling**.
- **vlan** *id* — VLAN identifier for the application.
- **vlan-type** — Specifies if the application is using a *tagged* or an *untagged* VLAN.
- **up** *priority* — User Priority (Layer 2 priority) to be used for the specified application.
- **dscp** *value* — DSCP value to be used for the specified application.

Default Configuration

No Network policy is defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines

- Use the **lldp med network-policy** Interface Configuration command to attach a network policy to a port.
- Up to 32 network policies can be defined.

Example

The following example defines LLDP MED network policy.

```
console(config)# lldp med network-policy 1 voice vlan 2 vlan-type untagged
```

lldp med network-policy (interface)

The **lldp med network-policy** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command attaches an LLDP MED network policy to a port. Use the **no** form of this command to remove LLDP MED network policy from a port.

Syntax

lldp med network-policy {**add**|**remove**} *number*

no lldp med network-policy

Parameters

- *number* — Network policy sequential number.

Default Configuration

No network policy is attached.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode.

User Guidelines

- For each port, only one network policy per application (**voice**, **voice-signaling**, **guest-voice**, **guest-voice-signaling**, **softphone-voice**, **video-conferencing**, **streaming-video** and **video-signaling**) can be defined.

Example

The following example attaches an LLDP MED network policy to a port.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet e5
console(config)# lldp med network-policy add 1
```

lldp med location

The **lldp med location** Interface Configuration mode command configures location information for the LLDP MED for an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to delete location information for an interface.

Syntax

lldp med location coordinate *data*

no lldp med location coordinate

lldp med location civic-address *data*

no lldp med location civic-address

lldp med location ecs-elin *data*

no lldp med location ecs-elin

Parameters

- **coordinate** — The location is specified as coordinates.
- **civic-address** — The location is specified as civic address.
- **ecs-elin** — The location is specified as ECS ELIN.
- *data* — The data format is as defined in ANSI/TIA 1057. Specifies the location as dotted hexadecimal data. For coordinated: 16. For civic address: 6 - 160. For ECS ELIN: 10 - 25.

Default Configuration

The location is not configured.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode.

User Guidelines

There are no guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example configures location information for the LLDP MED for an interface.

```
console(config)# lldp med location coordinate data
```

clear lldp rx

The **clear lldp rx** Privileged EXEC mode command restarts the LLDP RX state machine and clears the neighbors table.

Syntax

clear lldp rx [**ethernet** *ethernet*]

Parameters

- *ethernet* — Ethernet interface.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example restarts the LLDP RX state machine and clears the neighbors table.

```
console(config)# clear lldp rx ethernet e15
```

show lldp configuration

The **show lldp configuration** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the LLDP configuration.

Syntax

show lldp configuration [**ethernet** *interface*]

Parameters

- *interface* — Ethernet interface.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) configuration:

```
console# show lldp configuration

State: Enabled
Timer: 30 Seconds
Hold multiplier: 4
Reinit delay: 2 Seconds
Tx delay: 2 Seconds

Port        State                       Optional TLVs        Address
----        -----                       -------------        -------
1/e1        RX, TX                      PD, SN, SD, SC       172.16.1.1
1/e2        TX                          PD, SN               172.16.1.1
1/e3        Disabled
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the example:

Field	Description
Timer	Specifies how often the software sends LLDP updates.
Hold multiplier	Specifies the amount of time the receiving device should hold an LLDP packet before discarding it.
Reinit timer	Specifies the minimum time an LLDP port waits before reinitializing LLDP transmission.
Tx delay	Specifies the delay between successive LLDP frame transmissions initiated by value/status changes in the LLDP local systems MIB.
Port	The port number.
State	The port LLDP state.
Optional TLVs	Optional TLVs that are advertised. Possible values are: • **PD** – Port description • **SN** – System name • **SD** – System description • **SC** – System capabilities
Address	The management address that is advertised.

show lldp med configuration

The **show lldp med configuration** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the LLDP MED configuration.

Syntax

show lldp med configuration [**ethernet** *interface*]

Parameters

- *interface* — Ethernet interface.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines

There are no guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Media Endpoint Discovery (MED) configuration.

```
console# show lldp med configuration

Network policy 1
------------------
Application type: Voice
VLAN ID: 2 tagged
Layer 2 priority: 0
DSCP: 0
Port         Capabilities   Network policy   Location      POE
---------    ------------   --------------   ----------    -----
1/e1         Yes            Yes              Yes           Yes
1/e2         Yes            Yes              Yes           Yes
1/e3         Yes            No               No            Yes

console# show lldp med configuration ethernet 1/1

Port         Capabilities   Network policy   Location      POE
---------    ------------   --------------   ----------    -----
1/e1         Yes            Yes              Yes           Yes

Network policies: 1, 2

Location:
Coordinates:54:53:c1:f7:51:57:50:ba:5b:97:27:80:00:00:67:01
```

show lldp local

The **show lldp local** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the LLDP information advertised from a specific port.

Syntax

show lldp local ethernet *interface*

Parameters

- *interface* — Ethernet interface.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) information that is advertised from the Ethernet interface.

```
console# show lldp local ethernet 1/e1

Device ID: 0060.704C.73FF
Port ID: 1
Capabilities: Bridge
System Name: ts-7800-1
System description:
Port description:
Management address: 172.16.1.8

802.3 MAC/PHY Configuration/Status
Auto-negotiation support: Supported
Auto-negotiation status: Enabled
Auto-negotiation Advertised Capabilities: 100BASE-TX full duplex, 1000BASE-T full duplex
Operational MAU type: 1000BaseTFD

LLDP-MED capabilities: Network Policy, Location Identification
LLDP-MED Device type: Network Connectivity

LLDP-MED Network policy
Application type: Voice
Flags: Tagged VLAN
VLAN ID: 2
Layer 2 priority: 0
DSCP: 0

LLDP-MED Power over Ethernet
```

```
Device Type: Power Sourcing Entity
Power source: Primary Power Source
Power priority: High
Power value: 9.6 Watts

LLDP-MED Location
Coordinates: 54:53:c1:f7:51:57:50:ba:5b:97:27:80:00:00:67:01

console# show lldp local ethernet 1/e2

LLDP is disabled.
```

show lldp neighbors

The **show lldp neighbors** Privileged EXEC mode command displays information about neighboring devices discovered using LLDP.

Syntax

show lldp neighbors [**ethernet** *interface*]

Parameters

- *interface* — Ethernet interface.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays information about neighboring devices discovered using Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP).

```
console# show lldp neighbors

Port        Device ID          Port ID    System Name    Capabilities
---------   ----------------   --------   ----------     -------------
1/e1        0060.704C.73FE     1          ts-7800-2      B
1/e2        0060.704C.73FD     1          ts-7800-2      B
1/e4        0060.704C.73FC     9          ts-7900-1      B, R
1/e5        0060.704C.73FB     1          ts-7900-2      W
```

```
console# show lldp neighbors ethernet 1/1

Device ID: 0060.704C.73FE
Port ID: 1
System Name: ts-7800-2
Capabilities: B
System description:
Port description:
Management address: 172.16.1.1

802.3 MAC/PHY Configuration/Status
Auto-negotiation support: Supported.
Auto-negotiation status: Enabled.
Auto-negotiation Advertised Capabilities: 100BASE-TX full duplex, 1000BASE-T full duplex.
Operational MAU type: 1000BaseTFD

LLDP-MED capabilities: Network Policy.
LLDP-MED Device type: Endpoint class 2.

LLDP-MED Network policy
Application type: Voice
Flags: Unknown policy
VLAN ID: 0
Layer 2 priority: 0
```

```
DSCP: 0

LLDP-MED Power over Ethernet
Device Type: Power Device
Power source: Primary power
Power priority: High
Power value: 9.6 Watts

LLDP-MED Inventory
Hardware revision: 2.1
Firmware revision: 2.3
Software revision: 2.7.1
Serial number: LM759846587
Manufacturer name: VP
Model name: TR12
Asset ID: 9
```

The following table describes significant LLDP fields:

Field	Description
Port	The port number.
Device ID	The configured ID (name) or MAC address of the neighbor device.
Port ID	The port ID of the neighbor device.
System name	The neighbor device administratively assigned name.
Capabilities	The capabilities discovered on the neighbor device. Possible values are: • **B** - Bridge • **R** - Router • **W** - WLAN Access Point • **T** - Telephone • **D** - DOCSIS cable device • **H** - Host • **r** - Repeater • **O** - Other
System description	The system description of the neighbor device.
Port description	The port description of the neighbor device.
Management address	The management address of the neighbor device.
Auto-negotiation support	Specifies if the port supports auto-negotiation.
Auto-negotiation status	Specifies if auto-negotiation is enabled on the port.

Field	Description
Auto-negotiation Advertised Capabilities	The speed/duplex/flow-control capabilities of the port that are advertised by the auto-negotiation.
Operational MAU type	Indicates the MAU type of the port.
LLDP MED	
Capabilities	Defines the sender's LLDP-MED capabilities.
Device type	Contains a value that indicates whether the sender is a Network Connectivity Device or Endpoint Device, and if an Endpoint, the Endpoint Class t which it belongs.
LLDP MED - Network Policy	
Application type	Indicates the primary function of the application defined for this network policy.
Flags	Unknown policy: Policy is required by the device, but is currently unknown. Tagged VLAN: whether the specified application type is using a *tagged* or an *untagged* VLAN.
VLAN ID	VLAN identifier for the application.
Layer 2 priority	Layer 2 priority to be used for the specified application.
DSCP	DSCP value to be used for the specified application.
LLDP MED - Power Over Ethernet	
Power type	Indicates whether the device is a Power Sourcing Entity (PSE) or Power Device (PD).
Power Source	Indicates the power source being utilized by a PSE or PD device. A PSE device advertises its power capability. Available values are: Primary power source and Backup power source. A PD device advertises its power source. Available values are: Primary power, Local power, Primary and Local power.
Power priority	Indicates the priority of the PD device. A PSE device advertises the power priority configured for the port. A PD device advertises the power priority configured for the device. Available values are: Critical, High and Low.
Power value	Indicates the total power, in watts, required by a PD device from a PSE device, or the total power a PSE device is capable of sourcing over a maximum length cable based on its current configuration.
LLDP MED - Location	
Coordinates, Civic address, ECS ELIN	Displays the raw data of the location information.

Chapter 17.Login Banner Commands

login banner

The **login banner** Privileged EXEC mode command configures the login banner, which is a security message that is displayed above the Telnet login prompt prior to login.

Syntax

login_banner *banner*

Parameters

- *banner* — Security text message. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example configures the security banner to display **ATI** before the Telnet login prompt.

```
console# login_banner ATI
Success
console#
```

show login banner

The **show login banner** Privileged EXEC mode command shows the login banner that is displayed before a Telnet login prompt.

Syntax

show login banner

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the current login banner that is configured to be displayed before a telnet login prompt:

```
console# show login banner
Login banner is: ATI
console#
```

Chapter 18.Management ACL Commands

management access-list

The **management access-list** Global Configuration mode command configures a management Access List and enters the Management Access-list Configuration command mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an Access List.

Syntax

management access-list *name*

no management access-list *name*

Parameters

- *name* — Access list name. (Range: 1 - 32 characters)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Use this command to configure a management Access List. The command enters the Access-list Configuration mode, where permit and deny access rules are defined using the **permit (Management)** and **deny (Management)** commands.

If no match criteria are defined, the default is deny.

If you reenter an Access List context, the new rules are entered at the end of the Access List.

Use the **management access-class** command to select the active Access List.

The active management list cannot be updated or removed.

Management ACL requires a valid management interface, which is a port, VLAN, or port-channel with an IP address or console interface. Management ACL only restricts access to the device for management configuration or viewing.

For IPv6 management traffic that is tunneled in IPv4 packet, the management ACLs is applied first on the external IPv4 header (rules with service field are ignored), and then again on the inner IPv6 header.

Example

The following example creates a management Access List called *mlist*, configures management Ethernet interfaces 1/e1 and 2/e9 and makes the new Access List the active list.

```
console(config)# management access-list mlist
console(config-macl)# permit ethernet 1/e1
console(config-macl)# permit ethernet 2/e9
console(config-macl)# exit
console(config)# management access-class mlist
```

The following example creates a management Access List called mlist, configures all interfaces to be management interfaces except Ethernet interfaces 1/e1 and 2/e9 and makes the new Access List the active list.

```
console(config)# management access-list mlist
console(config-macl)# deny ethernet 1/e1
console(config-macl)# deny ethernet 2/e9
console(config-macl)# permit
console(config-macl)# exit
console(config)# management access-class mlist
```

permit (Management)

The **permit** Management Access-List Configuration mode command defines a permit rule.

Syntax

permit [**ethernet** *interface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*] [**service** *service*]

permit ip-source *ip-address* [**mask** *mask* | *prefix-length*] [**ethernet** *interface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*] [**service** *service*]

Parameters

- *interface-number* — A valid Ethernet port number.
- *vlan-id* — A valid VLAN number.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port channel index.
- *ip-address* — A valid source IP address.
- *mask* — A valid network mask of the source IP address.
- *prefix-length* — Number of bits that comprise the source IP address prefix. The prefix length must be preceded by a forward slash (/). (Range: 0 - 32)
- *service* — Service type. Possible values: **telnet**, **ssh**, **http, https** and **snmp**.

Default Configuration

If no permit rule is defined, the default is set to deny**.**

Command Mode

Management Access-list Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Rules with Ethernet, VLAN and port-channel parameters are valid only if an IP address is defined on the appropriate interface.

The system supports up to 128 management access rules.

Example
The following example permits all ports in the mlist Access List.

```
console(config)# management access-list mlist
console(config-macl)# permit
```

deny (Management)
The **deny** Management Access-List Configuration mode command defines a deny rule.

Syntax
deny [**ethernet** *interface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*] [**service** *service*]

deny ip-source *ip-address* [**mask** *mask* | *prefix-length*] [**ethernet** *interface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*] [**service** *service*]

Parameters
- *interface-number* — A valid Ethernet port number.
- *vlan-id* — A valid VLAN number.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.
- *ip-address* — A valid source IP address.
- *mask* — A valid network mask of the source IP address.
- **mask** *prefix-length* — Specifies the number of bits that comprise the source IP address prefix. The prefix length must be preceded by a forward slash (/). (Range: 0 - 32)
- *service* — Service type. Possible values: **telnet**, **ssh**, **http, https** and **snmp**.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Management Access-list Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Rules with Ethernet, VLAN and port-channel parameters are valid only if an IP address is defined on the appropriate interface.

The system supports up to 128 management access rules.

Example
The following example denies all ports in the Access List called mlist.

```
console(config)# management access-list mlist
console(config-macl)# deny
```

management access-class
The **management access-class** Global Configuration mode command restricts management connections by defining the active management Access List. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this restriction.

Syntax
management access-class {**console-only** | *name*}

no management access-class

Parameters
- **console-only** — Indicates that the device can be managed only from the console.
- *name* — Specifies the name of the Access List to be used. (Range: 1 - 32 characters)

Default Configuration
If no Access List is specified, an empty Access List is used.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures an Access List called mlist as an active Access List.

```
console(config)# management access-class mlist
```

show management access-list
The **show management access-list** Privileged EXEC mode command displays management access-lists.

Syntax
show management access-list [*name*]

Parameters
- *name* — Specifies the name of a management Access List. (Range: 1 - 32 characters)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the mlist management Access List.

```
console# show management access-list mlist
mlist
-----
           permit ethernet 1/e1
           permit ethernet 2/e2
! (Note: all other access implicitly denied)
```

show management access-class

The **show management access-class** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the active management Access List.

Syntax
show management access-class

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays information about the active management Access List.

```
console# show management access-class
Management access-class is enabled, using access list mlist
```

Chapter 19.PHY Diagnostics Commands

test copper-port tdr

The **test copper-port tdr** Privileged EXEC mode command uses Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) technology to diagnose the quality and characteristics of a copper cable attached to a port.

Syntax

test copper-port tdr *interface*

Parameters

- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The port to be tested should be shut down during the test, unless it is a combination port with fiber port active.

The maximum length of the cable for the TDR test is 120 meter.

Example

The following example results in a report on the cable attached to port 1/e3.

```
console# test copper-port tdr 1/e3
Cable is open at 64 meters
console# test copper-port tdr 2/e3
Can't perform this test on fiber ports
```

show copper-ports tdr

The **show copper-ports tdr** User EXEC mode command displays information on the last Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) test performed on copper ports.

Syntax

show copper-ports tdr [*interface*]

Parameters

- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
The maximum length of the cable for the TDR test is 120 meter.

Example
The following example displays information on the last TDR test performed on all copper ports.

```
console> show copper-ports tdr


Port         Result       Length [meters]    Date
----         ------       ---------------    ----
1/e1         OK
1/e2         Short        50                 13:32:00 23 July 2009
1/e3         Test has not been performed
1/e4         Open         64                 13:32:00 23 July 2009
1/e5         Fiber        -                  -
```

show copper-ports cable-length

The **show copper-ports cable-length** User EXEC mode command displays the estimated copper cable length attached to a port.

Syntax
show copper-ports cable-length [*interface*]

Parameters
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
The port must be active and working in 100M or 1000M mode.

Example
The following example displays the estimated copper cable length attached to all ports.

```
console> show copper-ports cable-length

Port           Length [meters]
----           ---------------------
1/e1           < 50
1/e2           Copper not active
1/e3           110-140
1/e4           Fiber
```

show fiber-ports optical-transceiver
Use The **show fiber-ports optical-transceiver** User EXEC mode command displays the optical transceiver diagnostics.

Syntax
show fiber-ports optical-transceiver [*interface*] [**detailed**]

Parameters
- **interface** — A valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- **detailed** — Displays a detailed diagnostics

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the estimated copper cable length attached to all ports.

```
console> show fiber-ports optical-transceiver
                                                Power
Port           Temp     Voltage   Current   Output    Input     TX        LOS
                                                                 Fault
------         ------   -------   -------   -------   -----     ------    -----
7/e1           W        OK        E         OK        OK        OK        OK
7/e2           OK       OK        OK        OK        OK        E         OK
```

```
7/e3           Copper

Temp – Internally measured transceiver temperature.
Voltage - Internally measured supply voltage.
Current – Measured TX bias current.
Output Power – Measured TX output power.
Input Power – Measured RX  received power.
Tx Fault – Transmitter fault
LOS – Loss of signal

console> show fiber-ports optical-transceiver detailed
                                                 Power
Port           Temp      Voltage   Current   Output    Input     TX        LOS
               [C]       [Volt]    [mA]      [mWatt]   [mWatt]   Fault
------         ------    -------   -------   -------   -----     ------    -----
7/e1           48        5.15      50        1.789     1.789     No        No
7/e2           43        5.15      10        1.789     1.789     No        No
7/e3           Copper

Temp – Internally measured transceiver temperature.
Voltage - Internally measured supply voltage.
Current – Measured TX bias current.
Output Power – Measured TX output power in milliWatts
Input Power – Measured RX  received power milliWatts
Tx Fault – Transmitter fault
LOS – Loss of signal
```

Chapter 20.Port Channel Commands

interface port-channel

The **interface port-channel** Global Configuration mode command enters the interface configuration mode to configure a specific port-channel.

Syntax

interface port-channel *port-channel-number*

Parameters

- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Eight aggregated links can be defined with up to eight member ports per port-channel. The aggregated links' valid IDs are 1-8.

Example

The following example enters the context of port-channel number 1.

```
console(config)# interface port-channel 1
```

interface range port-channel

The **interface range port-channel** Global Configuration mode command enters the interface configuration mode to configure multiple port-channels.

Syntax

interface range port-channel {*port-channel-range* | **all**}

Parameters

- *port-channel-range* — List of valid port-channels to add. Separate nonconsecutive port-channels with a comma and no spaces. A hyphen designates a range of port-channels.
- **all** — All valid port-channels.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Commands under the interface range context are executed independently on each interface in the range.

Example
The following example groups port-channels 1, 2 and 6 to receive the same command.

```
console(config)# interface range port-channel 1-2,6
```

channel-group
The **channel-group** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command associates a port with a port-channel. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a port from a port-channel.

Syntax
channel-group *port-channel-number*

no channel-group

Parameters
- *port-channel-number* — Specifies the number of the valid port-channel for the current port to join.

Default Configuration
The port is not assigned to a port-channel.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example forces port 1/e16 to join port-channel 1.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode on
01-Oct-2008 09:47:14 %LINK-W-Down:  ch1
console(config-if)#
```

show interfaces port-channel
The **show interfaces port-channel** Privileged EXEC mode command displays port-channel information.

Syntax
show interfaces port-channel [*port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *port-channel-number* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays information on all port-channels.

```
console# show interfaces port-channel


Channel                Ports
-------                ---------------------------------
1                      Active: 1/e1, 2/e2
2                      Active: 2/e2, 2/e7 Inactive: 3/e1
3                      Active: 3/e3, 3/e8
```

Chapter 21.Port Monitor Commands

port monitor

The **port monitor** Interface Configuration mode command starts a port monitoring session. Use the **no** form of this command to stop a port monitoring session.

Syntax

port monitor *src-interface* [**rx | tx**]

no port monitor *src-interface*

Parameters

- *src-interface*—Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- **rx —** Monitors received packets only.
- **tx —** Monitors transmitted packets only.

Default Configuration

Monitors both received and transmitted packets.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

This command enables traffic on one port to be copied to another port, or between the source port (src-interface) and a destination port (port being configured).

The following restrictions apply to ports configured as destination ports:

The port cannot be already configured as a source port.

The port cannot be a member in a port-channel.

An IP interface is not configured on the port.

GVRP is not enabled on the port.

The port is not a member of a VLAN, except for the default VLAN (will automatically be removed from the default VLAN).

The following restrictions apply to ports configured to be source ports:

The port cannot be already configured as a destination port.

Example

The following example copies traffic on port 1/e8 (source port) to port 1/e1 (destination port).

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e1
console(config-if)# port monitor 1/e8
```

show ports monitor

The **show ports monitor** User EXEC mode command displays the port monitoring status.

Syntax

show ports monitor

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example shows how the port monitoring status is displayed.

Console **show ports monitor**			
Source Port	Destination Port	Type	Status
----------	----------------	-----	-------
1/e1	1/e8	RX,TX	Active
1/e2	1/e8	RX,TX	Active
1/e18	1/e8	RX	Active

Chapter 22.Power over Ethernet Commands

power inline

The **port inline** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command configures the administrative mode of inline power on an interface.

Syntax

power inline {auto | never}

Parameters

- **auto —** Enables the device discovery protocol and, if found, supplies power to the device.
- **never —** Disables the device discovery protocol and stops supplying power to the device.

Default Configuration

The device discovery protocol is enabled.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example enables powered device discovery protocol on port 1/e16, so that power will be supplied to a discovered device.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# power inline auto
```

power inline powered-device

The **power inline powered-device** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command adds a comment or description of the powered device type to enable the user to remember what is attached to the interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the description.

Syntax

power inline powered-device *pd-type*

no power inline powered-device

Parameters

- *pd-type* **—** Specifies the type of powered device attached to the interface. (Range: 1 - 24 characters)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures a description to an IP-phone to a powered device connected to Ethernet interface 1/e16.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# power inline powered-device IP-phone
```

power inline priority
The **power inline priority** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command configures the inline power management priority of the interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
power inline priority {critical | high | low}

no power inline priority

Parameters
- **critical —** Indicates that operating the powered device is critical.
- **high —** Indicates that operating the powered device has high priority.
- **low—**Indicates that operating the powered device has low priority.

Default Configuration
The default setting is low priority.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the device connected to Ethernet interface 1/e16 as a high-priority powered device.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# power inline priority high
```

power inline usage-threshold

The **power inline usage-threshold** Global Configuration mode command configures the threshold for initiating inline power usage alarms. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

power inline usage-threshold *percentage* [*unit-number*]

no power inline usage-threshold

Parameters

- *percentage* **—** Specifies the threshold as a percentage to compare measured power. (Range: 1 - 99)
- *unit-number* — Specifies the current number of the unit. (Range: 1 - 6)

Default Configuration

The default threshold is 95 percent.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example configures the power usage threshold for which alarms are sent to 80%.

```
console(config)# power inline usage-threshold 80
```

power inline traps enable

The **power inline traps enable** Global Configuration mode command enables inline power traps. Use the **no** form of this command to disable inline power traps.

Syntax

power inline traps enable [*unit-number*]

no power inline traps enable

Parameters

- *unit-number* — Specifies the current number of the unit. (Range: 1 - 6)

Default Configuration

Inline power traps are disabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables inline power traps to be sent when a power usage threshold is exceeded.

```
console(config)# power inline traps enable
```

show power inline
The **show power inline** User EXEC mode command displays the information about inline power.

Syntax
show power inline [**ethernet** *interface*]

Parameters
- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays information about inline power.

