

NEC N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch Command Reference Guide (ISCLI)

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Contents

ISCLI Reference	
Introduction	8
Additional references.....	8
Connecting to the switch.....	8
Establishing a console connection.....	8
Setting an IP address	9
Establishing a Telnet connection	9
Establishing an SSH connection	9
Accessing the switch.....	10
Idle timeout.....	11
Typographical conventions	11
ISCLI basics	
Introduction	13
Accessing the ISCLI.....	13
ISCLI Command Modes.....	13
Global commands	14
Command line interface shortcuts	15
Command abbreviation.....	15
Tab completion	15
Information Commands	
Introduction	16
System Information commands.....	17
SNMPv3 Information commands.....	17
SNMPv3 USM User Table information	18
SNMPv3 View Table information	18
SNMPv3 Access Table information	19
SNMPv3 Group Table information.....	20
SNMPv3 Community Table information	20
SNMPv3 Target Address Table information.....	21
SNMPv3 Target Parameters Table information	21
SNMPv3 Notify Table information	22
SNMPv3 dump	23
System information	24
Show recent syslog messages.....	25
System user information	25
Layer 2 information.....	26
FDB information commands.....	28
Show all FDB information.....	28
Clearing entries from the forwarding database.....	28
Link Aggregation Control Protocol information	29
LACP dump	29
Hot Links Information	30
802.1x information.....	31
Spanning Tree information	32
Rapid Spanning Tree and Multiple Spanning Tree information	34
Common Internal Spanning Tree information	36
Trunk group information.....	38
VLAN information	38
Layer 3 information.....	39
Route information	39
Show all IP Route information.....	40
ARP information.....	41
Show all ARP entry information	41
ARP address list information.....	41
OSPF information.....	42
OSPF general information	43

OSPF interface information	43
OSPF Database information	44
OSPF route codes information.....	45
Routing Information Protocol	45
RIP Routes information	45
RIP user configuration	46
IP information.....	46
IGMP multicast group information	47
IGMP multicast router port information	47
VRRP information	48
802.1p information	49
ACL information	50
RMON Information	50
RMON history information	50
RMON alarm information	51
RMON event information	52
Link status information	53
Port information.....	54
Port Transceiver Status.....	54
Uplink Failure Detection information.....	55
Information dump	55
Statistics commands	
Introduction	56
Port Statistics	56
802.1x statistics	57
Bridging statistics.....	59
Ethernet statistics.....	59
Interface statistics.....	61
Internet Protocol (IP) statistics.....	62
Link statistics	63
Layer 2 statistics.....	64
FDB statistics	64
LACP statistics	64
Hotlinks Statistics	65
Layer 3 statistics.....	66
IP statistics.....	67
Route statistics	68
ARP statistics.....	68
DNS statistics.....	68
ICMP statistics.....	69
TCP statistics	70
UDP statistics.....	71
IGMP Multicast Group statistics	71
OSPF statistics.....	72
OSPF global statistics.....	72
VRRP statistics	75
RIP statistics	76
GEA Layer 3 statistics.....	77
GEA Layer 3 statistics	77
Management Processor statistics.....	78
Packet statistics	78
TCP statistics	79
UDP statistics.....	79
CPU statistics	80
ACL statistics	80
SNMP statistics	80
NTP statistics.....	82
Uplink Failure Detection statistics.....	83
Statistics dump	83
Configuration Commands	

Introduction	84
Viewing and saving changes	84
Saving the configuration	84
System configuration.....	84
System host log configuration	85
Secure Shell Server configuration	86
RADIUS server configuration	87
TACACS+ server configuration	88
NTP server configuration.....	90
System SNMP configuration	91
SNMPv3 configuration	92
User Security Model configuration.....	93
SNMPv3 View configuration.....	94
View-based Access Control Model configuration.....	94
SNMPv3 Group configuration.....	95
SNMPv3 Community Table configuration.....	95
SNMPv3 Target Address Table configuration	96
SNMPv3 Target Parameters Table configuration	96
SNMPv3 Notify Table configuration	97
System Access configuration	97
Management Networks configuration	97
User Access Control configuration	98
User ID configuration.....	98
HTTPS Access configuration	99
Port configuration	100
Temporarily disabling a port	101
Port link configuration	101
ACL Port configuration	102
Port Spanning Tree Configuration.....	102
Quality of Service configuration.....	103
QoS 802.1p configuration	103
DSCP configuration.....	103
Access Control configuration	104
Access Control List configuration	104
ACL Ethernet Filter configuration	104
ACL IP Version 4 Filter configuration	105
ACL TCP/UDP Filter configuration	105
ACL Packet Format configuration.....	106
ACL Metering configuration	106
ACL Re-mark configuration	107
ACL Re-mark In-Profile configuration	107
Re-Mark Update User Priority configuration	107
ACL Re-mark Out-of-Profile configuration	107
ACL Group configuration.....	108
Port mirroring.....	109
Port-based port mirroring	109
Layer 2 configuration	110
802.1x configuration	110
802.1x Global configuration	111
802.1x Port configuration.....	112
Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol / Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol configuration	113
Common Internal Spanning Tree configuration.....	114
CIST bridge configuration	114
CIST port configuration	115
Spanning Tree configuration.....	116
Bridge Spanning Tree configuration.....	117
Spanning Tree port configuration.....	118
Forwarding Database configuration	119
Static FDB configuration.....	119
Trunk configuration	119
Layer 2 IP Trunk Hash configuration.....	120

Link Aggregation Control Protocol configuration.....	120
LACP Port configuration.....	121
Hot Links Configuration.....	122
Hot Links Trigger Configuration.....	122
Hot Links Master Configuration.....	123
Hot Links Backup Configuration.....	123
VLAN configuration.....	124
Private VLAN Configuration.....	125
Layer 3 configuration.....	126
IP interface configuration.....	126
Default Gateway configuration.....	127
IP Static Route configuration.....	127
Address Resolution Protocol configuration.....	128
Static ARP Configuration.....	128
IP Forwarding configuration.....	128
Network Filter configuration.....	129
Route Map configuration.....	129
IP Access List configuration.....	130
Routing Information Protocol configuration.....	131
RIP Interface configuration.....	131
RIP Route Redistribution configuration.....	132
Open Shortest Path First configuration.....	133
OSFP Area Index configuration.....	134
OSPF Summary Range configuration.....	135
OSPF Interface configuration.....	135
OSPF Virtual Link configuration.....	136
OSPF Host Entry configuration.....	136
OSPF Route Redistribution configuration.....	137
OSPF MD5 Key configuration.....	137
IGMP configuration.....	138
IGMP snooping configuration.....	138
IGMPv3 Snooping Configuration.....	139
IGMP static multicast router configuration.....	139
IGMP filtering configuration.....	139
IGMP filter definition.....	140
IGMP filtering port configuration.....	140
Domain Name System configuration.....	141
Bootstrap Protocol Relay configuration.....	141
Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol configuration.....	141
VRRP Virtual Router configuration.....	142
VRRP Virtual Router Priority Tracking configuration.....	144
VRRP Virtual Router Group configuration.....	144
VRRP Virtual Router Group Priority Tracking configuration.....	145
VRRP Interface configuration.....	146
VRRP Tracking configuration.....	146
Remote Monitoring configuration.....	147
RMON history configuration.....	147
RMON event configuration.....	147
RMON alarm configuration.....	148
Uplink Failure Detection configuration.....	149
Failure Detection Pair configuration.....	149
Link to Monitor configuration.....	149
Link to Disable configuration.....	150
Configuration Dump.....	151
Saving the active switch configuration.....	151
Restoring the active switch configuration.....	151
Operations Commands.....	
Introduction.....	152
Operations-level port options.....	152
Operations-level port 802.1x options.....	152
Operations-level VRRP options.....	153

Boot Options	
Introduction	154
Updating the switch software image	154
Downloading new software to the switch.....	154
Selecting a software image to run.....	155
Uploading a software image from the switch.....	155
Selecting a configuration block	156
Resetting the switch.....	157
Accessing the BLADE OS CLI	157
Maintenance Commands	
Introduction	158
System maintenance.....	158
Forwarding Database maintenance	158
Debugging options	159
ARP cache maintenance	159
IGMP Snooping maintenance.....	160
IGMP Mrouter maintenance.....	160
Technical support dump	160
TFTP/FTP technical support dump put	160
Uuencode flash dump.....	161
TFTP/FTP system dump put	161
Clearing dump information	161
Unscheduled system dumps	162

ISCLI Reference

Introduction

The 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch is ready to perform basic switching functions right out of the box. Some of the more advanced features, however, require some administrative configuration before they can be used effectively.

The extensive switching software included in the switch provides a variety of options for accessing and configuring the switch:

- Text-based command line interfaces (BLADE OS CLI and ISCLI) for access via a local terminal or remote Telnet/Secure Shell (SSH) session
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) support for access through network management software such as NEC WebSAM NetvisorPro V
- A browser-based management interface for interactive network access through a Web browser

The ISCLI provides a direct method for collecting switch information and performing switch configuration. Use a basic terminal to view information and statistics about the switch, and to perform any necessary configuration.

This chapter explains how to access the ISCLI to the switch.

Additional references

Additional information about installing and configuring the switch is available in the following guides, which are attached in this product.

- *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch User's Guide*
- *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch Application Guide*
- *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch Command Reference Guide (BLADE OS)*
- *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch Browser-based Interface Reference Guide*
- *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch SmartPanel Reference Guide*

Connecting to the switch

You can access the command line interface in one of the following ways:

- Using a console connection via the console port
- Using a Telnet connection over the network
- Using a Secure Shell (SSH) connection to securely log in over a network

Establishing a console connection

To establish a console connection with the switch, you need:

- A null modem cable with a female DB-9 connector (See the *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch User's Guide* for more information.)
- An ASCII terminal or a computer running terminal emulation software set to the parameters shown in the table below

Table 1 Console configuration parameters

Parameter	Value
Baud Rate	9600
Data Bits	8
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1
Flow Control	None

To establish a console connection with the switch:

1. Connect the terminal to the console port using the null modem cable.
2. Power on the terminal.
3. Press the **Enter** key a few times on the terminal to establish the connection.
4. You will be required to enter a password for access to the switch.

Setting an IP address

To access the switch via a Telnet or an SSH connection, you need to have an Internet Protocol (IP) address set for the switch. The switch can get its IP address in one of the following ways:

- Management port access:
 - Using a Dynamic Host Control Protocol (DHCP) server—When the `/cfg/sys/dhcp` command is `enabled`, the management interface (interface 256) requests its IP address from a DHCP server. The default value for the `/cfg/sys/dhcp` command is `enabled`.
 - Configuring manually—If the network does not support DHCP, you must configure the management interface (interface 256) with an IP address. If you want to access the switch from a remote network, you also must configure the management gateway (gateway 4).
- Uplink port access:
 - Using a Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) server—By default, the management interface is set up to request its IP address from a BOOTP server. If you have a BOOTP server on the network, add the Media Access Control (MAC) address of the switch to the BOOTP configuration file located on the BOOTP server. The MAC address can be found in the System Information menu (See the “System Information commands” section in the “Information Commands” chapter.) If you are using a DHCP server that also does BOOTP, you do not have to configure the MAC address.
 - Configuring manually—If the network does not support BOOTP, you must configure the management port with an IP address.

Establishing a Telnet connection

A Telnet connection offers the convenience of accessing the switch from any workstation connected to the network. Telnet provides the same options for user, operator, and administrator access as those available through the console port. By default, Telnet is enabled on the switch. The switch supports four concurrent Telnet connections.

Once the IP parameters are configured, you can access the ISCLI using a Telnet connection. To establish a Telnet connection with the switch, run the Telnet program on the workstation and enter the **telnet** command, followed by the switch IP address:

```
telnet <Switch IP address>
```

You will then be prompted to enter a password. The password determines the access level: administrator, operator, or user. See the “Accessing the switch” section later in this chapter for description of default passwords.

Establishing an SSH connection

Although a remote network administrator can manage the configuration of a switch via Telnet, this method does not provide a secure connection. The Secure Shell (SSH) protocol enables you to securely log into this switch over the network.

As a secure alternative to using Telnet to manage switch configuration, SSH ensures that all data sent over the network is encrypted and secure. In order to use SSH, you must first configure it on the switch. See the “Secure Shell Server configuration” section in the “Configuration Commands” chapter for information on how to configure SSH.

The switch can perform only one session of key/cipher generation at a time. Therefore, an SSH/Secure Copy (SCP) client will not be able to log in if the switch is performing key generation at that time or if another client has just logged in before this client. Similarly, the system will fail to perform the key generation if an SSH/SCP client is logging in at that time.

The supported SSH encryption and authentication methods are listed below.

- Server Host Authentication—Client RSA authenticates the switch in the beginning of every connection
- Key Exchange—RSA
- Encryption:
 - AES256-CBC
 - AES192-CBC
 - AES128-CBC
 - 3DES-CBC
 - 3DES
 - ARCFOUR
- User Authentication—Local password authentication; Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS)

The following SSH clients are supported:

- SSH 3.0.1 for Linux (freeware)
- SecureCRT® 4.1.8 (VanDyke Technologies, Inc.)
- OpenSSH_3.9 for Linux (FC 3)
- FedoraCore 3 for SCP commands
- PuTTY Release 0.58 (Simon Tatham) for Windows

NOTE: This switch implementation of SSH is based on versions 1.5 and 2.0, and supports SSH clients from version 1.0 through version 2.0. SSH clients of other versions are not supported. You may configure the client software to use protocol SSH version 1 or version 2.

By default, SSH service is not enabled on the switch. Once the IP parameters are configured, you can access the ISCLI to enable SSH.

To establish an SSH connection with the switch, run the SSH program on the workstation by issuing the `ssh` command, followed by the user account name and the switch IP address:

```
>> # ssh <user>@<Switch IP address>
```

You will then be prompted to enter your password.

NOTE: The first time you run SSH from the workstation, a warning message might appear. At the prompt, enter **yes** to continue.

Accessing the switch

To enable better switch management and user accountability, this switch provides different levels or classes of user access. Levels of access to the CLI and Web management functions and screens increase as needed to perform various switch management tasks. The three levels of access are:

- User— Interaction with the switch is completely passive—nothing can be changed on this switch. Users may display information that has no security or privacy implications, such as switch statistics and current operational state information.
- Operator— Interaction with the switch is completely passive—nothing can be changed on this switch. Users may display information that has no security or privacy implications, such as switch statistics and current operational state information.
- Administrator— Administrators are the only ones that may make permanent changes to the switch configuration—changes that are persistent across a reload/reset of the switch. Administrators can access switch functions to configure and troubleshoot problems on this switch. Because administrators can also make temporary (operator-level) changes as well, they must be aware of the interactions between temporary and permanent changes.

Access to switch functions is controlled through the use of unique usernames and passwords. Once you are connected to the switch via the local console, Telnet, or SSH, you are prompted to enter a password. The password entered determines the access level. The default user names/password for each access level is listed in the following table.

NOTE: It is recommended that you change default switch passwords after initial configuration and as regularly as required under your network security policies. For more information, see the “Setting passwords” section in the “First-time configuration” chapter.

Table 2 User access levels

User account	Description and tasks performed
User	The User has no direct responsibility for switch management. He or she can view all switch status information and statistics, but cannot make any configuration changes to the switch. The user account is enabled by default, and the default password is <code>user</code> .
Oper	The Operator has no direct responsibility for switch management. He or she can view all switch status information and statistics, but cannot make any configuration changes to the switch. By default, the operator account is disabled and has no password.
Admin	The super user administrator has complete access to all command modes on the switch, including the ability to change both the user and administrator passwords. The admin account is enabled by default, and the default password is <code>admin</code> .

NOTE: With the exception of the **admin** user, access to each user level can be disabled by setting the password to an empty value.

Once you enter the administrator password and it is verified, you are given complete access to this switch.

Idle timeout

By default, this switch disconnects the console, Telnet, or SSH session after five minutes of inactivity. This function is controlled by the idle timeout parameter, which can be set from 1 to 60 minutes. To change this parameter, see the “System configuration” section in the “Configuration Commands” chapter.

Typographical conventions

The following table describes the typographic styles used in this guide:

Typeface or symbol	Meaning
angle brackets < >	Indicate a variable to enter based on the description inside the brackets. Do not type the brackets as you enter the command. Example: If the command syntax is ping <IP address> you enter ping 192.32.10.12
bold body text	Indicates objects, such as window names, icons, and user-interface objects, such as buttons and tabs.
bold Courier text	Indicates command names, options, and text that you must enter. Example: Use the show ip arp commands.
plain Courier text	Indicates command syntax and system output (for example: prompts and system messages). Example: configure terminal

Typeface or symbol	Meaning
braces { }	<p>Indicate required elements in syntax descriptions where there is more than one option. You must choose only one of the options. Do not type the braces when entering the command.</p> <p>Example: If the command syntax is show portchannel {<1-12> hash information}</p> <p>you must enter: show portchannel <1-12></p> <p>or show portchannel hash</p> <p>or show portchannel information</p>
brackets []	<p>Indicate optional elements in syntax descriptions. Do not type the brackets when entering the command.</p> <p>Example: If the command syntax is show ip interface [<1-256>]</p> <p>you can enter show ip interface</p> <p>or show ip interface 1</p>
<i>italic text</i>	<p>Indicates variables in command syntax descriptions. Also indicates new terms and book titles. Where a variable is two or more words, the words are connected by a hyphen.</p> <p>Example: If the command syntax is show spanning-tree stp <1-32></p> <p>1-32 represents a number between 1-32.</p>
vertical line	<p>Separates choices for command keywords and arguments. Enter only one of the choices. Do not type the vertical line when entering the command.</p> <p>Example: If the command syntax is show portchannel {<1-12> hash information}</p> <p>you must enter: show portchannel <1-12></p> <p>or show portchannel hash</p> <p>or show portchannel information</p>

ISCLI basics

Introduction

The ISCLI is used for viewing switch information and statistics. In addition, the administrator can use the CLI for performing all levels of switch configuration.

This chapter describes the ISCLI Command Modes, and provides a list of commands and shortcuts that are commonly available from all the command modes within the ISCLI.

Accessing the ISCLI

The first time you start this switch, it boots into the BLADE OS CLI. To access the ISCLI, enter the following command and reset the switch:

```
Main# boot/mode iscli
```

To access the BLADE OS CLI, enter the following command from the ISCLI and reload the switch:

```
Switch(config)# boot cli-mode bladeos-cli
```

The switch retains your CLI selection, even when you reset the configuration to factory defaults. The CLI boot mode is not part of the configuration settings.

ISCLI Command Modes

The ISCLI has three major command modes, listed in order of increasing privileges, as follows:

User EXEC mode: This is the initial mode of access. By default, password checking is disabled for this mode.

Privileged EXEC mode: The mode is accessed from User EXEC mode. If the Privileged EXEC password is enabled, you must enter a password to access Privileged EXEC mode.

Global Configuration mode: This mode allows you to make changes to the running configuration of the switch. If you save the configuration, the settings survive a reload of the switch. Several submodes are available within the Global Configuration mode (the following table for more information).

Each command mode provides a specific set of commands. The command set of each higher-privilege mode is a superset of the lower-privilege mode(s). All commands available in lower-privilege modes are available in the higher-privilege modes.

The following table describes the ISCLI command modes.

Table 3 ISCLI Command Modes

Command Mode/Prompt	Command used to enter or exit.
User EXEC	Default mode, entered automatically Exit: exit or logout
Switch>	
Privileged EXEC	Enter Privileged EXEC mode, from User EXEC mode: enable Exit to User EXEC mode: disable
Switch#	Quit ISCLI: exit or logout
Global configuration	Enter Global Configuration mode, from Privileged EXEC mode: configure terminal
Switch(config)#	Exit to Privileged EXEC mode: end or exit
Port configuration	Enter Port Configuration mode, from Global Configuration mode: interface gigabitethernet <port number>
Switch(config-if)#	Exit to Global Configuration mode: exit Exit to Privileged EXEC mode: end
VLAN configuration	Enter VLAN Configuration mode, from Global Configuration mode: vlan <1-4095>
Switch(config-vlan)#	Exit to Global Configuration mode: exit Exit to Privileged EXEC mode: end
Interface IP configuration	Enter Interface IP Configuration mode, from Global Configuration mode: interface ip <1-256>
Switch(config-ip-if)#	Exit to Global Configuration mode: exit Exit to Privileged EXEC mode: end

Global commands

Some basic commands are recognized throughout the ISCLI hierarchy. These commands are useful for obtaining online Help, navigating through the interface, and saving configuration changes. To get help about a specific command, type the command, followed by **help**.

The following table describes the global commands.

Table 4 Global commands

Command	Action
?	Provides more information about a specific command or lists commands available at the current level.
exit	Go up one level in the command-mode structure.
copy running-config startup-config	Write configuration changes to non-volatile flash memory.
exit or quit	Exit from the command line interface and log out.
ping	Verify station-to-station connectivity across the network. The format is as follows: <code>ping <host name> <IP address> [<number of tries>] [<msec delay>]</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IP address is the hostname or IP address of the device.• number of tries (optional) is the number of attempts (1-32).• msec delay (optional) is the number of milliseconds between attempts.
traceroute	Identifies the route used for station-to-station connectivity across the network. The format is as follows: <code>traceroute <host name> <IP address> [<max-hops>] [<msec delay>]</code> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IP address is the hostname or IP address of the target station.• max-hops (optional) is the maximum distance to trace (1-16 devices)• msec delay (optional) is the number of milliseconds to wait for the response.
telnet	Allows you to Telnet out of the switch. The format is as follows: <code>telnet <host name> <IP address> [<port number>]</code>
show history	Displays the 10 most recent commands.
console-log	Enables or disables console logs for the current session.
who	Displays a list of users who are currently logged in.

Command line interface shortcuts

The following shortcuts allow you to enter commands quickly and easily.

Command abbreviation

Most commands can be abbreviated by entering the first characters that distinguish the command from the others in the same mode. For example, consider the following full command:

```
Switch(config)# spanning-tree stp 1 bridge hello 2
```

The command shown above could also be entered as:

```
Switch(config)# sp stp 1 br h 2
```

Tab completion

Entering the first letter of a command at any prompt and press the **Tab** key to display all available commands or options that begin with that letter. Entering additional letters further refines the list of commands or options displayed.

If only one command fits the input text when you press the **Tab** key, that command is supplied on the command line, waiting to be entered.

Information Commands

Introduction

You can view configuration information for the switch in the ISCLI. This chapter discusses how to use the ISCLI to display switch information.

The following table describes general information commands.

Table 5 Information commands

Command	Usage
show sys-info	Displays system information. Command mode: All
show layer2 information	Displays Layer 2 information. Command mode: All
show layer3 information	Displays Layer 3 information. Command mode: All
show rmon	Displays Remote Monitoring Information. Command mode: All
show interface link	Displays configuration information about each port, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Port number• Port speed (10 Mb/s, 100 Mb/s, 1000 Mb/s, or any)• Duplex mode (half, full, or any)• Flow control for transmit and receive (no, yes, or any)• Link status (up or down) Command mode: All
show interface information	Displays port status information, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Port number• Whether the port uses VLAN tagging or not• Port VLAN ID (PVID)• Port name• VLAN membership Command mode: All
show transceiver	Displays transceiver module information. Command mode: All
show ufd	Displays Uplink Failure Detection information. Command mode: All
show information-dump	Dumps all switch information available (10K or more, depending on your configuration). If you want to capture dump data to a file, set your communication software on your workstation to capture session data prior to issuing the dump commands. Command mode: All

System Information commands

The following table describes the System Information commands.

Table 6 System Information commands

Command	Usage
<code>show snmp-server v3</code>	Displays SNMP v3 information. Command mode: All
<code>show sys-info</code>	Displays system information, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• System date and time• Switch model name and number• Switch name and location• Time of last boot• MAC address of the switch management processor• IP address of IP interface #1• Hardware version and part number• Software image file and version number• Configuration name• Log-in banner, if one is configured Command mode: All
<code>show logging messages</code>	Displays most recent syslog messages. Command mode: All
<code>show access user</code>	Displays User Access information. Command mode: All except User EXEC

SNMPv3 Information commands

SNMP version 3 (SNMPv3) is an extensible SNMP Framework that supplements the SNMPv2 Framework by supporting the following:

- a new SNMP message format
- security for messages
- access control
- remote configuration of SNMP parameters

For more details on the SNMPv3 architecture, see RFC2271 to RFC2276.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Information commands.

Table 7 SNMPv3 Information commands

Command	Usage
<code>show snmp-server v3 user</code>	Displays User Security Model (USM) table information. Command mode: All
<code>show snmp-server v3 view</code>	Displays information about view name, subtrees, mask and type of view. Command mode: All
<code>show snmp-server v3 access</code>	Displays View-based Access Control information. Command mode: All
<code>show snmp-server v3 group</code>	Displays information about the group that includes the security model, user name, and group name. Command mode: All
<code>show snmp-server v3 community</code>	Displays information about the community table. Command mode: All
<code>show snmp-server v3 target-address</code>	Displays the Target Address table. Command mode: All
<code>show snmp-server v3 target-parameters</code>	Displays the Target parameters table. Command mode: All
<code>show snmp-server v3 notify</code>	Displays the Notify table. Command mode: All
<code>show snmp-server v3</code>	Displays all the SNMPv3 information. Command mode: All

SNMPv3 USM User Table information

The following command displays SNMPv3 user information:

```
show snmp-server v3 user
```

Command mode: All

The User-based Security Model (USM) in SNMPv3 provides security services such as authentication and privacy of messages. This security model makes use of a defined set of user identities displayed in the USM user table. The USM user table contains information like:

- the user name
- a security name in the form of a string whose format is independent of the Security Model
- an authentication protocol, which is an indication that the messages sent on behalf of the user can be authenticated
- the privacy protocol.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 User Table information.

Table 8 User Table parameters

Field	Description
User Name	This is a string that represents the name of the user that you can use to access the switch.
Protocol	This indicates whether messages sent on behalf of this user are protected from disclosure using a privacy protocol. switch software supports DES algorithm for privacy. The software also supports two authentication algorithms: MD5 and HMAC-SHA.

SNMPv3 View Table information

The following command displays the SNMPv3 View Table:

```
show snmp-server v3 view
```

Command mode: All

View Name	Subtree	Mask	Type
iso	1		included
v1v2only	1		included
v1v2only	1.3.6.1.6.3.15		excluded
v1v2only	1.3.6.1.6.3.16		excluded
v1v2only	1.3.6.1.6.3.18		excluded

The user can control and restrict the access allowed to a group to only a subset of the management information in the management domain that the group can access within each context by specifying the group's rights in terms of a particular MIB view for security reasons.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 View Table information.

Table 9 View Table parameters

Field	Description
View Name	Displays the name of the view.
Subtree	Displays the MIB subtree as an OID string. A view subtree is the set of all MIB object instances which have a common Object Identifier prefix to their names.
Mask	Displays the bit mask.
Type	Displays whether a family of view subtrees is included or excluded from the MIB view.

SNMPv3 Access Table information

The following command displays SNMPv3 access information:

show snmp-server v3 access

Command mode: All

Group Name	Model	Level	Match	ReadV	WriteV	NotifyV
v1v2grp	snmpv1	noAuthNoPriv	exact	iso	iso	v1v2only
admingrp	usm	authPriv	exact	iso	iso	iso

The access control sub system provides authorization services.

The vacmAccessTable maps a group name, security information, a context, and a message type, which could be the read or write type of operation or notification into a MIB view.

The View-based Access Control Model defines a set of services that an application can use for checking access rights of a group. This group's access rights are determined by a read-view, a write-view, and a notify-view. The read-view represents the set of object instances authorized for the group while reading the objects. The write-view represents the set of object instances authorized for the group when writing objects. The notify-view represents the set of object instances authorized for the group when sending a notification.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Access Table information.

Table 10 Access Table parameters

Field	Description
Group Name	Displays the name of group.
Prefix	Displays the prefix that is configured to match the values.
Model	Displays the security model used, for example, SNMPv1, or SNMPv2 or USM.
Level	Displays the minimum level of security required to gain rights of access. For example, noAuthNoPriv, authNoPriv, or auth-Priv.
Match	Displays the match for the contextName. The options are: exact and prefix.
ReadV	Displays the MIB view to which this entry authorizes the read access.
WriteV	Displays the MIB view to which this entry authorizes the write access.
NotifyV	Displays the Notify view to which this entry authorizes the notify access.

SNMPv3 Group Table information

The following command displays SNMPv3 group information:

```
show snmp-server v3 group
```

Command mode: All

Sec Model	User Name	Group Name
snmpv1	v1v2only	v1v2grp
usm	adminmd5	admingrp
usm	adminsha	admingrp

A group is a combination of security model and security name that defines the access rights assigned to all the security names belonging to that group. The group is identified by a group name.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Group Table information.

Table 11 Group Table parameters

Field	Description
Sec Model	Displays the security model used, which is any one of: USM, SNMPv1, SNMPv2, and SNMPv3.
User Name	Displays the name for the user.
Group Name	Displays the access name of the group.

SNMPv3 Community Table information

The following command displays SNMPv3 community information:

```
show snmp-server v3 community
```

Command mode: All

Index	Name	User Name	Tag
trap1	public	v1v2only	v1v2trap

This command displays the community table information stored in the SNMP engine.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Community Table information.

Table 12 Community Table information

Field	Description
Index	Displays the unique index value of a row in this table.
Name	Displays the community string, which represents the configuration.
User Name	Displays the User Security Model (USM) user name.
Tag	Displays the community tag. This tag specifies a set of transport endpoints from which a command responder application accepts management requests and to which a command responder application sends an SNMP trap.

SNMPv3 Target Address Table information

The following command displays SNMPv3 target address information:

```
show snmp-server v3 target-address
```

Command mode: All

Name	Transport Addr	Port	Taglist	Params
trap1	47.81.25.66	162	v1v2trap	v1v2param

This command displays the SNMPv3 target address table information, which is stored in the SNMP engine.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Target Address Table information.

Table 13 Target Address Table information

Field	Description
Name	Displays the locally arbitrary, but unique identifier associated with this snmpTargetAddrEntry.
Transport Addr	Displays the transport addresses.
Port	Displays the SNMP UDP port number.
Taglist	This column contains a list of tag values which are used to select target addresses for a particular SNMP message.
Params	The value of this object identifies an entry in the snmpTargetParamsTable. The identified entry contains SNMP parameters to be used when generating messages to be sent to this transport address.

SNMPv3 Target Parameters Table information

The following command displays SNMPv3 target parameters information:

```
show snmp-server v3 target-parameters
```

Command mode: All

Name	MP Model	User Name	Sec Model	Sec Level
v1v2param	snmpv2c	v1v2only	snmpv1	noAuthNoPriv

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Target Parameters Table information.

Table 14 Target Parameters Table information

Field	Description
Name	Displays the locally arbitrary, but unique identifier associated with this snmpTargetParamsEn
MP Model	Displays the Message Processing Model used when generating SNMP messages using this entry.
User Name	Displays the securityName, which identifies the entry on whose behalf SNMP messages will be generated using this entry.
Sec Model	Displays the security model used when generating SNMP messages using this entry. The system may choose to return an inconsistentValue error if an attempt is made to set this variable to a value for a security model which the system does not support.
Sec Level	Displays the level of security used when generating SNMP messages using this entry.

SNMPv3 Notify Table information

The following command displays the SNMPv3 Notify Table:

```
show snmp-server v3 notify
```

Command mode: All

Name	Tag
v1v2trap	v1v2trap

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Notify Table information.

Table 15 SNMPv3 Notify Table information

Field	Description
Name	The locally arbitrary, but unique identifier associated with this snmpNotifyEntry.
Tag	This represents a single tag value which is used to select entries in the <code>snmpTargetAddrTable</code> . Any entry in the <code>snmpTargetAddrTable</code> that contains a tag value equal to the value of this entry is selected. If this entry contains a value of zero length, no entries are selected.

SNMPv3 dump

The following command displays SNMPv3 information:

show snmp-server v3

Command mode: All

```
Engine ID = 80:00:07:50:03:00:0F:6A:F8:EF:00
usmUser Table:
User Name                               Protocol
-----
admin                                   NO AUTH, NO PRIVACY
adminmd5                                HMAC_MD5, DES PRIVACY
adminsha                                HMAC_SHA, DES PRIVACY
v1v2only                                NO AUTH, NO PRIVACY

vacmAccess Table:
Group Name Prefix Model Level Match ReadV WriteV NotifyV
-----
admin          usm   noAuthNoPriv exact org   org   org
v1v2grp       snmpv1 noAuthNoPriv exact org   org   v1v2only
admingrp      usm   authPriv exact org   org   org

vacmViewTreeFamily Table:
View Name Subtree Mask Type
-----
org          1.3 included
v1v2only    1.3 included
v1v2only    1.3.6.1.6.3.15 excluded
v1v2only    1.3.6.1.6.3.16 excluded
v1v2only    1.3.6.1.6.3.18 excluded

vacmSecurityToGroup Table:
Sec Model User Name Group Name
-----
snmpv1    v1v2only v1v2grp
usm       admin    admin
usm       adminsha admingrp

snmpCommunity Table:
Index Name User Name Tag
-----

snmpNotify Table:
Name Tag
-----

snmpTargetAddr Table:
Name Transport Addr Port Taglist Params
-----

snmpTargetParams Table:
Name MP Model User Name Sec Model Sec Level
-----
```

System information

The following command displays system information:

show sys-info

Command mode: All

```
System Information at 6:56:22 Thu Jan 11, 2006
Time zone: Asia/Tokyo
Daylight Savings Time Status: Disabled

Blade Network Technologies 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch
sysName:
sysLocation:
RackId: NEC01A 6X00125
RackName: Default_Rack_Name
EnclosureSerialNumber: NEC01A 6X00125
EnclosureName: Default_Chassis_Name
BayNumber: 1

Switch has been up 0 days, 14 hours, 56 minutes and 22 seconds.
Last boot: 17:25:38 Mon Jan 8, 2006 (software reset)

MAC address: 00:17:ef:de:3f:00 none
Management Port MAC Address: 00:17:ef:de:3f:01
Management Port IP Address (if 256): 192.168.1.195
Revision:
Switch Serial No:
Spare Part No:
Software Version 1.0.0 (FLASH image2), active configuration.
```

System information includes:

- System date and time
- Switch model name and number
- Rack name and location
- Time of last boot
- MAC address of the switch management processor
- IP address of the switch
- Software image file and version number
- Current configuration block (active, backup, or factory default)
- Login banner, if one is configured

Show recent syslog messages

The following command displays system log messages:

show logging messages

Command mode: All

```
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 1
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 8
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 7
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 12
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 11
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 14
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 13
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 16
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 15
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 17
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 20
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 22
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 23
Jul 8 17:25:41          NOTICE          system: link up on port 21
Jul 8 17:25:42          NOTICE          system: link up on port 4
Jul 8 17:25:42          NOTICE          system: link up on port 3
Jul 8 17:25:42          NOTICE          system: link up on port 6
Jul 8 17:25:42          NOTICE          system: link up on port 5
Jul 8 17:25:42          NOTICE          system: link up on port 10
Jul 8 17:25:42          NOTICE          system: link up on port 9
```

Each message contains a date and time field and has a severity level associated with it. One of eight different prefixes is used to indicate the condition:

- EMERG—indicates the system is unusable
- ALERT—indicates action should be taken immediately
- CRIT—indicates critical conditions
- ERR—indicates error conditions or eroded operations
- WARNING—indicates warning conditions
- NOTICE—indicates a normal but significant condition
- INFO—indicates an information message
- DEBUG—indicates a debug-level message

System user information

The following command displays user status information:

show access user

Command mode: All except User EXEC

```
Username:
  user      - enabled
  oper      - disabled
  admin     - Always Enabled

Current User ID table:
  1: name tech1      , ena, cos user      , password valid, online
  2: name tech2      , ena, cos user      , password valid, offline
```

The following table describes the user status information.

Table 16 User status Information

Field	Usage
<code>user</code>	Displays the status of the <code>user</code> access level.
<code>oper</code>	Displays the status of the <code>oper</code> (operator) access level.
<code>admin</code>	Displays the status of the <code>admin</code> (administrator) access level.
Current User ID Table	Displays the status of configured user IDs.