```
console> show power inline

Power: On
Nominal Power: 150 Watt
Consumed Power: 120 Watts (80%)
Usage Threshold: 95%
Traps: Enabled

Port    Powered Device        State   Priority    Status   Classification [w]
----    ----------------      -----   --------    ------   ------------------
1/e1    IP Phone Model A      Auto    High        On       0.44 - 12.95
2/e1    Wireless AP Model     Auto    Low         On       0.44 - 3.84
3/e1                          Auto    Low         Off      N/A
```

```
console# show power inline ethernet 4/e1
Port       Powered          State           Status           Priority         Class
           Device
----       -------        -----------      -------------    ------------     --------
4/e1                      Auto             On               low              class1
Overload Counter:           0
Short Counter:              0
Denied Counter:             0
Absent Counter:             1
Invalid Signature Counter: 0
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the example:

Field	Description
Power	The operational status of the inline power sourcing equipment.
Nominal Power	The nominal power of the inline power sourcing equipment in Watts.
Consumed Power	Measured usage power in Watts.
Usage Threshold	The usage threshold expressed in percents for comparing the measured power and initiating an alarm if threshold is exceeded.
Traps	Indicates if inline power traps are enabled.
Port	The Ethernet port number.
Powered Device	Description of the powered device type.
State	Indicates if the port is enabled to provide power. Can be: Auto or Never.
Priority	The priority of the port from the point of view of inline power management. Can be: Critical, High or Low.
Status	Describes the inline power operational status of the port. Can be: On, Off, Test-Fail, Testing, Searching or Fault.
Classification	The power consumption range of the powered device. Can be: 0.44 – 12.95, 0.44 – 3.84, 3.84 – 6.49 or 6.49 – 12.95.
Overload Counter	Counts the number of overload conditions that has been detected.
Short Counter	Counts the number of short conditions that has been detected.
Denied Counter	Counts the number of times power has been denied.
Absent Counter	Counts the number of times power has been removed because powered device dropout was detected.
Invalid Signature Counter	Counts the number of times an invalid signature of a powered device was detected.

show power inline power-consumption

The **show power inline power-consumption** User EXEC mode command displays information about the inline power consumption.

Syntax

show power inline power-consumption [**ethernet** *interface*]

Parameters

- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays displays information about the inline power consumption.

```
console# show power inline power-consumption

Port      Power Limit[W]        Power[W]   Voltage[V]    Current[mA]
----      ------------          -------    ---------     ---------
1/e1      15.4                  4.115      50.8          81
2/e2      15.4                  4.157      50.7          82
3/e2      15.4                  4.021      50.9          79
```

show power inline version

The **show power inline version** User EXEC mode command displays the power inline microcontroller's software version.

Syntax

show power inline version [**unit** *unit*]

Parameters

- *unit* — Number of the unit running the software. (Range: 1 - 6)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays information about inline power.

```
console# show power inline version

Unit          Software version
--------      -------------
1             1.12
2             1.12
```

Chapter 23.QoS Commands

qos

The **qos** Global Configuration mode command enables quality of service (QoS) on the device. Use the **no** form of this command to disable QoS on the device.

Syntax

qos

no qos

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

QoS is disabled on the device.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example enables QoS on the device.

```
console(config)# qos
```

show qos

The **show qos** User EXEC mode command displays quality of service (QoS) for the device.

Syntax

show qos

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays QoS attributes when QoS is disabled on the device.

```
console> show qos
Qos: disable
Trust: dscp
```

priority-queue out num-of-queues

The **priority-queue out num-of-queues** Global Configuration mode command configures the number of expedite queues. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
priority-queue out num-of-queues *number-of-queues*

no priority-queue out num-of-queues

Parameters
- *number-of-queues* — Specifies the number of expedite queues. The expedite queues are the queues with higher indexes. (Available options: 0 and 4)

Default Configuration
All queues are expediting queues.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
When the specified number of expedite queues is 0, all queues are assured forwarding (WRR).

When the specified number of expedite queues is 4, all queues are expedited.

Example
The following example configures the number of expedite queues as 0.

```
console(config)# priority-queue out num-of-queues 0
```

rate-limit

The **rate-limit** Interface Configuration mode command limits the rate of the incoming traffic. The **no** form of this command is used to disable rate limiting.

Syntax
rate-limit *rate*

no rate-limit

Parameters
- *rate* — Maximum kilobits per second of ingress traffic on a port. (Range: 3500 - 1000000).

Default Configuration
1000 Kbits/Sec

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
The command can be enabled on a specific port only if port storm-control Broadcast enable interface configuration command is not enabled on that port.

Example
The following example limits the rate of the incoming traffic to 62.

```
Console(config-if)# rate-limit 62
```

traffic-shape

The **traffic-shape** Interface Configuration mode command sets a shaper on an egress interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the shaper.

Syntax
traffic-shape *committed-rate*

no traffic-shape

Parameters
- *committed-rate* — The average traffic rate (CIR) in bits per second (bps). (Range: 64 -10000.)

Default Configuration
No shape is defined.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures a shaper on port e1.

```
console(config-if)# traffic-shape 50000
```

show qos interface

The **show qos interface** User EXEC mode command displays interface QoS information.

Syntax

show qos interface [**buffers** | **queueing** | **policers** | **shapers** | **rate-limit**] [**ethernet** *interface-number* | **vlan** *vlan-id* | **port-channel** *number*] [**queuing**]

show qos interface [buffers | queueing | policers | shapers | rate-limit] [ethernet interface-number | vlan vlan-id | port-channel number]

Parameters

- **buffers** — Displaying buffer setting for the interface's queues. Displays the minimum reserved setting.
- **queueing** — Display the queue's strategy (WRR or EF) and the weight for WRR queues and the CoS to queue map and the EF priority.
- **policers** — Display all the policers configured for this interface, their setting and the number of policers currently unused.
- **shapers** — Display the shaper of the specified interface and the shaper for the queue on the specified interface.
- **rate-limit** — Display the rate-limit configuration.
- *interface-number* — Valid Ethernet port number.
- *vlan-id* — Valid VLAN ID.
- *number* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

There is no default configuration for this command.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

If no keyword is specified, port QoS information (e.g., DSCP trusted, CoS trusted, untrusted, etc.) is displayed.

If no interface is specified, QoS information about all interfaces is displayed.

Example

The following example displays QoS information about Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console> show qos interface ethernet 1/e16 queuing
Ethernet   1/e16
Strict Priority.
Cos-queue map:
cos          qid
0            2
1            1
2            1
```

```
3               2
4               3
5               3
6               4
7               4
```

wrr-queue cos-map

The **wrr-queue cos-map** Global Configuration mode command maps Class of Service (CoS) values to a specific egress queue. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

wrr-queue cos-map *queue-id cos1...cos8*

no wrr-queue cos-map [*queue-id*]

Parameters

- *queue-id* — Specifies the queue number to which the CoS values are mapped.
- *cos1...cos8* — Specifies CoS values to be mapped to a specific queue. (Range: 0 - 7)

Default Configuration.

Value (VPT)	Queue
0	2
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	3
6	4
7	4

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Queue 4 is reserved for stacking.

Example

The following example maps CoS 7 to queue 2.

```
console(config)# wrr-queue cos-map 2 7
```

qos trust (Global)

The **qos trust** Global Configuration mode command configures the system to basic mode and the trust state. Use the **no** form to return untrusted state.

Syntax

qos trust {**cos** | **dscp**}

no qos trust

Parameters

- **cos** — Classifies ingress packets with the packet CoS values. For untagged packets, the port default CoS is used.
- **dscp** — Classifies ingress packets with the packet DSCP values.

Default Configuration

QoS trust is set to **cos**.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

This command can be used only in QoS basic mode.

Packets entering a quality of service (QoS) domain are classified at the edge of the QoS domain. When the packets are classified at the edge, the switch port within the QoS domain can be configured to one of the trusted states because there is no need to classify the packets at every switch within the domain.

Use this command to specify whether the port is trusted and which fields of the packet to use to classify traffic.

When the system is configured with trust DSCP, the traffic will be mapped to the queue by the DSCP-queue map.

When the system is configured with trust CoS, the traffic will be mapped to the queue by the CoS-queue map.

Example

The following example configures the System to basic mode.

```
console(config)# qos trust cos
```

qos map dscp-queue

The **qos map dscp-queue** Global Configuration mode command modifies the DSCP to CoS map. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default map.

Syntax

qos map dscp-queue *dscp-list* **to** *queue-id*

no qos map dscp-queue

Parameters

- *dscp-list* — Specifies up to 8 DSCP values separated by a space. (Range: 0 - 63)
- *queue-id* — Specifies the queue number to which the DSCP values are mapped. (Range: 1 - 4

Default Configuration

The following table describes the default map.

DSCP value	Queue-ID
00-15	1
16-31	2
32-47	3
48-63	4

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example maps DSCP values 33, 40 and 41 to queue 1.

```
console(config)# qos map dscp-queue 33 40 41 to 1
```

qos cos

The **qos cos** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command defines the default CoS value of a port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

qos cos *default-cos*

no qos cos

Parameters

- *default-cos* — Specifies the default CoS value of the port. (Range: 0 - 7)

Default Configuration

Default CoS value of a port is 0.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
If the port is trusted, the default CoS value of the port is used to assign a CoS value to all untagged packets entering the port.

Example
The following example configures port 1/e16 default CoS value to 3.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if) qos cos 3
```

show qos map
The show qos map User EXEC mode command displays all QoS maps.

Syntax
show qos map [**dscp-queue**]

Parameters
- **dscp-queue** — Indicates the DSCP to queue map.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the DSCP port-queue map.

```
console> show qos map
Dscp-queue map:

d1    :   d2      0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9
--    :   --     --     --     --     --     --     --     --     --     --     --
0     :          01     01     01     01     01     01     01     01     01     01
1     :          01     01     01     01     01     01     02     02     02     02
2     :          02     02     02     02     02     02     02     02     02     02
3     :          02     02     03     03     03     03     03     03     03     03
4     :          03     03     03     03     03     03     03     03     04     04
5     :          04     04     04     04     04     04     04     04     04     04
6     :          04     04     04     04
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown above.

Column	Description
d1	Decimal Bit 1 of DSCP
d2	Decimal Bit 2 of DSCP
01 - 04	Queue numbers

Chapter 24.Radius Commands

radius-server host

The **radius-server host** Global Configuration mode command specifies a RADIUS server host. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the specified RADIUS host.

Syntax

radius-server host {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *hostname*} [**auth-port** *auth-port-number*] [**timeout** *timeout*] [**retransmit** *retries*] [**deadtime** *deadtime*] [**key** *key-string*] [**source** *ipv4-source* | *ipv6-source*] [**priority** *priority*] [**usage** *type*]

no radius-server host {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *hostname*}

Parameters

- *ipv4-address* — IPv4 address of the RADIUS server host.
- *ipv6-address* — IPv6 address of the RADIUS server host.
- *hostname* — Hostname of the RADIUS server host. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)
- *auth-port-number* — Port number for authentication requests. The host is not used for authentication if the port number is set to 0. (Range: 0 - 65535)
- *timeout* — Specifies the timeout value in seconds. (Range: 1 - 30)
- *retries* — Specifies the retransmit value. (Range: 1 - 10)
- *deadtime* — Length of time in minutes during which a RADIUS server is skipped over by transaction requests. (Range: 0 - 2000)
- *key-string* — Specifies the authentication and encryption key for all RADIUS communications between the device and the RADIUS server. This key must match the encryption used on the RADIUS daemon. To specify an empty string, enter "". (Range: 0 - 128 characters)
- *ipv4-source* — Specifies the source IPv4 address to use for communication. 0.0.0.0 is interpreted as request to use the IP address of the outgoing IP interface.
- *ipv6-source* — Specifies the source IPv6 address to use for communication. 0.0.0.0 is interpreted as request to use the IP address of the outgoing IP interface
- *priority* — Determines the order in which servers are used, where 0 has the highest priority. (Range: 0 - 65535)
- *type* — Specifies the usage type of the server. Possible values: **login**, **dot.1x** or **all**.

Default Configuration

No RADIUS server host is specified.

The port number for authentication requests is 1812.

The usage type is **all**.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

To specify multiple hosts, multiple **radius-server host** commands can be used.

If no host-specific timeout, retries, deadtime or key-string values are specified, global values apply to each RADIUS server host.

The address type of the source parameter must be the same as the **ip-address** parameter.

Example

The following example specifies a RADIUS server host with IP address 192.168.10.1, authentication request port number 20 and a 20-second timeout period.

```
console(config)# radius-server host 192.168.10.1 auth-port 20 timeout 20
```

radius-server key

The **radius-server key** Global Configuration mode command sets the authentication and encryption key for all RADIUS communications between the device and the RADIUS daemon. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

radius-server key [*key-string*]

no radius-server key

Parameters

- *key-string* — Specifies the authentication and encryption key for all RADIUS communications between the device and the RADIUS server. This key must match the encryption used on the RADIUS daemon. (Range: 0 - 128 characters)

Default Configuration

The key-string is an empty string.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example defines the authentication and encryption key for all RADIUS communications between the device and the RADIUS daemon.

```
console(config)# radius-server key ati-server
```

radius-server retransmit

The **radius-server retransmit** Global Configuration mode command specifies the number of times the software searches the list of RADIUS server hosts. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the default configuration.

Syntax

radius-server retransmit *retries*

no radius-server retransmit

Parameters

- *retries* — Specifies the retransmit value. (Range: 1 - 10)

Default Configuration

The software searches the list of RADIUS server hosts 3 times.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example configures the number of times the software searches the list of RADIUS server hosts to 5 times.

```
console(config)# radius-server retransmit 5
```

radius-server source-ip

The **radius-server source-ip** Global Configuration mode command specifies the source IP address used for communication with RADIUS servers. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

radius-server source-ip *source*

no radius-source-ip *source*

Parameters

- *source* — Specifies a valid source IP address.

Default Configuration

The source IP address is the IP address of the outgoing IP interface.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the source IP address used for communication with RADIUS servers to 10.1.1.1.

```
console(config)# radius-server source-ip 10.1.1.1
```

radius-server source-ipv6

The **radius-server source-ipv6** Global Configuration mode command specifies the source IP address used for IPv6 communication with the RADIUS servers. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
radius-server source-ipv6 *source*

no radius-server source-ipv6 *source*

Parameters
- *source* — Specifies a valid source IPv6 address.

Default Configuration
The source IP address is the IP address of the outgoing IP interface.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example specifies the source IP address used for IPv6 communication with the RADIUS servers.

```
console(config)# radius-server source-ipv6 3156::98
```

radius-server timeout

The **radius-server timeout** Global Configuration mode command sets the interval during which the device waits for a server host to reply. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
radius-server timeout *timeout*

no radius-server timeout

Parameters
- *timeout* — Specifies the timeout value in seconds. (Range: 1 - 30)

Default Configuration
The timeout value is 3 seconds.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the timeout interval to 5 seconds.

```
console(config)# radius-server timeout 5
```

radius-server deadtime

The **radius-server deadtime** Global Configuration mode command improves RADIUS response time when servers are unavailable. The command is used to cause the unavailable servers to be skipped. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
radius-server deadtime *deadtime*

no radius-server deadtime

Parameters
- *deadtime* — Length of time in minutes during which a RADIUS server is skipped over by transaction requests. (Range: 0 - 2000)

Default Configuration
The deadtime setting is 0.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example sets the deadtime to 10 minutes.

```
console(config)# radius-server deadtime 10
```

show radius-servers

The **show radius-servers** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the RADIUS server settings.

Syntax
show radius-servers

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays RADIUS server settings

```
console# show radius-servers

IP address     Port   Port Acc  Time-    Ret-     DeadTime   Source IP   Priority   Usage
               Auth             out      rans
---------      ----   -------   -----              ------     --------    --------   -----
192.168.1.10   1812   1813      Global   Global    Global     Global      0          all
1
Global values
-------------
TimeOut: 3
Retransmit: 3
Deadtime: 0
Source IP: 0.0.0.0
```

Chapter 25.RMON Commands

show rmon statistics

The **show rmon statistics** User EXEC mode command displays RMON Ethernet statistics.

Syntax

show rmon statistics {**ethernet** *interface number* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*}

Parameters

- *interface number* — Valid Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays RMON Ethernet statistics for Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console> show rmon statistics ethernet 1/e16
Port: 1/e16
Octets: 878128                    Packets: 978
Broadcast: 7                      Multicast: 1
CRC Align Errors: 0               Collisions: 0
Undersize Pkts: 0                 Oversize Pkts: 0
Fragments: 0                      Jabbers: 0
64 Octets: 98                     65 to 127 Octets: 0
128 to 255 Octets: 0              256 to 511 Octets: 0
512 to 1023 Octets: 491           1024 to 1632 Octets: 389
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above:

Field	Description
Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).
Packets	The total number of packets (including bad packets, Broadcast packets, and Multicast packets) received.
Broadcast	The total number of good packets received and directed to the Broadcast address. This does not include Multicast packets.
Multicast	The total number of good packets received and directed to a Multicast address. This number does not include packets directed to the Broadcast address.
CRC Align Errors	The total number of packets received with a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but with either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error).
Collisions	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
Undersize Pkts	The total number of packets received less than 64 octets long (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and otherwise well formed.
Oversize Pkts	The total number of packets received longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and otherwise well formed.
Fragments	The total number of packets received less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets) and either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error).
Jabbers	The total number of packets received longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error).
64 Octets	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that are 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).
65 to 127 Octets	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that are between 65 and 127 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).
128 to 255 Octets	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that are between 128 and 255 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).
256 to 511 Octets	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that are between 256 and 511 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).
512 to 1023 Octets	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that are between 512 and 1023 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).
1024 to 1632 Octets	The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that are between 1024 and 1518 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).

rmon collection history

The **rmon collection history** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command enables a Remote Monitoring (RMON) MIB history statistics group on an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a specified RMON history statistics group.

Syntax

rmon collection history *index* [**owner** *ownername*] [**buckets** *bucket-number*] [**interval** *seconds*]

no rmon collection history *index*

Parameters

- *index* — Specifies the statistics group index. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *ownername* — Specifies the RMON statistics group owner name.
- *bucket-number* — Number of buckets specified for the RMON collection history group of statistics. If unspecified, defaults to 50. (Range:1 - 50)
- *seconds* — Number of seconds in each polling cycle. (Range: 1 - 3600)

Default Configuration

RMON statistics group owner name is an empty string.

Number of buckets specified for the RMON collection history statistics group is 50.

Number of seconds in each polling cycle is 1800.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines

Cannot be configured for a range of interfaces (range context).

Example

The following example enables a Remote Monitoring (RMON) MIB history statistics group on Ethernet port 1/e16 with index number 1 and a polling interval period of 2400 seconds.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet e16
console(config-if)# rmon collection history 1 interval 2400
```

show rmon collection history

The **show rmon collection history** User EXEC mode command displays the requested RMON history group statistics.

Syntax

show rmon collection history [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)
- *port-channel-number* — Valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays all RMON history group statistics.

```
console> show rmon collection history

Index     Interface     Interval    Requested      Granted       Owner
                                    Samples        Samples
-----     ---------     --------    ---------      -------       -------
1         1/e16         30          50             50            CLI
2         1/e16         1800        50             50            Manager
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above:

Field	Description
Index	An index that uniquely identifies the entry.
Interface	The sampled Ethernet interface
Interval	The interval in seconds between samples.
Requested Samples	The requested number of samples to be saved.
Granted Samples	The granted number of samples to be saved.
Owner	The entity that configured this entry.

show rmon history
The **show rmon history** User EXEC mode command displays RMON Ethernet history statistics.

Syntax
show rmon history *index* {**throughput** | **errors | other**} [**period** *seconds*]

Parameters
- *index* — Specifies the requested set of samples. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- **throughput** — Indicates throughput counters.
- **errors** — Indicates error counters.
- **other** — Indicates drop and collision counters.
- *seconds* — Specifies the period of time in seconds. (Range: 0 - 4294967295)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Examples
The following examples displays RMON Ethernet history statistics for index 1.

```
console> show rmon history 1 throughput
Sample Set: 1                         Owner: CLI
Interface: 1/e16                      Interval: 1800
Requested samples: 50                 Granted samples: 50

Maximum table size: 500

Time                    Octets        Packets      Broadcast     Multicast      Util
--------------------    ---------     -------      ----------    ---------      -----
Jan 18 2009 21:57:00    303595962     357568       3289          7287           19%
Jan 18 2009 21:57:30    287696304     275686       2789          5878           20%

console> show rmon history 1 errors
Sample Set: 1                         Owner: Me
Interface: 1/e16                      Interval: 1800
Requested samples: 50                 Granted samples: 50

Maximum table size: 500 (800 after reset)

Time                    CRC Align     Undersize    Oversize      Fragments      Jabbers
----------              ---------     ---------    --------      ---------      -------
Jan 18 2009 21:57:00    1             1            0             49             0
Jan 18 2009 21:57:30    1             1            0             27             0
```

```
console> show rmon history 1 other
Sample Set: 1                          Owner: Me
Interface: 1/e16                       Interval: 1800
Requested samples: 50                  Granted samples: 50

Maximum table size: 500

Time                                   Dropped      Collisions
--------------------                   --------     ----------
Jan 18 2009 21:57:00                   3            0
Jan 18 2009 21:57:30                   3            0
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above:

Field	Description
Time	Date and Time the entry is recorded.
Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).
Packets	The number of packets (including bad packets) received during this sampling interval.
Broadcast	The number of good packets received during this sampling interval that were directed to the Broadcast address.
Multicast	The number of good packets received during this sampling interval that were directed to a Multicast address. This number does not include packets addressed to the Broadcast address.
Util	The best estimate of the mean physical layer network utilization on this interface during this sampling interval, in hundredths of a percent.
CRC Align	The number of packets received during this sampling interval that had a length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets) between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error).
Undersize	The number of packets received during this sampling interval that were less than 64 octets long (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed.
Oversize	The number of packets received during this sampling interval that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets) but were otherwise well formed.
Fragments	The total number of packets received during this sampling interval that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets) had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error), or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error). It is normal for etherHistoryFragments to increment because it counts both runts (which are normal occurrences due to collisions) and noise hits.
Jabbers	The number of packets received during this sampling interval that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets), and had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error).

Dropped	The total number of events in which packets were dropped by the probe due to lack of resources during this sampling interval. This number is not necessarily the number of packets dropped, it is just the number of times this condition has been detected.
Collisions	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment during this sampling interval.

rmon alarm

The **rmon alarm** Global Configuration mode command configures alarm conditions. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an alarm.

Syntax

rmon alarm *index variable interval rthreshold fthreshold revent fevent* [**type** *type*] [**startup** *direction*] [**owner** *name*]

no rmon alarm *index*

Parameters

- *index* — Specifies the alarm index. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *variable* — Specifies the object identifier of the variable to be sampled.
- *interval* — Specifies the interval in seconds during which the data is sampled and compared with rising and falling thresholds. (Range: 1 - 2147483647)
- *rthreshold* — Specifies the rising threshold. (Range: 0 - 2147483647)
- *fthreshold* — Specifies the falling threshold. (Range: 0 - 2147483647)
- *revent* — Specifies the event index used when a rising threshold is crossed. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *fevent* — Specifies the event index used when a falling threshold is crossed. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *type* — Specifies the method used for sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds. Possible values are **absolute** and **delta**.

  If the method is **absolute**, the value of the selected variable is compared directly with the thresholds at the end of the sampling interval. If the method is **delta**, the selected variable value of the last sample is subtracted from the current value, and the difference is compared with the thresholds.
- *direction* — Specifies the alarm that may be sent when this entry is first set to valid. Possible values are **rising**, **rising-falling** and **falling**.

  If the first sample (after this entry becomes valid) is greater than or equal to *rthreshold* and *direction* is equal to **rising** or **rising-falling**, a single rising alarm is generated. If the first sample (after this entry becomes valid) is less than or equal to *fthreshold* and *direction* is equal to **falling** or **rising-falling**, a single falling alarm is generated.
- *name* — Specifies the name of the person who configured this alarm. If unspecified, the name is an empty string.

Default Configuration

The type is **absolute**.

The startup direction is **rising-falling**.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the following alarm conditions:

- Alarm index — 1000
- Variable identifier — ati
- Sample interval — 360000 seconds
- Rising threshold — 1000000
- Falling threshold — 1000000
- Rising threshold event index — 10
- Falling threshold event index — 20

```
console(config)# rmon alarm 1000 ati 360000 1000000 1000000 10 20
```

show rmon alarm-table

The **show rmon alarm-table** User EXEC mode command displays the alarms table.

Syntax
show rmon alarm-table

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the alarms table.

```
console> show rmon alarm-table

Index       OID                         Owner
-----       ----------------------      -------
```

```
1           1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.1       CLI
2           1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.1       Manager
3           1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.9       CLI
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above:

Field	Description
Index	An index that uniquely identifies the entry.
OID	Monitored variable OID.
Owner	The entity that configured this entry.

show rmon alarm

The **show rmon alarm** User EXEC mode command displays alarm configuration.

Syntax

show rmon alarm *number*

Parameters

- *number* — Specifies the alarm index. (Range: 1 - 65535)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays RMON 1 alarms.