Layer 2 information

The following table describes the Layer 2 Information commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 17 Layer 2 information commands

Command	Usage
<code>show mac-address-table</code>	Displays Forwarding Database Information. Command mode: All
<code>show lacp information</code>	Displays a summary of LACP information. Command mode: All
<code>show qos transmit-queue information</code>	Displays 802.1p Information. Command mode: All
<code>show dot1x information</code>	Displays 802.1x Information. Command mode: All
<code>show spanning-tree <1-128> information</code>	In addition to seeing if STP is enabled or disabled, you can view the following STP bridge information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority • Hello interval • Maximum age value • Forwarding delay • Aging time You can also refer to the following port-specific STP information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port number and priority • Cost • State Command mode: All
<code>show spanning-tree mstp cist information</code>	Displays Common internal Spanning Tree (CIST) bridge information, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority • Hello interval • Maximum age value • Forwarding delay You can also view port-specific CIST information, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port number and priority • Cost • State Command mode: All
<code>show portchannel information</code>	When trunk groups are configured, you can view the state of each port in the various trunk groups. Command mode: All
<code>show vlan information</code>	Displays VLAN configuration information, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VLAN Number • VLAN Name • Status • Port membership of the VLAN Command mode: All
<code>show hotlinks information</code>	Displays Hot Links information. Command mode: All

Table 17 Layer 2 information commands

Command	Usage
show layer2	Dumps all switch information available from Layer 2 memory (10K or more, depending on your configuration). If you want to capture dump data to a file, set your communication software on your workstation to capture session data prior to issuing the dump commands. Command mode: All

FDB information commands

The forwarding database (FDB) contains information that maps the media access control (MAC) address of each known device to the switch port where the device address was learned. The FDB also shows which other ports have seen frames destined for a particular MAC address.

NOTE: The master forwarding database supports up to 8K MAC address entries on the management processor (MP) per switch.

Table 18 FDB information commands

show mac-address-table address <mac-address>	Displays a single database entry by its MAC address. You are prompted to enter the MAC address of the device. Enter the MAC address using the format: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx. (For example: 08:00:20:12:34:56) You can also enter the MAC address using the format: xxxxxxxxxxxx. (For example: 080020123456) Command mode: All
show mac-address-table port <port number>	Displays all FDB entries for a particular port. Command mode: All
show mac-address-table vlan <1-4095>	Displays all FDB entries on a single VLAN. The range is 1-4095. Command mode: All
show mac-address-table state {forward trunk unknown}	Displays all FDB entries that match a particular state. Command mode: All
show mac-address-table	Displays all entries in the Forwarding Database. Command mode: All

Show all FDB information

The following command displays Forwarding Database information:

show mac-address-table

Command mode: All

MAC address	VLAN	Port	Trnk	State
00:02:01:00:00:00	300		1	TRK
00:02:01:00:00:01	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:02	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:03	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:04	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:05	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:06	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:07	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:08	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:09	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:0a	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:0b	300	23		FWD
00:02:01:00:00:0c	300	23		FWD

An address that is in the forwarding (FWD) state indicates that the switch has learned it. When in the trunking (TRK) state, the **Trnk** field displays the trunk group number. If the state for the port is listed as unknown (UNK), the MAC address has not yet been learned by the switch, but has only been seen as a destination address. When an address is in the unknown state, no outbound port is indicated.

Clearing entries from the forwarding database

To delete a static MAC address from the forwarding database (FDB), see the "Static FDB configuration" section in the "Configuration Commands" chapter.

Link Aggregation Control Protocol information

The following table describes the Link Aggregation Control Protocol information commands.

Table 19 LACP information commands

Command	Usage
show interface gigabitEthernet <port number> lACP information	Displays LACP aggregator information for the port. Command mode: All
show lACP	Displays LACP information for the port. Command mode: All
show lACP information	Displays all LACP information parameters. Command mode: All

LACP dump

The following command displays LACP information:

show lACP information

Command mode: All

port	mode	adminkey	operkey	selected	prio	aggr	trunk	status
1	off	1	1	no	32768	--	--	--
2	off	2	2	no	32768	--	--	--
3	off	3	3	no	32768	--	--	--
4	off	4	4	no	32768	--	--	--
5	off	5	5	no	32768	--	--	--
6	off	6	6	no	32768	--	--	--
7	off	7	7	no	32768	--	--	--
8	off	8	8	no	32768	--	--	--

LACP dump includes the following information for each port in the switch:

- lACP—Displays the port's LACP mode (active, passive, or off)
- adminkey—Displays the value of the port's adminkey.
- operkey—Shows the value of the port's operational key.
- selected—Indicates whether the port has been selected to be part of a Link Aggregation Group.
- prio—Shows the value of the port priority.
- attached aggr—Displays the aggregator associated with each port.
- trunk—This value represents the LACP trunk group number.

Hot Links Information

The following command displays Hot Links information:

show hotlinks information

Command mode: All

```
Hot Links Info: Trigger

Current global Hot Links setting: ON
bpdu disabled
sndfdb disabled

Current Trigger 1 setting: enabled
name "Trigger 1", preempt enabled, fdelay 1 sec

Active state: None

Master settings:
port 21
Backup settings:
port 22
```

Hot Links information includes the following:

- Hot Links status (on or off)
- Status of BPDU flood option
- Status of FDB send option
- Status and configuration of each Hot Links trigger

802.1x information

The following command displays 802.1x information:

show dot1x information

Command mode: All

```

System capability : Authenticator
System status    : disabled
Protocol version : 1

Port   Auth Mode   Auth Status   Authenticator   Backend
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
1     force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
2     force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
3     force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
4     force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
5     force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
6     force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
7     force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
8     force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
9     force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
10    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
11    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
12    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
13    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
14    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
15    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
16    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
*17   force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
*18   force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
19    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
20    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
*21   force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
22    force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
*23   force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
*24   force-auth   unauthorized  initialize     initialize
-----
* - Port down or disabled
  
```

The following table describes the IEEE 802.1x parameters.

Table 20 802.1x information

Field	Description
Port	Displays each port's name.
Auth Mode	Displays the Access Control authorization mode for the port. The Authorization mode can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • force-unauth • auto • force-auth
Auth Status	Displays the current authorization status of the port, either authorized or unauthorized.
Authenticator PAE State	Displays the Authenticator Port Access Entity State. The PAE state can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initialize • disconnected • connecting • authenticating • authenticated • aborting • held • forceAuth

Table 20 802.1x information

Field	Description
Backend Auth State	Displays the Backend Authorization State. The Backend Authorization state can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • request • response • success • fail • timeout • idle

Spanning Tree information

The following table describes the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) information commands.

Table 21 STP information commands

Command	Usage
show spanning-tree stp <1-128>	Displays information about the spanning tree group. Command mode: All
show spanning-tree stp <1-128> bridge	Displays STP bridge information. Command mode: All
show spanning-tree [<1-128>] information	Displays STP information. Command mode: All
show spanning-tree	Displays all STP information. Command mode: All

The following command displays Spanning Tree information:

show spanning-tree stp <1-128> **information**

Command mode: All

```

-----
upfast disabled, update 40
-----

Spanning Tree Group 1: On (STP/PVST+)
VLANs: 1

Current Root:          Path-Cost   Port   Hello MaxAge FwdDel
8000 00:02:a5:d1:0f:ed      8      20     2     20     15

Parameters:  Priority   Hello   MaxAge  FwdDel  Aging
              32768      2       20     15      180

Port  Priority   Cost   FastFwd   State           Designated Bridge  Des Port
-----
  1      0         0       n     FORWARDING *
  2      0         0       n     FORWARDING *
  3      0         0       n     FORWARDING *
  
```

The switch software uses the IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree Protocol (STP). If RSTP/MSTP is turned on, see the “Rapid Spanning Tree information” section for Spanning Tree Group information. In addition to seeing if STP is enabled or disabled, you can view the following STP bridge information:

- Status of Uplink Fast (upfast)
- Current root MAC address
- Path cost
- Port
- Hello interval
- Maximum age value
- Forwarding delay
- Aging time

You can also refer to the following port-specific STP information:

- Port number and priority
- Cost
- State
- Port Fast Forwarding state
- Designated bridge
- Designated port

The following table describes the STP parameters.

Table 22 STP parameters

Parameter	Description
Current Root	Shows information about the root bridge for the Spanning Tree. Information includes the priority (hex) and MAC address of the root.
Path-Cost	Path-cost is the total path cost to the root bridge. It is the summation of the path cost between bridges (up to the root bridge).
Port	The current root port refers to the port on the switch that receives data from the current root. Zero (0) indicates the root bridge of the STP.
Priority (bridge)	The bridge priority parameter controls which bridge on the network will become the STP root bridge.
Hello	The hello time parameter specifies, in seconds, how often the root bridge transmits a configuration bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Any bridge that is not the root bridge uses the root bridge hello value.
MaxAge	The maximum age parameter specifies, in seconds, the maximum time the bridge waits without receiving a configuration bridge protocol data unit before it reconfigures the STP network. If the bridge is not the root bridge, it uses the MaxAge value of the root bridge.
FwdDel	The forward delay parameter specifies, in seconds, the amount of time that a bridge port has to wait before it changes from learning state to forwarding state. If the bridge is not the root bridge, it uses the FwdDel value of the root bridge.
Aging	The aging time parameter specifies, in seconds, the amount of time the bridge waits without receiving a packet from a station before removing the station from the Forwarding Database.
Priority (port)	The port priority parameter helps determine which bridge port becomes the designated port. In a network topology that has multiple bridge ports connected to a single segment, the port with the lowest port priority becomes the designated port for the segment.
Cost	The port path cost parameter is used to help determine the designated port for a segment. Generally speaking, the faster the port, the lower the path cost.
State	The State field shows the current state of the port. The State field can be one of the following: BLOCKING , LISTENING , LEARNING , FORWARDING , or DISABLED .
Designated bridge	Shows information about the bridge connected to each port, if applicable. Information includes the priority (hex) and MAC address of the Designated Bridge.
Designated port	The port ID of the port on the Designated Bridge to which this port is connected. This information includes the port priority (hex) and the port number (hex).

Rapid Spanning Tree and Multiple Spanning Tree information

The following command displays RSTP/MSTP information:

```
show spanning-tree stp <1-128> information
```

Command mode: All

```
-----  
upfast disabled, update 40  
-----  
Spanning Tree Group 1: On (RSTP)  
VLANs: 1-3 4095  
  
Current Root:          Path-Cost  Port Hello MaxAge FwdDel  
8000 00:00:01:00:19:00      0      0   9    20    15  
  
Parameters:  Priority  Hello  MaxAge  FwdDel  Aging  
              32768    9      20     15     300  
  
Port  Prio  Cost  State  Role  Designated Bridge  Des Port  Type  
-----  
  1    0    0    DSB  
  2    0    0    DSB  
  3    0    0    DSB  
  4    0    0    DSB  
  5    0    0    DSB  
  6    0    0    DSB  
  7    0    0    DSB  
  8    0    0    DSB  
  9    0    0    DSB  
 10    0    0    DISC  
 11    0    0    FWD   DESG 8000-00:00:01:00:19:00  8017  P2P2, Edge  
 12    0    0    FWD   DESG 8000-00:00:01:00:19:00  8018  P2P
```

The switch software can be set to use the IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) or the IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP). If RSTP/MSTP is turned on, you can view the following RSTP bridge information for the Spanning Tree Group:

- Status of Uplink Fast (upfast)
- Current root MAC address
- Path-Cost
- Port
- Hello interval
- Maximum age value
- Forwarding delay
- Aging time

You can also refer to the following port-specific RSTP information:

- Port number and priority
- Cost
- State
- Role
- Designated bridge and port
- Link type

The following table describes the STP parameters in RSTP or MSTP mode.

Table 23 Rapid Spanning Tree parameter descriptions

Parameter	Description
Current Root	Shows information about the root bridge for the Spanning Tree. Information includes the priority (hex) and MAC address of the root.
Path-Cost	Path-cost is the total path cost to the root bridge. It is the summation of the path cost between bridges (up to the root bridge).
Port	The current root port refers to the port on the switch that receives data from the current root. Zero (0) indicates the root bridge of the STP.
Priority (bridge)	The bridge priority parameter controls which bridge on the network will become the STP root bridge.
Hello	The hello time parameter specifies, in seconds, how often the root bridge transmits a configuration bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Any bridge that is not the root bridge uses the root bridge hello value.
MaxAge	The maximum age parameter specifies, in seconds, the maximum time the bridge waits without receiving a configuration bridge protocol data unit before it reconfigures the STP network. If the bridge is not the root bridge, it uses the MaxAge value of the root bridge.
FwdDel	The forward delay parameter specifies, in seconds, the amount of time that a bridge port has to wait before it changes from learning state to forwarding state. If the bridge is not the root bridge, it uses the FwdDel value of the root bridge.
Aging	The aging time parameter specifies, in seconds, the amount of time the bridge waits without receiving a packet from a station before removing the station from the Forwarding Database.
Priority (port)	The port priority parameter helps determine which bridge port becomes the designated port. In a network topology that has multiple bridge ports connected to a single segment, the port with the lowest port priority becomes the designated port for the segment.
Cost	The port path cost parameter is used to help determine the designated port for a segment. Generally speaking, the faster the port, the lower the path cost. A setting of zero (0) indicates that the cost will be set to the appropriate default after the link speed has been auto-negotiated.
State	Shows the current state of the port. The State field in RSTP/MSTP mode can be one of the following: Discarding (DISC), Learning (LRN), Forwarding (FWD), or Disabled (DSB).
Role	Shows the current role of this port in the Spanning Tree. The port role can be one of the following: Designated (DESG), Root (ROOT), Alternate (ALTN), Backup (BKUP), Master (MAST), or Unknown (UNK).
Designated bridge	Shows information about the bridge connected to each port, if applicable. Information includes the priority (hex) and MAC address of the Designated Bridge.
Designated port	The port ID of the port on the Designated Bridge to which this port is connected.
Type	Type of link connected to the port, and whether the port is an edge port. Link type values are AUTO, P2P, or SHARED.

Common Internal Spanning Tree information

The following command displays Common Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) information:

show spanning-tree mstp cist information

Command mode: All

```
Mstp Digest: 0xac36177f50283cd4b83821d8ab26de62
Common Internal Spanning Tree:
VLANs: 1 3-4094

Current Root:          Path-Cost  Port    MaxAge  FwdDel
8000 00:03:42:fa:3b:80    11      1       20     15

CIST Regional Root:   Path-Cost
8000 00:03:42:fa:3b:80    11

Parameters:  Priority  MaxAge  FwdDel  Hops
              32768    20      15      20

Port Prio Cost State  Role Designated Bridge      Des Port Hello Type
-----
 1  128 2000  FWD   DESG 8000-00:03:42:fa:3b:80  8001   4  P2P, Edge
 2  128 2000  FWD   DESG 8000-00:03:42:fa:3b:80  8002
 3  128 2000  DSB
 4  128 2000  DSB
 5  128 2000  DSB
 6  128 2000  DSB
 7  128 2000  DSB
 8  128 2000  DSB
 9  128 2000  DSB
10  128 0     DSB
11  128 2000  FWD   DESG 8000-00:03:42:fa:3b:80
12  128 2000  DSB
```

In addition to seeing if Common Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) is enabled or disabled, you can view the following CIST bridge information:

- Status of Uplink Fast (upfast)
- CIST root
- CIST regional root
- Priority
- Maximum age value
- Forwarding delay
- Hops

You can also refer to the following port-specific CIST information:

- Port number and priority
- Cost
- State
- Role
- Designated bridge and port
- Hello interval
- Link type and port type

The following table describes the CIST parameters.

Table 24 Common Internal Spanning Tree parameter descriptions

Parameter	Description
CIST Root	Shows information about the root bridge for the Common Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). Values on this row of information refer to the CIST root.
CIST Regional Root	Shows information about the root bridge for this MSTP region. Values on this row of information refer to the regional root.
Priority (bridge)	The bridge priority parameter controls which bridge on the network will become the STP root bridge.
MaxAge	The maximum age parameter specifies, in seconds, the maximum time the bridge waits without receiving a configuration bridge protocol data unit before it reconfigures the STP network.
FwdDel	The forward delay parameter specifies, in seconds, the amount of time that a bridge port has to wait before it changes from learning state to forwarding state.
Hops	Shows the maximum number of bridge hops allowed before a packet is dropped.
Priority (port)	The port priority parameter helps determine which bridge port becomes the designated port. In a network topology that has multiple bridge ports connected to a single segment, the port with the lowest port priority becomes the designated port for the segment.
Cost	The port path cost parameter is used to help determine the designated port for a segment. Generally speaking, the faster the port, the lower the path cost. A setting of zero (0) indicates that the cost will be set to the appropriate default after the link speed has been auto-negotiated.
State	Shows the current state of the port. The state field can be one of the following: <i>Discarding (DISC)</i> , <i>Learning (LRN)</i> , <i>Forwarding (FWD)</i> , or <i>Disabled (DSB)</i> .
Role	Shows the current role of this port in the Spanning Tree. The port role can be one of the following: <i>Designated (DESG)</i> , <i>Root (ROOT)</i> , <i>Alternate (ALTN)</i> , <i>Backup (BKUP)</i> , <i>Master (MAST)</i> , or <i>Unknown (UNK)</i> .
Designated Bridge	Shows information about the bridge connected to each port, if applicable. Information includes the priority (hex) and MAC address of the Designated Bridge.
Designated Port	The port ID of the port on the Designated Bridge to which this port is connected. Information includes the port priority (hex) and the port number (hex).
Hello	The hello time parameter specifies, in seconds, how often the root bridge transmits a configuration bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Any bridge that is not the root bridge uses the root bridge hello value.
Type	Type of link connected to the port, and whether the port is an edge port. Link type values are <i>AUTO</i> , <i>P2P</i> , or <i>SHARED</i> .

Trunk group information

The following command displays Trunk Group information:

show portchannel information

Command mode: All

```
Trunk group 1, Enabled
port state:
 17: STG 1 forwarding
 18: STG 1 forwarding
```

When trunk groups are configured, you can view the state of each port in the various trunk groups.

NOTE: If Spanning Tree Protocol on any port in the trunk group is set to forwarding, the remaining ports in the trunk group are set to forwarding.

VLAN information

The following table describes the VLAN information commands.

Table 25 VLAN information commands

Command	Usage
show vlan	Displays VLAN information Command mode: All
show vlan information	Displays VLAN information, including spanning tree assignment. Command mode: All

The following command displays VLAN information:

show vlan information

Command mode: All

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	Default VLAN	ena	4 5
2	pc03p	ena	2
7	pc07f	ena	7
11	pc04u	ena	11
14	8600-14	ena	14
15	8600-15	ena	15
16	8600-16	ena	16
17	8600-17	ena	17
18	35k-1	ena	18
19	35k-2	ena	19
20	35k-3	ena	20
21	35k-4	ena	21
22	pc07z	ena	22
24	redlan	ena	24
300	ixiaTraffic	ena	1 12 13 23
4000	bpsports	ena	3-6 8-10
4095	Mgmt VLAN	ena	19

This information display includes all configured VLANs and all member ports that have an active link state.

VLAN information includes:

- VLAN Number
- VLAN Name
- Status
- Port membership of the VLAN

Layer 3 information

The following table describes basic Layer 3 Information commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 26 Layer 3 information commands

Command	Usage
show ip route	Displays all routes configured in the switch. Command mode: All
show ip information	Displays general IP information. Command mode: All
show ip arp	Displays Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Information. Command mode: All
show ip ospf information	Displays the OSPF information. Command mode: All
show interface ip [<1-256>] rip	Displays RIP user's configuration. Command mode: All
show layer3 information	Displays IP Information. IP information, includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP interface information: Interface number, IP address, subnet mask, VLAN number, and operational status. • Default gateway information: Metric for selecting which configured gateway to use, gateway number, IP address, and health status • IP forwarding information: Enable status, Inet and lmask • Port status Command mode: All
show ip igmp groups	Displays IGMP Information. Command mode: All
show ip vrrp information	Displays the VRRP Information. Command mode: All
show layer3	Dumps all switch information available from Layer 3 memory (10K or more, depending on your configuration). If you want to capture dump data to a file, set your communication software on your workstation to capture session data prior to issuing the dump commands. Command mode: All

Route information

Using the commands listed below, you can display all or a portion of the IP routes currently held in the switch.

Table 27 Route Information commands

Command	Usage
show ip route address <IP address>	Displays a single route by destination IP address. Command mode: All
show ip route gateway <IP address>	Displays routes to a single gateway. Command mode: All
show ip route type {indirect direct local broadcast martian multicast}	Displays routes of a single type. Command mode: All
show ip route tag {fixed static addr rip ospf broadcast multicast martian}	Displays routes of a single tag. Command mode: All
show ip route interface <1-256>	Displays routes on a single interface. Command mode: All
show ip route	Displays all routes configured in the switch. Command mode: All

Show all IP Route information

The following command displays IP route information:

show ip route

Command mode: All

Status code: * - best						
Destination	Mask	Gateway	Type	Tag	Metrc	If
* 11.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	11.0.0.1	direct	fixed		211
* 11.0.0.1	255.255.255.255	11.0.0.1	local	addr		211
* 11.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	11.255.255.255	broadcast	broadcast		211
* 12.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	12.0.0.1	direct	fixed		12
* 12.0.0.1	255.255.255.255	12.0.0.1	local	addr		12
* 12.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	12.255.255.255	broadcast	broadcast		12
* 13.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	11.0.0.2	indirect	ospf	2	211
* 47.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	47.133.88.1	indirect	static		24
* 47.133.88.0	255.255.255.0	47.133.88.46	direct	fixed		24
* 172.30.52.223	255.255.255.255	172.30.52.223	broadcast	broadcast	2	
* 224.0.0.0	224.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	martian	martian		
* 224.0.0.5	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	multicast	addr		

The following table describes the `Type` parameter.

Table 28 IP Routing Type information

Field	Description
indirect	The next hop to the host or subnet destination will be forwarded through a router at the <code>Gateway</code> address.
direct	Packets will be delivered to a destination host or subnet attached to the switch.
local	Indicates a route to one of the switch's IP interfaces.
broadcast	Indicates a broadcast route.
martian	The destination belongs to a host or subnet which is filtered out. Packets to this destination are discarded.
multicast	Indicates a multicast route.

The following table describes the `Tag` parameter.

Table 29 IP Routing Tag information

Field	Description
fixed	The address belongs to a host or subnet attached to the switch.
static	The address is a static route which has been configured on the Switch.
addr	The address belongs to one of the switch's IP interfaces.
rip	The address was learned by the Routing Information Protocol (RIP).
ospf	The address was learned by Open Shortest Path First (OSPF).
broadcast	Indicates a broadcast address.
martian	The address belongs to a filtered group.

ARP information

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) information includes IP address and MAC address of each entry, address status flags, VLAN, and port for the address, and port referencing information.

The following table describes the Address Resolution Protocol commands.

Table 30 ARP information

Command	Usage
show ip arp find <IP address>	Displays a single ARP entry by IP address. Command mode: All
show ip arp interface <port number>	Displays the ARP entries on a single port. Command mode: All
show ip arp vlan <1-4095>	Displays the ARP entries on a single VLAN. Command mode: All
show ip arp	Displays all ARP entries, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP address and MAC address of each entry • Address status flag • The VLAN and port to which the address belongs The ports which have referenced the address (empty if no port has routed traffic to the IP address shown) Command mode: All
show ip arp reply	Displays the ARP address list: IP address, IP mask, MAC address, and VLAN flags. Command mode: All

Show all ARP entry information

The following command displays ARP information:

show ip arp

Command mode: All

IP address	Flags	MAC address	VLAN	Age	Port
192.168.1.32		00:16:97:9e:b8:9c	4095	10	19
192.168.1.100		00:11:09:5b:78:90	4095	2	19
192.168.1.195	P	00:17:ef:de:3f:01	4095		
192.168.1.254		00:19:e7:27:de:c0	4095	409	19

The Flag field provides additional information about an entry. If no flag displays, the entry is normal.

Table 31 ARP dump flag parameters

Flag	Description
P	Permanent entry created for switch IP interface.
R	Indirect route entry.
U	Unresolved ARP entry. The MAC address has not been learned.

ARP address list information

The following command displays ARP address list information:

show ip arp reply

Command mode: All

IP address	IP mask	MAC address	VLAN	Pass-Up
205.178.18.66	255.255.255.255	00:70:cf:03:20:04		
205.178.50.1	255.255.255.255	00:70:cf:03:20:06	1	
205.178.18.64	255.255.255.255	00:70:cf:03:20:05	1	

This screen displays all entries in the ARP cache.

OSPF information

The following table describes the OSPF commands.

Table 32 OSPF information commands

Command	Usage
show ip ospf general-information	Displays general OSPF information. Command mode: All
show ip ospf area information [<0-2>]	Displays area information for a particular area index. If no parameter is supplied, it displays area information for all the areas. Command mode: All
show ip ospf interface [<1-255>]	Displays interface information for a particular interface. If no parameter is supplied, it displays information for all the interfaces. Command mode: All
show ip ospf area-virtual-link information	Displays information about all the configured virtual links. Command mode: All
show ip ospf neighbor	Displays the status of all the current neighbors. Command mode: All
show ip ospf summary-range <0-2>	Displays the list of summary ranges belonging to non-NSSA areas. Command mode: All
show ip ospf summary-range-nssa <0-2>	Displays the list of summary ranges belonging to NSSA areas. Command mode: All
show ip ospf routes	Displays OSPF routing table. Command mode: All
show ip ospf information	Displays the OSPF information. Command mode: All

OSPF general information

The following command displays general OSPF information:

```
show ip ospf general-information
```

Command mode: All

```
OSPF Version 2
Router ID: 10.10.10.1
Started at 1663 and the process uptime is 4626
Area Border Router: yes, AS Boundary Router: no
LS types supported are 6
External LSA count 0
External LSA checksum sum 0x0
Number of interfaces in this router is 2
Number of virtual links in this router is 1
16 new lsa received and 34 lsa originated from this router
Total number of entries in the LSDB 10
Database checksum sum 0x0
Total neighbors are 1, of which
                                2 are >=INIT state,
                                2 are >=EXCH state,
                                2 are =FULL state
Number of areas is 2, of which 3-transit 0-nssa
  Area Id : 0.0.0.0
  Authentication : none
  Import ASEextern : yes
  Number of times SPF ran : 8
  Area Border Router count : 2
  AS Boundary Router count : 0
  LSA count : 5
  LSA Checksum sum : 0x2237B
  Summary : noSummary
```

OSPF interface information

The following command displays OSPF interface information:

```
show ip ospf interface [<1-255>]
```

Command mode: All

```
Ip Address 10.10.12.1, Area 0.0.0.1, Admin Status UP
Router ID 10.10.10.1, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 10.10.10.1, Ip Address 10.10.12.1
Backup Designated Router (ID) 10.10.14.1, Ip Address 10.10.12.2
Timer intervals, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 1663, Retransmit 5,
Transit delay 1
Neighbor count is 1 If Events 4, Authentication type none
```

OSPF Database information

The following table describes the OSPF Database information commands.

Table 33 OSPF Database information commands

Command	Usage
show ip ospf database advertising-router <i><router ID></i>	Takes advertising router as a parameter. Displays all the Link State Advertisements (LSAs) in the LS database that have the advertising router with the specified router ID, for example: 20.1.1.1. Command mode: All
show ip ospf database asbr-summary [<i>advertising-router <router ID> link-state-id <A.B.C.D> self</i>]	Displays ASBR summary LSAs. The usage of this command is as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> show ip ospf database asbr-summary advertising-router 20.1.1.1 displays ASBR summary LSAs having the advertising router 20.1.1.1. show ip ospf database asbr-summary link_state_id 10.1.1.1 displays ASBR summary LSAs having the link state ID 10.1.1.1. show ip ospf database asbr-summary self displays the self advertised ASBR summary LSAs. this command with no parameters displays all the ASBR summary LSAs. Command mode: All
show ip ospf database database-summary	Displays the following information about the LS database in a table format: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The number of LSAs of each type in each area. The total number of LSAs for each area. The total number of LSAs for each LSA type for all areas combined. The total number of LSAs for all LSA types for all areas combined. No parameters are required. Command mode: All
show ip ospf database external [<i>advertising-router <router ID> link-state-id <A.B.C.D> self</i>]	Displays the AS-external (type 5) LSAs with detailed information of each field of the LSAs. Command mode: All
show ip ospf database network [<i>advertising-router <router ID> link-state-id <A.B.C.D> self</i>]	Displays the network (type 2) LSAs with detailed information of each field of the LSA.network LS database. Command mode: All
show ip ospf database nssa [<i>advertising-router <router ID> link-state-id <A.B.C.D> self</i>]	Displays the NSSA (type 7) LSAs with detailed information of each field of the LSAs. Command mode: All
show ip ospf database router [<i>advertising-router <router ID> link-state-id <A.B.C.D> self</i>]	Displays the router (type 1) LSAs with detailed information of each field of the LSAs. Command mode: All
show ip ospf database self	Displays all the self-advertised LSAs. No parameters are required. Command mode: All
show ip ospf database summary [<i>advertising-router <router ID> linkstate-id <A.B.C.D> self</i>]	Displays the network summary (type 3) LSAs with detailed information of each field of the LSAs. Command mode: All
show ip ospf database	Displays all the LSAs. Command mode: All

OSPF route codes information

The following command displays OSPF route information:

show ip ospf routes

Command mode: All

```
Codes: IA - OSPF inter area,
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
IA 10.10.0.0/16 via 200.1.1.2
IA 40.1.1.0/28 via 20.1.1.2
IA 80.1.1.0/24 via 200.1.1.2
IA 100.1.1.0/24 via 20.1.1.2
IA 140.1.1.0/27 via 20.1.1.2
IA 150.1.1.0/28 via 200.1.1.2
E2 172.18.1.1/32 via 30.1.1.2
E2 172.18.1.2/32 via 30.1.1.2
E2 172.18.1.3/32 via 30.1.1.2
E2 172.18.1.4/32 via 30.1.1.2
E2 172.18.1.5/32 via 30.1.1.2
E2 172.18.1.6/32 via 30.1.1.2
E2 172.18.1.7/32 via 30.1.1.2
E2 172.18.1.8/32 via 30.1.1.2
```

Routing Information Protocol

The following table describes the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) information commands.

Table 34 RIP information commands

Command	Usage
show ip rip routes	Displays RIP routes. Command mode: All
show ip rip interface [<1-255>]	Displays RIP interface information. Command mode: All
show interface ip [<1-256>] rip	Displays RIP user's configuration. Command mode: All

RIP Routes information

The following command displays RIP route information:

show ip rip routes

Command mode: All except User EXEC

```
3.0.0.0/8 via 30.1.1.11 metric 4
4.0.0.0/16 via 30.1.1.11 metric 16
10.0.0.0/8 via 30.1.1.2 metric 3
20.0.0.0/8 via 30.1.1.2 metric 2
```

This table contains all dynamic routes learned through RIP, including the routes that are undergoing garbage collection with metric = 16. This table does not contain directly connected routes and locally configured static routes.

RIP user configuration

The following command displays RIP user information:

```
show interface ip [<1-256>] rip
```

Command mode: All

```
RIP USER CONFIGURATION :  
RIP on updat 30  
RIP Interface 2 : 102.1.1.1, enabled  
version 2, listen enabled, supply enabled, default none  
poison disabled, trigg enabled, mcast enabled, metric 1  
auth none,key none  
RIP Interface 3 : 103.1.1.1, enabled  
version 2, listen enabled, supply enabled, default none  
poison disabled, trigg enabled, mcast enabled, metric 1
```

IP information

The following command displays Layer 3 information:

```
show layer3 information
```

Command mode: All

```
Interface information:  
1: 47.80.23.243 255.255.254.0 47.80.23.255, vlan 1, up  
Default gateway information: metric strict  
1: 47.80.22.1, up  
2: 47.80.225.2, up
```

The following interface and default gateway information is displayed:

- IP interface information: Interface number, IP address, subnet mask, broadcast address, VLAN number, and operational status.
- Default gateway information: Metric for selecting which configured gateway to use, gateway number, IP address, and health status
- IP forwarding settings, including the forwarding status of directed broadcasts, and the status of ICMP re-directs
- Network filter settings
- Route map settings

IGMP multicast group information

The following table describes the commands used to display information about IGMP groups learned by the switch.

Table 35 IGMP Multicast Group commands

Command	Usage
show ip igmp groups address <IP address>	Displays a single IGMP multicast group by its IP address. Command mode: All
show ip igmp groups vlan <1-4094>	Displays all IGMP multicast groups on a single VLAN. Command mode: All
show ip igmp groups interface <port number>	Displays all IGMP multicast groups on a single port. Command mode: All
show ip igmp groups PortChannel <1-40>	Displays all IGMP multicast groups on a single trunk group. Command mode: All
show ip igmp groups	Displays information for all multicast groups. Command mode: All

IGMP multicast router port information

The following table describes the commands used to display information about multicast routers learned through IGMP Snooping.

Table 36 IGMP Multicast Router information commands

Command	Usage
show ip igmp mrouter vlan <1-4094>	Displays information for all multicast groups on a single VLAN. Command mode: All
show ip igmp mrouter information	Displays information for all multicast groups learned by the switch. Command mode: All

VRRP information

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) support on this switch provides redundancy between routers in a LAN. This is accomplished by configuring the same virtual router IP address and ID number on each participating VRRP-capable routing device. One of the virtual routers is then elected as the master, based on a number of priority criteria, and assumes control of the shared virtual router IP address. If the master fails, one of the backup virtual routers will assume routing authority and take control of the virtual router IP address.

The following command displays VRRP information:

```
show ip vrrp information
```

Command mode: All

```
VRRP information:
1: vrid 2, 205.178.18.210, if 1, renter, prio 100, master, server
2: vrid 1, 205.178.18.202, if 1, renter, prio 100, backup
3: vrid 3, 205.178.18.204, if 1, renter, prio 100, master, proxy
```

When virtual routers are configured, you can view the status of each virtual router using this command. VRRP information includes:

- Virtual router number
- Virtual router ID and IP address
- Interface number
- Ownership status
 - `owner` identifies the preferred master virtual router. A virtual router is the owner when the IP address of the virtual router and its IP interface are the same.
 - `renter` identifies virtual routers which are not owned by this device
- Priority value. During the election process, the virtual router with the highest priority becomes master.
- Activity status
 - `master` identifies the elected master virtual router.
 - `backup` identifies that the virtual router is in backup mode.
 - `init` identifies that the virtual router is waiting for a startup event. Once it receives a startup event, it transitions to master if its priority is 255, (the IP address owner), or transitions to backup if it is not the IP address owner.
- Server status. The `server` state identifies virtual routers.
- Proxy status. The proxy state identifies virtual proxy routers, where the virtual router shares the same IP address as a proxy IP address. The use of virtual proxy routers enables redundant switches to share the same IP address, minimizing the number of unique IP addresses that must be configured.

802.1p information

The following command displays 802.1p information:

show qos transmit-queue information

Command mode: All

```
Current priority to COS queue information:
Priority  COSq  Weight
-----  -
0         0     1
1         0     1
2         0     1
3         0     1
4         1     2
5         1     2
6         1     2
7         1     2

Current port priority information:
Port     Priority  COSq  Weight
-----  -
1         0         0     1
2         0         0     1
3         0         0     1
4         0         0     1
...
23        0         0     1
24        0         0     1
```

The following table describes the IEEE 802.1p priority to COS queue information.

Table 37 802.1p Priority to COS Queue information

Field	Description
Priority	Displays the 802.1p Priority level.
Cosq	Displays the Class of Service queue.
Weight	Displays the scheduling weight of the COS queue.

The following table describes the IEEE 802.1p port priority information.

Table 38 802.1p Port Priority information

Field	Description
Port	Displays the port number.
Priority	Displays the 802.1p Priority level.
Cosq	Displays the Class of Service queue.
Weight	Displays the scheduling weight.

ACL information

The following table describes the commands used to display information about Access Control Lists and Groups.

Table 39 ACL information commands

Command	Usage
show access-control list <1-762>	Displays information about the selected ACL. Command mode: All
show access-control group <1-762>	Displays information about ACL Groups. Command mode: All
show access-control	Displays information about all ACLs. Command mode: All

The following command displays Access Control List information:

show access-control

Command mode: All

```

Current ACL information:
-----
Filter 1 profile:
  Ethernet
    - VID      : 1/0xfff
    Actions    : Set COS to 0
Filter 2 profile:
  Ethernet
    - VID      : 1/0xfff
    Actions    : Permit
No ACL groups configured.
  
```

ACL information provides configuration parameters for each Access Control List. It also shows which ACLs are included in each ACL Group.

RMON Information

The following command displays general RMON information:

show rmon

Command mode: All

RMON history information

The following command displays RMON history information:

show rmon history

Command mode: All

```

RMON History group configuration:

```

Index	IFOID	Interval	Rbnum	Gbnum
1	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.24	30	5	5
2	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.24	30	5	5
3	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.18	30	5	5
4	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.19	30	5	5
5	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.24	1800	5	5

The following table describes the RMON History Information parameters.

Table 40 RMON History Information

Command	Usage
Index	Displays the index number that identifies each history instance.
IFOID	Displays the MIB Object Identifier.
Interval	Displays the time interval for each for each sampling bucket.
Rbnum	Displays the number of requested buckets, which is the number of data slots into which data is to be saved.
Gbnum	Displays the number of granted buckets that may hold sampled data.