```
console> show rmon alarm 1
Alarm 1
-------
OID: 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.1
Last sample Value: 878128
Interval: 30
Sample Type: delta
Startup Alarm: rising
Rising Threshold: 8700000
Falling Threshold: 78
Rising Event: 1
Falling Event: 1
Owner: CLI
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the display:

Field	Description
Alarm	Alarm index.
OID	Monitored variable OID.
Last Sample Value	The statistic value during the last sampling period. For example, if the sample type is **delta**, this value is the difference between the samples at the beginning and end of the period. If the sample type is **absolute**, this value is the sampled value at the end of the period.
Interval	The interval in seconds over which the data is sampled and compared with the rising and falling thresholds.
Sample Type	The method of sampling the variable and calculating the value compared against the thresholds. If the value is **absolute**, the value of the variable is compared directly with the thresholds at the end of the sampling interval. If the value is **delta**, the value of the variable at the last sample is subtracted from the current value, and the difference compared with the thresholds.
Startup Alarm	The alarm that may be sent when this entry is first set. If the first sample is greater than or equal to the rising threshold, and startup alarm is equal to rising or rising and falling, then a single rising alarm is generated. If the first sample is less than or equal to the falling threshold, and startup alarm is equal falling or rising and falling, then a single falling alarm is generated.
Rising Threshold	A sampled statistic threshold. When the current sampled value is greater than or equal to this threshold, and the value at the last sampling interval is less than this threshold, a single event is generated.
Falling Threshold	A sampled statistic threshold. When the current sampled value is less than or equal to this threshold, and the value at the last sampling interval is greater than this threshold, a single event is generated.
Rising Event	The event index used when a rising threshold is crossed.

Falling Event	The event index used when a falling threshold is crossed.
Owner	The entity that configured this entry.

rmon event

The **rmon event** Global Configuration mode command configures an event. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an event.

Syntax

rmon event *index type* [**community** *text*] [**description** *text*] [**owner** *name*]

no rmon event *index*

Parameters

- *index* — Specifies the event index. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *type* — Specifies the type of notification generated by the device about this event. Possible values: **none**, **log**, **trap**, **log-trap**.
- **community** *text* — If the specified notification type is **trap**, an SNMP trap is sent to the SNMP community specified by this octet string. (Range: 0 - 127 characters)
- **description** *text* — Specifies a comment describing this event. (Range: 0 - 127 characters)
- *name* — Specifies the name of the person who configured this event. If unspecified, the name is an empty string.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

If **log** is specified as the notification type, an entry is made in the log table for each event. If **trap** is specified, an SNMP trap is sent to one or more management stations.

Example

The following example configures an event identified as index 10 and for which the device generates a notification in the log table.

```
console(config)# rmon event 10 log
```

show rmon events

The **show rmon events** User EXEC mode command displays the RMON event table.

Syntax

show rmon events

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the RMON event table.

```
console> show rmon events

Index    Description       Type        Community     Owner      Last time sent
-----    --------------    --------    ---------     -------    --------------------
1        Errors            Log                       CLI        Jan 18 2009 23:58:17
2        High Broadcast    Log-Trap    device        Manager    Jan 18 2009 23:59:48
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above:

Field	Description
Index	An index that uniquely identifies the event.
Description	A comment describing this event.
Type	The type of notification that the device generates about this event. Can have the following values: **none**, **log**, **trap**, **log-trap**. In the case of log, an entry is made in the log table for each event. In the case of trap, an SNMP trap is sent to one or more management stations.
Community	If an SNMP trap is to be sent, it is sent to the SNMP community specified by this octet string.
Owner	The entity that configured this event.
Last time sent	The time this entry last generated an event. If this entry has not generated any events, this value is zero.

show rmon log
The **show rmon log** User EXEC mode command displays the RMON log table.

Syntax
show rmon log [*event*]

Parameters

- *event* — Specifies the event index. (Range: 0 - 65535)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the RMON log table.

```
console> show rmon log
Maximum table size: 500
Event        Description            Time
-------      --------------         ---------
1            Errors                 Jan 18 2009 23:48:19
1            Errors                 Jan 18 2009 23:58:17
2            High Broadcast         Jan 18 2009 23:59:48

console> show rmon log
Maximum table size: 500 (800 after reset)
Event        Description            Time
-------      --------------         ---------
1            Errors                 Jan 18 2009 23:48:19
1            Errors                 Jan 18 2009 23:58:17
2            High Broadcast         Jan 18 2009 23:59:48
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the display:

Field	Description
Event	An index that uniquely identifies the event.
Description	A comment describing this event.
Time	The time this entry was created.

rmon table-size

The **rmon table-size** Global Configuration mode command configures the maximum size of RMON tables. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

rmon table-size {**history** *entries* | **log** *entries*}

no rmon table-size {**history** | **log**}

Parameters

- **history** *entries* — Maximum number of history table entries. (Range: 20 - 270)
- **log** *entries* — Maximum number of log table entries. (Range: 20 -100)

Default Configuration

History table size is 270.

Log table size is 200.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

The configured table size takes effect after the device is rebooted.

Example

The following example configures the maximum RMON history table sizes to 100 entries.

```
console(config)# rmon table-size history 100
```

Chapter 26.SNMP Commands

snmp-server community

The **snmp-server community** Global Configuration mode command configures the community access string to permit access to the SNMP protocol. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified community string.

Syntax

snmp-server community *community* [**ro** | **rw** | **su**] [*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*][**view** *view-name*]

snmp-server community-group *community group-name* [*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*]

no snmp-server community *community* [*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*]

Parameters

- *community* — Community string that acts like a password and permits access to the SNMP protocol. (Range: 1 - 20 characters)
- **ro** — Indicates read-only access (default).
- **rw** —Indicates read-write access.
- **su** — Indicates SNMP administrator access.
- *ipv4-address* — Management station IPv4 address. Default is all IP addresses. An out-of-band IP address can be specified as described in the usage guidelines.
- *ipv6-address* — Management station IPv4 address. Default is all IP addresses.
- *group-name* — Specifies the name of a previously defined group. A group defines the objects available to the community. (Range: 1 - 30 characters)
- *view-name* — Specifies the name of a previously defined view. The view defines the objects available to the community. (Range: 1 - 30 characters)

Default Configuration

No communities are defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

The **view-name** parameter cannot be specified for **su**, which has access to the whole MIB.

The **view-name** parameter can be used to restrict the access rights of a community string. When it is specified:

An internal security name is generated.

The internal security name for SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 security models is mapped to an internal group name.

The internal group name for SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 security models is mapped to a view-name (read-view and notify-view always, and for **rw** for write-view also)

The **group-name** parameter can also be used to restrict the access rights of a community string. When it is specified:

An internal security name is generated.

The internal security name for SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 security models is mapped to the group name.

Example
The following example defines community access string **public** to permit administrative access to SNMP protocol at an administrative station with IP address 192.168.1.20.

```
console(config)# snmp-server community public su 192.168.1.20
```

snmp-server view
The **snmp-server view** Global Configuration mode command creates or updates a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) server view entry. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a specified SNMP server view entry.

Syntax
snmp-server view *view-name oid-tree* {**included | excluded**}

no snmp-server view *view-name* [*oid-tree*]

Parameters
- *view-name* — Specifies the label for the view record that is being created or updated. The name is used to reference the record. (Range: 1 - 30 characters)
- *oid-tree* — Specifies the object identifier of the ASN.1 subtree to be included or excluded from the view. To identify the subtree, specify a text string consisting of numbers, such as 1.3.6.2.4, or a word, such as system. Replace a single sub-identifier with the asterisk (*) wildcard to specify a subtree family; for example 1.3.*.4.
- **included** — Indicates that the view type is included.
- **excluded** — Indicates that the view type is excluded.

Default Configuration
No view entry exists.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
This command can be entered multiple times for the same view record.

The number of views is limited to 64.

No check is made to determine that a MIB node corresponds to the "starting portion" of the OID until the first wildcard.

Example
The following example creates a view that includes all objects in the MIB-II system group except for sysServices (System 7) and all objects for interface 1 in the MIB-II interface group.

```
console(config)# snmp-server view user-view system included
console(config)# snmp-server view user-view system.7 excluded
console(config)# snmp-server view user-view ifEntry.*.1 included
```

snmp-server group

The **snmp-server group** Global Configuration mode command configures a new Simple Management Protocol (SNMP) group or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a specified SNMP group.

Syntax

snmp-server group *groupname* {**v1 | v2 | v3** {**noauth | auth | priv**} [**notify** *notifyview*] } [**read** *readview*] [**write** *writeview***]**

no snmp-server group *groupname* {**v1 | v2 | v3** [**noauth | auth | priv**]}

Parameters

- *groupname* — Specifies the name of the group.
- **v1** — Indicates the SNMP Version 1 security model.
- **v2** — Indicates the SNMP Version 2 security model.
- **v3** — Indicates the SNMP Version 3 security model.
- **noauth** — Indicates no authentication of a packet. Applicable only to the SNMP Version 3 security model.
- **auth** — Indicates authentication of a packet without encrypting it. Applicable only to the SNMP Version 3 security model.
- **priv** — Indicates authentication of a packet with encryption. Applicable only to the SNMP Version 3 security model.
- *readview* — Specifies a string that is the name of the view that enables only viewing the contents of the agent. If unspecified, all objects except for the community-table and SNMPv3 user and access tables are available.
- *writeview* — Specifies a string that is the name of the view that enables entering data and configuring the contents of the agent. If unspecified, nothing is defined for the write view.
- *notifyview* — Specifies a string that is the name of the view that enables specifying an inform or a trap. If unspecified, nothing is defined for the notify view. Applicable only to the SNMP Version 3 security model.

Default Configuration

No group entry exists.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example attaches a group called user-group to SNMPv3 and assigns to the group the privacy security level and read access rights to a view called user-view.

```
console(config)# snmp-server group user-group v3 priv read user-view
```

snmp-server user

The **snmp-server user** Global Configuration mode command configures a new SNMP Version 3 user. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a user.

Syntax

snmp-server user *username groupname* [**remote** *engineid-string*] [**auth-md5** *password* **| auth-sha** *password* **| auth-md5-key** *md5-des-keys* **| auth-sha-key** *sha-des-keys*]

no snmp-server user *username* [**remote** *engineid-string*]

Parameters

- *username* — Specifies the name of the user on the host that connects to the agent. (Range: 1 - 30 characters)
- *groupname* — Specifies the name of the group to which the user belongs. (Range: 1 - 30 characters)
- *engineid-string* — Specifies the engine ID of the remote SNMP entity to which the user belongs. The engine ID is a concatenated hexadecimal string. Each byte in the hexadecimal character string is two hexadecimal digits. Each byte can be separated by a period or colon. (Range: 5 - 32 characters)
- **auth-md5** *password* — Indicates the HMAC-MD5-96 authentication level. The user should enter a password for authentication and generation of a DES key for privacy. (Range: 1 - 32 characters)
- **auth-sha** *password* — Indicates the HMAC-SHA-96 authentication level. The user should enter a password for authentication and generation of a DES key for privacy. (Range: 1 - 32 characters)
- **auth-md5-key** *md5-des-keys* — Indicates the HMAC-MD5-96 authentication level. The user should enter a concatenated hexadecimal string of the MD5 key (MSB) and the privacy key (LSB). If authentication is only required, 16 bytes should be entered; if authentication and privacy are required, 32 bytes should be entered. Each byte in the hexadecimal character string is two hexadecimal digits. Each byte can be separated by a period or colon. (16 or 32 bytes)
- **auth-sha-key** *sha-des-keys* — Indicates the HMAC-SHA-96 authentication level. The user should enter a concatenated hexadecimal string of the SHA key (MSB) and the privacy key (LSB). If authentication is only required, 20 bytes should be entered; if authentication and privacy are required, 36 bytes should be entered. Each byte in the hexadecimal character string is two hexadecimal digits. Each byte can be separated by a period or colon. (20 or 36 bytes)

Default Configuration

No group entry exists.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

If auth-md5 or auth-sha is specified, both authentication and privacy are enabled for the user.

When a **show running-config** Privileged EXEC mode command is entered, a line for this user will not be displayed. To see if this user has been added to the configuration, type the **show snmp users** Privileged EXEC mode command.

An SNMP EngineID has to be defined to add SNMP users to the device. Changing or removing the SNMP EngineID value deletes SNMPv3 users from the device’s database.

The remote engineid designates the remote management station and should be defined to enable the device to receive informs.

Example
The following example configures an SNMPv3 user **John** in group **user-group**.

```
console(config)# snmp-server user John user-group
```

snmp-server engineID local

The **snmp-server engineID local** Global Configuration mode command specifies the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engineID on the local device. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the configured engine ID.

Syntax
snmp-server engineID local {*engineid-string* | **default**}

no snmp-server engineID local

Parameters
- *engineid-string* — Specifies a character string that identifies the engine ID. (Range: 5-32 characters)
- **default** — The engine ID is created automatically based on the device MAC address.

Default Configuration
The engine ID is not configured.

If SNMPv3 is enabled using this command, and the default is specified, the default engine ID is defined per standard as:

- First 4 octets — first bit = 1, the rest is IANA Enterprise number = 674.
- Fifth octet — set to 3 to indicate the MAC address that follows.
- Last 6 octets — MAC address of the device.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
To use SNMPv3, you have to specify an engine ID for the device. You can specify your own ID or use a default string that is generated using the MAC address of the device.

If the SNMPv3 engine ID is deleted or the configuration file is erased, SNMPv3 cannot be used. By default, SNMPv1/v2 are enabled on the device. SNMPv3 is enabled only by defining the Local Engine ID.

If you want to specify your own ID, you do not have to specify the entire 32-character engine ID if it contains trailing zeros. Specify only the portion of the engine ID up to the point where just zeros remain in the value. For example, to configure an engine ID of 123400000000000000000000, you can specify snmp-server engineID local 1234.

Since the engine ID should be unique within an administrative domain, the following is recommended:

For a standalone device, use the default keyword to configure the engine ID.

For a stackable system, configure the engine ID and verify its uniqueness.

Changing the value of the engine ID has the following important side-effect. A user's password (entered on the command line) is converted to an MD5 or SHA security digest. This digest is based on both the password and the

local engine ID. The user's command line password is then destroyed, as required by RFC 2274. As a result, the security digests of SNMPv3 users become invalid if the local value of the engine ID change, and the users will have to be reconfigured.

You cannot specify an engine ID that consists of all 0x0, all 0xF or 0x000000001.

The **show running-config** Privileged EXEC mode command does not display the SNMP engine ID configuration. To see the SNMP engine ID configuration, enter the **snmp-server engineID local** Global Configuration mode command.

Example
The following example enables SNMPv3 on the device and sets the local engine ID of the device to the default value.

```
console(config) # snmp-server engineID local default
```

snmp-server enable traps

The **snmp-server enable traps** Global Configuration mode command enables the device to send SNMP traps. Use the **no** form of this command to disable SNMP traps.

Syntax
snmp-server enable traps

no snmp-server enable traps

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
SNMP traps are enabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables SNMP traps.

```
console(config)# snmp-server enable traps
```

snmp-server filter

The **snmp-server filter** Global Configuration mode command creates or updates a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) server filter entry. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified SNMP server filter entry.

Syntax

snmp-server filter *filter-name oid-tree* {**included | excluded**}

no snmp-server filter *filter-name* [*oid-tree*]

Parameters

- *filter-name* — Specifies the label for the filter record that is being updated or created. The name is used to reference the record. (Range: 1 - 30 characters)
- *oid-tree* — Specifies the object identifier of the ASN.1 subtree to be included or excluded from the view. To identify the subtree, specify a text string consisting of numbers, such as 1.3.6.2.4, or a word, such as system. Replace a single subidentifier with the asterisk (*) wildcard to specify a subtree family; for example, 1.3.*.4.
- **included** — Indicates that the filter type is included.
- **excluded** — Indicates that the filter type is excluded.

Default Configuration

No filter entry exists.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

This command can be entered multiple times for the same filter record. Later lines take precedence when an object identifier is included in two or more lines.

Example

The following example creates a filter that includes all objects in the MIB-II system group except for sysServices (System 7) and all objects for interface 1 in the MIB-II interfaces group.

```
console(config)# snmp-server filter filter-name system included
console(config)# snmp-server filter filter-name system.7 excluded
console(config)# snmp-server filter filter-name ifEntry.*.1 included
```

snmp-server host

The **snmp-server host** Global Configuration mode command specifies the recipient of Simple Network Management Protocol Version 1 or Version 2 notifications. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified host.

Syntax

snmp-server host {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* **|** *hostname*} *community-string* [**traps | informs**] [**1 | 2**] [**udp-port** *port*] [**filter** *filtername*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**retries** *retries*]

no snmp-server host {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* **|** *hostname*} [**traps | informs**]

Parameters

- *ipv4-address* — IPv4 address of the host (the targeted recipient). An out-of-band IP address can be specified as described in the usage guidelines.
- *ipv6-address* — IPv6 address of the host (the targeted recipient). When the IPv6 address is a Link Local address (IPv6Z address), the outgoing interface name must be specified. Refer to the usage guidelines for the interface name syntax.
- *hostname* — Specifies the name of the host. (Range:1 - 158 characters)
- *community-string*—Specifies a password-like community string sent with the notification operation. (Range: 1 - 20)
- **traps** — Indicates that SNMP traps are sent to this host. If unspecified, SNMPv2 traps are sent to the host.
- **informs** — Indicates that SNMP informs are sent to this host. Not applicable to SNMPv1.
- **1** — Indicates that SNMPv1 traps will be used.
- **2** — Indicates that SNMPv2 traps will be used. If
- *port*—Specifies the UDP port of the host to use. If unspecified, the default UDP port number is 162. (Range:1 - 65535)
- *filtername* — Specifies a string that defines the filter for this host. If unspecified, nothing is filtered. (Range: 1 - 30 characters)
- *seconds* — Specifies the number of seconds to wait for an acknowledgment before resending informs. If unspecified, the default timeout period is 15 seconds. (Range: 1 - 300)
- *retries* — Specifies the maximum number of times to resend an inform request. If unspecified, the default maximum number of retries is 3. (Range: 0 - 255)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

- When configuring an SNMPv1 or SNMPv2 notification recipient, a notification view for that recipient is automatically generated for all the MIB.
- When configuring an SNMPv1 notification recipient, the **Inform** option cannot be selected.
- If a trap and inform are defined on the same target, and an inform was sent, the trap is not sent.
- The format of an IPv6Z address is: <*ipv6-link-local-address*>%<*interface-name*>
  interface-name = **vlan**<*integer*> | **ch**<*integer*> | **isatap**<*integer*> | <*physical-port-name*>
  - *integer* = <*decimal-number*> | <i*nteger*><*decimal-number*>
  - *decimal-number* = **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9**

Example

The following example enables SNMP traps for host 10.1.1.1 with community string "management" using SNMPv2.

```
console(config)# snmp-server host 10.1.1.1 management 2
```

snmp-server v3-host

The **snmp-server v3-host** Global Configuration mode command specifies the recipient of Simple Network Management Protocol Version 3 notifications. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified host.

Syntax

snmp-server v3-host {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* **|** *hostname*} *username* [**traps | informs**] {**noauth | auth | priv**} [**udp-port** *port*] [**filter** *filtername*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**retries** *retries*]

no snmp-server host {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* **|** *hostname*} *username* [**traps | informs**]

Parameters

- *ipv4-address* — IPv4 address of the host (the targeted recipient). An out-of-band IP address can be specified as described in the usage guidelines.
- *ipv6-address* — IPv6 address of the host (the targeted recipient). When the IPv6 address is a Link Local address (IPv6Z address), the outgoing interface name must be specified. Refer to the usage guidelines for the interface name syntax.
- *hostname* — Specifies the name of the host. (Range:1 - 158 characters)
- *username* — Specifies the name of the user to use to generate the notification. (Range: 1 - 24)
- **traps** — Indicates that SNMP traps are sent to this host.
- **informs** — Indicates that SNMP informs are sent to this host.
- **noauth** — Indicates no authentication of a packet.
- **auth** — Indicates authentication of a packet without encrypting it.
- **priv** — Indicates authentication of a packet with encryption.
- *port* — Specifies the UDP port of the host to use. If unspecified, the default UDP port number is 162. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *filtername* — Specifies a string that defines the filter for this host. If unspecified, nothing is filtered. (Range: 1 - 30 characters)
- *seconds* — Specifies the number of seconds to wait for an acknowledgment before resending informs. If unspecified, the default timeout period is 15 seconds. (Range: 1 - 300)
- *retries* — Specifies the maximum number of times to resend an inform request. If unspecified, the default maximum number of retries is 3. (Range: 0 - 255)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

- A user and notification view are not automatically created. Use the **snmp-server user**, **snmp-server group** and **snmp-server view** Global Configuration mode commands to generate a user, group and notify group, respectively.
- The format of an IPv6Z address is: <*ipv6-link-local-address*>%<*interface-name*>
  interface-name = **vlan**<*integer*> | **ch**<*integer*> | **isatap**<*integer*> | <*physical-port-name*>
  - *integer* = <*decimal-number*> | <*integer*><*decimal-number*>
  - *decimal-number* = **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9**

Example
The following example configures an SNMPv3 host.

```
console(config)# snmp-server v3-host 192.168.0.20 john noauth
```

snmp-server trap authentication

The **snmp-server trap authentication** Global Configuration mode command enables the device to send SNMP traps when authentication fails. Use the **no** form of this command to disable SNMP failed authentication traps.

Syntax
snmp-server trap authentication

no snmp-server trap authentication

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
SNMP failed authentication traps are enabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables SNMP failed authentication traps.

```
console(config)# snmp-server trap authentication
```

snmp-server contact

The **snmp-server contact** Global Configuration mode command configures the system contact (sysContact) string. Use the **no** form of this command to remove system contact information.

Syntax
snmp-server contact *text*

no snmp-server contact

Parameters
- *text* — Specifies the string that describes system contact information. (Range: 0 - 160 characters)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Do not include spaces in the text string or place text that includes spaces inside quotation marks.

Example
The following example configures the system contact point called **ATI_Technical_Support**.

```
console(config)# snmp-server contact ATI_Technical_Support
```

snmp-server location
The **snmp-server location** Global Configuration mode command configures the system location string. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the location string.

Syntax
snmp-server location *text*

no snmp-server location

Parameters
- *text* — Specifies a string that describes system location information. (Range: 0 - 160 characters)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Do not include spaces in the text string or place text that includes spaces inside quotation marks.

Example
The following example defines the device location as **New_York**.

```
console(config)# snmp-server location New_York
```

snmp-server set
The **snmp-server set** Global Configuration mode command defines the SNMP MIB value.

Syntax
snmp-server set *variable-name name1 value1* [*name2 value2 …*]

Parameters

- *variable-name* — MIB variable name.
- *name value* — List of name and value pairs. In the case of scalar MIBs, only a single pair of name values. In the case of an entry in a table, at least one pair of name and value followed by one or more fields.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Although the CLI can set any required configuration, there might be a situation where a SNMP user sets a MIB variable that does not have an equivalent command. In order to generate configuration files that support those situations, the **snmp-server set** command is used.

This command is case-sensitive.

Example

The following example configures the scalar MIB sysName with the value **ati**.

```
console(config)# snmp-server set sysName sysname ati
```

show snmp

The **show snmp** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the SNMP status.

Syntax

show snmp

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the SNMP communications status.

```
console# show snmp

Community-    Community-      View name        IP
String        Access                           address
----------    ----------      ---------        --------
public        read only       user-view        All
private       read write      Default          172.16.1.1
private       su              DefaultSuper     172.17.1.1

Community-string              Group name       IP address
----------------              ----------       ----------
public                        user-group       all

Traps are enabled.
Authentication trap is enabled.

Version 1,2 notifications
Target Address       Type     Community        Version    UDP     Filter    TO    Retries
                                                         Port    Name      Sec
--------------       -----    ---------        -------    ----    ------    ---   -------
192.122.173.42       Trap     public           2          162               15    3
192.122.173.42       Inform   public           2          162               15    3

Version 3 notifications
Target Address       Type     Username         Security   UDP     Filter    TO    Retries
                                               Level      Port    Name      Sec
--------------       -----    ---------        -------    ----    ------    ---   -------
192.122.173.42       Inform   Bob              Priv       162               15    3

System Contact: Robert
System Location: Marketing
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above.

Field	Description
Community-string	Community access string to permit access to the SNMP protocol.
Community-access	Type of access - read-only, read-write, super access

IP Address	Management station IP Address.
Trap-Rec-Address	Targeted Recipient
Trap-Rec-Community	Statistics sent with the notification operation.
Version	SNMP version for the sent trap 1 or 2.

show snmp engineid

The **show snmp engineID** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the ID of the local Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engine.

Syntax

show snmp engineID

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the SNMP engine ID.

```
console# show snmp engineID
Local SNMP engineID: 08009009020C0B099C075878
```

show snmp views

The **show snmp views** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the configuration of views.

Syntax

show snmp views [*viewname*]

Parameters

- *viewname* — Specifies the name of the view. (Range: 1 - 30)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the configuration of views.