RMON alarm information

The following command displays RMON alarm information:

show rmon alarm

Command mode: All

```

RMON Alarm group configuration:

```

Index	Interval	Type	rLimit	fLimit	rEvtIdx	fEvtIdx	last value
1	30	abs	10	0	1	0	0
2	900	abs	0	10	0	2	0
3	300	abs	10	20	0	0	0
4	1800	abs	10	0	1	0	0
5	1800	abs	10	0	1	0	0
8	1800	abs	10	0	1	0	56344540
10	1800	abs	10	0	1	0	0
11	1800	abs	10	0	1	0	0
15	1800	abs	10	0	1	0	0
18	1800	abs	10	0	1	0	0
100	1800	abs	10	0	1	0	0

Index	OID
1	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.257
2	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.11.258
3	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.12.259
4	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.13.260
5	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.14.261
8	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.280
10	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.15.262
11	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.16.263
15	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.19.266
18	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.10.279
100	1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.17.264

The following table describes the RMON Alarm Information parameters.

Table 41 RMON Alarm Information

Command	Usage
Index	Displays the index number that identifies each alarm instance.
Interval	Displays the time interval over which data is sampled and compared with the rising and falling thresholds.
Type	Displays the method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds, as follows: abs : absolute value, the value of the selected variable is compared directly with the thresholds at the end of the sampling interval. delta : delta value, the value of the selected variable at the last sample is subtracted from the current value, and the difference compared with the thresholds.
rLimit	Displays the rising threshold for the sampled statistic.
fLimit	Displays the falling threshold for the sampled statistic.
rEvtIdx	Displays the rising alarm event index that is triggered when a rising threshold is crossed.
fEvtIdx	Displays the falling alarm event index that is triggered when a falling threshold is crossed.
Last value	Displays the last sampled value.
OID	Displays the MIB Object Identifier for each alarm index.

RMON event information

The following command displays RMON event information:

show rmon event

Command mode: All

```

RMON Event group configuration:

  Index  Type      Last Sent           Description
  -----
    1  both    0D: 0H: 1M: 20S   Event_1
    2  none    0D: 0H: 0M: 0S    Event_2
    3  log     0D: 0H: 0M: 0S    Event_3
    4  trap    0D: 0H: 0M: 0S    Event_4
    5  both    0D: 0H: 0M: 0S    Log and trap event for Link Down
   10  both    0D: 0H: 0M: 0S    Log and trap event for Link Up
   11  both    0D: 0H: 0M: 0S    Send log and trap for icmpInMsg
   15  both    0D: 0H: 0M: 0S    Send log and trap for icmpInEchos
  100  both    0D: 0H: 0M: 0S    Event_100
  
```

The following table describes the RMON Event Information parameters.

Table 42 RMON Event Information

Command	Usage
Index	Displays the index number that identifies each event instance.
Type	Displays the type of notification provided for this event, as follows: <i>log</i> , <i>trap</i> , <i>both</i> .
Last Sent	Displays the time that passed since the last switch reboot, when the most recent event was triggered. This value is cleared when the switch reboots.
Description	Displays a text description of the event.

Link status information

The following command displays link information:

show interface link

Command mode: All

Port	Phy-Type	Speed	Duplex	Flow Ctrl		Link
				TX	RX	
1	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	down
2	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
3	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
4	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
5	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	up
6	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
7	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
8	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
9	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
10	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
11	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
12	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
13	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
14	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
15	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
16	GE	1000	full	yes	yes	disabled
17	GE	any	full	yes	yes	disabled
18	GE	any	full	yes	yes	disabled
19	GE	100	full	yes	yes	up
20	GE	any	any	yes	yes	down
21	Cu	1000	full	no	no	up
22	GE	any	any	yes	yes	down
23	GE	any	any	yes	yes	down
24	GE	any	any	yes	yes	down

Use this command to display link status information about each port on a switch, including:

- Port number
- Port speed (10 Mb/s, 100 Mb/s, 1000 Mb/s, or any)
- Duplex mode (half, full, or any)
- Flow control for transmit and receive (no, yes, or any)
- Link status (up or down)

Port information

The following command displays port information:

show interface information

Command mode: All

Port	Tag	Media	RMON	PVID	NAME	VLAN(s)
1	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink1	1
2	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink2	1
3	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink3	1
4	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink4	1
5	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink5	1
6	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink6	1
7	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink7	1
8	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink8	1
9	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink9	1
10	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink10	1
11	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink11	1
12	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink12	1
13	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink13	1
14	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink14	1
15	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink15	1
16	n	Auto	d	1*	Downlink16	1
17	n	Auto	d	1*	Xconnect1	1
18	n	Auto	d	1*	Xconnect2	1
19	n	Auto	d	4095	Mgmt	4095
20	n	Auto	d	1*	Uplink1	1
21	n	Auto	d	1*	Uplink2	1
22	n	Auto	d	1*	Uplink3	1
23	n	Auto	d	1*	Uplink4	1
24	n	Auto	d	1*	Uplink5	1

* = PVID is tagged.

Port information includes:

- Port number
- Whether the port uses VLAN tagging or not (y or n)
- Whether Remote Monitoring (RMON) is enabled or disabled (e or d)
- Port VLAN ID (PVID)
- Port name
- VLAN membership

Port Transceiver Status

The following command displays the status of the transceiver module on each uplink port:

show transceiver

Command mode: All

Port	Device	TX-Ena	RX-Sig	TX-Flt	Vendor	Serial
21 - SFP21	NO	Device				
22 - SFP22	NO	Device				
23 - SFP23	NO	Device				
24 - SFP24	NO	Device				

This command displays the status of the transceiver module on each uplink port.

Uplink Failure Detection information

The following command displays Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) information:

show ufd

Command mode: All

```
Uplink Failure Detection 1: Enabled
LtM status: Down
Member      STG      STG State      Link Status
-----
port 24
           1      DISABLED
           10     DISABLED *
           15     DISABLED *
* = STP turned off for this port.

LtD status: Auto Disabled
Member      Link Status
-----
port 1      disabled
port 2      disabled
port 3      disabled
port 4      disabled

Uplink Failure Detection 2: Disabled
Uplink Failure Detection 3: Disabled
Uplink Failure Detection 4: Disabled
```

Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) information includes:

- UFD status, either enabled or disabled
- LtM status and member ports
- Spanning Tree status for LtM ports
- LtD status and member ports

Information dump

The following command dumps switch information:

show information-dump

Command mode: All

Use the **dump** command to dump all switch information available from this switch memory (10K or more, depending on your configuration). This data is useful for tuning and debugging switch performance.

If you want to capture dump data to a file, set the communication software on your workstation to capture session data prior to issuing the dump commands.

Statistics commands

Introduction

You can view switch performance statistics in the user, operator, and administrator command modes. This chapter discusses how to use the ISCLI to display switch statistics.

The following table describes general Statistics commands.

Table 43 Statistics commands

Command	Usage
show layer3 counters	Displays Layer 3 Statistics. Command mode: All
show snmp-server counters	Displays SNMP statistics. Command mode: All
show ntp counters	Displays Network Time Protocol (NTP) Statistics. You can execute the clear command option to delete all statistics. Command mode: All
clear ntp	Clears Network Time Protocol (NTP) Statistics. Command mode: All except User EXEC
show ufd counters	Displays Uplink Failure Detection statistics. Command mode: All
show counters	Dumps all switch statistics. Use this command to gather data for tuning and debugging switch performance. If you want to capture dump data to a file, set your communication software on your workstation to capture session data prior to issuing the dump command. Command mode: All

Port Statistics

The following table describes the Port Statistics commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 44 Port Statistics commands

Command	Usage
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> dot1x counters	Displays IEEE 802.1x statistics for the port. Command mode: All
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> bridging-counters	Displays bridging ("dot1") statistics for the port. Command mode: All
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> ethernet-counters	Displays Ethernet ("dot3") statistics for the port. Command mode: All
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> interface-counters	Displays interface statistics for the port. Command mode: All
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> ip-counters	Displays Internet Protocol statistics for the port. Command mode: All
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> link-counters	Displays link statistics for the port. Command mode: All

802.1x statistics

Use the following command to display the 802.1x authenticator statistics of the selected port:

show interface gigabitethernet <port number> dot1x counters

Command mode: All

```

Authenticator Statistics:
  eapolFramesRx           = 0
  eapolFramesTx           = 0
  eapolStartFramesRx      = 0
  eapolLogoffFramesRx     = 0
  eapolRespIdFramesRx     = 0
  eapolRespFramesRx      = 0
  eapolReqIdFramesTx      = 0
  eapolReqFramesTx        = 0
  invalidEapolFramesRx    = 0
  eapLengthErrorFramesRx  = 0
  lastEapolFrameVersion   = 0
  lastEapolFrameSource    = 00:00:00:00:00:00

Authenticator Diagnostics:
  authEntersConnecting          = 0
  authEapLogoffsWhileConnecting = 0
  authEntersAuthenticating      = 0
  authSuccessesWhileAuthenticating = 0
  authTimeoutsWhileAuthenticating = 0
  authFailWhileAuthenticating   = 0
  authReauthsWhileAuthenticating = 0
  authEapStartsWhileAuthenticating = 0
  authEapLogoffWhileAuthenticating = 0
  authReauthsWhileAuthenticated = 0
  authEapStartsWhileAuthenticated = 0
  authEapLogoffWhileAuthenticated = 0
  backendResponses              = 0
  backendAccessChallenges       = 0
  backendOtherRequestsToSupplicant = 0
  backendNonNakResponsesFromSupplicant = 0
  backendAuthSuccesses          = 0
  backendAuthFails              = 0
  
```

The following table describes the 802.1x authenticator diagnostics for a selected port:

Table 45 802.1x statistics for port

Statistics	Description
Authenticator Diagnostics	
authEntersConnecting	Total number of times that the state machine transitions to the CONNECTING state from any other state.
authEapLogoffsWhileConnecting	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from CONNECTING to DISCONNECTED as a result of receiving an EAPOL-Logoff message.
authEntersAuthenticating	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from CONNECTING to AUTHENTICATING, as a result of an EAPResponse/Identity message being received from the Supplicant.
authSuccessesWhileAuthenticating	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from AUTHENTICATING to AUTHENTICATED, as a result of the Backend Authentication state machine indicating successful authentication of the Supplicant.
authTimeoutsWhileAuthenticating	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from AUTHENTICATING to ABORTING, as a result of the Backend Authentication state machine indicating authentication timeout.
authFailWhileAuthenticating	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from AUTHENTICATING to HELD, as a result of the Backend Authentication state machine indicating authentication failure.

Table 45 802.1x statistics for port

Statistics	Description
<code>authReauthsWhileAuthenticating</code>	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from AUTHENTICATING to ABORTING, as a result of a re-authentication request
<code>authEapStartsWhileAuthenticating</code>	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from AUTHENTICATING to ABORTING, as a result of an EAPOL-Start message being received from the Supplicant.
<code>authEapLogoffWhileAuthenticating</code>	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from AUTHENTICATING to ABORTING, as a result of an EAPOL-Logoff message being received from the Supplicant.
<code>authReauthsWhileAuthenticated</code>	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from AUTHENTICATED to CONNECTING, as a result of a re-authentication request.
<code>authEapStartsWhileAuthenticated</code>	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from AUTHENTICATED to CONNECTING, as a result of an EAPOL-Start message being received from the Supplicant.
<code>authEapLogoffWhileAuthenticated</code>	Total number of times that the state machine transitions from AUTHENTICATED to DISCONNECTED, as a result of an EAPOLLogoff message being received from the Supplicant.
<code>backendResponses</code>	Total number of times that the state machine sends an initial Access-Request packet to the Authentication server. Indicates that the Authenticator attempted communication with the Authentication Server.
<code>backendAccessChallenges</code>	Total number of times that the state machine receives an initial Access-Challenge packet from the Authentication server. Indicates that the Authentication Server has communication with the Authenticator.
<code>backendOtherRequestsToSupplicant</code>	Total number of times that the state machine sends an EAP-Request packet (other than an Identity, Notification, Failure, or Success message) to the Supplicant. Indicates that the Authenticator chose an EAP-method.
<code>backendNonNakResponsesFrom Supplicant</code>	Total number of times that the state machine receives a response from the Supplicant to an initial EAP-Request, and the response is something other than EAP-NAK. Indicates that the Supplicant can respond to the Authenticators chosen EAP-method.
<code>backendAuthSuccesses</code>	Total number of times that the state machine receives an Accept message from the Authentication Server. Indicates that the Supplicant has successfully authenticated to the Authentication Server.
<code>backendAuthFails</code>	Total number of times that the state machine receives a Reject message from the Authentication Server. Indicates that the Supplicant has not authenticated to the Authentication Server.

Bridging statistics

Use the following command to display the bridging statistics of the selected port:

```
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> bridging-counters
```

Command mode: All

```
Bridging statistics for port 1:
dot1PortInFrames:          63242584
dot1PortOutFrames:        63277826
dot1PortInDiscards:       0
dot1TpLearnedEntryDiscards: 0
dot1StpPortForwardTransitions: 0
```

The following table describes the bridging statistics for a selected port:

Table 46 Bridging statistics for port

Statistics	Description
dot1PortInFrames	The number of frames that have been received by this port from its segment. A frame received on the interface corresponding to this port is counted by this object, if and only if, it is for a protocol being processed by the local bridging function, including bridge management frames.
dot1PortOutFrames	The number of frames that have been transmitted by this port to its segment. A frame transmitted on the interface corresponding to this port is counted by this object, if and only if, it is for a protocol being processed by the local bridging function, including bridge management frames.
dot1PortInDiscards	Count of valid frames received which were discarded (that is, filtered) by the forwarding process.
dot1TpLearnedEntryDiscards	The total number of Forwarding Database entries, which have been or would have been learned, but have been discarded due to a lack of space to store them in the Forwarding Database. If this counter is increasing, it indicates that the Forwarding Database is regularly becoming full (a condition which has adverse performance effects on the sub network). If this counter has a significant value but is not presently increasing, it indicates that the problem has been occurring but is not persistent.
dot1StpPortForwardTransitions	The number of times this port has transitioned from the Learning state to the Forwarding state.

Ethernet statistics

Use the following command to display the ethernet statistics of the selected port:

```
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> ethernet-counters
```

Command mode: All

```
Ethernet statistics for port 1:
dot3StatsAlignmentErrors:          0
dot3StatsFCSErrors:                 0
dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames:     0
dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames:   0
dot3StatsLateCollisions:            0
dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions:       0
dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors: NA
dot3StatsFrameTooLongs:             0
dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors:  0
```

The following table describes the Ethernet statistics for a selected port:

Table 47 Ethernet statistics for port

Statistics	Description
dot3StatsAlignmentErrors	<p>A count of frames received on a particular interface that are not an integral number of octets in length and do not pass the Frame Check Sequence (FCS) check.</p> <p>The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented when the alignmentError status is returned by the MAC service to the Logical Link Control (LLC) (or other MAC user).</p> <p>Received frames for which multiple error conditions obtained are, according to the conventions of IEEE 802.3 Layer Management, counted exclusively according to the error status presented to the LLC.</p>
dot3StatsFCSErrors	<p>A count of frames received on a particular interface that are an integral number of octets in length but do not pass the Frame Check Sequence (FCS) check.</p> <p>The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented when the frameCheckError status is returned by the MAC service to the LLC (or other MAC user).</p> <p>Received frames for which multiple error conditions obtained are, according to the conventions of IEEE 802.3 Layer Management, counted exclusively according to the error status presented to the LLC.</p>
dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames	<p>A count of successfully transmitted frames on a particular interface for which transmission is inhibited by exactly one collision.</p> <p>A frame that is counted by an instance of this object is also counted by the corresponding instance of the ifOutUcastPkts, ifOutMulticastPkts, or ifOutBroadcastPkts, and is not counted by the corresponding instance of the dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrame object.</p>
dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames	<p>A count of successfully transmitted frames on a particular interface for which transmission is inhibited by more than one collision.</p> <p>A frame that is counted by an instance of this object is also counted by the corresponding instance of either the ifOutUcastPkts, ifOutMulticastPkts, or ifOutBroadcastPkts, and is not counted by the corresponding instance of the dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames object.</p>
dot3StatsLateCollisions	<p>The number of times that a collision is detected on a particular interface later than 512 bit-times into the transmission of a packet.</p> <p>Five hundred and twelve bit-times corresponds to 51.2 microseconds on a 10 Mbit/s system. A (late) collision included in a count represented by an instance of this object is also considered as a (generic) collision for purposes of other collision-related statistics.</p>
dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions	<p>A count of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to excessive collisions.</p>
dot3StatsInternalMacTransmitErrors	<p>A count of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer transmit error.</p> <p>A frame is only counted by an instance of this object if it is not counted by the corresponding instance of either the dot3StatsLateCollisions object, the dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions object, or the dot3StatsCarrierSenseErrors object.</p> <p>The precise meaning of the count represented by an instance of this object is implementation specific. In particular, an instance of this object may represent a count of transmission errors on a particular interface that are not otherwise counted.</p>

Table 47 Ethernet statistics for port

Statistics	Description
dot3StatsFrameTooLongs	A count of frames received on a particular interface that exceeds the maximum permitted frame size. The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented when the frameTooLong status is returned by the MAC service to the LLC (or other MAC user). Received frames for which multiple error conditions obtained are, according to the conventions of IEEE 802.3 Layer Management, counted exclusively according to the error status presented to the LLC.
dot3StatsInternalMacReceiveErrors	A count of frames for which reception on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer receive error. A frame is only counted by an instance of this object if it is not counted by the corresponding instance of the dot3StatsFrameTooLongs object, the dot3StatsAlignmentErrors object, or the dot3StatsFCSErrors object. The precise meaning of the count represented by an instance of this object is implementation specific. In particular, an instance of this object may represent a count of received errors on a particular interface that are not otherwise counted.