```
console# show snmp views

Name            OID Tree                      Type
-----------     ----------------------        ---------
user-view       1.3.6.1.2.1.1                 Included
user-view       1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7               Excluded
user-view       1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.*.1         Included
```

show snmp groups
The **show snmp groups** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the configuration of groups.

Syntax
show snmp groups [*groupname*]

Parameters
- *groupname* — Specifies the name of the group. (Range: 1 - 30)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the configuration of views.

```
console# show snmp groups

Name                      Security                              Views
                    Model     Level          Read        Write       Notify
--------------      -----     -----          -------     -------     -------
```

```
user-group          V3       priv          Default     ""          ""
managers-group      V3       priv          Default     Default     ""
managers-group      V3       priv          Default     ""          ""
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above.

Field		Description
Name		Name of the group.
Security Model		SNMP model in use (v1, v2 or v3).
Security Level		Authentication of a packet with encryption. Applicable only to the SNMP v3 security model.
Views	Read	Name of the view that enables only viewing the contents of the agent. If unspecified, all objects except the community-table and SNMPv3 user and access tables are available.
	Write	Name of the view that enables entering data and managing the contents of the agent.
	Notify	Name of the view that enables specifying an inform or a trap.

show snmp filters

The **show snmp filters** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the configuration of filters.

Syntax

show snmp filters [*filtername*]

Parameters

- *filtername* — Specifies the name of the filter. (Range: 1 - 30)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the configuration of filters.

```
console# show snmp filters

Name               OID Tree                        Type
-----------        ----------------------          ---------
user-filter        1.3.6.1.2.1.1                   Included
user-filter        1.3.6.1.2.1.1.7                 Excluded
user-filter        1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.*.1           Included
```

show snmp users
The **show snmp users** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the configuration of users.

Syntax
show snmp users [*username*]

Parameters
- *username* — Specifies the name of the user. (Range: 1 - 30)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the configuration of users.

```
console# show snmp users

Name          Group name         Auth Method          Remote
------        ------------       ---------            -------------------------
John          user-group         md5
John          user-group         md5                  08009009020C0B099C075879
```

Chapter 27.Spanning-Tree Commands

spanning-tree

The **spanning-tree** Global Configuration mode command enables spanning-tree functionality. Use the **no** form of this command to disable spanning-tree functionality.

Syntax

spanning-tree

no spanning-tree

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

Spanning-tree is enabled.

Command Modes

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example enables spanning-tree functionality.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree
```

spanning-tree mode

The **spanning-tree mode** Global Configuration mode command configures the spanning-tree protocol. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

spanning-tree mode {**stp** | **rstp**| **mstp**}

no spanning-tree mode

Parameters

- **stp** — Indicates that the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is enabled.
- **rstp** — Indicates that the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) is enabled.
- **mstp** — Indicates that the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) is enabled.

Default Configuration
STP is enabled.

Command Modes
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
In RSTP mode, the device uses STP when the neighbor device uses STP.

In MSTP mode, the device uses RSTP when the neighbor device uses RSTP and uses STP when the neighbor device uses STP.

Example
The following example configures the spanning-tree protocol to RSTP.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree mode rstp
```

spanning-tree forward-time
The **spanning-tree forward-time** Global Configuration mode command configures the spanning-tree bridge forward time, which is the amount of time a port remains in the listening and learning states before entering the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
spanning-tree forward-time *seconds*

no spanning-tree forward-time

Parameters
- *seconds* — Time in seconds. (Range: 4 - 30)

Default Configuration
The default forwarding time for the IEEE Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is 15 seconds.

Command Modes
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
When configuring the forwarding time, the following relationship should be kept:

2*(Forward-Time - 1) >= Max-Age

Example
The following example configures the spanning tree bridge forwarding time to 25 seconds.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree forward-time 25
```

spanning-tree hello-time

The **spanning-tree hello-time** Global Configuration mode command configures the spanning tree bridge hello time, which is how often the device Broadcasts hello messages to other devices. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

spanning-tree hello-time *seconds*

no spanning-tree hello-time

Parameters

- *seconds* — Time in seconds. (Range: 1 - 10)

Default Configuration

The default hello time for IEEE Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is 2 seconds.

Command Modes

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

When configuring the hello time, the following relationship should be kept:

Max-Age >= 2*(Hello-Time + 1)

Example

The following example configures spanning tree bridge hello time to 5 seconds.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree hello-time 5
```

spanning-tree max-age

The **spanning-tree max-age** Global Configuration mode command configures the spanning tree bridge maximum age. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

spanning-tree max-age *seconds*

no spanning-tree max-age

Parameters

- *seconds* — Time in seconds. (Range: 6 - 40)

Default Configuration

The default maximum age for IEEE Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is 20 seconds.

Command Modes

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

When configuring the maximum age, the following relationships should be kept:

2*(Forward-Time - 1) >= Max-Age

Max-Age >= 2*(Hello-Time + 1)

Example

The following example configures the spanning tree bridge maximum-age to 10 seconds.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree max-age 10
```

spanning-tree priority

The **spanning-tree priority** Global Configuration mode command configures the spanning tree priority of the device. The priority value is used to determine which bridge is elected as the root bridge. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

spanning-tree priority *priority*

no spanning-tree priority

Parameters

- *priority* — Priority of the bridge. (Range: 0 - 61440 in steps of 4096)

Default Configuration

The default bridge priority for IEEE Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is 32768.

Command Modes

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

The bridge with the lowest priority is elected as the root bridge.

Example

The following example configures spanning tree priority to 12288.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree priority 12288
```

spanning-tree disable

The **spanning-tree disable** Interface Configuration mode command disables spanning tree on a specific port. Use the **no** form of this command to enable spanning tree on a port.

Syntax

spanning-tree disable

no spanning-tree disable

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Spanning tree is enabled on all ports.

Command Modes
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example disables spanning-tree on Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# spanning-tree disable
```

spanning-tree cost
The **spanning-tree cost** Interface Configuration mode command configures the spanning tree path cost for a port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
spanning-tree cost *cost*

no spanning-tree cost

Parameters
- *cost* — Path cost of the port (Range: 1 - 200,000,000)

Default Configuration
Default path cost is determined by port speed and path cost method (long or short) as shown below:

Interface	Long	Short
Port-channel	20,000	4
Gigabit Ethernet (1000 Mbps)	20,000	4
Fast Ethernet (100 Mbps)	200,000	19
Ethernet (10 Mbps)	2,000,000	100

Command Modes
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
The path cost method is configured using the **spanning-tree pathcost method** Global Configuration mode command.

Example
The following example configures the spanning-tree cost on Ethernet port 1/e16 to 35000.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# spanning-tree cost 35000
```

spanning-tree port-priority
The **spanning-tree port-priority** Interface Configuration mode command configures port priority. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
spanning-tree port-priority *priority*

no spanning-tree port-priority

Parameters
- *priority* — The priority of the port. (Range: 0 - 240 in multiples of 16)

Default Configuration
The default port priority for IEEE Spanning TreeProtocol (STP) is 128.

Command Modes
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the spanning priority on Ethernet port 1/e16 to 96.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# spanning-tree port-priority 96
```

spanning-tree portfast
The **spanning-tree portfast** Interface Configuration mode command enables PortFast mode. In PortFast mode, the interface is immediately put into the forwarding state upon linkup without waiting for the standard forward time delay. Use the **no** form of this command to disable PortFast mode.

Syntax
spanning-tree portfast

no spanning-tree portfast

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
PortFast mode is disabled.

Command Modes
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
This feature should be used only with interfaces connected to end stations. Otherwise, an accidental topology loop could cause a data packet loop and disrupt device and network operations.

Example
The following example enables PortFast on Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
```

spanning-tree link-type
The **spanning-tree link-type** Interface Configuration mode command overrides the default link-type setting determined by the duplex mode of the port and enables Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) transitions to the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
spanning-tree link-type {**point-to-point** | **shared**}

no spanning-tree spanning-tree link-type

Parameters
- **point-to-point** —Indicates that the port link type is point-to-point.
- **shared** — Indicates that the port link type is shared.

Default Configuration
The device derives the port link type from the duplex mode. A full-duplex port is considered a point-to-point link and a half-duplex port is considered a shared link.

Command Modes
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables shared spanning-tree on Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# spanning-tree link-type shared
```

spanning-tree pathcost method
The **spanning-tree pathcost method** Global Configuration mode command sets the default path cost method. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
spanning-tree pathcost method {**long** | **short**}

no spanning-tree pathcost method

Parameters
- *long* — Specifies port path costs with a range of 1 - 200,000,000.
- *short* — Specifies port path costs with a range of 0 - 65,535.

Default Configuration
Short path cost method.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
This command applies to all spanning tree instances on the device.

The cost is set using the **spanning-tree cost** command.

Example
The following example sets the default path cost method to **long**.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree pathcost method long
```

spanning-tree bpdu
The **spanning-tree bpdu** Global Configuration mode command defines BPDU handling when the spanning tree is disabled globally or on a single interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
spanning-tree bpdu {**filtering** | **flooding**}

Parameters
- **filtering** — Filter BPDU packets when the spanning tree is disabled on an interface.
- **flooding** — Flood BPDU packets when the spanning tree is disabled on an interface.

Default Configuration
The default setting is flooding.

Command Modes
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example defines BPDU packet flooding when the spanning-tree is disabled on an interface.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree bpdu flooding
```

spanning-tree guard root

The **spanning-tree guard root** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command enables root guard on all spanning tree instances on the interface. Root guard prevents the interface from becoming the root port of the device. Use the **no** form of this command to disable root guard on the interface.

Syntax
spanning-tree guard root

no spanning-tree guard root

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Root guard is disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
Root guard can be enabled when the device operates in STP, RSTP and MSTP.

When root guard is enabled, the port changes to the alternate state if spanning-tree calculations selects the port as the root port.

Example
The following example prevents Ethernet port 1/e1 from being the root port of the device.

```
console(config) # interface ethernet 1/e1
console(config-mst) # spanning-tree guard root
```

spanning-tree bpduguard

The **spanning-tree bpduguard** Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode command shuts down an interface when it receives a bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

Syntax

spanning-tree bpduguard

no spanning-tree bpduguard

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

The default configuration is set to disabled.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines

You can enable the command when the spanning tree is enabled (useful when the port is in the PortFast mode) or disabled.

Example

The following example shuts down an interface when it receives a BPDU.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard
```

clear spanning-tree detected-protocols

The **clear spanning-tree detected-protocols** Privileged EXEC mode command restarts the protocol migration process (forces renegotiation with neighboring devices) on all interfaces or on a specified interface.

Syntax

clear spanning-tree detected-protocols [**ethernet** *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*]

Parameters

- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
This feature should be used only when working in RSTP or MSTP mode.

Example
The following example restarts the protocol migration process on Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console# clear spanning-tree detected-protocols ethernet 1/e16
```

spanning-tree mst priority
The **spanning-tree mst priority** Global Configuration mode command configures the device priority for the specified spanning-tree instance. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
spanning-tree mst *instance-id* **priority** *priority*

no spanning-tree *mst* *instance-id* **priority**

Parameters
- *instance -id* — ID of the spanning -tree instance (Range: 1 - 8).
- *priority* — Device priority for the specified spanning-tree instance (Range: 0 - 61440 in multiples of 4096).

Default Configuration
The default bridge priority for IEEE Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is 32768.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

The device with the lowest priority is selected as the root of the spanning tree.
Example

The following example configures the spanning tree priority of instance 1 to 4096.

```
console(config) # spanning-tree mst 1 priority 4096
```

spanning-tree mst max-hops
The **spanning-tree mst priority** Global Configuration mode command configures the number of hops in an MST region before the BDPU is discarded and the port information is aged out. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
spanning-tree mst max-hops *hop-count*

no spanning-tree mst max-hops

Parameters
- *hop-count*—Number of hops in an MST region before the BDPU is discarded (Range: 1-40).

Default Configuration
The default number of hops is 20.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the maximum number of hops that a packet travels in an MST region before it is discarded to 10.

```
console(config) # spanning-tree mst max-hops 10
```

spanning-tree mst port-priority

The **spanning-tree mst port-priority** Interface Configuration mode command configures port priority for the specified MST instance. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
spanning-tree mst *instance-id* **port-priority** *priority*

no spanning-tree mst *instance-id* **port-priority**

Parameters
- *instance-ID*—ID of the spanning tree instance. (Range: 1 - 8)
- *priority*—The port priority. (Range: 0 - 240 in multiples of 16)

Default Configuration
The default port priority for IEEE Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) is 128.

Command Modes
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the port priority of port e1 to 142.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet e1
console(config-if)# spanning-tree mst 1 port-priority 142
```

spanning-tree mst cost

The **spanning-tree mst cost** Interface Configuration mode command configures the path cost for multiple spanning tree (MST) calculations. If a loop occurs, the spanning tree considers path cost when selecting an interface to put in the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

spanning-tree mst *instance-id* **cost** *cost*

no spanning-tree mst *instance-id* **cost**

Parameters

- *instance-ID*—ID of the spanning -tree instance (Range: 1- 7).
- *cost*—The port path cost. (Range: 1 - 200,000,000)

Default Configuration

Default path cost is determined by port speed and path cost method (long or short) as shown below:

Interface	Long	Short
Port-channel	20,000	4
Gigabit Ethernet (1000 Mbps)	20,000	4
Fast Ethernet (100 Mbps)	200,000	19
Ethernet (10 Mbps)	2,000,000	100

Command Modes

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example configures the MSTP instance 1 path cost for Ethernet port 1/e16 to 4.

```
console(config) # interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if) # spanning-tree mst 1 cost 4
```

spanning-tree mst configuration

The **spanning-tree mst configuration** Global Configuration mode command enables configuring an MST region by entering the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) mode.

Syntax

spanning-tree mst configuration

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
All devices in an MST region must have the same VLAN mapping, configuration revision number and name.

Example
The following example configures an MST region.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
console(config-mst) # instance 1 add vlan 10-20
console(config-mst) # name region1
console(config-mst) # revision 1
```

instance (mst)
The **instance** MST Configuration mode command maps VLANS to an MST instance.

Syntax
instance *instance-id* {**add | remove**} **vlan** *vlan-range*

Parameters
- *instance-ID*—ID of the MST instance (Range: 1 - 7).
- *vlan-range*—VLANs to be added to or removed from the specified MST instance. To specify a range of VLANs, use a hyphen. To specify a series of VLANs, use a comma. (Range: 1 - 4094).

Default Configuration
VLANs are mapped to the common and internal spanning tree (CIST) instance (instance 0).

Command Modes
MST Configuration mode

User Guidelines
All VLANs that are not explicitly mapped to an MST instance are mapped to the common and internal spanning tree (CIST) instance (instance 0) and cannot be unmapped from the CIST.

For two or more devices to be in the same MST region, they must have the same VLAN mapping, the same configuration revision number, and the same name.

Example
The following example maps VLANs 10 - 20 to MST instance 1.

```
console(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
console(config-mst)# instance 1 add vlan 10-20
```

name (mst)
The **name** MST Configuration mode command defines the configuration name. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

Syntax
name *string*

no name

Parameters
- *string*—MST configuration name. Case-sensitive (Range: 1 - 32 characters).

Default Configuration
The default name is a bridge ID.

Command Mode
MST Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example defines the configuration name as region1.

```
console(config) # spanning-tree mst configuration
console(config-mst) # name region 1
```

revision (mst)
The **revision** MST configuration command defines the configuration revision number. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
revision *value*

no revision

Parameters
- *value*—Configuration revision number (Range: 0 - 65535).

Default Configuration
The default configuration revision number is 0.

Command Mode
MST Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example sets the configuration revision to 1.

```
console(config) # spanning-tree mst configuration
console(config-mst) # revision 1
```

show (mst)
The **show** MST Configuration mode command displays the current or pending MST region configuration.

Syntax
show {current | pending}

Parameters
- **current**—Indicates the current region configuration.
- **pending**—Indicates the pending region configuration.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
MST Configuration mode

User Guidelines
The pending MST region configuration takes effect only after entering the MST configuration mode.

Example
The following example displays a pending MST region configuration.

```
console(config-mst)# show pending
Pending MST configuration
Name: Region1
Revision: 1
```

```
Instance         Vlans Mapped          State
--------         ------------          -------
0                1-9,21-4094           Enabled
1                10-20                 Enabled
```

exit (mst)

The **exit** MST Configuration mode command exits the MST configuration mode and applies all configuration changes.

Syntax

exit

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

MST Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example exits the MST configuration mode and saves changes.

```
console(config) # spanning-tree mst configuration
console(config-mst) # exit
```

abort (mst)

The **abort** MST Configuration mode command exits the MST configuration mode without applying the configuration changes.

Syntax

abort

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
MST Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example exits the MST configuration mode without saving changes.

```
console(config) # spanning-tree mst configuration
console(config-mst) # abort
```

show spanning-tree
The **show spanning-tree** Privileged EXEC mode command shows spanning tree configuration.

Syntax
show spanning-tree [ethernet *interface -number*| **port-channel** *port-channel-number*] [**instance** *instance-id*]

show spanning-tree [**detail**] [**active** | **blockedports**] [**instance** *instance-id*]

show spanning-tree mst-configuration

Parameters
- **detail** —Display detailed information.
- **active** — Display active ports only.
- **blockedports** — Display blocked ports only.
- **mst-configuration** — Display the MST configuration identifier.
- **interface-number** — Ethernet port number.
- **port-channel-number** — Port channel index.
- **instance-id** — ID associated with a spanning-tree instance.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Examples

The following examples displays spanning-tree information.

```
console# show spanning-tree

Spanning tree enabled mode RSTP
Default port cost method: long

Root ID     Priority               32768
            Address                00:01:42:97:e0:00
            Path Cost              20000
            Root Port              1 (1/e1)
            Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID   Priority               36864
            Address                00:02:4b:29:7a:00
            Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Interfaces
Name        State       Prio.Nbr    Cost        Sts       Role      PortFast    Type
----        -------     --------    -----       ---       ----      --------    ----------
1/e1        Enabled     128.1       20000       FWD       Root      No          P2p (RSTP)
1/e2        Enabled     128.2       20000       FWD       Desg      No          Shared (STP)
1/e3        Disabled    128.3       20000       -         -         -           e-
1/e4        Enabled     128.4       20000       BLK       ALTN      No          Shared (STP)
1/e5        Enabled     128.5       20000       DIS       -         -           -

console# show spanning-tree

Spanning tree enabled mode RSTP
Default port cost method: long

Root ID     Priority               36864
            Address                00:02:4b:29:7a:00
            This switch is the root.
            Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Interfaces
Name        State       Prio.Nbr    Cost        Sts       Role      PortFast    Type
```

```
----       -------    --------   -----      ---      ----     --------   ----------
1/e1       Enabled    128.1      20000      FWD      Desg     No         P2p (RSTP)
1/e2       Enabled    128.2      20000      FWD      Desg     No         Shared (STP)
1/e3       Disabled   128.3      20000      -        -        -          -
1/e4       Enabled    128.4      20000      FWD      Desg     No         Shared (STP)
1/e5       Enabled    128.5      20000      DIS      -        -          -

console# show spanning-tree

Spanning tree disabled (BPDU filtering) mode RSTP
Default port cost method: long

Root ID    Priority              N/A
           Address               N/A
           Path Cost             N/A
           Root Port             N/A
           Hello Time N/A        Max Age N/A          Forward Delay N/A

Bridge ID  Priority              36864
           Address               00:02:4b:29:7a:00
           Hello Time 2 sec      Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Interfaces
Name       State      Prio.Nbr   Cost       Sts      Role     PortFast   Type
----       -------    --------   -----      ---      ----     --------   ----
1/e1       Enabled    128.1      20000      -        -        -          -
1/e2       Enabled    128.2      20000      -        -        -          -
1/e3       Disabled   128.3      20000      -        -        -          -
1/e4       Enabled    128.4      20000      -        -        -          -
1/e5       Enabled    128.5      20000      -        -        -          -
```

```
console# show spanning-tree active

Spanning tree enabled mode RSTP
Default port cost method: long

Root ID     Priority               32768
            Address                00:01:42:97:e0:00
            Path Cost              20000
            Root Port              1 (1/e1)
            Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID   Priority               36864
            Address                00:02:4b:29:7a:00
            Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Interfaces
Name        State       Prio.Nbr    Cost        Sts       Role      PortFast    Type
----        -------     --------    -----       ---       ----      --------    ----------
1/e1        Enabled     128.1       20000       FWD       Root      No          P2p (RSTP)
1/e2        Enabled     128.2       20000       FWD       Desg      No          Shared (STP)
1/e3        Enabled     128.4       20000       BLK       ALTN      No          Shared (STP)

console# show spanning-tree blockedports

Spanning tree enabled mode RSTP
Default port cost method: long

Root ID     Priority               32768
            Address                00:01:42:97:e0:00
            Path Cost              20000
            Root Port              1 (1/e1)
            Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID   Priority               36864
            Address                00:02:4b:29:7a:00
            Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Interfaces
```

```
Name        State       Prio.Nbr    Cost        Sts       Role      PortFast    Type
----        -------     --------    -----       ---       ----      --------    ----------
1/e4        Enabled     128.4       19          BLK       ALTN      No          Shared (STP)

console# show spanning-tree detail

Spanning tree enabled mode RSTP
Default port cost method: long

Root ID     Priority               32768
            Address                00:01:42:97:e0:00
            Path Cost              20000
            Root Port              1 (1/e1)
            Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID   Priority    36864
            Address                00:02:4b:29:7a:00
            Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec       Forward Delay 15 sec

Number of topology changes 2 last change occurred 2d18h ago
Times:      hold 1, topology change 35, notification 2
            hello 2, max age 20, forward delay 15

Port 1 (1/e1) enabled
State: Forwarding                              Role: Root
Port id: 128.1                                 Port cost: 20000
Type: P2p (configured: auto) RSTP              Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768              Address: 00:01:42:97:e0:00
Designated port id: 128.25                     Designated path cost: 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 120638

Port 2 (1/e2) enabled
State: Forwarding                              Role: Designated
Port id: 128.2                                 Port cost: 20000
Type: Shared (configured: auto) STP            Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768              Address: 00:02:4b:29:7a:00
Designated port id: 128.2                      Designated path cost: 20000
```

```
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 170638

Port 3 (1/e3) disabled
State: N/A                                  Role: N/A
Port id: 128.3                              Port cost: 20000
Type: N/A (configured: auto)                Port Fast: N/A (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: N/A             Address: N/A
Designated port id: N/A                     Designated path cost: N/A
Number of transitions to forwarding state: N/A
BPDU: sent N/A, received N/A

Port 4 (1/e4) enabled
State: Blocking                             Role: Alternate
Port id: 128.4                              Port cost: 20000
Type: Shared (configured:auto) STP          Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 28672           Address: 00:30:94:41:62:c8
Designated port id: 128.25                  Designated path cost: 20000
Guard Root: Disabled                        BPDU Guard:Disabled
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 120638

Port 5 (1/e5) enabled
State: Disabled                             Role: N/A
Port id: 128.5                              Port cost: 20000
Type: N/A (configured: auto)                Port Fast: N/A (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: N/A             Address: N/A
Designated port id: N/A                     Designated path cost: N/A
Number of transitions to forwarding state: N/A
BPDU: sent N/A, received N/A
```

```
console# show spanning-tree ethernet 1/e1
Port 1 (1/e1) enabled
State: Forwarding                          Role: Root
Port id: 128.1                             Port cost: 20000
Type: P2p (configured: auto) RSTP          Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768          Address: 00:01:42:97:e0:00
Designated port id: 128.25                 Designated path cost: 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 120638

console# show spanning-tree mst-configuration

Name: Region1
Revision: 1
Instance               Vlans mapped          State
--------               ------------          -------
0                      1-9, 21-4094          Enabled
1                      10-20                 Enabled

console# show spanning-tree

Spanning tree enabled mode MSTP
Default port cost method: long

###### MST 0 Vlans Mapped: 1-9,
CST Root ID            Priority    32768
                       Address     00:01:42:97:e0:00
                       Path Cost   20000
                       Root Port   1 (1/e1)
                       Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec      Forward Delay 15 sec

IST Master ID          Priority    32768
                       Address     00:02:4b:29:7a:00
                       This switch is the IST master.
                       Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec      Forward Delay 15 sec
                       Max hops    20

Interfaces
```

```
Name        State       Prio.Nbr    Cost        Sts       Role      PortFast    Type
----        -------     --------    -----       ---       ----      --------    ----------
1/e1        Enabled     128.1       20000       FWD       Root      No          P2p Bound
                                                                                (RSTP)
1/e2        Enabled     128.2       20000       FWD       Desg      No          Shared Bound
                                                                                (STP)
1/e3        Enabled     128.3       20000       FWD       Desg      No          P2p
1/e4        Enabled     128.4       20000       FWD       Desg      No          P2p

###### MST 1 Vlans Mapped: 10-20
CST Root ID             Priority    24576
                        Address     00:02:4b:29:89:76
                        Path Cost   20000
                        Root Port   4 (1/4)
                        Rem hops    19

Bridge ID               Priority    32768
                        Address     00:02:4b:29:7a:00

Interfaces
Name        State       Prio.Nbr    Cost        Sts       Role      PortFast    Type
----        -------     --------    -----       ---       ----      --------    ----------
1/e1        Enabled     128.1       20000       FWD       Boun      No          P2p Bound
                                                                                (RSTP)
1/e2        Enabled     128.2       20000       FWD       Boun      No          Shared Bound
                                                                                (STP)
1/e3        Enabled     128.3       20000       BLK       Altn      No          P2p
1/e4        Enabled     128.4       20000       FWD       Desg      No          P2p

console# show spanning-tree detail

Spanning tree enabled mode MSTP
Default port cost method: long

###### MST 0 Vlans Mapped: 1-9, 21-4094
CST Root ID             Priority    32768
                        Address     00:01:42:97:e0:00
                        Path Cost   20000
                        Root Port   1 (1/1)
```

```
                     Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec      Forward Delay 15 sec

IST Master ID        Priority    32768
                     Address     00:02:4b:29:7a:00
                     This switch is the IST master.
                     Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec      Forward Delay 15 sec
                     Max hops    20
                     Number of topology changes 2 last change occurred 2d18h ago
                     Times:  hold 1, topology change 35, notification 2
                     hello 2, max age 20, forward delay 15

Port 1 (1/e1) enabled
State: Forwarding                                    Role: Root
Port id: 128.1                                       Port cost: 20000
Type: P2p (configured: auto) Boundary RSTP           Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768                    Address: 00:01:42:97:e0:00
Designated port id: 128.25                           Designated path cost: 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 120638

Port 2 (1/e2) enabled
State: Forwarding                                    Role: Designated
Port id: 128.2                                       Port cost: 20000
Type: Shared (configured: auto) Boundary STP         Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768                    Address: 00:02:4b:29:7a:00
Designated port id: 128.2                            Designated path cost: 20000
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 170638

Port 3 (1/e3) enabled
State: Forwarding                                    Role: Designated
Port id: 128.3                                       Port cost: 20000
Type: Shared (configured: auto) Internal             Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768                    Address: 00:02:4b:29:7a:00
Designated port id: 128.3                            Designated path cost: 20000
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 170638
```

```
Port 4 (1/e4) enabled
State: Forwarding                                    Role: Designated
Port id: 128.4                                       Port cost: 20000
Type: Shared (configured: auto) Internal             Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768                    Address: 00:02:4b:29:7a:00
Designated port id: 128.2                            Designated cost: 20000
Guard Root: Disabled                          BPDU Guard: Disabled
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 170638

###### MST 1 Vlans Mapped: 10-20
Root ID               Priority   24576
                      Address    00:02:4b:29:89:76
                      Path Cost  20000
                      Port Cost  4 (1/4)
                      Rem hops   19

Bridge ID             Priority   32768
                      Address    00:02:4b:29:7a:00
                      Number of topology changes 2 last change occurred 1d9h ago
                      Times:  hold 1, topology change 2, notification 2
                      hello 2, max age 20, forward delay 15

Port 1 (1/e1) enabled
State: Forwarding                                    Role: Boundary
Port id: 128.1                                       Port cost: 20000
Type: P2p (configured: auto) Boundary RSTP           Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768                    Address: 00:02:4b:29:7a:00
Designated port id: 128.1                            Designated path cost: 20000
Guard Root: Disabled                          BPDU Guard: Disabled
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 120638

Port 2 (1/e2) enabled
State: Forwarding                                    Role: Designated
Port id: 128.2                                       Port cost: 20000
Type: Shared (configured: auto) Boundary STP         Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768                    Address: 00:02:4b:29:7a:00
```

```
Designated port id: 128.2                              Designated cost: 20000
Guard Root: Disabled                           BPDU Guard: Disabled
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 170638

Port 3 (1/e3) disabled
State: Blocking                                        Role: Alternate
Port id: 128.3                                         Port cost: 20000
Type: Shared (configured: auto) Internal               Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768                      Address: 00:02:4b:29:1a:19
Designated port id: 128.78                             Designated cost: 20000
Guard Root: Disabled                           BPDU Guard: Disabled
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 170638

Port 4 (1/e4) enabled
State: Forwarding                                      Role: Designated
Port id: 128.4                                         Port cost: 20000
Type: Shared (configured: auto) Internal               Port Fast: No (configured:no)
Designated bridge Priority: 32768                      Address: 00:02:4b:29:7a:00
Designated port id: 128.2                              Designated cost: 20000
Guard Root: Disabled                           BPDU Guard: Disabled
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
BPDU: sent 2, received 170638

console# show spanning-tree

Spanning tree enabled mode MSTP
Default port cost method: long

###### MST 0 Vlans Mapped: 1-9
CST Root ID            Priority    32768
                       Address     00:01:42:97:e0:00
                       Path Cost   20000
                       Root Port   1 (1/e1)
                       Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec      Forward Delay 15 sec

IST Master ID          Priority    32768
```

```
                      Address     00:02:4b:19:7a:00
                      Path Cost   10000
                      Rem hops    19

Bridge ID             Priority    32768
                      Address     00:02:4b:29:7a:00
                      Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec      Forward Delay 15 sec
                      Max hops    20

console# show spanning-tree

Spanning tree enabled mode MSTP
Default port cost method: long

###### MST 0 Vlans Mapped: 1-9
CST Root ID           Priority    32768
                      Address     00:01:42:97:e0:00
                      This switch is root for CST and IST master.
                      Hello Time 2 sec       Max Age 20 sec      Forward Delay 15 sec
                      Max hops    20
```

Chapter 28.SSH Commands

ip ssh port

The **ip ssh port** Global Configuration mode command specifies the port to be used by the SSH server. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

ip ssh port *port-number*

no ip ssh port

Parameters

- *port-number* — Port number for use by the SSH server (Range: 1 - 65535).

Default Configuration

The default port number is 22.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example specifies the port to be used by the SSH server as 8080.

```
console(config)# ip ssh port 8080
```

ip ssh server

The **ip ssh server** Global Configuration mode command enables the device to be configured from a SSH server. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this function.

Syntax

ip ssh server

no ip ssh server

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

Device configuration from a SSH server is enabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
If encryption keys are not generated, the SSH server is in standby until the keys are generated. To generate SSH server keys, use the **crypto key generate dsa**, and **crypto key generate rsa** Global Configuration mode commands.

Example
The following example enables configuring the device from a SSH server.

```
console(config)# ip ssh server
```

crypto key generate dsa
The **crypto key generate dsa** Global Configuration mode command generates DSA key pairs.

Syntax
crypto key generate dsa

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
DSA key pairs do not exist.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
DSA keys are generated in pairs: one public DSA key and one private DSA key. If the device already has DSA keys, a warning and prompt to replace the existing keys with new keys are displayed.

This command is not saved in the device configuration; however, the keys generated by this command are saved in the private configuration, which is never displayed to the user or backed up on another device.

DSA keys are saved to the backup master.

This command may take a considerable period of time to execute.

Example
The following example generates DSA key pairs.

```
console(config)# crypto key generate dsa
```

crypto key generate rsa
The **crypto key generate rsa** Global Configuration mode command generates RSA key pairs.

Syntax
crypto key generate rsa

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
RSA key pairs do not exist.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
RSA keys are generated in pairs: one public RSA key and one private RSA key. If the device already has RSA keys, a warning and prompt to replace the existing keys with new keys are displayed.

This command is not saved in the device configuration; however, the keys generated by this command are saved in the private configuration which is never displayed to the user or backed up on another device.

RSA keys are saved to the backup master.

This command may take a considerable period of time to execute.

Example
The following example generates RSA key pairs.

```
console(config)# crypto key generate rsa
```

ip ssh pubkey-auth
The **ip ssh pubkey-auth** Global Configuration mode command enables public key authentication for incoming SSH sessions. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this function.

Syntax
ip ssh pubkey-auth

no ip ssh pubkey-auth

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Public Key authentication for incoming SSH sessions is disabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
AAA authentication is independent

Example
The following example enables public key authentication for incoming SSH sessions.

```
console(config)# ip ssh pubkey-auth
```

crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
The **crypto key pubkey-chain ssh** Global Configuration mode command enters the SSH Public Key-chain Configuration mode. The mode is used to manually specify other device public keys such as SSH client public keys.

Syntax
crypto key pubkey-chain ssh

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
No keys are specified.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enters the SSH Public Key-chain Configuration mode and manually configures the RSA key pair for SSH public key-chain **bob**.

```
console(config)# crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
console(config-pubkey-chain)# user-key bob
console(config-pubkey-key)# key-string rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCvTnRwPWl
Al4kpqIw9GBRonZQZxjHKcqKL6rMlQ+
ZNXfZSkvHG+QusIZ/76ILmFT34v7u7ChFAE+
Vu4GRfpSwoQUvV35LqJJk67IOU/zfwOl1g
kTwml75QR9gHujS6KwGN2QWXgh3ub8gDjTSq
muSn/Wd05iDX2IExQWu08licglk02LYciz
+Z4TrEU/9FJxwPiVQOjc+KBXuR0juNg5nFYsY
0ZCk0N/W9a/tnkm1shRE7Di71+w3fNiOA
6w9o44t6+AINEICBCCA4YcF6zMzaT1wefWwX6f+
Rmt5nhhqdAtN/4oJfce166DqVX1gWmN
zNR4DYDvSzg0lDnwCAC8Qh

Fingerprint: a4:16:46:23:5a:8d:1d:b5:37:59:eb:44:13:b9:33:e9
```

user-key

The **user-key** SSH Public Key-string Configuration mode command specifies which SSH public key is manually configured. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an SSH public key.

Syntax

user-key *username* {**rsa** | **dsa**}

no user-key *username*

Parameters

- *username* — Specifies the username of the remote SSH client. (Range: 1-48 characters)
- **rsa** — Indicates the RSA key pair.
- **dsa** — Indicates the DSA key pair.

Default Configuration

No SSH public keys exist.

Command Mode

SSH Public Key-string Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Follow this command with the **key-string** SSH Public Key-String Configuration mode command to specify the key.

Example

The following example enables manually configuring an SSH public key for SSH public key-chain **bob**.

```
console(config)# crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
console(config-pubkey-chain)# user-key bob rsa
console(config-pubkey-key)# key-string row
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCvTnRwPWl
```

key-string

The **key-string** SSH Public Key-string Configuration mode command manually specifies an SSH public key.

Syntax

key-string

key-string row *key-string*

Parameters

- **row** — Indicates the SSH public key row by row.
- *key-string* — Specifies the key in UU-encoded DER format; UU-encoded DER format is the same format in the authorized_keys file used by OpenSSH.

Default Configuration
No keys exist.

Command Mode
SSH Public Key-string Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Use the **key-string** SSH Public Key-string Configuration mode command to specify which SSH public key is to be interactively configured next. To complete the command, you must enter a row with no characters.

Use the **key-string row** SSH Public Key-string Configuration mode command to specify the SSH public key row by row. Each row must begin with a **key-string row** command. This command is useful for configuration files.

Example
The following example enters public key strings for SSH public key client **bob**.

```
console(config)# crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
console(config-pubkey-chain)# user-key bob rsa
console(config-pubkey-key)# key-string
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCvTnRwPWl
Al4kpqIw9GBRonZQZxjHKcqKL6rMlQ+
ZNXfZSkvHG+QusIZ/76ILmFT34v7u7ChFAE+
Vu4GRfpSwoQUvV35LqJJk67IOU/zfwOl1g
kTwml75QR9gHujS6KwGN2QWXgh3ub8gDjTSq
muSn/Wd05iDX2IExQWu08licglk02LYciz
+Z4TrEU/9FJxwPiVQOjc+KBXuR0juNg5nFYsY
0ZCk0N/W9a/tnkm1shRE7Di71+w3fNiOA
6w9o44t6+AINEICBCCA4YcF6zMzaT1wefWwX6f+
Rmt5nhhqdAtN/4oJfce166DqVX1gWmN
zNR4DYDvSzg0lDnwCAC8Qh

Fingerprint: a4:16:46:23:5a:8d:1d:b5:37:59:eb:44:13:b9:33:e9

console(config)# crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
console(config-pubkey-chain)# user-key bob rsa
console(config-pubkey-key)# key-string row AAAAB3Nza
console(config-pubkey-key)# key-string row C1yc2
```

show ip ssh
The **show ip ssh** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the SSH server configuration.

Syntax
show ip ssh

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the SSH server configuration.

```
console# show ip ssh
SSH server enabled. Port: 22
RSA key was generated.
DSA (DSS) key was generated.
SSH Public Key Authentication is enabled.
Active incoming sessions:
IP address     SSH username     Version        Cipher          Auth Code
----------     ------------     ---------      -------         ----------
172.16.0.1     John Brown       2.0 3          DES             HMAC-SHA1
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above:

Field	Description
IP address	Client address
SSH username	User name
Version	SSH version number
Cipher	Encryption type (3DES, Blowfish, RC4)
Auth Code	Authentication Code (HMAC-MD5, HMAC-SHA1)

show crypto key mypubkey
The **show crypto key mypubkey** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the SSH public keys on the device.

Syntax
show crypto key mypubkey [**rsa** | **dsa**]

Parameters
- **rsa** — Indicates the RSA key.
- **dsa** — Indicates the DSA key.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the SSH public RSA keys on the device.

```
console# show crypto key mypubkey rsa
RSA key data:
005C300D 06092A86 4886F70D 01010105 00034B00 30480241 00C5E23B 55D6AB22
04AEF1BA A54028A6 9ACC01C5 129D99E4 64CAB820 847EDAD9 DF0B4E4C 73A05DD2
BD62A8A9 FA603DD2 E2A8A6F8 98F76E28 D58AD221 B583D7A4 71020301 87685768
Fingerprint(Hex): 77:C7:19:85:98:19:27:96:C9:CC:83:C5:78:89:F8:86
Fingerprint(Bubble Babble): yteriuwt jgkljhglk yewiury hdskjfryt gfhkjglk
```

show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
The **show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh** Privileged EXEC mode command displays SSH public keys stored on the device.

Syntax
show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh [**username** *username*] [**fingerprint** {**bubble-babble** | **hex**}]

Parameters
- *username* — Specifies the remote SSH client username.
- **bubble-babble** — Fingerprint in Bubble Babble format.
- **hex** — Fingerprint in Hex format.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays SSH public keys stored on the device.

```
console# show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh
Username     Fingerprint
--------     -----------------------------------------------
bob          9A:CC:01:C5:78:39:27:86:79:CC:23:C5:98:59:F1:86
john         98:F7:6E:28:F2:79:87:C8:18:F8:88:CC:F8:89:87:C8

console# show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh username bob
Username: bob
Key: 005C300D 06092A86 4886F70D 01010105 00034B00 30480241 00C5E23B 55D6AB22 04AEF1BA
A54028A6 9ACC01C5 129D99E4
Fingerprint: 9A:CC:01:C5:78:39:27:86:79:CC:23:C5:98:59:F1:86
```

Chapter 29.Syslog Commands

logging on

The **logging on** Global Configuration mode command controls error message logging. This command sends debug or error messages to a logging process, which logs messages to designated locations asynchronously to the process that generated the messages. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the logging process.

Syntax

logging on

no logging on

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

Logging is enabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

The logging process controls the distribution of logging messages at various destinations, such as the logging buffer, logging file or syslog server. Logging on and off at these destinations can be individually configured using the **logging buffered**, **logging file**, and **logging** Global Configuration mode commands. However, if the **logging on** command is disabled, no messages are sent to these destinations. Only the console receives messages.

Example

The following example enables logging error messages.

```
console(config)# logging on
```

logging

The **logging** Global Configuration mode command logs messages to a syslog server. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the syslog server with the specified address from the list of syslogs.

Syntax

logging {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address* | *hostname*} [**port** *port*] [**severity** *level*] [**facility** *facility*] [**description** *text*]

no logging {*ipv4-address* | *ipv6-address*| *hostname*}

Parameters

- *ipv4-address* — Specifies the IPv4 address of the host to be used as a syslog server.
- *Ipv6-address* — Specifies the IPv6 address of the host to be used as a syslog server.
- *hostname* — Specifies the host name of the syslog server. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)
- *port* — Specifies the port number for syslog messages. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *level* — Specifies the severity level of logged messages sent to the syslog servers. Possible values: **emergencies, alerts**, **critical**, **errors, warnings**, **notices, informational** and **debugging**.
- *facility* — Specifies the facility that is indicated in the message. Possible values: **local0, local1, local2, local3, local4, local5, local 6, local7**.
- *text* — Syslog server description. (Range: 1 - 64 characters)

Default Configuration

The default port number is 514.

The default logging message level is **informational**.

The default facility is local7.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Up to 8 syslog servers can be used.

If no specific severity level is specified, the global values apply to each server.

Example

The following example limits logged messages sent to the syslog server with IP address 10.1.1.1 to severity level **critical**.

```
console(config)# logging 10.1.1.1 severity critical
```

logging console

The **logging console** Global Configuration mode command limits messages logged to the console based on severity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable logging to the console.

Syntax

logging console *level*

no logging console

Parameters

- *level* — Specifies the severity level of logged messages displayed on the console. Possible values: **emergencies, alerts**, **critical**, **errors, warnings**, **notices, informational, debugging.**

Default Configuration

The default severity level is **informational**.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example limits logging messages displayed on the console to severity level **errors**.

```
console(config)# logging console errors
```

logging buffered
The **logging buffered** Global Configuration mode command limits syslog messages displayed from an internal buffer based on severity. Use the **no** form of this command to cancel using the buffer.

Syntax
logging buffered *level*

no logging buffered

Parameters
- *level* — Specifies the severity level of messages logged in the buffer. Possible values: **emergencies, alerts**, **critical**, **errors, warnings**, **notices, informational, debugging.**

Default Configuration
The default severity level is **informational**.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
All the syslog messages are logged to the internal buffer. This command limits the messages displayed to the user.

Example
The following example limits syslog messages displayed from an internal buffer based on severity level **debugging**.

```
console(config)# logging buffered debugging
```

logging buffered size
The **logging buffered size** Global Configuration mode command changes the number of syslog messages stored in the internal buffer. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
logging buffered size *number*

no logging buffered size

Parameters
- *number* — Specifies the maximum number of messages stored in the history table. (Range: 20 - 400)

Default Configuration
The default number of messages is 200.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
This command takes effect only after Reset.

Example
The following example changes the number of syslog messages stored in the internal buffer to 300.

```
console(config)# logging buffered size 300
```

clear logging
The **clear logging** Privileged EXEC mode command clears messages from the internal logging buffer.

Syntax
clear logging

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example clears messages from the internal logging buffer.

```
console# clear logging
Clear logging buffer [y/n]
```

logging file

The **logging file** Global Configuration mode command limits syslog messages sent to the logging file based on severity. Use the **no** form of this command to cancel using the logging file.

Syntax

logging file *level*

no logging file

Parameters

- *level* — Specifies the severity level of syslog messages sent to the logging file. Possible values: **emergencies, alerts**, **critical**, **errors, warnings**, **notices, informational** and **debugging.**

Default Configuration

The default severity level is **errors**.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example limits syslog messages sent to the logging file based on severity level **alerts**.

```
console(config)# logging file alerts
```

clear logging file

The **clear logging file** Privileged EXEC mode command clears messages from the logging file.

Syntax

clear logging file

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example clears messages from the logging file.

```
console# clear logging file
Clear Logging File [y/n]
```

aaa logging
The **aaa logging** Global Configuration mode command enables logging AAA login events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable logging AAA login events.

Syntax
aaa logging login

no aaa logging login

Parameters
- **login** — Indicates logging messages related to successful login events, unsuccessful login events and other login-related events**.**

Default Configuration
Logging AAA login events is enabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Other types of AAA events are not subject to this command.

Example
The following example enables logging messages related to AAA login events.

```
console(config)# aaa logging login
```

file-system logging
The **file-system logging** Global Configuration mode command enables logging file system events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable logging file system events.

Syntax
file-system logging copy

no file-system logging copy

file-system logging delete-rename

no file-system logging delete-rename

Parameters
- **copy** — Indicates logging messages related to file copy operations.
- **delete-rename** — Indicates logging messages related to file deletion and renaming operations.

Default Configuration
Logging file system events is enabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables logging messages related to file copy operations.

```
console(config)# file-system logging copy
```

management logging
The **management logging** Global Configuration mode command enables logging management Access List (ACL) events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable logging management Access List events.

Syntax
management logging deny

no management logging deny

Parameters
- **deny** — Indicates logging messages related to deny actions of management ACLs.

Default Configuration
Logging management ACL deny events is enabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Other types of management ACL events are not subject to this command.

Example
The following example enables logging messages related to deny actions of management ACLs.

```
console(config)# management logging deny
```

show logging

The **show logging** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the state of logging and the syslog messages stored in the internal buffer.

Syntax

show logging

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the state of logging and the syslog messages stored in the internal buffer

```
console# show logging
Logging is enabled.
Console Logging: Level info. Console Messages: 223 Dropped.
Buffer Logging: Level info. Buffer Messages: 20 Logged, 6 Displayed, 20 Max.
File Logging: Level error. File Messages: 27 Logged, 1089 Dropped.
SysLog server 192.168.1.101 Port: 514. Logging: info. Messages: 216 Dropped.
3 messages were not logged.
Application filtering control
Application          Event               Status
-----------          -----               ------
AAA                  Login               Enabled
File system          Copy                Enabled
File system          Delete-Rename       Enabled
Management ACL       Deny                Enabled
```

```
29-Nov-2007 17:46:02 :%LINK-I-Up:  2/e16

29-Nov-2007 17:46:02 :%LINK-I-Up:  Vlan 1

29-Nov-2007 17:45:59 :%LINK-W-Down:  3/e14

29-Nov-2007 17:45:59 :%LINK-W-Down:  Vlan 1

29-Nov-2007 17:36:58 :%AAA-I-CONNECT: New http connection for user Admin, source
 192.168.1.96 destination 192.168.1.25 ACCEPTED

29-Nov-2007 17:36:36 :%AAA-W-REJECT: New http connection for user manager, sourc
e 192.168.1.96 destination 192.168.1.25  REJECTED

console#
```

show logging file

The **show logging file** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the state of logging and the syslog messages stored in the logging file.

Syntax

show logging file

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the logging state and the syslog messages stored in the logging file

```
console# show logging file

Logging is enabled.
Console Logging: Level info. Console Messages: 226 Dropped.
Buffer Logging: Level info. Buffer Messages: 20 Logged, 6 Displayed, 20 Max.
File Logging: Level error. File Messages: 27 Logged, 1092 Dropped.
SysLog server 192.168.1.101 Port: 514. Logging: info. Messages: 219 Dropped.
3 messages were not logged
Application filtering control
Application          Event                Status
-----------          -----                ------
AAA                  Login                Enabled
File system          Copy                 Enabled
File system          Delete-Rename        Enabled
Management ACL       Deny                 Enabled

29-Nov-2007 15:14:32 :%Box-E-STCK-EXCEP_HNDLR: Lost connection with unit 2 reaso
n 0x20097. Unit will be rebooted.
```

show syslog-servers

The **show syslog-servers** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the settings of the syslog servers.

Syntax

show syslog-servers

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the settings of the syslog servers.

```
console# show syslog-servers

Device Configuration
IP address          Port     Severity            Facility    Description
------------        ----     -------------       --------    -----------
192.180.2.27        514      Informational       local7
192.180.2.28        514      Warning             local7
```

Chapter 30.TACACS+ Commands

tacacs-server host

The **tacacs-server host** Global Configuration mode command specifies a TACACS+ host. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the specified name or address.

Syntax

tacacs-server host {*ip-address* | *hostname***}** [**single-connection**] [**port** *port-number*] [**timeout** *timeout*] [**key** *key-string*] [**source** *source*] [**priority** *priority*]

no tacacs-server host {*ip-address* | *hostname***}**

Parameters

- *ip-address* — IP address of the TACACS+ server.
- *hostname* — Host name of the TACACS+ server. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)
- **single-connection** — Indicates a single-connection. Rather than have the device open and close a TCP connection to the daemon each time it must communicate, the single-connection option maintains a single open connection between the device and the daemon.
- *port-number* — Specifies a server port number. (Range: 0 - 65535)
- *timeout* — Specifies the timeout value in seconds. (Range: 1 - 30)
- *key-string* — Specifies the authentication and encryption key for all TACACS+ communications between the device and the TACACS+ server. This key must match the encryption used on the TACACS+ daemon. To specify an empty string, enter "". (Range: 0 - 128 characters)
- *source* — Specifies the source IP address to use for the communication. 0.0.0.0 indicates a request to use the IP address of the outgoing IP interface.
- *priority* — Determines the order in which the TACACS+ servers are used, where 0 is the highest priority. (Range: 0 - 65535)

Default Configuration

No TACACS+ host is specified.

If no port number is specified, default port number 49 is used.

If no host-specific timeout, key-string or source value is specified, the global value is used.

If no TACACS+ server priority is specified, default priority 0 is used.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Multiple **tacacs-server host** commands can be used to specify multiple hosts.