Interface statistics

Use the following command to display the interface statistics of the selected port:

show interface gigabitethernet <port number> **interface-counters**

Command mode: All

```

Interface statistics for port 1:
                                ifHCIn Counters      ifHCOut Counters
Octets:                          51697080313          51721056808
UcastPkts:                        65356399           65385714
BroadcastPkts:                     0                  6516
MulticastPkts:                     0                  0
Discards:                          0                  0
Errors:                            0                  21187
    
```

The following table describes the interface (IF) statistics for a selected port:

Table 48 Interface statistics for port

Statistics	Description
Octets-IfHCIn	The total number of octets received on the interface, including framing characters.
UcastPkts-IfHCIn	The number of packets, delivered by this sublayer to a higher sublayer, which were not addressed to a multicast or broadcast address at this sublayer.
BroadcastPkts-IfHCIn	The number of packets, delivered by this sublayer to a higher sublayer, which were addressed to a broadcast address at this sublayer.
MulticastPkts-IfHCIn	The total number of packets, delivered by this sublayer. These are the packets that higher-level protocols requested to be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sublayer, including those that were discarded or not sent. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both group and functional addresses.
Discards-IfHCIn	The number of inbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors were detected to prevent their being delivered to a higher-layer protocol. One possible reason for discarding such a packet could be to free up buffer space.

Table 48 Interface statistics for port

Statistics	Description
Errors-IfHCIn	For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being delivered to a higher-layer protocol. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces, the number of inbound transmission units that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol.
Octets-IfHCOut	The total number of octets transmitted out of the interface, including framing characters.
UcastPkts-IfHCOut	The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested to be transmitted, and which were not addressed to a multicast or broadcast address at this sublayer, including those that were discarded or not sent.
BroadcastPkts-IfHCOut	The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested to be transmitted, and which were addressed to a broadcast address at this sublayer, including those that were discarded or not sent. This object is a 64-bit version of ifOutBroadcastPkts.
MulticastPkts-IfHCOut	The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested to be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sublayer, including those that were discarded or not sent. For a MAC layer protocol, this includes both group and functional addresses. This object is a 64-bit version of ifOutMulticastPkts.
Discards-IfHCOut	The number of outbound packets that were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being transmitted. One possible reason for discarding such a packet could be to free up buffer space.
Errors-IfHCOut	For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces, the number of outbound transmission units that could not be transmitted because of errors.

Internet Protocol (IP) statistics

Use the following command to display the interface protocol statistics of the selected port:

```
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> ip-counters
```

Command mode: All

```
GEA IP statistics for port 1:
ipInReceives      :      0
ipInHeaderError:      0
ipInDiscards      :      0
```

The following table describes the Internet Protocol (IP) statistics for a selected port:

Table 49 IP statistics for port

Statistics	Description
ipInReceives	The total number of input datagrams received from interfaces, including those received in error.
ipInHeaderError	The number of input datagrams discarded because the IP address in their IP header's destination field was not a valid address to be received at this entity (the switch).
ipInDiscards	The number of input IP datagrams for which no problems were encountered to prevent their continued processing, but which were discarded (for example, for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter does not include any datagrams discarded while awaiting re-assembly.

Link statistics

Use the following command to display the link statistics of the selected port:

```
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> link-counters
```

Command mode: All

```
Link statistics for port 1:  
linkStateChange:          2
```

The following table describes the link statistics for a selected port:

Table 50 Link statistics for port

Statistic	Description
linkStateChange	The total number of link state changes.

Layer 2 statistics

The following table describes the Layer 2 statistics commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 51 Layer 2 Statistics commands

Command	Usage
show mac-address-table counters	Displays the Forwarding Database statistics. Command mode: All
clear mac-address-table counters	Clears FDB statistics. Command mode: All except User EXEC
show interface gigabitethernet <port number> lacp counters	Displays Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics. Command mode: All
clear interface gigabitethernet <port number> lacp counters	Clears Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics. Command mode: All except User EXEC
show hotlinks counters	Displays Hot Links statistics. Command mode: All
clear hotlinks	Clears all Hot Links statistics. Command mode: All except User EXEC

FDB statistics

Use the following command to display statistics regarding the use of the forwarding database:

show mac-address-table counters

Command mode: All

```
FDB statistics:
current:          60   hiwat:          64
max:             8192 hash:             8192
```

These commands enable you to display statistics regarding the use of the forwarding database, including the number of current entries and the maximum number of entries ever recorded.

The following table describes the Forwarding Database (FDB) statistics:

Table 52 Forwarding Database statistics

Statistic	Description
current	Current number of entries in the Forwarding Database.
hiwat	Highest number of entries recorded at any given time in the Forwarding Database.

LACP statistics

Use the following command to display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) statistics:

show interface gigabitethernet <port number> lacp counters

Command mode: All

```
Valid LACPDUs received      - 0
Valid Marker PDUs received - 0
Valid Marker Rsp PDUs received - 0
Unknown version/TLV type   - 0
Illegal subtype received   - 0
LACPDUs transmitted        - 0
Marker PDUs transmitted    - 0
Marker Rsp PDUs transmitted - 0
```

Hotlinks Statistics

Use the following command to display Hot Links statistics:

show hotlinks counters

Command mode: All

```
Hot Links Trigger Stats:

Trigger 1 statistics:
  Trigger Name: Trigger 1
  Master active:           0
  Backup active:          0
  FDB update:             0   failed: 0
```

The following table describes the Hotlinks statistics:

Table 53 Hotlinks Statistics

Statistic	Description
Master active	Total number of times the Master interface transitioned to the Active state.
Backup active	Total number of times the Backup interface transitioned to the Active state.
FDB update	Total number of FDB update requests sent.
failed	Total number of FDB update requests that failed.

Layer 3 statistics

The following table describes basic Layer 3 statistics commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands. Layer 3 functionality is limited in this release.

Table 54 Layer 3 Statistics commands

Command	Usage
show ip gea show ip gea bucket <IP address>	Displays Gigabit Ethernet Aggregators (GEA) statistics. GEA statistics are used by Technical Support personnel. Command mode: All
show ip counters	Displays IP statistics. Command mode: All
clear ip counters	Clears IP statistics. Use this command with caution as it deletes all the IP statistics. Command mode: All except UserEXEC
show ip route counters	Displays route statistics. Command mode: All
show ip arp counters	Displays Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) statistics. Command mode: All
show ip dns counters	Displays Domain Name System (DNS) statistics. Command mode: All
show ip icmp counters	Displays ICMP statistics. Command mode: All
show ip tcp counters	Displays Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) statistics. Command mode: All
show ip udp counters	Displays User Datagram Protocol (UDP) statistics. Add the argument, clear, to clear UDP statistics. Command mode: All
show ip ospf counters	Displays OSPF statistics. Command mode: All
clear ip ospf counters	Clears Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) statistics. Command mode: All except User EXEC
show ip igmp counters	Displays IGMP statistics. Command mode: All
clear ip igmp vlan [<1-4095>] counters	Clears all IGMP statistics for the selected VLANs. Command mode: All except UserEXEC
show ip vrrp counters	When virtual routers are configured, you can display the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertisements received (vrrpInAdvers) • Advertisements transmitted (vrrpOutAdvers) • Advertisements received, but ignored (vrrpBadAdvers) Command mode: All
clear ip vrrp counters	Clears VRRP statistics. Command mode: All except UserEXEC
show ip rip counters	Displays Routing Information Protocol (RIP) statistics. Command mode: All
clear ip rip counters	Clears Routing Information Protocol (RIP) statistics. Command mode: All except User EXEC
show layer3 counters	Displays all Layer 3 statistics. Command mode: All

IP statistics

The following command displays IP statistics:

show ip counters

Command mode: All

```
IP statistics:
ipInReceives: 36475          ipInHdrErrors: 0
ipInAddrErrors: 905
ipInUnknownProtos: 0       ipInDiscards: 0
ipInDelivers: 4103         ipOutRequests: 30974
ipOutDiscards: 0
ipDefaultTTL: 255
```

The following table describes the IP statistics:

Table 55 IP statistics

Statistics	Description
ipInReceives	The total number of input datagrams received from interfaces, including those received in error.
ipInHdrErrors	The number of input datagrams discarded due to errors in their IP headers, including bad checksums, version number mismatch, other format errors, time-to-live exceeded, errors discovered in processing their IP options, and so on.
ipInAddrErrors	The number of input datagrams discarded because the IP address in their IP header destination field was not a valid address to be received at this switch. This count includes invalid addresses (for example, 0.0.0.0) and addresses of unsupported classes (for example, Class E). For entities which are not IP gateways and therefore do not forward datagrams, this counter includes datagrams discarded because the destination address was not a local address.
ipInUnknownProtos	The number of locally addressed datagrams received successfully but discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol.
ipInDiscards	The number of input IP datagrams for which no problems were encountered to prevent their continued processing, but which were discarded (for example, for lack of buffer space). This counter does not include any datagrams discarded while awaiting re-assembly.
ipInDelivers	The total number of input datagrams successfully delivered to IP user-protocols (including ICMP).
ipOutRequests	The total number of IP datagrams that local IP user-protocols (including ICMP) supplied to IP in requests for transmission. This counter does not include any datagrams counted in ipForwDatagrams.
ipOutDiscards	The number of output IP datagrams for which no problem was encountered to prevent their transmission to their destination, but which were discarded (for example, for lack of buffer space). This counter would include datagrams counted in ipForwDatagrams if any such packets met this (discretionary) discard criterion.
ipDefaultTTL	The default value inserted into the Time-To-Live (TTL) field of the IP header of datagrams originated at this switch, whenever a TTL value is not supplied by the transport layer protocol.

Route statistics

The following command displays route statistics:

show ip route counters

Command mode: All

```
Route statistics:
ipRoutesCur:          5  ipRoutesHighWater:      5
ipRoutesMax:          512
```

The following table describes the Route statistics:

Table 56 Route statistics

Statistics	Description
ipRoutesCur	The total number of outstanding routes in the route table.
ipRoutesMax	The maximum number of supported routes.
ipRoutesHighWater	The highest number of routes ever recorded in the route table.

ARP statistics

The following command displays Address Resolution Protocol statistics.

show ip arp counters

Command mode: All

```
ARP statistics:
arpEntriesCur:        2  arpEntriesHighWater:    4
arpEntriesMax:       2047
```

The following table describes the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) statistics:

Table 57 ARP statistics

Statistic	Description
arpEntriesCur	The total number of outstanding ARP entries in the ARP table.
arpEntriesMax	The maximum number of supported ARP table.
arpEntriesHighWater	The highest number of ARP entries ever recorded in the ARP table.

DNS statistics

show ip dns counters

Command mode: All

```
DNS statistics:
dnsInRequests:        0  dnsOutRequests:         0
dnsBadRequests:       0
```

The following table describes the Domain Name System (DNS) statistics:

Table 58 DNS statistics

Statistic	Description
dnsInRequests	The total number of DNS request packets that have been received.
dnsOutRequests	The total number of DNS response packets that have been transmitted.
dnsBadRequests	The total number of DNS request packets received that were dropped.

ICMP statistics

The following command displays ICMP statistics:

```
show ip icmp counters
```

Command mode: All

ICMP statistics:			
icmpInMsgs:	245802	icmpInErrors:	1393
icmpInDestUnreachs:	41	icmpInTimeExcds:	0
icmpInParmProbs:	0	icmpInSrcQuenchs:	0
icmpInRedirects:	0	icmpInEchos:	18
icmpInEchoReps:	244350	icmpInTimestamps:	0
icmpInTimestampReps:	0	icmpInAddrMasks:	0
icmpInAddrMaskReps:	0	icmpOutMsgs:	253810
icmpOutErrors:	0	icmpOutDestUnreachs:	15
icmpOutTimeExcds:	0	icmpOutParmProbs:	0
icmpOutSrcQuenchs:	0	icmpOutRedirects:	0
icmpOutEchos:	253777	icmpOutEchoReps:	18
icmpOutTimestamps:	0	icmpOutTimestampReps:	0
icmpOutAddrMasks:	0	icmpOutAddrMaskReps:	0

The following table describes the Internet Control Messaging Protocol (ICMP) statistics:

Table 59 ICMP statistics

Statistics	Description
icmpInMsgs	The total number of ICMP messages which the switch received. Note that this counter includes all those counted by icmpInErrors.
icmpInErrors	The number of ICMP messages which the switch received but determined as having ICMP specific errors (for example bad ICMP checksums and bad length).
icmpInDestUnreachs	The number of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages received.
icmpInTimeExcds	The number of ICMP Time Exceeded messages received.
icmpInParmProbs	The number of ICMP Parameter Problem messages received.
icmpInSrcQuenchs	The number of ICMP Source Quench (buffer almost full, stop sending data) messages received.
icmpInRedirects	The number of ICMP Redirect messages received.
icmpInEchos	The number of ICMP Echo (request) messages received.
icmpInEchoReps	The number of ICMP Echo Reply messages received.
icmpInTimestamps	The number of ICMP Timestamp (request) messages received.
icmpInTimestampReps	The number of ICMP Timestamp Reply messages received.
icmpInAddrMasks	The number of ICMP Address Mask Request messages received.
icmpInAddrMaskReps	The number of ICMP Address Mask Reply messages received.
icmpOutMsgs	The total number of ICMP messages which this switch attempted to send. Note that this counter includes all those counted by icmpOutErrors.
icmpOutErrors	The number of ICMP messages that this switch did not send due to problems discovered within ICMP such as a lack of buffer. This value should not include errors discovered outside the ICMP layer such as the inability of IP to route the resultant datagram. In some implementations there may be no types of errors that contribute to this counter's value.
icmpOutDestUnreachs	The number of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages sent.
icmpOutTimeExcds	The number of ICMP Time Exceeded messages sent.
icmpOutParmProbs	The number of ICMP Parameter Problem messages sent.
icmpOutSrcQuenchs	The number of ICMP Source Quench (buffer almost full, stop sending data) messages sent.
icmpOutRedirects	The number of ICMP Redirect messages sent.
icmpOutEchos	The number of ICMP Echo (request) messages sent.
icmpOutEchoReps	The number of ICMP Echo Reply messages sent.
icmpOutTimestamps	The number of ICMP Timestamp (request) messages sent.
icmpOutTimestampReps	The number of ICMP Timestamp Reply messages sent.
icmpOutAddrMasks	The number of ICMP Address Mask Request messages sent.
icmpOutAddrMaskReps	The number of ICMP Address Mask Reply messages sent.

TCP statistics

The following command displays TCP statistics:

```
show ip tcp counters
```

Command mode: All

```
TCP statistics:
tcpRtoAlgorithm:      4      tcpRtoMin:              0
tcpRtoMax:           240000  tcpMaxConn:             512
tcpActiveOpens:      252214  tcpPassiveOpens:        7
tcpAttemptFails:     528     tcpEstabResets:          4
tcpInSegs:           756401  tcpOutSegs:             756655
tcpRetransSegs:      0       tcpInErrs:              0
tcpCurBuff:          0       tcpCurConn:            3
tcpOutRsts:          417
```

The following table describes the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) statistics:

Table 60 TCP statistics

Statistics	Description
tcpRtoAlgorithm	The algorithm used to determine the timeout value used for retransmitting unacknowledged octets.
tcpRtoMin	The minimum value permitted by a TCP implementation for the retransmission timeout, measured in milliseconds. More refined semantics for objects of this type depend upon the algorithm used to determine the retransmission timeout. In particular, when the timeout algorithm is rsre(3), an object of this type has the semantics of the LBOUND quantity described in Request For Comments (RFC) 793.
tcpRtoMax	The maximum value permitted by a TCP implementation for the retransmission timeout, measured in milliseconds. More refined semantics for objects of this type depend upon the algorithm used to determine the retransmission timeout. In particular, when the timeout algorithm is rsre(3), an object of this type has the semantics of the UBOUND quantity described in RFC 793.
tcpMaxConn	The limit on the total number of TCP connections the switch can support. In entities where the maximum number of connections is dynamic, this object should contain the value -1.
tcpActiveOpens	The number of times TCP connections have made a direct transition to the SYN-SENT state from the CLOSED state.
tcpPassiveOpens	The number of times TCP connections have made a direct transition to the SYN-RCVD state from the LISTEN state.
tcpAttemptFails	The number of times TCP connections have made a direct transition to the CLOSED state from either the SYN-SENT state or the SYN-RCVD state, plus the number of times TCP connections have made a direct transition to the LISTEN state from the SYN-RCVD state.
tcpEstabResets	The number of times TCP connections have made a direct transition to the CLOSED state from either the ESTABLISHED state or the CLOSE-WAIT state.
tcpInSegs	The total number of segments received, including those received in error. This count includes segments received on currently established connections.
tcpOutSegs	The total number of segments sent, including those on current connections but excluding those containing only retransmitted octets.
tcpRetransSegs	The total number of segments retransmitted, that is, the number of TCP segments transmitted containing one or more previously transmitted octets.
tcpInErrs	The total number of segments received in error (for example, bad TCP checksums).
tcpCurBuff	The total number of outstanding memory allocations from heap by TCP protocol stack.
tcpCurConn	The total number of outstanding TCP sessions that are currently opened.
tcpOutRsts	The number of TCP segments sent containing the reset (RST) flag.

UDP statistics

The following command displays UDP statistics:

```
show ip udp counters
```

Command mode: All

```
UDP statistics:
udpInDatagrams:      54   udpOutDatagrams:      43
udpInErrors:         0   udpNoPorts:          1578077
```

The following table describes the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) statistics:

Table 61 UDP statistics

Statistics	Description
udpInDatagrams	The total number of UDP datagrams delivered to the switch.
udpOutDatagrams	The total number of UDP datagrams sent from this switch.
udpInErrors	The number of received UDP datagrams that could not be delivered for reasons other than the lack of an application at the destination port.
udpNoPorts	The total number of received UDP datagrams for which there was no application at the destination port.

IGMP Multicast Group statistics

The following command displays statistics about the use of the IGMP Multicast Groups:

```
show ip igmp counters
```

Command mode: All

```
Enter VLAN number: (1-4095) 1
-----
IGMP Snoop vlan 1 statistics:
-----
rxIgmpValidPkts:      0   rxIgmpInvalidPkts:      0
rxIgmpGenQueries:    0   rxIgmpGrpSpecificQueries: 0
rxIgmpLeaves:        0   rxIgmpReports:          0
txIgmpReports:       0   txIgmpGrpSpecificQueries: 0
txIgmpLeaves:        0
```

These commands enable you to display statistics regarding the use of the IGMP Multicast Groups.

The following table describes the IGMP statistics:

Table 62 IGMP statistics

Statistic	Description
rxIgmpValidPkts	Total number of valid IGMP packets received
rxIgmpInvalidPkts	Total number of invalid packets received
rxIgmpGenQueries	Total number of General Membership Query packets received
rxIgmpGrpSpecificQueries	Total number of Membership Query packets received from specific groups
rxIgmpLeaves	Total number of Leave requests received
rxIgmpReports	Total number of Membership Reports received
txIgmpReports	Total number of Membership reports transmitted
txIgmpGrpSpecificQueries	Total number of Membership Query packets transmitted to specific groups
txIgmpLeaves	Total number of Leave messages transmitted

OSPF statistics

The following table describes OSPF statistics commands.