Example
The following example specifies a TACACS+ host.

```
console(config)# tacacs-server host 172.16.1.1
```

tacacs-server key
The **tacacs-server key** Global Configuration mode command sets the authentication encryption key used for all TACACS+ communications between the device and the TACACS+ daemon. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the key.

Syntax
tacacs-server key *key-string*

no tacacs-server key

Parameters
- *key-string* — Specifies the authentication and encryption key for all TACACS+ communications between the device and the TACACS+ server. This key must match the encryption used on the TACACS+ daemon. (Range: 0 - 128 characters)

Default Configuration
Empty string.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example sets the authentication encryption key.

```
console(config)# tacacs-server key ati-s
```

tacacs-server timeout
The **tacacs-server timeout** Global Configuration mode command sets the interval during which the device waits for a TACACS+ server to reply. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
tacacs-server timeout *timeout*

no tacacs-server timeout

Parameters
- *timeout* — Specifies the timeout value in seconds. (Range: 1 - 30)

Default Configuration
5 seconds

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example sets the timeout value to 30.

```
console(config)# tacacs-server timeout 30
```

tacacs-server source-ip
The **tacacs-server source-ip** Global Configuration mode command configures the source IP address to be used for communication with TACACS+ servers. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
tacacs-server source-ip *source*

no tacacs-server source-ip *source*

Parameters
- *source* — Specifies the source IP address.

Default Configuration
The source IP address is the address of the outgoing IP interface.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
N/A

Example
The following example specifies the source IP address.

```
console(config)# tacacs-server source-ip 172.16.8.1
```

show tacacs
The **show tacacs** Privileged EXEC mode command displays configuration and statistical information about a TACACS+ server.

Syntax
show tacacs [*ip-address*]

Parameters
- *ip-address* — Name or IP address of the TACACS+ server.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays configuration and statistical information about a TACACS+ server.

```
console# show tacacs

Device Configuration
--------------------

IP address     Status       Port   Single Connection    TimeOut    Source IP    Priority
----------     ------       ----   -----------------    -------    ---------    --------
172.16.1.1     Connected    49     No                   Global     Global       1

Global values
-------------
TimeOut: 3
Device Configuration
---------------------
Source IP: 172.16.8.1
```

Chapter 31.Tunnel Commands

interface tunnel

The **interface tunnel** Global Configuration mode command enters tunnel interface configuration mode.

Syntax

interface tunnel *number*

Parameters

- *number* — Tunnel index.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example enters tunnel interface configuration mode to configure tunnel 1.

```
console(config)# interface tunnel 1
console(config-tunnel)#
```

tunnel mode ipv6ip

The **tunnel mode ipv6ip** Interface Tunnel Configuration mode command configures an IPv6 transition mechanism global support mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the IPv6 transition mechanism.

Syntax

tunnel mode ipv6ip {**isatap**}

no tunnel mode ipv6ip

Parameters

- **isatap** — Automatic IPv6 over IPv4 ISATAP tunnel is enabled.

Default Configuration

Disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Tunnel Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
- The system can be enabled to an ISATAP tunnel. When enabled, an automatic tunnel interface is created on each interface that is assigned with an IPv4 address.

Note

On a specific interface (that is port/ VLAN), both native IPv6 and transition mechanisms can coexist. The host implementation chooses the egress interface according to the scope of the destination IP address (for example ISATAP/ Native IPv6).

Example
The following example configures an IPv6 transition mechanism global support mode.

```
console(config)# interface tunnel 1
console(config-tunnel)# tunnel mode ipv6ip
```

tunnel isatap router
The **tunnel isatap router** Interface Tunnel Configuration mode command configures a global string that represents a specific automatic tunnel router domain name. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the string associated with the router domain name and return to the default.

Syntax
tunnel isatap router *router_name*

no tunnel isatap router

Parameters
- *router_name* — A string representing the router's domain name.

Default Configuration
By default, the **ISATAP** string represents the corresponding automatic tunnel router's domain name.

Command Mode
Interface Tunnel Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
- The **ipv6 tunnel routers-dns** command determines the string that the host uses for automatic tunnel router lookup in an IPv4 DNS procedure. By default, the string **ISATAP** is used for the corresponding automatic tunnel types.
- Per tunnel, only one string can represent the automatic tunnel router name. Using this command overwrites the existing entry.

Example
The following example configures a global string **ATI_Tunnel_Router** to represent a specific automatic tunnel router domain name:

```
console(config)# interface tunnel 1
console(config-tunnel)# tunnel isatap router ATI_Tunnel_Router
```

tunnel source
The **tunnel source** Interface Tunnel Configuration mode command sets the local (source) tunnel interface IPv4 address. Use the **no** form to delete the tunnel local address.

Syntax
tunnel source {**auto**|**ip-address** *ipv4-address*}

no tunnel source

Parameters
- **auto** — The system minimum IPv4 address is used as the source address for packets sent on the tunnel interface. If the IPv4 address is changed, then the local address of the tunnel interface is also changed.
- **ip-address** *ipv4-address* — The IPv4 address to use as the source address for packets sent on the tunnel interface. The tunnel interface local address is not changed when the IPv4 address is moved to another interface.

Default Configuration
No source address is defined.

Command Mode
Interface Tunnel Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
- The configured source IPv4 address is used for forming the tunnel interface identifier. The interface identifier is set to the eight least significant bytes of the SIP field of the encapsulated IPv6 tunneled packets.

Example
The following example sets the local (source) tunnel interface IPv4 address.

```
console(config)# interface tunnel 1
console(config-tunnel)# tunnel source auto
```

tunnel isatap query-interval
The **tunnel isatap query-interval** Global Configuration mode command configures the interval between DNS Queries (before the IP address of the ISATAP router is known) for the automatic tunnel router domain name. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default.

Syntax
tunnel isatap query-interval *seconds*

no tunnel isatap query-interval

Parameters
- *seconds* — Specifies the number of seconds between DNS Queries. (Range: 10 - 3600)

Default Configuration
10 seconds.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
- This command determines the interval of DNS queries before the IP address of the ISATAP router is known. When the IP address is known, the robustness level that is set by the tunnel isatap robustness global configuration command determines the refresh rate.

Example
The following example configures the interval between DNS Queries for the automatic tunnel router domain to 60 seconds.

```
console(config)# tunnel isatap query-interval 60
```

tunnel isatap solicitation-interval

The **tunnel isatap solicitation-interval** Global Configuration mode command configures the interval between ISATAP router solicitations messages (when there is no active ISATAP router). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default.

Syntax
tunnel isatap solicitation-interval *seconds*

no tunnel isatap solicitation-interval

Parameters
- *seconds* — Specifies the number of seconds between ISATAP router solicitations messages. (Range: 10 - 3600)

Default Configuration
10 seconds.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
- This command determines the interval of Router Solicitation messages when there is no active ISATAP router. When there is an active ISATAP router, the robustness level that is set by the tunnel isatap robustness global configuration command determines the refresh rate.

Example
The following example configures the interval between ISATAP router solicitations messages to 60 seconds.

```
console(config)# tunnel isatap solicitation-interval 60
```

tunnel isatap robustness
The **tunnel isatap robustness** Global Configuration mode command configures the number of DNS Query/Router Solicitation refresh messages that the device sends. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default.

Syntax
tunnel isatap robustness *number*

no tunnel isatap robustness

Parameters
- *number* — Specifies the number of refresh messages. (Range: 1 - 20)

Default Configuration
Three times.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines
- The DNS query interval (after the IP address of the ISATAP router is known) is the TTL that is received from the DNS divided by (Robustness + 1).
- The router solicitation interval (when there is an active ISATAP router) is the minimum router lifetime that is received from the ISATAP router divided by (Robustness + 1).

Example
The following example configures the number of DNS Query/Router Solicitation refresh messages that the device sends to six times.

```
console(config)# tunnel isatap robustness 6
```

show ipv6 tunnel
The **show ipv6 tunnel** Privileged EXEC mode command displays information on the ISATAP tunnel.

Syntax
show ipv6 tunnel

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default setting.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays information on the ISATAP tunnel:

```
console> show ipv6 tunnel

Router DNS name: ISATAP
Router IPv4 address: 172.16.1.1
DNS Query interval: 10 seconds
Min DNS Query interval: 0 seconds
Router Solicitation interval: 10 seconds
Min Router Solicitation interval: 0 seconds
Robustness: 3
```

Chapter 32.System Management Commands

ping

The **ping** User EXEC mode command sends ICMP echo request packets to another node on the network.

Syntax

ping {*ipv4-address* | *hostname*} [**size** *packet_size*] [**count** *packet_count*] [**timeout** *time_out*]

ping ipv6 {*ipv6-address* | *hostname*} [**size** *packet_size*] [**count** *packet_count*] [**timeout** *time_out*]

Parameters

- **ipv6** — Uses IPv6 to check the network connectivity.
- *ipv4-address* — IPv4 address to ping. An out-of-band IP address can be specified as described in the usage guidelines.
- *ipv6-address* — IPv6 address to ping. When the IPv6 address is a Link-Local address (IPv6Z address), the outgoing interface name must be specified. Refer to the usage guidelines for the interface name syntax.
- *hostname* — Host name to ping. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)
- *packet_size* — Number of bytes in a packet. The actual packet size is eight bytes larger than the specified size specified because the device adds header information. (Range: 56 - 1472 bytes)
- *packet_count* — Number of packets to send. If 0 is entered, it pings until stopped. (Range: 0 - 65535 packets)
- *time_out* — Timeout in milliseconds to wait for each reply. (Range: 50 - 65535 milliseconds)

Default Configuration

Default packet size is 56 bytes.

Default number of packets to send is 4.

Default timeout value is 2000 milliseconds.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

- The hostname must be a fully qualified DNS name. A fully qualified DNS name has a period at the end.
- Press **Esc** to stop pinging.
- Following are examples of unsuccessful pinging:
  - Destination does not respond. If the host does not respond, a "no answer from host" appears in ten seconds.
  - Destination unreachable. The gateway for this destination indicates that the destination is unreachable.
  - Network or host unreachable. The device found no corresponding entry in the route table.
- The format of an IPv6Z address is: <*ipv6-link-local-address*>%<*interface-name*>
  interface-name = **vlan**<*integer*> | **ch**<*integer*> | **isatap**<*integer*> | <*physical-port-name*>
  - *integer* = <*decimal-number*> | <*integer*><*decimal-number*>
  - *decimal-number* = **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9**

  - *physical-port-name* = Product specific.
- When using the **ping ipv6** command to check network connectivity of a directly attached host using its link local address, the egress interface must be specified as defined in RFC 4007.

Example

The following example displays pinging results:

```
console> ping 10.1.1.1
Pinging 10.1.1.1 with 64 bytes of data:

64 bytes from 10.1.1.1: icmp_seq=0. time=11 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.1.1: icmp_seq=1. time=8 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.1.1: icmp_seq=2. time=8 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.1.1: icmp_seq=3. time=7 ms

----10.1.1.1 PING Statistics----
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 7/8/11

console> ping yahoo.com.
Pinging yahoo.com 66.218.71.198 with 64 bytes of data:

64 bytes from 10.1.1.1: icmp_seq=0. time=11 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.1.1: icmp_seq=1. time=8 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.1.1: icmp_seq=2. time=8 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.1.1: icmp_seq=3. time=7 ms

----10.1.1.1 PING Statistics----
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 7/8/11
```

telnet

The **telnet** User EXEC mode command logs into a host hat supports Telnet.

Syntax

telnet {*ip-address* | *hostname*} [*port*] [*keyword1...*] telnet

Parameters

- *ip-address* — IP address of the destination host. An out-of-band IP address can be specified as described in the usage guidelines (must be a valid IP address).
- *hostname* — Host name of the destination host (Range 1 - 158 characters - Max. label size:63).
- *port* — A decimal TCP port number, or one of the keywords from the ports table in the usage guidelines. The default is the Telnet port (decimal 22) on the host.
- *keyword* — Can be one or more keywords from the keywords table in the usage guidelines.

Default Configuration

Default packet size is 56 bytes.

Default number of packets to send is 4.

Default timeout value is 2000 milliseconds.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The Telnet software supports special Telnet commands in the form of Telnet sequences that map generic terminal control functions to operating system-specific functions. To issue a special Telnet command, enter the escape sequence and then a command character. The escape sequence is Ctrl-shift-6.

Table 1: Special Telnet Command Characters

Escape Sequence	Purpose
^^b	Break
^^c	Interrupt Process (IP)
^^h	Erase Character (EC)
^^o	Abort Operation (AO)
^^t	Are You There? (AYT)
^^u	Erase Line (EL)

At any time during an active Telnet session, you can list the Telnet commands by pressing the Ctrl-shift-6 followed by a question mark at the system prompt:

A sample of this list follows. Note that the Ctrl-shift-6 sequence appears as ^^ on the screen.

```
console> 'Ctrl-shift-6' ?
[Special telnet escape help]
^^ B sends telnet BREAK
^^ C sends telnet IP
^^ H sends telnet EC
^^ O sends telnet AO
^^ T sends telnet AYT
^^ U sends telnet EL
Ctrl-shift-6 x suspends the session (return to system command prompt)
```

Several concurrent Telnet sessions can be opened and switched. To open a subsequent session, the current connection has to be suspended by pressing the escape sequence keys (Ctrl-shift-6) and x to return to the system command prompt. Then open a new connection with the **Telnet** User EXEC mode command.

Table 2: Keywords Table

Option	Description
/echo	Enables local echo
/quiet	Prevents on screen display of all messages from the software.
/source-interface	Specifies the source interface
/stream	Turns on *stream* processing, which enables a raw TCP stream with no Telnet control sequences. A stream connection does not process Telnet options and can be appropriate for connections to ports running UNIX-to-UNIX Copy Program (UUCP) and other non-Telnet protocols.

Table 3: Ports Table

Keyword	Description	Port number
bgp	Border Gateway Protocol	179
chargen	Character Generator	19
cmd	Remote Commands	514
daytime	Daytime	13
discard	Discard	9
domain	Domain Name Service	53
echo	Echo	7
exec	Exec	512
finger	Finger	79
ftp	File Transfer Protocol	21
ftp-data	FTP data connections	20
gopher	Gopher	70
hostname	NIC Hostname Server	101
ident	Ident Protocol	113
irc	Internet Relay Chat	194
klogin	Kerberos login	543
kshell	Kerberos shell	513
lpd	Printer Service	515
nntp	Network News Transport Protocol	119
pop2	Post Office Protocol v2	109

Table 3: Ports Table

Keyword	Description	Port number
pop3	Post Office Protocol v3	110
smtp	Simple Mail Transport Protocol	25
sunpc	Sun Remote Procedure Call	111
syslog	Syslog	514
tacacs	TAC Access Control System	49
talk	Talk	517
telnet	Telnet	23
time	Time	37
UUCP	Unix-to-Unix Copy Program	540
whois	Nicname	43
www	World Wide Web	80

reload

The **reload** Privileged EXEC mode command reloads the operating system.

Syntax

reload

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Caution should be exercised when resetting the device, to ensure that no other activity is being performed. In particular, the user should verify that no configuration files are being downloaded at the time of reset.

Example

The following example reloads the operating system.

```
console# reload
This command will reset the whole system and disconnect your current session. Do you want
to continue (y/n) [n]?
```

resume

Syntax
resume [*connection*]

Default Configuration
The default connection number is that of the most recent connection.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following command switches to open Telnet session number 1.

```
console> resume 1
```

hostname
The **hostname** Global Configuration mode command specifies or modifies the device host name. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the existing host name.

Syntax
hostname *name*

no hostname

Parameters
- *name* — The host name. of the device. (Range: 1 - 158 characters)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example specifies the device host name.

```
console(config)# hostname stack
stack(config)# no hostname
console(config)#
```

stack master
The **stack master** Global Configuration mode command enables forcing the selection of a stack master. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
stack master unit *unit*

no stack master

Parameters
- *unit* — Unit number of the new master (Range: 1 - 2)

Default Configuration
Disables forcing the selection of a stack master.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
This command is not relevant to standalone devices.

The following algorithm is used to select a unit as the master:

- If only one master-enabled unit is in the stack (1 or 2), it becomes the master.
- If a unit configured as a forced master, it becomes the master.

If a forced master unit is removed from a stack and placed in a different stack with another forced master unit, both are considered to be forced, and the election criteria continue as follows:

- The unit with the longer up-time is elected master. Units are considered to have the same up-time if they were powered up within ten minutes of each other.
- If both forced master units have the same up-time, Unit 1 is elected.

Example
The following example selects Unit 2 as the stack master.

```
console(config)# stack master unit 2
```

stack reload

Note

This command is operational in the AT-S94/24, AT-S94/24POE, AT-S94/48 and AT-S94/48POE devices.

The **stack reload** Privileged EXEC mode command reloads stack members.

Syntax
stack reload [**unit** *unit*]

Parameters
- *unit* — Number of the unit to be reloaded (Range: 1 - 6)

Default Configuration
All units are reloaded.

Command Modes
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
This command is not relevant to standalone devices.

If no unit is specified, all units are reloaded.

Example
The following example reloads Unit 2 of the stack.

```
console(config)# stack reload unit 2
```

stack change unit-id

Note

This command is operational in the AT-S94/24, AT-S94/24POE, AT-S94/48 and AT-S94/48POE devices.

The **stack change unit-id** Global Configuration mode command is used to change the Unit ID of a specific unit.

Syntax
stack change unit-id *unit-number* **to** *new-unit-number*

Parameters
- *unit-number* — Specifies the current number of the unit. (Range: 1 - 6)
- *new-unit-number* — Specifies the new number of the unit. (Range: 1 - 6)

Default Configuration
The automatically configured unit number is assigned.

Command Modes
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
This command is not relevant to standalone devices.

The command takes effect only after resetting the device.

Example
This example changes Unit Number 6 to Unit Number 5. The command takes effect only after resetting the device.

```
console# config
console(config)# stack change unit-id 6 to 5
```

show stack

Note

This command is operational in the AT-S94/24, AT-S94/24POE, AT-S94/48 and AT-S94/48POE devices.

The **show stack** User EXEC mode command displays information about the status of a stack.

Syntax
show stack [**unit** *unit*]

Parameters
- *unit* — Specifies the number of the unit. (Range: 1 - 6)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
This command is not relevant to standalone devices.

Example
The following example displays stack status

```
console> show stack
Unit   MAC Address          Software    Master        Uplink    Downlink   Status
```

```
----   -----------------    --------    --------      ------    --------   ------
1      10:20:30:40:50:60    v1.1.0.29   Forced        6         2          master
2      00:00:00:00:48:05    v1.1.0.29   Enabled       1         3          backup
3      00:00:f4:48:01:00    v1.1.0.29   Disabled      2         4          slave
4      00:15:77:37:33:e0    v1.1.0.29   Disabled      3         5          slave
5      00:30:00:00:30:00    v1.1.0.29   Disabled      4         6          slave
6      00:00:f4:48:0a:00    v1.1.0.29   Disabled      5         1          slave
Topology is Ring
Unit   Unit Id After Reset
       --------------
----
1      1
2      2
3      3
4      4
5      5
6      6
console#
console# show stack 1
Unit: 1
MAC address: 10:20:30:40:50:60
Master: Forced.
Product: AT-S94/48. Software: v1.1.0.29
Uplink unit: 6 Downlink unit: 2.
Status: master
Active image: image2.
Selected for next boot: image2.
Topology is Ring
Unit Num After Reset:   1
console#
```

show users

The **show users** User EXEC mode command displays information about the active users.

Syntax

show users

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays information about the active users

```
Console show users

Username           Protocol        Location
----------         -----------     ------------
manager            Serial          0.0.0
Admin              HTTP            192.168.1.960.
Bob                Telnet          192.168.1.120
bill               Telnet          192.168.1.101
console#
```

show sessions
The **show sessions** User EXEC mode command lists open Telnet sessions.

Syntax
show sessions

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
There is no default configuration for this command.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example lists open Telnet sessions.

```
console> show sessions

Connection        Host                 Address          Port       Byte
----------        -------------        ----------       -----      ----
1                 Remote device        172.16.1.1       23         89
2                 172.16.1.2           172.16.1.2       23         8
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above.

Field	Description
Connection	Connection number.
Host	Remote host to which the device is connected through a Telnet session.
Address	IP address of the remote host.
Port	Telnet TCP port number
Byte	Number of unread bytes for the user to see on the connection.

show system
The **show system** User EXEC mode command displays system information.

Syntax
show system [**unit** *unit*]

Parameters
- *unit*— Specifies the number of the unit. (Range: 1 - 6)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the system information.

```
AtiStack# show system

Unit        Type
---- -------------------
 1      AT-8000GS/24
 2      AT-8000GS/24
 6      AT-8000GS/48


Unit Main Power Supply Redundant Power Supply
---- ----------------- ----------------------
 1          OK
 2          OK
 6          OK


Unit   Temperature (Celsius)   Temperature Sensor Status
---- ------------------------- -------------------------
 1               0                  NOT OPERATIONAL
 2               0                  NOT OPERATIONAL
 6              40                        OK


Unit     Up time
---- ---------------
 1     00,05:39:23
 2     00,05:39:18
 6     00,00:34:09

Unit Number:   1
Serial number: te1
```

show system id

The **show system id** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the system identity information.

Syntax

show system id [**unit** *unit*]

Parameters

- **unit** *unit* — Unit number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the system information.

```
console> show system id


Serial number: 8936589782


Unit                    Serial number
-------                 --------------
1                       8936589782
2                       3216523877
```

show version
The **show version** User EXEC mode command displays system version information.

Syntax
show version [**unit** *unit*]

Parameters
- *unit*— Specifies the number of the unit. (Range: 1 - 6)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays system version information (only for demonstration purposes).

```
console> show version
Unit              SW version        Boot version           HW version
----              ----------        ------------           ----------
1                 v1.1.0.29         1.0.1.06               01.00.00
2                 v1.1.0.29         1.0.1.06               01.00.00
3                 v1.1.0.29         1.0.1.06               01.00.00
4                 v1.1.0.29         1.0.1.06               01.00.00
5                 v1.1.0.29         1.0.1.06               01.00.00
6                 v1.1.0.29         1.0.1.06               01.00.00
console#
```

Chapter 33.User Interface Commands

do

The **do** command executes an EXEC-level command from Global Configuration mode or any configuration submode.

Syntax

do *command*

Parameters

- *command* — Specifies the EXEC-level command to execute.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

All Configuration modes

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example executes the **show vlan** Privileged EXEC mode command from Global Configuration mode.

```
Console(config)# do show vlan

VLAN             Name             Ports            Type             Authorization
---------------- ---------------- ---------------- ---------------- ----------------
1                default          1/e1-2           Other            Required
                                  2/e1-4
10               VLAN0010         1/e3-4           dynamic          Required
11               VLAN0011         1/e1-2           static           Required
20               VLAN0020         1/e3-4           static           Required
21               VLAN0021                          static           Required
30               VLAN0030                          static           Required
31               VLAN0031                          static           Required
91               VLAN0011         1/e1-2           static           Not Required
3978             Guest VLAN       1/e17            static           Guest
```

enable

The **enable** User EXEC mode command enters the Privileged EXEC mode.

Syntax

enable [*privilege-level*]

Parameters

- *privilege-level* — Privilege level to enter the system. (Range: 1 - 15)

Default Configuration

The default privilege level is 15.

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example enters Privileged EXEC mode:

```
console> enable
enter password:
console#
```

disable

The **disable** Privileged EXEC mode command returns to the User EXEC mode.

Syntax

disable [*privilege-level*]

Parameters

- *privilege-level* — Privilege level to enter the system. (Range: 1 - 15)

Default Configuration

The default privilege level is 1.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example returns to Users EXEC mode.

```
console# disable
console>
```

login
The **login** User EXEC mode command changes a login username.

Syntax
login

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enters Privileged EXEC mode and logs in with username **admin**.

```
console> login
User Name:admin
Password:*****
console#
```

configure
The **configure** Privileged EXEC mode command enters the Global Configuration mode.

Syntax
configure

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enters Global Configuration mode.

```
console# configure
console(config)#
```

exit (Configuration)
The **exit** command exits any configuration mode to the next highest mode in the CLI mode hierarchy.

Syntax
exit

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
All configuration modes

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example changes the configuration mode from Interface Configuration mode to Privileged EXEC mode.

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

exit
The **exit** Privileged/User EXEC mode command closes an active terminal session by logging off the device.

Syntax
exit

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged and User EXEC modes

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example closes an active terminal session.

```
console> exit
```

end
The **end** command ends the current configuration session and returns to the Privileged EXEC mode.

Syntax
end

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
All configuration modes.

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example changes from Global Configuration mode to Privileged EXEC mode.

```
console(config)# end
console#
```

help
The **help** command displays a brief description of the help system.

Syntax
help

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
All command modes

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example describes the help system.

```
console# help
Help may be requested at any point in a command by entering a question mark '?'. If nothing
matches the currently entered incomplete command, the help list is empty. This indicates
that for a query at this point, there is no command matching the current input. If the
request is within a command, enter backspace and erase the entered characters to a point
where the request results in a display.
Help is provided when:
1. There is a valid command and a help request is made for entering a parameter or argument
(e.g. 'show ?'). All possible parameters or arguments for the entered command are
displayed.
2. An abbreviated argument is entered and a help request is made for arguments matching the
input (e.g. 'show pr?').
```

terminal datadump

The **terminal data-dump** User EXEC mode command enables dumping all the output of a show command without prompting. Use the **no** form of this command to disable dumping.

Syntax
terminal datadump

no terminal datadump

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Dumping is disabled.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines
By default, a **More** prompt is displayed when the output contains more lines than can be displayed on the screen. Pressing the **Enter** key displays the next line; pressing the Spacebar displays the next screen of output. The data-dump command enables dumping all output immediately after entering the show command.

This command is relevant only for the current session.

Example
This example dumps all output immediately after entering a show command.

```
console> terminal datadump
```

show history
The **show history** User EXEC mode command lists the commands entered in the current session.

Syntax
show history

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
User EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The buffer includes executed and unexecuted commands.

Commands are listed from the first to the most recent command.

The buffer remains unchanged when entering into and returning from configuration modes.

Example
The following example displays all the commands entered while in the current Privileged EXEC mode.

```
console# show version
SW version 3.131 (date 23-Jul-2009 time 17:34:19)
HW version 1.0.0
console# show clock
15:29:03 Jun 17 2009
```

```
console# show history
show version
show clock
show history
3 commands were logged (buffer size is 10)
```

show privilege

The **show privilege** Privileged/User EXEC mode command displays the current privilege level.

Syntax

show privilege

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged and User EXEC modes

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the current privilege level for the Privileged EXEC mode.

```
console# show privilege
Current privilege level is 15
```

Chapter 34.VLAN Commands

vlan database

The **vlan database** Global Configuration mode command enters the VLAN Configuration mode.

Syntax

vlan database

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example enters the VLAN database mode.

```
console(config)# vlan database
console(config-vlan)#
```

vlan

The **vlan** VLAN Configuration mode command creates a VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to delete a VLAN.

Syntax

vlan *vlan-range*

no vlan *vlan-range*

Parameters

- *vlan-range* — Specifies a list of VLAN IDs to be added. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma and no spaces; a hyphen designates a range of IDs.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
VLAN Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example VLAN number 1972 is created.

```
console(config)# vlan database
console(config-vlan)# vlan 1972
```

interface vlan
The **interface vlan** Global Configuration mode command enters the Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode.

Syntax
interface vlan *vlan-id*

Parameters
- *vlan-id* — Specifies an existing VLAN ID.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
In case the VLAN doesn't exist ('ghost VLAN'), only partial list of the commands are available under the interface VLAN context.

The commands supported for non-existant VLANs are:

1) IGMP snooping control

2) Bridge Multicast configuration

Example
In the following example, for VLAN 1, the address is 131.108.1.27 and the subnet mask is 255.255.255.0:

```
console(config)# interface vlan 1
console(config-if)# ip address 131.108.1.27 255.255.255.0
```

interface range vlan
The **interface range vlan** Global Configuration mode command enables simultaneously configuring multiple VLANs.

Syntax
interface range vlan {*vlan-range* | **all**}

Parameters
- *vlan-range* — Specifies a list of VLAN IDs to be added. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma and no spaces; a hyphen designates a range of IDs.
- **all** — All existing static VLANs.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Commands under the interface range context are executed independently on each interface in the range. If the command returns an error on one of the interfaces, an error message is displayed and execution of the command continues on the other interfaces.

Example
The following example groups VLANs 221, 228 and 889 to receive the same command.

```
console(config)# interface range vlan 221-228,889
console(config-if)#
```

name
The **name** Interface Configuration mode command adds a name to a VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the VLAN name.

Syntax
name *string*

no name

Parameters
- *string* — Unique name to be associated with this VLAN. (Range: 1 - 32 characters)

Default Configuration
No name is defined.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode. Cannot be configured for a range of interfaces (range context).

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example gives VLAN number 19 the name **Marketing**.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 19
console(config-if)# name Marketing
```

switchport protected
The **switchport protected** Interface Configuration mode command enables Private VLAN Edge, by overriding the FDB decision, and sends all Unicast, Multicast and Broadcast traffic to an uplink port. Use the **no** form of this command to disable overriding the FDB decision.

Syntax
switchport protected {**ethernet** *port* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*}

no switchport protected

Parameters
- *port*— Specifies the uplink Ethernet port.
- *port-channel-number* — Specifies the uplink port-channel.

Default Configuration
Switchport protected is disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
Private VLAN Edge (PVE) supports private communication by isolating PVE-defined ports and ensuring that all Unicast, Broadcast and Multicast traffic from these ports is only forwarded to uplink port(s).

PVE requires only one VLAN on each device, but not on every port; this reduces the number of VLANs required by the device. Private VLANs and the default VLAN function simultaneously in the same device.

The uplink must be a GE port.

Example
This example configures ethernet port 1/e8 as a protected port, so that all traffic is sent to its uplink (ethernet port 1/e9).

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e8
console(config-if)# switchport forbidden vlan add 234-256
console(config-if)# exit
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e9
console(config-if)# switchport protected ethernet 1/e1
```

switchport mode

The **switchport mode** Interface Configuration mode command configures the VLAN membership mode of a port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

switchport mode {**access** | **trunk | general**}

no switchport mode

Parameters

- **access** — Indicates an untagged layer 2 VLAN port.
- **trunk** — Indicates a trunking layer 2 VLAN port.
- **general** — Indicates a full 802-1q supported VLAN port.

Default Configuration

All ports are in access mode, and belong to the default VLAN (whose VID=1).

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines.

Example

The following example configures Ethernet port 1/e16 as an untagged layer 2 VLAN port.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# switchport mode access
```

switchport access vlan

The **switchport access vlan** Interface Configuration mode command configures the VLAN ID when the interface is in access mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

switchport access vlan {*vlan-id*}

no switchport access vlan

Parameters

- *vlan-id* — Specifies the ID of the VLAN to which the port is configured.

Default Configuration

All ports belong to VLAN 1.

Command Mode

Interface configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines

The command automatically removes the port from the previous VLAN and adds it to the new VLAN.

Example

The following example configures a VLAN ID of 23 to the untagged layer 2 VLAN Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# switchport access vlan 23
```

switchport trunk allowed vlan

The **switchport trunk allowed vlan** Interface Configuration mode command adds or removes VLANs to or from a trunk port.

Syntax

switchport trunk allowed vlan {**add** *vlan-list* | **remove** *vlan-list*}

Parameters

- **add** *vlan-list* — List of VLAN IDs to be added. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma and no spaces. A hyphen designates a range of IDs.
- **remove** *vlan-list* — List of VLAN IDs to be removed. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma and no spaces. A hyphen designates a range of IDs.

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example adds VLANs 1, 2, 5 to 6 to the allowed list of Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 1-2,5-6
```

switchport trunk native vlan

The **switchport trunk native vlan** Interface Configuration mode command defines the native VLAN when the interface is in trunk mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
switchport trunk native vlan *vlan-id*

no switchport trunk native vlan

Parameters
- *vlan-id*— Specifies the ID of the native VLAN.

Default Configuration
VID=1.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
The command adds the port as a member in the VLAN. If the port is already a member in the VLAN (not as a native), it should be first removed from the VLAN.

Example
The following example configures VLAN number 123 as the native VLAN when Ethernet port 1/e16 is in trunk mode.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 123
```

switchport general allowed vlan

The **switchport general allowed vlan** Interface Configuration mode command adds or removes VLANs from a general port.

Syntax
switchport general allowed vlan add *vlan-list* [**tagged** | **untagged**]

switchport general allowed vlan remove *vlan-list*

Parameters

- **add** *vlan-list* — Specifies the list of VLAN IDs to be added. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma and no spaces. A hyphen designates a range of IDs.
- **remove** *vlan-list* — Specifies the list of VLAN IDs to be removed. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma and no spaces. A hyphen designates a range of IDs.
- **tagged** — Indicates that the port transmits tagged packets for the VLANs.
- **untagged** — Indicates that the port transmits untagged packets for the VLANs.

Default Configuration

If the port is added to a VLAN without specifying tagged or untagged, the default setting is tagged.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines

This command enables changing the egress rule (e.g., from tagged to untagged) without first removing the VLAN from the list.

Example

The following example adds VLANs 2, 5, and 6 to the allowed list of Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# switchport general allowed vlan add 2,5-6 tagged
```

switchport general pvid

The **switchport general pvid** Interface Configuration mode command configures the PVID when the interface is in general mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

switchport general pvid *vlan-id*

no switchport general pvid

Parameters

- *vlan-id* — Specifies the PVID (Port VLAN ID).

Default Configuration

If the default VLAN is enabled, PVID = 1. Otherwise, PVID=4095.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures the PVID for Ethernet port 1/e16, when the interface is in general mode.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# switchport general pvid 234
```

switchport general ingress-filtering disable
The **switchport general ingress-filtering disable** Interface Configuration mode command disables the ingress filtering of a port. Use the **no** form of this command to enable the ingress filtering of a port.

Syntax
switchport general ingress-filtering disable

no switchport general ingress-filtering disable

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Ingress filtering is enabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example disables the ingress filtering of a port.

```
console(config)# switchport general ingress-filtering disable
```

switchport general acceptable-frame-type tagged-only
The **switchport general acceptable-frame-type tagged-only** Interface Configuration mode command discards untagged frames at ingress. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
switchport general acceptable-frame-type tagged-only

no switchport general acceptable-frame-type tagged-only

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
All frame types are accepted at ingress.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example configures Ethernet port 1/e16 to discard untagged frames at ingress.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# switchport general acceptable-frame-type tagged-only
```

switchport general map macs-group vlan
The **switchport general map macs-group vlan** interface configuration mode command sets a mac-based classification rule. Use the **no** form of this command to delete a classification.

Syntax
switchport general map macs-group group vlan vlan-id

no switchport general map macs-group group

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
MAC based VLAN rules cannot contain overlapping ranges on the same interface.

The priority between VLAN classification rules is:

- MAC based VLAN (Best match between the rules)
- PVID

The interface must be in General Mode to configure a MAC-based classification rule.

Example

The following example sets a mac-based classification rule.

```
console(config)# vlan database
console(config-vlan)# map mac 00:08:78:32:98:78 9 macs-group 1
interface ethernet e17
console(config-vlan)# exit
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e17
console(config-if)# switchport mode general
console(config-if)# switchport general map macs-group 1 vlan 2
```

map mac macs-group

The **map mac macs-group** VLAN Configuration mode command maps a MAC address or a range of MAC addresses to a group of MAC addresses. Use the no form of this command to delete a map.

Syntax

map mac mac-address {prefix-mask | host} **macs-group group**

no map mac mac-address {prefix-mask | host}

- *mac-address* — Specifies the MAC address to be entered to the group.
- *prefix-mask* — Specifies the Mask bits. The format is the MAC address format.
- **host** — Specifies all 1's mask.
- *group* — Specifies the group number. (Range: 1 - 2147483647)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

VLAN Configuration mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example maps a MAC address or a range of MAC addresses to a group of MAC addresses.

```
console(config)# vlan database
console(config-vlan)# map mac 00:08:78:32:98:78 9 macs-group 1
interface ethernet e17
```

show vlan macs-group

The **show vlan macs-group** privileged EXEC command displays MAC group information.

Syntax

show vlan macs-group

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays macs-groups information

```
console# show vlan macs-groups
MAC Address          Mask                 Group ID
--------------       --------------       --------
0060.704C.73FF       FFFF.FFFF.0000       1
0060.704D.73FF       FFFF.FFFF.0000       1
```

switchport forbidden vlan
The **switchport forbidden vlan** Interface Configuration mode command forbids adding specific VLANs to a port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
switchport forbidden vlan {**add** *vlan-list* | **remove** *vlan-list*}

Parameters
- **add** *vlan-list* — Specifies the list of VLAN IDs to be added. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma and no spaces. A hyphen designates a range of IDs.
- **remove** *vlan-list* — Specifies the list of VLAN IDs to be removed. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma and no spaces. A hyphen designates a range of IDs.

Default Configuration
All VLANs are allowed.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
This command can be used to prevent GVRP from automatically making the specified VLANs active on the selected ports.

Example
The following example forbids adding VLAN IDs 234 to 256 to Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# switchport forbidden vlan add 234-256
```

ip internal-usage-vlan
The **ip internal-usage-vlan** Interface Configuration mode command reserves a VLAN as the internal usage VLAN of an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
ip internal-usage-vlan *vlan-id*

no ip internal-usage-vlan

Parameters
- *vlan-id* — Specifies the ID of the internal usage VLAN.

Default Configuration
The software reserves a VLAN as the internal usage VLAN of an interface.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet, port-channel) mode

User Guidelines
An internal usage VLAN is required when an IP interface is configured on an Ethernet port or port-channel.

This command enables the user to configure the internal usage VLAN of a port. If an internal usage VLAN is not configured and the user wants to configure an IP interface, an unused VLAN is selected by the software.

If the software selected a VLAN for internal use and the user wants to use that VLAN as a static or dynamic VLAN, the user should do one of the following:

- Remove the IP interface.
- Create the VLAN and recreate the IP interface.
- Use this command to explicitly configure a different VLAN as the internal usage VLAN.

Example
The following example reserves an unused VLAN as the internal usage VLAN of ethernet port 1/e8.

```
console# config
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e8
console(config-if)# ip internal-usage-vlan
```

show vlan

The **show vlan** Privileged EXEC mode command displays VLAN information.

Syntax

show vlan [**tag** *vlan-id* | **name** *vlan-name*]

Parameters

- *vlan-id* — specifies a VLAN ID
- *vlan-name* — Specifies a VLAN name string. (Range: 1 - 32 characters)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays all VLAN information.

```
console# show vlan

VLAN     Name            Ports                Type       Authorization
----     -------         --------             ----       -------------
1        default         1/e1-e2, 2/e1-e4     other      Required
10       VLAN0010        1/e3-e4              dynamic    Required
11       VLAN0011        1/e1-e2              static     Required
20       VLAN0020        1/e3-e4              static     Required
21       VLAN0021                             static     Required
30       VLAN0030                             static     Required
31       VLAN0031                             static     Required
91       VLAN0011        1/e1-e2              static     Not Required
3978     Guest VLAN      1/e17                guest      -
```

show vlan internal usage

The **show vlan internal usage** Privileged EXEC mode command displays a list of VLANs used internally by the device.

Syntax

show vlan internal usage

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays VLANs used internally by the device.

```
console# show vlan internal usage

VLAN       Usage            IP address        Reserved
----       ---------        ----------        --------
1007       Eth 1/e21        Active            No
1008       Eth 1/e22        Inactive          Yes
1009       Eth 1/e23        Active            Yes
```

show interfaces switchport

The **show interfaces switchport** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the switchport configuration.

Syntax
show interfaces switchport {ethernet *interface* | **port-channel** *port-channel-number*}

Parameters
- *interface* — A valid Ethernet port number.
- *port-channel-number* — A valid port-channel number.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the switchport configuration for Ethernet port 1/e1.

```
console# show interface switchport ethernet 1/e1
Port 1/e1:
VLAN Membership mode: General

Operating parameters:
PVID: 1 (default)
Ingress Filtering: Enabled
Acceptable Frame Type: All
GVRP status: Enabled
Protected: Enabled, Uplink is 1/e9

Port 1/e1 is member in:
Vlan          Name                    Egress rule       Type
----          -------                 -----------       -------
1             default                 untagged          System
8             VLAN008                 tagged            Dynamic
11            VLAN011                 tagged            Static
19            IPv6 VLAN               untagged          Static
72            VLAN0072                untagged          Static

Static configuration:
PVID: 1 (default)
Ingress Filtering: Enabled
Acceptable Frame Type: All

Port 1/e1 is statically configured to:
Vlan          Name                    Egress rule
----          -------                 -----------
1             default                 untagged
11            VLAN011                 tagged
19            IPv6 VLAN               untagged
72            VLAN0072                untagged

Forbidden VLANS:
VLAN          Name
----          ----
```

```
73            out

console# show interface switchport ethernet 1/e2
Port 1/e2:
VLAN Membership mode: General

Operating parameters:
PVID: 4095 (discard vlan)
Ingress Filtering: Enabled
Acceptable Frame Type: All

Port 1/e1 is member in:
Vlan          Name                    Egress rule       Type
----          ------------            -----------       ------
91            IP Telephony            tagged            Static

Static configuration:
PVID: 8
Ingress Filtering: Disabled
Acceptable Frame Type: All

Port 1/e2 is statically configured to:
Vlan          Name                    Egress rule
----          ------------            -----------
8             VLAN0072                untagged
91            IP Telephony            tagged

Forbidden VLANS:
VLAN          Name
----          ----
73            out

Port 2/e19

Static configuration:
PVID: 2922
Ingress Filtering: Enabled
```

```
Acceptable Frame Type: Untagged
GVRP status: Disabled
```

Chapter 35.Web Server Commands

ip http server

The **ip http server** Global Configuration mode command enables configuring the device from a browser. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this function.

Syntax

ip http server

no ip http server

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

HTTP server is enabled.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Only a user with access level 15 can use the Web server.

Example

The following example enables configuring the device from a browser.

```
console(config)# ip http server
```

ip http port

The **ip http port** Global Configuration mode command specifies the TCP port to be used by the Web browser interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

ip http port *port-number*

no ip http port

Parameters

- *port-number* — Port number for use by the HTTP server. (Range: 0 - 65535)

Default Configuration

The default port number is 80.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Use the **crypto certificate generate** Global Configuration mode command to generate an HTTPS certificate.

Specifying 0 as the port number effectively disables HTTP access to the device.

Example
The following example configures the http port number to 100.

```
console(config)# ip http port 100
```

ip http exec-timeout
The **ip http port** Global Configuration mode command configures the exec-timeout for HTTPS where the HTTPS timeout was not set. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
ip http exec-timeout *minutes* [*seconds*]

no ip http exec-timeout

Parameters
- *minutes* — Integer that specifies the number of minutes.
- *seconds* — Additional time intervals in seconds.

Default Configuration
The default is 10 minutes.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
This command also configures the exec-timeout for HTTPS in case the HTTPS timeout was not set.

To specify no timeout, enter the ip https exec-timeout 0 0 command.

Example
The following example enables configures the exec-timeout to 10 minutes and 30 seconds.

```
console(config)# ip http exec-timeout 10 30
```

ip https server
The **ip https server** Global Configuration mode command enables configuring the device from a secured browser. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
ip https server

no ip https server

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Disabled.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Use the **crypto certificate generate** Global Configuration mode command to generate an HTTPS certificate.

Example
The following example enables configuring the device from a secured browser.

```
console(config)# ip https server
```

ip https port
The **ip https port** Global Configuration mode command specifies the TCP port used by the server to configure the device through the Web browser. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
ip https port *port-number*

no ip https port

Parameters
- *port-number* — Port number to be used by the HTTP server. (Range: 1 - 65535)

Default Configuration
The default port number is 443.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Specifying 0 as the port number effectively disables HTTP access to the device.

Example
The following example configures the https port number to 100.

```
console(config)# ip https port 100
```

ip https exec-timeout
The **ip https exec-timeout** Global Configuration mode command sets the interval for the system wait for user input in https sessions, before automatic logoff. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default configuration.

Syntax
ip https exec-timeout *minutes* [*seconds*]

no ip https exec-timeout

Parameters
- *minutes* — Integer that specifies the number of minutes. (Range: 1 - 65535)
- *seconds* — Additional time intervals in seconds. (Range: 0 - 59)

Default Configuration
The default configuration is the exec-timeout set by the ip http exec-timeout command.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
To specify no timeout, enter the ip https exec-timeout 0 0 command.

Example
The following example configures sets the interval for the system to 1hour.

```
console(config)# ip https exec-timeout 60
```

crypto certificate generate
The **crypto certificate generate** Global Configuration mode command generates a self-signed HTTPS certificate.

Syntax
crypto certificate [*number*] **generate** [**key-generate** *length*] [**passphrase** *string*][**cn** *common- name*] [**ou** *organization-unit*] [**or** *organization*] [**loc** *location*] [**st** *state*] [**cu** *country*] [**duration** *days*]

Parameters

- *number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1 - 2)
- **key-generate** — Regenerate the SSL RSA key.
- *length* — Specifies the SSL RSA key length. (Range: 512 - 2048)
- *string* — Passphrase used for exporting the certificate in PKCS12 file format. If unspecified the certificate is not exportable.
- *common- name* — Specifies the fully qualified URL or IP address of the device. (Range: 1 - 64). If unspecified, defaults to the lowest static IPv6 address of the device (when the certificate is generated), or to the lowest static IPv4 address of the device if there is no static IPv6 address, or to 0.0.0.0 if there is no static IP address.
- *organization* — Specifies the organization name. (Range: 1 - 64)
- *organization-unit* — Specifies the organization-unit or department name.(Range: 1 - 64)
- *location* — Specifies the location or city name. (Range: 1 - 64)
- *state* — Specifies the state or province name. (Range: 1 - 64)
- *country* — Specifies the country name. (Range: 2 - 2)
- *days* — Specifies number of days certification is valid. (Range: 30 - 3650)

Default Configuration

The Certificate and SSL's RSA key pairs do not exist.

If no certificate number is specified, the default certificate number is 1.

If no RSA key length is specified, the default length is 1024.

If no URL or IP address is specified, the default common name is the lowest IP address of the device at the time that the certificate is generated.

If the number of days is not specified, the default period of time that the certification is valid is 365 days.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

The command is not saved in the device configuration; however, the certificate and keys generated by this command are saved in the private configuration (which is never displayed to the user or backed up to another device).

Use this command to generate a self-signed certificate for the device.

If the RSA keys do not exist, parameter **key-generate** must be used.

Example

The following example regenerates an HTTPS certificate.

```
console(config)# crypto certificate 1 generate key-generate
```

crypto certificate request

The **crypto certificate request** Privileged EXEC mode command generates and displays certificate requests for HTTPS.

Syntax

crypto certificate *number* **request** [**cn** *common- name*] [**ou** *organization-unit*] [**or** *organization*] [**loc** *location*] [**st** *state*] [**cu** *country***]**

Parameters

- *number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1 - 2)
- *common- name* — Specifies the fully qualified URL or IP address of the device. (Range: 1- 64)
- *organization-unit* — Specifies the organization-unit or department name. (Range: 1- 64)
- *organization* — Specifies the organization name. (Range: 1- 64)
- *location* — Specifies the location or city name. (Range: 1- 64)
- *state* — Specifies the state or province name. (Range: 1- 64)
- *country* — Specifies the country name. (Range: 1- 2)

Default Configuration

There is no default configuration for this command.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Use this command to export a certificate request to a Certification Authority. The certificate request is generated in Base64-encoded X.509 format.

Before generating a certificate request you must first generate a self-signed certificate using the **crypto certificate generate** Global Configuration mode command. Be aware that you have to reenter the certificate fields.

After receiving the certificate from the Certification Authority, use the **crypto certificate import** Global Configuration mode command to import the certificate into the device. This certificate replaces the self-signed certificate.

Example
The following example generates and displays a certificate request for HTTPS.

```
console# crypto certificate 1 request
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIwTCCASoCAQAwYjELMAkGA1UEBhMCUFAxCzAJBgNVBAgTAkNDMQswCQYDVQQH
EwRDEMMAoGA1UEChMDZGxkMQwwCgYDVQQLEwNkbGQxCzAJBgNVBAMTAmxkMRAw
DgKoZIhvcNAQkBFgFsMIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQC8ecwQ
HdML0831i0fh/F0MV/Kib6Sz5p+3nUUenbfHp/igVPmFM+1nbqTDekb2ymCu6K
aKvEbVLF9F2LmM7VPjDBb9bb4jnxkvwW/wzDLvW2rsy5NPmH1QVl+8Ubx3GyCm
/oW93BSOFwxwEsP58kf+sPYPy+/8wwmoNtDwIDAQABoB8wHQYJKoZIhvcNAQkH
MRDjEyMwgICCAgICAICAgIMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBBAUAA4GBAGb8UgIx7rB05m+2
m5ZZPhIwl8ARSPXwhVdJexFjbnmvcacqjPG8pIiRV6LkxryGF2bVU3jKEipcZa
g+uNpyTkDt3ZVU72pjz/fa8TF0n3
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
CN= router.gm.com
0= General Motors
C= US
```

crypto certificate import
The **crypto certificate import** Global Configuration mode command imports a certificate signed by the Certification Authority for HTTPS.

Syntax
crypto certificate *number* **import**

Parameters
- *number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1 - 2)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
Use this command to enter an external certificate (signed by Certification Authority) to the device. To end the session, enter an empty line.

The imported certificate must be based on a certificate request created by the **crypto certificate request** Privileged EXEC mode command.

If the public key found in the certificate does not match the device's SSL RSA key, the command fails.

This command is not saved in the device configuration; however, the certificate imported by this command is saved in the private configuration (which is never displayed to the user or backed up to another device).

Example
The following example imports a certificate signed by Certification Authority for HTTPS.