Table 63 OSPF Statistics commands

Command	Usage
show ip ospf counters	Displays OSPF global statistics. Command mode: All except UserEXEC
show ip ospf area [<0-2>] counters	Displays area index statistics. Command mode: All except UserEXEC
show ip ospf interface [<1-255>] counters	Displays interface statistics. Command mode: All except UserEXEC

OSPF global statistics

The following command displays OSPF global statistics:

show ip ospf counters

Command mode: All

```

OSPF stats
-----
Rx/Tx Stats:                Rx                Tx
-----                -
Pkts                        0                0
hello                       23               518
database                     4                12
ls requests                   3                1
ls acks                       7                7
ls updates                     9                7
Nbr change stats:          Intf change Stats:
  hello                       2                up 4
  start                       0                down 2
  n2way                       2                loop 0
  adjoint ok                   2                unloop 0
  negotiation done             2                wait timer 2
  exchange done                 2                backup 0
  bad requests                  0                nbr change 5
  bad sequence                  0
  loading done                  2
  nlway                         0
  rst_ad                        0
  down                          1
Timers kickoff
  hello                       514
  retransmit                   1028
  lsa lock                      0
  lsa ack                       0
  dbage                         0
  summary                       0
  ase export                     0
  
```

The following table describes the OSPF global statistics:

Table 64 OSPF global statistics

Statistic	Description
Rx Tx stats:	
Rx Pkts	The sum total of all OSPF packets received on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Tx Pkts	The sum total of all OSPF packets transmitted on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Rx Hello	The sum total of all Hello packets received on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Tx Hello	The sum total of all Hello packets transmitted on all OSPF areas and interfaces.

Table 64 OSPF global statistics

Statistic	Description
Rx Database	The sum total of all Database Description packets received on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Tx Database	The sum total of all Database Description packets transmitted on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Rx ls Requests	The sum total of all Link State Request packets received on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Tx ls Requests	The sum total of all Link State Request packets transmitted on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Rx ls Acks	The sum total of all Link State Acknowledgement packets received on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Tx ls Acks	The sum total of all Link State Acknowledgement packets transmitted on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Rx ls Updates	The sum total of all Link State Update packets received on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Tx ls Updates	The sum total of all Link State Update packets transmitted on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Nbr change stats:	
hello	The sum total of all Hello packets received from neighbors on all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Start	The sum total number of neighbors in this state (that is, an indication that Hello packets should now be sent to the neighbor at intervals of <code>HelloInterval</code> seconds) across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
n2way	The sum total number of bidirectional communication establishment between this router and other neighboring routers.
adjoint ok	The sum total number of decisions to be made (again) as to whether an adjacency should be established/maintained with the neighbor across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
negotiation done	The sum total number of neighbors in this state wherein the Master/slave relationship has been negotiated, and sequence numbers have been exchanged, across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
exchange done	The sum total number of neighbors in this state (that is, in an adjacency's final state) having transmitted a full sequence of Database Description packets, across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
bad requests	The sum total number of Link State Requests which have been received for a link state advertisement not contained in the database across all interfaces and OSPF areas.
bad sequence	The sum total number of Database Description packets which have been received that either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has an unexpected DD sequence number • Unexpectedly has the init bit set • Has an options field differing from the last Options field received in a Database Description packet. Any of these conditions indicate that some error has occurred during adjacency establishment for all OSPF areas and interfaces.
loading done	The sum total number of link state updates received for all out-of-date portions of the database across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
n1way	The sum total number of Hello packets received from neighbors, in which this router is not mentioned across all OSPF interfaces and areas.
rst_ad	The sum total number of times the Neighbor adjacency has been reset across all OSPF areas and interfaces.

Table 64 OSPF global statistics

Statistic	Description
down	The total number of Neighboring routers down (that is, in the initial state of a neighbor conversation) across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
Intf Change Stats:	
up	The sum total number of interfaces up in all OSPF areas.
down	The sum total number of interfaces down in all OSPF areas.
loop	The sum total of interfaces no longer connected to the attached network across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
unloop	The sum total number of interfaces, connected to the attached network in all OSPF areas.
wait timer	The sum total number of times the Wait Timer has been fired, indicating the end of the waiting period that is required before electing a (Backup) Designated Router across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
backup	The sum total number of Backup Designated Routers on the attached network for all OSPF areas and interfaces.
nbr change	The sum total number of changes in the set of bidirectional neighbors associated with any interface across all OSPF areas.
Timers Kickoff:	
hello	The sum total number of times the Hello timer has been fired (which triggers the send of a Hello packet) across all OPSF areas and interfaces.
retransmit	The sum total number of times the Retransmit timer has been fired across all OPSF areas and interfaces.
lsa lock	The sum total number of times the Link State Advertisement (LSA) lock timer has been fired across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
lsa ack	The sum total number of times the LSA Ack timer has been fired across all OSPF areas and interfaces.
dbage	The total number of times the data base age (Dbage) has been fired.
summary	The total number of times the Summary timer has been fired.
ase export	The total number of times the Autonomous System Export (ASE) timer has been fired.

VRRP statistics

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) support on this switch provides redundancy between routers in a LAN. This is accomplished by configuring the same virtual router IP address and ID number on each participating VRRP-capable routing device.

One of the virtual routers is then elected as the master, based on a number of priority criteria, and assumes control of the shared virtual router IP address. If the master fails, one of the backup virtual routers will assume routing authority and take control of the virtual router IP address.

When virtual routers are configured, you can display the following protocol statistics for VRRP:

- Advertisements received (`vrrpInAdvers`)
- Advertisements transmitted (`vrrpOutAdvers`)
- Advertisements received, but ignored (`vrrpBadAdvers`)

The following command displays statistics for the VRRP LAN:

show ip vrrp counters

Command mode: All

```
>> Layer 3 Statistics# vrrp
VRRP statistics:
vrrpInAdvers:           0   vrrpBadAdvers:           0
vrrpOutAdvers:          0
vrrpBadVersion:         0   vrrpBadVrid:             0
vrrpBadAddress:         0   vrrpBadData:             0
vrrpBadPassword:        0   vrrpBadInterval:        0
```

The following table describes the VRRP statistics.

Table 65 VRRP statistics

Field	Description
<code>vrrpInAdvers</code>	The total number of VRRP advertisements that have been received.
<code>vrrpOutAdvers</code>	The total number of VRRP advertisements that have been sent.
<code>vrrpBadVersion</code>	The total number of VRRP advertisements that had a bad version number.
<code>vrrpBadAddress</code>	The total number of VRRP advertisements that had a bad address.
<code>vrrpBadPassword</code>	The total number of VRRP advertisements that had a bad password.
<code>vrrpBadAdvers</code>	The total number of VRRP advertisements received that were dropped.
<code>vrrpBadVrid</code>	The total number of VRRP advertisements that had a bad virtual router ID.
<code>vrrpBadData</code>	The total number of VRRP advertisements that had bad data.
<code>vrrpBadInterval</code>	The total number of VRRP advertisements that had a bad interval.

RIP statistics

The following command displays RIP statistics:

show ip rip counters

Command mode: All

```
RIP ALL STATS INFORMATION:  
RIP packets received = 12  
RIP packets sent = 75  
RIP request received = 0  
RIP response received = 12  
RIP request sent = 3  
RIP response sent = 72  
RIP route timeout = 0  
RIP bad size packet received = 0  
RIP bad version received = 0  
RIP bad zeros received = 0  
RIP bad src port received = 0  
RIP bad src IP received = 0  
RIP packets from self received = 0
```

The following table describes the basic Routing Information Protocol (RIP) statistics :

Table 66 RIP Statistics

Statistics	Description
RIP packets received	The total number of RIP packets received.
RIP packets sent	The total number of RIP packets transmitted.
RIP request received	The total number of RIP requests received.
RIP response received	The total number of RIP response received.
RIP request sent	The total number of RIP requests transmitted.
RIP response sent	The total number of RIP responses transmitted.
RIP route timeout	The total number of RIP route timeouts.
RIP bad size packet received	The total number of bad size RIP packets received.
RIP bad version received	The total number of RIP bad versions received.
RIP bad zeros received	The total number of RIP bad zeros (RIPv1 packets with non-zero unused fields) received.
RIP bad source port received	The total number of RIP bad source port received.
RIP bad source IP received	The total number of RIP bad source IP received.
RIP packets from self received	The total number of RIP packets from self received.

GEA Layer 3 statistics

The following table describes the Layer 3 GEA statistics commands.

Table 67 Layer 3 GEA statistics commands

Command	Usage
show ip gea bucket <IP address>	Displays GEA statistics for a specific IP address. Command mode: All except User EXEC
show ip gea	Displays all GEA statistics. Command mode: All except User EXEC

GEA Layer 3 statistics

The following command displays GEA statistics:

show ip gea

Command mode: All

```
GEA L3 statistics:
  Max L3 table size           : 2048
  Number of L3 entries used   : 0

  Max LPM table size         : 256
  Number of LPM entries used  : 0
```

Management Processor statistics

The following table describes the MP-specific Statistics commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 68 MP-specific Statistics commands

Command	Usage
show mp packet	Displays packet statistics, to check for leads and load. Command mode: All
show mp tcp-block	Displays all Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) control blocks (TCB) that are in use. Command mode: All
show mp udp-block	Displays all User Datagram Protocol (UDP) control blocks (UCB) that are in use. Command mode: All
show mp cpu	Displays CPU utilization for periods of up to 1, 4, and 64 seconds. Command mode: All

Packet statistics

The following command displays packet statistics:

show mp packet

Command mode: All

```

Packet counts seen by MP:
allocs:          486165
frees:           486165
failures:         0

small packet buffers:
-----
current:                0
hi-watermark:           25
hi-water time:    0:41:28 Mon Jan  2, 2006

medium packet buffers:
-----
current:                0
hi-watermark:           3
hi-water time:    17:39:59 Mon Jan  2, 2006

jumbo packet buffers:
-----
current:                0
hi-watermark:           0
  
```

The following table describes the packet statistics.

Table 69 MP specific packet statistics

Description	Example statistic
allocs	Total number of packet allocations from the packet buffer pool by the TCP/IP protocol stack.
frees	Total number of times the packet buffers are freed (released) to the packet buffer pool by the TCP/IP protocol stack.
failures	Total number of packet allocation failures from the packet buffer pool by the TCP/IP protocol stack.
smalls current	Total number of packet allocations with size less than 128 bytes from the packet buffer pool by the TCP/IP protocol stack.

Table 69 MP specific packet statistics

Description	Example statistic
smalls hi-watermark	The highest number of packet allocation with size less than 128 bytes from the packet buffer pool by the TCP/IP protocol stack.
mediums current	Total number of packet allocations with size between 128 to 1536 bytes from the packet buffer pool by the TCP/IP protocol stack.
mediums hi-watermark	The highest number of packet allocation with size between 128 to 1536 bytes from the packet buffer pool by the TCP/IP protocol stack.
jumbos current	Total number of packet allocations with more than 1536 bytes from the packet buffer pool by the TCP/IP protocol stack.
jumbos hi-watermark	The highest number of packet allocation with more than 1536 bytes from the packet buffer pool by the TCP/IP protocol stack.

TCP statistics

The following command displays TCP statistics:

show mp tcp-block

Command mode: All

```
All TCP allocated control blocks:
10ad41e8: 0.0.0.0          0 <=> 0.0.0.0          80 listen
10ad5790: 47.81.27.5         1171 <=> 47.80.23.243   23 established
```

The following table describes the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) control block (TCB) statistics shown in this example:

Table 70 TCP statistics

Description	Example statistic
Memory	10ad41e8/10ad5790
Destination IP address	0.0.0.0/47.81.27.5
Destination port	0/1171
Source IP	0.0.0.0/47.80.23.243
Source port	80/23
State	listen/established

UDP statistics

The following command displays UDP statistics:

show mp udp-block

Command mode: All

```
All UDP allocated control blocks:
161: listen
```

The following table describes the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) control block (UCB) statistics shown in this example:

Table 71 UDP statistics

Description	Example Statistic
Control block	161
State	listen

CPU statistics

The following command displays the CPU utilization statistics:

```
show mp cpu
```

Command mode: All

```
CPU utilization:
cpuUtil1Second:      8%
cpuUtil4Seconds:     9%
cpuUtil64Seconds:    8%
```

The following table describes the management port CPU utilization statistics:

Table 72 CPU statistics

Statistics	Description
cpuUtil1Second	The utilization of MP CPU over 1 second. This is shown as a percentage.
cpuUtil4Seconds	The utilization of MP CPU over 4 seconds. This is shown as a percentage.
cpuUtil64Seconds	The utilization of MP CPU over 64 seconds. This is shown as a percentage.

ACL statistics

The following command displays the statistics for Access Control Lists (ACLs):

```
show access-control counters
```

Command mode: All

```
Hits for ACL 1: 26057515
Hits for ACL 2: 26057497
```

SNMP statistics

The following command displays SNMP statistics:

```
show snmp-server counters
```

Command mode: All

```
SNMP statistics:
snmpInPkts: 54 snmpInBadVersions: 0
snmpInBadC'tyNames: 0 snmpInBadC'tyUses: 0
snmpInASNParseErrs: 0 snmpEnableAuthTraps: 0
snmpOutPkts: 54 snmpInBadTypes: 0
snmpInTooBig: 0 snmpInNoSuchNames: 0
snmpInBadValues: 0 snmpInReadOnlys: 0
snmpInGenErrs: 0 snmpInTotalReqVars: 105
snmpInTotalSetVars: 0 snmpInGetRequests: 2
snmpInGetNexts: 52 snmpInSetRequests: 0
snmpInGetResponses: 0 snmpInTraps: 0
snmpOutTooBig: 0 snmpOutNoSuchNames: 2
snmpOutBadValues: 0 snmpOutReadOnlys: 0
snmpOutGenErrs: 0 snmpOutGetRequests: 0
snmpOutGetNexts: 0 snmpOutSetRequests: 0
snmpOutGetResponses: 54 snmpOutTraps: 0
snmpSilentDrops: 0 snmpProxyDrops: 0
```

The following table describes the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) statistics:

Table 73 SNMP statistics

Statistics	Description
snmpInPkts	The total number of messages delivered to the SNMP entity from the transport service.
snmpInBadVersions	The total number of SNMP messages, which were delivered to the SNMP protocol entity and were for an unsupported SNMP version.
snmpInBadC'tyNames	The total number of SNMP messages delivered to the SNMP entity that used an SNMP community name not known to the switch.

Table 73 SNMP statistics

Statistics	Description
snmpInBadCommunityUses	The total number of SNMP messages delivered to the SNMP protocol entity that represented an SNMP operation which was not allowed by the SNMP community named in the message.
snmpInASNParseErrs	The total number of ASN.1 (Abstract Syntax Notation One) or BER (Basic Encoding Rules), errors encountered by the SNMP protocol entity when decoding SNMP messages received. The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) method of specifying abstract objects is called ASN.1 (Abstract Syntax Notation One, defined in X.208), and one set of rules for representing such objects as strings of ones and zeros is called the BER (Basic Encoding Rules, defined in X.209). ASN.1 is a flexible notation that allows one to define a variety of data types, from simple types such as integers and bit strings to structured types such as sets and sequences. BER describes how to represent or encode values of each ASN.1 type as a string of eight-bit octets.
snmpEnableAuthTraps	An object to enable or disable the authentication traps generated by this switch.
snmpOutPkts	The total number of SNMP messages which were passed from the SNMP protocol entity to the transport service.
snmpInBadTypes	The total number of SNMP messages which failed ASN.1 parsing.
snmpInTooBig	The total number of SNMP Protocol Data Units (PDUs) that were delivered to the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is too big.
snmpInNoSuchNames	The total number of SNMP Protocol Data Units (PDUs) that were delivered to the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is noSuchName.
snmpInBadValues	The total number of SNMP Protocol Data Units (PDUs) that were delivered to the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is badValue.
snmpInReadOnly	The total number of valid SNMP Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which were delivered to the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is read-only. It should be noted that it is a protocol error to generate an SNMP PDU, which contains the value read-only in the error-status field. As such, this object is provided as a means of detecting incorrect implementations of the SNMP.
snmpInGenErrs	The total number of SNMP Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which were delivered to the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is genErr.
snmpInTotalReqVars	The total number of MIB objects which have been retrieved successfully by the SNMP protocol entity as a result of receiving valid SNMP Get-Request and Get-Next Protocol Data Units (PDUs).
snmpInTotalSetVars	The total number of MIB objects, which have been altered successfully by the SNMP protocol entity as a result of receiving valid SNMP Set-Request Protocol Data Units (PDUs).
snmpInGetRequests	The total number of SNMP Get-Request Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been accepted and processed by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpInGetNexts	The total number of SNMP Get-Next Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been accepted and processed by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpInSetRequests	The total number of SNMP Set-Request Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been accepted and processed by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpInGetResponses	The total number of SNMP Get-Response Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been accepted and processed by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpInTraps	The total number of SNMP Trap Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been accepted and processed by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpOutTooBig	The total number of SNMP Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which were generated by the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is too big.
snmpOutNoSuchNames	The total number of SNMP Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which were generated by the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status is noSuchName.

Table 73 SNMP statistics

Statistics	Description
snmpOutBadValues	The total number of SNMP Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which were generated by the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is badValue.
snmpOutReadOnlys	Not in use.
snmpOutGenErrs	The total number of SNMP Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which were generated by the SNMP protocol entity and for which the value of the error-status field is genErr.
snmpOutGetRequests	The total number of SNMP Get-Request Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been generated by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpOutGetNexts	The total number of SNMP Get-Next Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been generated by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpOutSetRequests	The total number of SNMP Set-Request Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been generated by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpOutGetResponses	The total number of SNMP Get-Response Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been generated by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpOutTraps	The total number of SNMP Trap Protocol Data Units (PDUs), which have been generated by the SNMP protocol entity.
snmpSilentDrops	The total number of GetRequest-PDUs, GetNextRequest-PDUs, GetBulkRequest-PDUs, SetRequest-PDUs, and InformRequest-PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity which were silently dropped because the size of a reply containing an alternate Response-PDU with an empty variable-bindings field was too large.
snmpProxyDrops	The total number of GetRequest-PDUs, GetNextRequest-PDUs, GetBulkRequest-PDUs, SetRequest-PDUs, and InformRequest-PDUs delivered to the SNMP entity which were silently dropped because the transmission of the message to a proxy target failed in a manner (other than a time-out) such that no Response-PDU could be returned.