```
console(config)# crypto certificate 1 import
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
dHmUgUm9vdCBDZXJ0aWZpZXIwXDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAANLADBIAkEAp4HS
nnH/xQSGA2ffkRBwU2XIxb7n8VPsTm1xyJ1t11a1GaqchfMqqe0kmfhcoHSWr
yf1FpD0MWOTgDAwIDAQABo4IBojCCAZ4wEwYJKwYBBAGCNxQCBAYeBABDAEEw
CwR0PBAQDAgFGMA8GA1UdEwEB/wQFMAMBAf8wHQYDVR0OBBYEFAf4MT9BRD47
ZvKBAEL9Ggp+6MIIBNgYDVR0fBIIBLTCCASkwgdKggc+ggcyGgclsZGFwOi8v
L0VByb3h5JTIwU29mdHdhcmUlMjBSb290JTIwQ2VydGlmaWVyLENOPXNlcnZl
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

Certificate imported successfully.
Issued to: router.gm.com
Issued by: www.verisign.com
Valid from: 8/9/2008 to 8/9/2009
Subject: CN= router.gm.com, 0= General Motors, C= US
Finger print: DC789788 DC88A988 127897BC BB789788
```

ip https certificate
The **ip https certificate** Global Configuration mode command configures the active certificate for HTTPS. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
ip https certificate *number*

no ip https certificate

Parameters
- *number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1 - 2)

Default Configuration
Certificate number 1.

Command Mode
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
The **crypto certificate generate** command should be used to generate HTTPS certificates.

Example
The following example configures the active certificate for HTTPS.

```
console(config)# ip https certificate 1
```

show crypto certificate mycertificate

The **show crypto certificate mycertificate** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the SSH certificates of the device.

Syntax

show crypto certificate mycertificate [*number*]

Parameters

- *number* — Specifies the certificate number. (Range: 1- 2)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the certificate.

```
console# show crypto certificate mycertificate 1
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
dHmUgUm9vdCBDZXJ0aWZpZXIwXDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAANLADBIAkEAp4HS
nnH/xQSGA2ffkRBwU2XIxb7n8VPsTm1xyJ1t11a1GaqchfMqqe0kmfhcoHSWr
yf1FpD0MWOTgDAwIDAQABo4IBojCCAZ4wEwYJKwYBBAGCNxQCBAYeBABDAEEw
CwR0PBAQDAgFGMA8GA1UdEwEB/wQFMAMBAf8wHQYDVR0OBBYEFAf4MT9BRD47
ZvKBAEL9Ggp+6MIIBNgYDVR0fBIIBLTCCASkwgdKggc+ggcyGgclsZGFwOi8v
L0VByb3h5JTIwU29mdHdhcmUlMjBSb290JTIwQ2VydGlmaWVyLENOPXNlcnZl
-----END CERTIFICATE-----


Issued by: www.verisign.com
Valid from: 8/9/2008 to 8/9/2009
Subject: CN= router.gm.com, 0= General Motors, C= US
Finger print: DC789788 DC88A988 127897BC BB789788
```

show ip http

The **show ip http** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the HTTP server configuration.

Syntax

show ip http

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the HTTP server configuration.

```
console# show ip http
HTTP server enabled. Port: 80
```

show ip https
The **show ip https** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the HTTPS server configuration.

Syntax
show ip https

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays the HTTP server configuration.

```
console# show ip https
HTTPS server enabled. Port: 443
```

```
Certificate 1 is active
Issued by: www.verisign.com
Valid from: 8/9/2008 to 8/9/2009
Subject: CN= router.gm.com, 0= General Motors, C= US
Finger print: DC789788 DC88A988 127897BC BB789788

Certificate 2 is inactive
Issued by: self-signed
Valid from: 8/9/2008 to 8/9/2009
Subject: CN= router.gm.com, 0= General Motors, C= US
Finger print: 1873B936 88DC3411 BC8932EF 782134BA
```

Chapter 36. 802.1x Commands

aaa authentication dot1x

The **aaa authentication dot1x** Global Configuration mode command specifies one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1X. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

aaa authentication dot1x default *method1* [*method2*...]

no aaa authentication dot1x default

Parameters

- *method1* [*method2*...] — At least one from the following table:

Keyword	Description
Radius	Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication
None	Uses no authentication

Default Configuration

No authentication method is defined.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines

Additional methods of authentication are used only if the previous method returns an error and not if the request for authentication is denied. To ensure that authentication succeeds even if all methods return an error, specify **none** as the final method in the command line.

The RADIUS server must support MD-5 challenge and EAP type frames.

Example

The following example uses the **aaa authentication dot1x default** command with no authentication.

```
console(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default none
```

dot1x system-auth-control

The **dot1x system-auth-control** Global Configuration mode command enables 802.1x globally. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

dot1x system-auth-control

no dot1x system-auth-control

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
802.1x is disabled globally.

Command Modes
Global Configuration mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables 802.1x globally.

```
console(config)# dot1x system-auth-control
```

dot1x port-control

The **dot1x port-control** Interface Configuration mode command enables manually controlling the authorization state of the port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
dot1x port-control {**auto** | **force-authorized** | **force-unauthorized**}

no dot1x port-control

Parameters
- **auto —** Enables 802.1X authentication on the interface and causes the port to transition to the authorized or unauthorized state based on the 802.1X authentication exchange between the port and the client.
- **force-authorized —** Disables 802.1X authentication on the interface and causes the port to transition to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port resends and receives normal traffic without 802.1X-based authentication of the client.
- **force-unauthorized —** Denies all access through this interface by forcing the port to transition to the unauthorized state and ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. The device cannot provide authentication services to the client through the interface.

Default Configuration
Port is in the force-authorized state

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

User Guidelines
It is recommended to disable spanning tree or to enable spanning-tree PortFast mode on 802.1x edge ports (ports in **auto** state that are connected to end stations), in order to get immediately to the forwarding state after successful authentication.

Example
The following example enables 802.1X authentication on Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
```

dot1x re-authentication
The **dot1x re-authentication** Interface Configuration mode command enables periodic re-authentication of the client. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
dot1x re-authentication

no dot1x re-authentication

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Periodic re-authentication is disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet)

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example enables periodic re-authentication of the client.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# dot1x re-authentication
```

dot1x timeout re-authperiod
The **dot1x timeout re-authperiod** Interface Configuration mode command sets the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
dot1x timeout re-authperiod *seconds*

no dot1x timeout re-authperiod

Parameters
- *seconds* — Number of seconds between re-authentication attempts. (Range: 300 - 4294967295)

Default Configuration
Re-authentication period is 3600 seconds.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example sets the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts, to 300.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# dot1x timeout re-authperiod 300
```

dot1x re-authenticate
The **dot1x re-authenticate** Privileged EXEC mode command manually initiates a re-authentication of all 802.1X-enabled ports or the specified 802.1X-enabled port.

Syntax
dot1x re-authenticate [**ethernet** *interface*]

Parameters
- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example manually initiates a re-authentication of 802.1X-enabled Ethernet port 1/e16.

```
console# dot1x re-authenticate ethernet 1/e16
```

dot1x timeout quiet-period

The **dot1x timeout quiet-period** Interface Configuration mode command sets the number of seconds that the device remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange (for example, the client provided an invalid password). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

dot1x timeout quiet-period *seconds*

no dot1x timeout quiet-period

Parameters

- *seconds* — Specifies the time in seconds that the device remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client. (Range: 0 - 65535 seconds)

Default Configuration

Quiet period is 60 seconds.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

During the quiet period, the device does not accept or initiate authentication requests.

The default value of this command should only be changed to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients and authentication servers.

To provide a faster response time to the user, a smaller number than the default value should be entered.

Example

The following example sets the number of seconds that the device remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange to 3600.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# dot1x timeout quiet-period 3600
```

dot1x timeout tx-period

The **dot1x timeout tx-period** Interface Configuration mode command sets the number of seconds that the device waits for a response to an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)-request/identity frame from the client before resending the request. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax

dot1x timeout tx-period *seconds*

no dot1x timeout tx-period

Parameters

- *seconds* — Specifies the time in seconds that the device waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the client before resending the request. (Range: 30 - 65535 seconds)

Default Configuration
Timeout period is 30 seconds.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
The default value of this command should be changed only to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients. and authentication servers

Example
The following command sets the number of seconds that the device waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame, to 3600 seconds.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# dot1x timeout tx-period 3600
```

dot1x max-req
The **dot1x max-req** Interface Configuration mode command sets the maximum number of times that the device sends an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)-request/identity frame (assuming that no response is received) to the client, before restarting the authentication process. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
dot1x max-req *count*

no dot1x max-req

Parameters
- *count* — Number of times that the device sends an EAP-request/identity frame before restarting the authentication process. (Range: 1 - 10)

Default Configuration
The default number of times is 2.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
The default value of this command should be changed only to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients. and authentication servers

Example
The following example sets the number of times that the device sends an EAP-request/identity frame to 6 .

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# dot1x max-req 6
```

dot1x timeout supp-timeout
The **dot1x timeout supp-timeout** Interface Configuration mode command sets the time for the retransmission of an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)-request frame to the client. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
dot1x timeout supp-timeout *seconds*

no dot1x timeout supp-timeout

Parameters
- *seconds* — Time in seconds that the device waits for a response to an EAP-request frame from the client before resending the request. (Range: 1- 65535 seconds)

Default Configuration
Default timeout period is 30 seconds.

Command Mode
Interface configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
The default value of this command should be changed only to adjust for unusual circumstances, such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients. and authentication servers

Example
The following example sets the timeout period before retransmitting an EAP-request frame to the client to 3600 seconds.

```
console(config-if)# dot1x timeout supp-timeout 3600
```

dot1x timeout server-timeout
The **dot1x timeout server-timeout** Interface Configuration mode command sets the time that the device waits for a response from the authentication server. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
dot1x timeout server-timeout *seconds*

no dot1x timeout server-timeout

Parameters

- *seconds* — Time in seconds that the device waits for a response from the authentication server. (Range: 1 - 65535 seconds)

Default Configuration

The timeout period is 30 seconds.

Command Mode

Interface configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

The actual timeout can be determined by comparing the **dot1x timeout server-timeout** value and the result of multiplying the **radius-server retransmit** value with the **radius-server timeout** value and selecting the lower of the two values.

Example

The following example sets the time for the retransmission of packets to the authentication server to 3600 seconds.

```
console(config-if)# dot1x timeout server-timeout 3600
```

show dot1x

The **show dot1x** Privileged EXEC mode command displays the 802.1X status of the device or specified interface.

Syntax

show dot1x [**ethernet** *interface*]

Parameters

- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays the status of 802.1X-enabled Ethernet ports.

```
console# show dot1x
```

```
802.1x is disabled

Port     Admin Mode      Oper Mode          Reauth       Reauth      Username
                                            Control      Period
----     ----------      ---------          -------      ------      --------
1/e1     Auto            Authorized         Enabled      3600        Bob
1/e2     Auto            Authorized         Enabled      3600        John
1/e3     Auto            Authorized         Enabled      3600        Clark
1/e4     Auto            Authorized         Enabled      3600        Bill
1/e5     Force-auth      Unauthorized*      Disabled     3600        n/a

* Port is down or not present.
console#

console# show dot1x ethernet 1/e1

802.1x is enabled.

Port     Admin Mode      Oper Mode          Reauth       Reauth      Username
                                            Control      Period
----     ----------      ---------          -------      ------      --------
1/e1     Auto            Unauthorized       Enabled      3600        n/a

Quiet period: 60 Seconds
Tx period:30 Seconds
Max req: 2
Supplicant timeout: 30 Seconds
Server timeout: 30 Seconds
Session Time (HH:MM:SS): 00:00:00
MAC Address: 00:00:00:00:00:00
Authentication Method: Remote
Termination Cause: Reauthentication failed

Authenticator State Machine
State: CONNECTING

Backend State Machine
State: IDLE
```

```
Authentication success: 0
Authentication fails: 0
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above:

Field	Description
Port	The port number.
Admin mode	The port admin mode. Possible values: Force-auth, Force-unauth, Auto.
Oper mode	The port oper mode. Possible values: Authorized, Unauthorized or Down.
Reauth Control	Reauthentication control.
Reauth Period	Reauthentication period.
Username	The username representing the identity of the Supplicant. This field shows the username in case the port control is auto. If the port is Authorized, it shows the username of the current user. If the port is unauthorized it shows the last user that was authenticated successfully.
Quiet period	The number of seconds that the device remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange (for example, the client provided an invalid password).
Tx period	The number of seconds that the device waits for a response to an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)-request/identity frame from the client before resending the request.
Max req	The maximum number of times that the device sends an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)-request frame (assuming that no response is received) to the client before restarting the authentication process.
Supplicant timeout	Time in seconds the switch waits for a response to an EAP-request frame from the client before resending the request.
Server timeout	Time in seconds the switch waits for a response from the authentication server before resending the request.
Session Time	The amount of time the user is logged in.
MAC address	The supplicant MAC address.
Authentication Method	The authentication method used to establish the session.
Termination Cause	The reason for the session termination.
State	The current value of the Authenticator PAE state machine and of the Backend state machine.
Authentication success	The number of times the state machine received a Success message from the Authentication Server.
Authentication fails	The number of times the state machine received a Failure message from the Authentication Server.

show dot1x users

The **show dot1x users** Privileged EXEC mode command displays active 802.1X authenticated users for the device.

Syntax
show dot1x users [**username** *username*]

Parameters
- *username* — Supplicant username (Range: 1 - 160 characters)

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays 802.1X users.

```
console# show dot1x users

Port    Username       Session Time      Auth Method       MAC Address
-----   --------       ------------      -----------      --------------
1/e1    Bob            1d:03:08.58       Remote           0008:3b79:8787
1/e2    John           08:19:17          None             0008:3b89:3127

console# show dot1x users username Bob

Username: Bob
Port    Username       Session Time      Auth Method       MAC Address
-----   --------       ------------      -----------      --------------
1/e1    Bob            1d:03:08.58       Remote           0008:3b79:8787
```

The following table describes significant fields shown above:

Field	Description
Port	The port number.
Username	The username representing the identity of the Supplicant.
Session Time	The period of time the Supplicant is connected to the system.
Authentication Method	Authentication method used by the Supplicant to open the session.
MAC Address	MAC address of the Supplicant.

show dot1x statistics

The **show dot1x statistics** Privileged EXEC mode command displays 802.1X statistics for the specified interface.

Syntax

show dot1x statistics ethernet *interface*

Parameters

- *interface* — Valid Ethernet port. (Full syntax: *unit/port*)

Default Configuration

This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example

The following example displays 802.1X statistics for the specified interface.

```
console# show dot1x statistics ethernet 1/e1


EapolFramesRx: 11
EapolFramesTx: 12
EapolStartFramesRx: 12
EapolLogoffFramesRx: 1
EapolRespIdFramesRx: 3
EapolRespFramesRx: 6
EapolReqIdFramesTx: 3
EapolReqFramesTx: 6
InvalidEapolFramesRx: 0
EapLengthErrorFramesRx: 0
LastEapolFrameVersion: 1
LastEapolFrameSource: 00:08:78:32:98:78
```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the display:

Field	Description
EapolFramesRx	The number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received by this Authenticator.
EapolFramesTx	The number of EAPOL frames of any type that have been transmitted by this Authenticator.
EapolStartFramesRx	The number of EAPOL Start frames that have been received by this Authenticator.
EapolLogoffFramesRx	The number of EAPOL Logoff frames that have been received by this Authenticator.
EapolRespIdFramesRx	The number of EAP Resp/Id frames that have been received by this Authenticator.
EapolRespFramesRx	The number of valid EAP Response frames (other than Resp/Id frames) that have been received by this Authenticator.
EapolReqIdFramesTx	The number of EAP Req/Id frames that have been transmitted by this Authenticator.
EapolReqFramesTx	The number of EAP Request frames (other than Rq/Id frames) that have been transmitted by this Authenticator.
InvalidEapolFramesRx	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by this Authenticator in which the frame type is not recognized.
EapLengthErrorFramesRx	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by this Authenticator in which the Packet Body Length field is invalid.
LastEapolFrameVersion	The protocol version number carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.
LastEapolFrameSource	The source MAC address carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.

dot1x auth-not-req

The **dot1x auth-not-req** Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode command enables unauthorized devices access to the VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to disable access to the VLAN.

Syntax

dot1x auth-not-req

no dot1x auth-not-req

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

Access is enabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
An access port cannot be a member in an unauthenticated VLAN.

The native VLAN of a trunk port cannot be an unauthenticated VLAN.

For a general port, the PVID can be an unauthenticated VLAN (although only tagged packets would be accepted in the unauthorized state.)

Example
The following example enables access to the VLAN to unauthorized devices.

```
console(config)# interface vlan 5
console(config-if)# dot1x auth-not-req
```

dot1x guest-vlan
The **dot1x guest-vlan** Interface Configuration mode command defines a guest VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

Syntax
dot1x guest-vlan

no dot1x guest-vlan

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
No VLAN is defined as a guest VLAN.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (VLAN) mode

User Guidelines
Use the **dot1x guest-vlan enable** Interface (Ethernet) Configuration mode command to enable unauthorized users on an interface to access the guest VLAN.

If the guest VLAN is defined and enabled, the port automatically joins the guest VLAN when the port is unauthorized and leaves it when the port becomes authorized. To be able to join or leave the guest VLAN, the port should not be a static member of the guest VLAN.

Example
The following example defines VLAN 2 as a guest VLAN.

```
console#
console# configure
console(config)# vlan database
console(config-vlan)# vlan 2
console(config-vlan)# exit
console(config)# interface vlan 2
console(config-if)# dot1x guest-vlan
```

dot1x single-host-violation
The **dot1x single-host-violation** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command configures the action to be taken, when a station whose MAC address is not the supplicant MAC address, attempts to access the interface. Use the **no** form of this command to restore defaults.

Syntax
dot1x single-host-violation {forward | discard | discard-shutdown [**trap** *seconds*]

no port dot1x single-host-violation

Parameters
- **forward** — Forwards frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address, but does not learn the source addresses.
- **discard** — Discards frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address.
- **discard-shutdown** — Discards frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address. The port is also shut down.
- **trap** *seconds*— Indicates that SNMP traps are sent. Specifies the minimum amount of time in seconds between consecutive traps. (Range: 1- 1000000)

Default Configuration
Frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address are discarded.

No traps are sent.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
The command is relevant when multiple hosts is disabled and the user has been successfully authenticated.

Example
The following example forwards frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address and sends consecutive traps at intervals of 100 seconds.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# dot1x single-host-violation forward trap 100
```

dot1x mac-authentication
The **mac-authentication** Interface Configuration mode command enables authentication based on the station's MAC address. Use the **no** form of this command to disable MAC authentication.

Syntax
dot1x mac-authentication {mac-only | mac-and-802.1x}

no dot1x mac-authentication

Parameters
- *mac-only* — Enable authentication based on the station's MAC address only. 802.1X frames are ignored.
- *mac-and-802.1x* — Enable 802.1X authentication and MAC address authentication on the interface.

Default Configuration
Disabled.

Command Mode
Interface configuration (Ethernet)

User Guidelines
Guest VLAN must be enabled when MAC authentication is enabled.

Static MAC addresses can't be authorized. Do not change authenticated MAC address to static address.

It is not recommended to delete authenticated MAC addresses.

Reauthentication must be enabled when working in this mode.

Example
The following example enables authentication based on the station's MAC address.

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e1
console(config-if)# dot1x mac-authentication
```

show dot1x advanced
The **show dot1x advanced** privileged EXEC mode command displays 802.1X advanced features for the switch or for the specified interface.

Syntax
show dot1x advanced *interface*

Parameters
- *interface* — Ethernet interface.

Default Configuration
This command has no default configuration.

Command Mode
Privileged EXEC

User Guidelines
There are no user guidelines for this command.

Example
The following example displays 802.1X advanced features for the switch.

```
console# show dot1x advanced

Guest VLAN: 3978
Unauthenticated VLANs: 91,92

Interface              Multiple Hosts         Guest VLAN             MAC Authentication
---------              --------------         ----------             ----------
1/1                    Disabled               Enabled                MAC-and-802.1X
1/2                    Enabled                Disabled               Disabled

console# show dot1x advanced ethernet 1/e16
Guest VLAN: 2
Unauthenticated VLANs: 91,92

Interface              Multiple Hosts         Guest VLAN             MAC Authentication
---------              --------------         ----------             ----------
1/1                    Disabled               Enabled                MAC-and-802.1X
1/2                    Enabled                Disabled               Disabled

Single host parameters
```

```
Violation action: Discard
Trap: Enabled
Trap frequency: 100
Status: Single-host locked
Violations since last trap: 9
```

dot1x guest-vlan enable

The **dot1x guest-vlan enable** Interface Configuration mode command enables unauthorized users on the interface access to the Guest VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to disable access.

Syntax

dot1x guest-vlan enable

no dot1x guest-vlan enable

Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration

Disabled.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines

A device can have only one global guest VLAN. The guest VLAN is defined using the **dot1x guest-vlan** Interface (VLAN) Configuration mode command.

Example

The following example enables unauthorized users on Ethernet port 1/e1 to access the guest VLAN.

```
console# configure
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e1
console(config-if)# dot1x guest-vlan enable
```

dot1x guest-vlan timeout

The **dot1x guest-vlan timeout** Global Configuration mode command configures the delay from enabling 802.1X (or port up) to adding the port to the guest VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to return to default.

Syntax

dot1x guest-vlan timeout *sec*

no dot1x guest-vlan timeout

Parameters

- *sec* — Specify the timeout in seconds. (Range: 30 – 180)

Default Configuration

The guest VLAN is applied immediately.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode.

User Guidelines

This command is relevant if the guest VLAN is enabled on the port. Configuring the timeout adds delay from enabling 802.1X (or port up) to the time the switch puts the port in the guest VLAN

Example

The following example configures the delay from enabling 802.1X (or port up) to adding the port to the guest VLAN to 50 seconds.

```
console# configure
console(config)# dot1x guest-vlan timeout 50
```

dot1x single-host-violation

The **dot1x single-host-violation** Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode command configures the action to be taken, when a station whose MAC address is not the supplicant MAC address, attempts to access the interface. Use the **no** form of this command to restore defaults.

Syntax

dot1x single-host-violation {**forward** | **discard** | **discard-shutdown**} [**trap** *seconds*]

no port dot1x single-host-violation

Parameters

- **forward** — Forwards frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address, but does not learn the source addresses.
- **discard** — Discards frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address.
- **discard-shutdown** — Discards frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address. The port is also shut down.
- **trap** *seconds*— Indicates that SNMP traps are sent. Specifies the minimum amount of time in seconds between consecutive traps. (Range: 1- 1000000)

Default Configuration

Frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address are discarded. No traps are sent.

Command Mode

Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
The command is relevant when multiple hosts is disabled and the user has been successfully authenticated.

Example
The following example forwards frames with source addresses that are not the supplicant address and sends consecutive traps at intervals of 100 seconds.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# dot1x single-host-violation forward trap 100
```

dot1x radius-attributes vlan
Use The **dot1x radius-attributes vlan** Interface Configuration command enables user-based VLAN assignment. Use the **no** form of this command to disable user-based VLAN assignment.

Syntax
dot1x radius-attributes vlan

no dot1x radius-attributes vlan

Parameters
This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default Configuration
Disabled.

Command Mode
Interface Configuration (Ethernet) mode

User Guidelines
The command configuration is allowed only when the port is Forced Authorized.

Radius attributes are supported only in the multiple sessions mode (multiple hosts with authentication).

When Radius attributes are enabled and the Radius Accept message does not contain as an attribute the supplicant's VLAN then the supplicant is rejected.

Packets to the supplicant are sent untagged.

After successful authentication the port remains as a member in the unauthenticated VLANs and in the Guest VLAN. Other static VLAN configurations are not applied on the port.

If the supplicant VLAN does not exist on the switch, the supplicant is rejected.

Examples
The following example enables user-based VLAN assignment.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e16
console(config-if)# dot1x radius-attributes vlan
```

dot1x legacy-supp-mode

Use the dot1x legacy-supp-mode interface configuration command in multiple session mode to enable 802.1x switch to send periodic EAPOL request identity frame according to tx timeout period - in order to verify authentication in multiple session mode for clients that do not follow 802.1x standard behavior. Use the no form of this command to work in a non legacy mode.

Syntax

dot1x legacy-supp-mode

no dot1x legacy-supp-mode

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords

Parameters Range

None

Default

Legacy mode is enabled by default.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (Ethernet)

Usage Guidelines

The command causes the switch to send an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)-request/identity frame from the 802.1x enabled port. each tx-period automatically, when in multiple session mode. The command should be activated only in case all devices connected to that port do not follow 802.1x standard behavior to send EAPOL start packets when client link goes up (for example - some Windows OS with pre Service Pack 3).

Command related to multi-session only.

Examples

The following example causes the switch to send an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)-request/identity frame from the 802.1x enabled port. each tx-period automatically, when in multiple session mode.

```
console(config)# interface ethernet 1/e1
console(config-if)# no dot1x legacy-supp-mode
```

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