NTP statistics

The following command displays NTP statistics:

show ntp counters

Command mode: All

```

NTP statistics:
  Primary Server:
    Requests Sent:          17
    Responses Received:    17
    Updates:                1
  Secondary Server:
    Requests Sent:          0
    Responses Received:    0
    Updates:                0
  Last update based on response from primary server.
  Last update time: 18:04:16 Tue Mar 13, 2006
  Current system time: 18:55:49 Tue Mar 13, 2006

```

The switch uses NTP (Network Timing Protocol) version 3 to synchronize the switch's internal clock with an atomic time-calibrated NTP server. With NTP enabled, the switch can accurately update its internal clock to be consistent with other devices on the network and generates accurate syslogs.

The following table describes the NTP statistics:

Table 74 NTP statistics

Statistics	Description
Primary Server	Requests Sent: The total number of NTP requests the switch sent to the primary NTP server to synchronize time. Responses Received: The total number of NTP responses received from the primary NTP server. Updates: The total number of times the switch updated its time based on the NTP responses received from the primary NTP server.

Table 74 NTP statistics

Statistics	Description
Secondary Server	Requests Sent: The total number of NTP requests the switch sent to the secondary NTP server to synchronize time. Responses Received: The total number of NTP responses received from the secondary NTP server. Updates: The total number of times the switch updated its time based on the NTP responses received from the secondary NTP server.
Last update based on response from primary server	Last update of time on the switch based on either primary or secondary NTP response received.
Last update time	The time stamp showing the time when the switch was last updated.
Current system time	The switch system time when the command <code>show ntp counters</code> was issued.

Uplink Failure Detection statistics

The following command allows you to display Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) statistics.

show ufd counters

Command mode: All

```
Uplink Failure Detection statistics:
Number of times LtM link failure: 1
Number of times LtM link in Blocking State: 0
Number of times LtD got auto disabled: 1
```

The following table describes the Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) statistics:

Table 75 Uplink Failure Detection statistics

Statistic	Description
Number of times LtM link failure	The total numbers of times that link failures were detected on the uplink ports in the Link to Monitor group.
Number of times LtM link in Blocking State	The total number of times that Spanning Tree Blocking state was detected on the uplink ports in the Link to Monitor group.
Number of times LtD got auto disabled	The total numbers of times that downlink ports in the Link to Disable group were automatically disabled because of a failure in the Link to Monitor group.

Statistics dump

The following command dumps the switch statistics:

show counters

Use the **dump** command to dump all switch statistics available (40K or more, depending on your configuration). This data can be used to tune or debug switch performance.

If you want to capture dump data to a file, set your communication software on your workstation to capture session data prior to issuing the dump commands.

Configuration Commands

Introduction

The Configuration commands are available only from an administrator login. They include commands for configuring every aspect of the switch. Changes can be saved to non-volatile memory (NVRAM).

The following table describes the basic Configuration commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 76 Configuration commands

Command	Usage
show running-config	Dumps current configuration to a script file. Command mode: All except User EXEC
copy running-config {ftp tftp}	Backs up current configuration to FTP/TFTP server. Command mode: All except User EXEC
copy {ftp tftp} running-config	Restores current configuration from FTP/TFTP server. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Viewing and saving changes

As you use the configuration commands to set switch parameters, the changes you make take effect immediately. You do not need to apply configuration changes when you use the ISCLI. Any changes are lost the next time the switch boots unless the changes are explicitly saved.

Saving the configuration

You must save configuration changes to flash memory, so the switch reloads the setting when you reset the switch.

IMPORTANT: If you do not save the changes, they are lost the next time the system is reloaded.

To save the new configuration, enter the following command at any prompt:

```
Switch# copy running-config startup-config
```

When you save configuration changes, the changes are saved to the active configuration block.

For instructions about selecting the configuration to run at the next system reload, see the “Selecting a configuration block” section in the “Boot Options” chapter.

System configuration

These commands allow you to configure switch management parameters such as user and administrator privilege mode passwords, browser-based management settings, and management access list.

The following table describes the System Configuration commands.

Table 77 System Configuration commands

Command	Usage
system date <yyyy> <mm> <dd>	Prompts the user for the system date. Command mode: Global configuration
system time <hh>:<mm>:<ss>	Configures the system time using a 24-hour clock format. Command mode: Global configuration
system timezone	Configures the time zone where the switch resides. You are prompted to select your location (continent, country, region) by the timezone wizard. Once a region is selected, the switch updates the time to reflect local changes to Daylight Savings Time, etc. Command mode: Global configuration
system idle <1-60>	Sets the idle timeout for CLI sessions, from 1 to 60 minutes. The default is 5 minutes. This setting affects both the console port and Telnet port. Command mode: Global configuration

Table 77 System Configuration commands

Command	Usage
[no] system notice <characters multi-line> <'-' to end>	Displays login notice immediately before the "Enter password:" prompt. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] banner <1-80 characters>	Configures a login banner of up to 80 characters. When a user or administrator logs into the switch, the login banner is displayed. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] hostname <string>	Enables or disables displaying of the host name (system administrator's name) in the command line interface. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] system bootp	Enables or disables the use of BOOTP. If you enable BOOTP, the switch will query its BOOTP server for all of the switch IP parameters. The default value is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] system dhcp	Enables or disables Dynamic Host Control Protocol for setting the management IP address on interface 256. When enabled, the IP address obtained from the DHCP server overrides the static IP address. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] enable <string>	Allows administrators to assign the Privilege EXEC password. The password will be required to enter Privilege EXEC mode. The default value is disabled. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] system reset-control	Enables or disables the reset control flag. When enabled, the switch continues to function after a crash of the main processor, using the last known Layer 2/3 information. The default setting is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
show system	Displays the current system parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

System host log configuration

The following table describes the Syslog Configuration commands.

Table 78 Syslog Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] logging host {<1-2>} address {<IP address>}	Sets the IP address of the first or second syslog host. For example, 100.10.1.1 Command mode: Global configuration
logging host {<1-2>} severity {<1-7>}	Sets the severity level of the first or second syslog host displayed. The default is 7, which means log all the severity levels. Command mode: Global configuration
logging host {<1-2>} facility {<1-7>}	This option sets the facility level of the first or second syslog host displayed. The default is 0. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] logging console	Enables or disables delivering syslog messages to the console. When necessary, disabling console ensures the switch is not affected by syslog messages. It is enabled by default. Command mode: Global configuration

Table 78 Syslog Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>[no] logging log {<feature>}</code>	<p>Displays a list of features for which syslog messages can be generated. You can choose to enable/disable specific features or enable/disable syslog on all available features.</p> <p>Features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • console • system • management • cli • spanning-tree-group • vlan • ssh • vrrp • ntp • hotlinks • ip • web • ospf • rmon • ufd • dot1x • cfg • all <p>Command mode: Global configuration</p>
<code>show logging</code>	<p>Displays the current syslog settings.</p> <p>Command mode: All</p>

Secure Shell Server configuration

Telnet traffic on the network is not secure. These commands enable Secure Shell (SSH) access from any SSH client. The SSH program securely logs into another computer over a network and executes commands in a secure environment. All data using SSH is encrypted.

Secure Shell can be configured on the switch using the console port only. The commands are not available if you access the switch using Telnet or the Browser-based Interface (BBI).

NOTE: See the *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch Application Guide* for information on SSH.

The following table describes the SSHD Configuration commands.

Table 79 SSHD Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>ssh interval <0-24></code>	<p>Defines interval for auto-generating the RSA server key. The switch will auto-generate the RSA server key at the interval defined in this command. The range is 0-24 hours.</p> <p>The value of zero (0) means the RSA server key auto-generation is disabled. If the switch has been busy performing any other key generation and the assigned time of interval expires, the RSA server will skip generating the key.</p> <p>Command mode: Global configuration</p>
<code>ssh scp-password</code>	<p>Defines the administrator password that is for Secure Copy (SCP) only. The username for this SCP administrator is <i>scpadmin</i>.</p> <p>Typically, SCP is used to copy files securely from one machine to another. In the switch, SCP is used to download and upload the switch configuration using secure channels.</p> <p>Command mode: Global configuration</p>
<code>ssh generate-host-key</code>	<p>Generates the RSA host keys manually. The switch creates this key automatically while configuring the switch with Secure Shell (SSH). But you can generate the key manually by using this command if you need to overwrite the key for security reasons. The command will take effect immediately.</p> <p>Command mode: Global configuration</p>

Table 79 SSHD Configuration commands

Command	Description
ssh generate-server-key	Generates the RSA server key. The switch creates this key automatically while configuring the switch with Secure Shell (SSH). You can generate the key manually by using this command if you need to overwrite the key for security reasons. The command will take effect immediately. Command mode: Global configuration
ssh port <TCP port number>	Sets the SSH server port number. Command mode: Global configuration
ssh scp-enable	Enables the SCP apply and save. Command mode: Global configuration
no ssh scp-enable	Disables the SCP apply and save. This is the default for SCP. Command mode: Global configuration
ssh enable	Enables the SSH server. Command mode: Global configuration
no ssh enable	Disables the SSH server. This is the default for the SSH server. Command mode: Global configuration
show ssh	Displays the current SSH server configuration. Command mode: All except User EXEC

RADIUS server configuration

NOTE: See the *Application Guide* for information on RADIUS.

The following table describes the RADIUS Server Configuration commands.

Table 80 RADIUS Server Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] radius-server primary-host <IP address> key <1-32 characters>	Sets the primary RADIUS server address and shared secret between the switch and the RADIUS server(s). Command mode: Global configuration
[no] radius-server secondary-host <IP address> key <1-32 characters>	Sets the secondary RADIUS server address and shared secret between the switch and the RADIUS server(s). Command mode: Global configuration
radius-server port <UDP port number>	Enter the number of the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port to be configured, between 1500-3000. The default is 1645. Command mode: Global configuration
radius-server retransmit <1-3>	Sets the number of failed authentication requests before switching to a different RADIUS server. The range is 1-3 requests. The default is 3 requests. Command mode: Global configuration
radius-server timeout <1-10>	Sets the amount of time, in seconds, before a RADIUS server authentication attempt is considered to have failed. The range is 1-10 seconds. The default is 3 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] radius-server backdoor	Enables or disables the RADIUS back door for telnet/SSH/ HTTP/HTTPS. This command does not apply when secure backdoor is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] radius-server secure-backdoor	Enables or disables the RADIUS back door using secure password for telnet/SSH/ HTTP/HTTPS. This command does not apply when backdoor (telnet) is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
radius-server enable	Enables the RADIUS server. Command mode: Global configuration
no radius-server enable	Disables the RADIUS server. This is the default. Command mode: Global configuration
show radius-server	Displays the current RADIUS server parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

IMPORTANT: If RADIUS is enabled, you must login using RADIUS authentication when connecting via the console or Telnet/SSH/HTTP/HTTPS. Backdoor for console is always enabled, so you can connect using `noradius` and the administrator password even if the backdoor (`backdoor`) or secure backdoor (`secbd`) are disabled.

If Telnet backdoor is enabled (`backdoor ena`), type in `noradius` as a backdoor to bypass RADIUS checking, and use the administrator password to log into the switch. The switch allows this even if RADIUS servers are available.

If secure backdoor is enabled (`secbd ena`), type in `noradius` as a backdoor to bypass RADIUS checking, and use the administrator password to log into the switch. The switch allows this only if RADIUS servers are not available.

TACACS+ server configuration

TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System) is an authentication protocol that allows a remote access server to forward a user's logon password to an authentication server to determine whether access can be allowed to a given system. TACACS+ and Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) protocols are more secure than the TACACS encryption protocol. TACACS+ is described in RFC 1492.

TACACS+ protocol is more reliable than RADIUS, as TACACS+ uses the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) whereas RADIUS uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP). Also, RADIUS combines authentication and authorization in a user profile, whereas TACACS+ separates the two operations.

TACACS+ offers the following advantages over RADIUS as the authentication device:

- TACACS+ is TCP-based, so it facilitates connection-oriented traffic.
- It supports full-packet encryption, as opposed to password-only in authentication requests.
- It supports decoupled authentication, authorization, and accounting.

The following table describes the TACACS+ Server Configuration commands.

Table 81 TACACS+ Server Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>[no] tacacs-server primary-host <IP address></code>	Defines the primary TACACS+ server address. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] tacacs-server secondary-host <IP address></code>	Defines the secondary TACACS+ server address. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] tacacs-server primary-host <IP address> key <1-32 characters></code>	Defines the primary shared secret between the switch and the TACACS+ server(s). Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] tacacs-server secondary-host <IP address> key <1-32 characters></code>	Defines the secondary shared secret between the switch and the TACACS+ server(s). Command mode: Global configuration
<code>tacacs-server port <TCP port number></code>	Enter the number of the TCP port to be configured, between 1 - 65000. The default is 49. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>tacacs-server retransmit <1-3></code>	Sets the number of failed authentication requests before switching to a different TACACS+ server. The range is 1-3 requests. The default is 3 requests. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>tacacs-server timeout <4-15></code>	Sets the amount of time, in seconds, before a TACACS+ server authentication attempt is considered to have failed. The range is 4-15 seconds. The default is 5 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] tacacs-server backdoor</code>	Enables or disables the TACACS+ back door for telnet. The <code>telnet</code> command also applies to SSH/SCP connections and the Browser-based Interface (BBI). This command does not apply when secure backdoor (<code>secbd</code>) is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] tacacs-server secure-backdoor</code>	Enables or disables the TACACS+ back door using secure password for telnet/SSH/HTTP/HTTPS. This command does not apply when backdoor (<code>telnet</code>) is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration

Table 81 TACACS+ Server Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>[no] tacacs-server privilege-mapping</code>	Enables or disables TACACS+ privilege-level mapping. The default value is <code>disabled</code> . Command mode: Global configuration
<code>tacacs-server user-mapping {<0-15> user oper admin}</code>	Maps a TACACS+ authorization level to this switch user level. Enter a TACACS+ privilege level (0-15), followed by the corresponding the user level (user, oper, admin). Command mode: Global configuration
<code>tacacs-server directed-request no-truncate restricted</code>	Enables the TACACS+ directed request. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>tacacs-server enable</code>	Enables the TACACS+ server. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>no tacacs-server enable</code>	Disables the TACACS+ server. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>show tacacs-server</code>	Displays current TACACS+ configuration parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

IMPORTANT: If TACACS+ is enabled, you must login using TACACS+ authentication when connecting via the console or Telnet/SSH/HTTP/HTTPS. Backdoor for console is always enabled, so you can connect using `notacacs` and the administrator password even if the backdoor (`telnet`) or secure backdoor (`secbd`) are disabled.

If Telnet backdoor is enabled (`telnet ena`), type in `notacacs` as a backdoor to bypass TACACS+ checking, and use the administrator password to log into the switch. The switch allows this even if TACACS+ servers are available.

If secure backdoor is enabled (`secbd ena`), type in `notacacs` as a backdoor to bypass TACACS+ checking, and use the administrator password to log into the switch. The switch allows this only if TACACS+ servers are not available.

NTP server configuration

These commands enable you to synchronize the switch clock to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server. By default, this option is disabled.

The following table describes the NTP Server Configuration commands.

Table 82 NTP Server Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>[no] ntp primary-server <IP address></code>	Prompts for the IP addresses of the primary NTP server to which you want to synchronize the switch clock. For example, 100.10.1.1 Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] ntp secondary-server <IP address></code>	Prompts for the IP addresses of the secondary NTP server to which you want to synchronize the switch clock. For example, 100.10.1.2 Command mode: Global configuration
<code>ntp interval <5-44640></code>	Specifies the interval, in minutes (5-44640), to resynchronize the switch clock with the NTP server. The default is 1440 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>system timezone <hh:mm></code>	Configures the NTP time zone offset from Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), in hours and minutes. The offset format is HH:MM. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] system daylight</code>	Disables or enables daylight saving time in the system clock. When enabled, the switch will add an extra hour to the system clock so that it is consistent with the local clock. By default, this option is disabled. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>ntp enable</code>	Enables the NTP synchronization service. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>no ntp enable</code>	Disables the NTP synchronization service. This is the default. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>show ntp</code>	Displays the current NTP service settings. Command mode: All

System SNMP configuration

The switch software supports SNMP-based network management. In SNMP model of network management, a management station (client/manager) accesses a set of variables known as MIBs (Management Information Base) provided by the managed device (agent). If you are running an SNMP network management station on your network, you can manage the switch using the following standard SNMP MIBs:

- MIB II (RFC 1213)
- Ethernet MIB (RFC 1643)
- Bridge MIB (RFC 1493)

An SNMP agent is a software process on the managed device that listens on UDP port 161 for SNMP messages. Each SNMP message sent to the agent contains a list of management objects to retrieve or to modify.

- SNMP parameters that can be modified include:
- System name
- System location
- System contact
- Use of the SNMP system authentication trap function
- Read community string
- Write community string

The following table describes the System SNMP Configuration commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 83 System SNMP Configuration commands

Command	Description
hostname <1-64 characters>	Configures the name for the system. The name can have a maximum of 64 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server location <1-64 characters>	Configures the name of the system location. The location can have a maximum of 64 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server contact <1-64 characters>	Configures the name of the system contact. The contact can have a maximum of 64 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server read-community <1-32 characters>	Configures the SNMP read community string. The read community string controls SNMP "get" access to the switch. It can have a maximum of 32 characters. The default read community string is <i>public</i> . Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server write-community <1-32 characters>	Configures the SNMP write community string. The write community string controls SNMP "set" and "get" access to the switch. It can have a maximum of 32 characters. The default write community string is <i>private</i> . Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server timeout <1-30>	Sets the timeout value for the SNMP state machine. The range is 1-30 minutes. The default value is 5 minutes. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] snmp-server authentication-trap enable	Enables or disables the use of the system authentication trap facility. The default setting is disabled. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] snmp-server link-trap <1-24> enable	Enables or disables the sending of SNMP link up and link down traps. The default setting is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] snmp-server ufd-trap	Enables or disables the sending of Uplink Failure Detection traps. The default setting is disabled. Command mode: Global configuration
show snmp-server	Displays the current SNMP configuration. Command mode: All

SNMPv3 configuration

SNMP version 3 (SNMPv3) is an extensible SNMP Framework that supplements the SNMPv2 Framework by supporting the following:

- a new SNMP message format
- security for messages
- access control
- remote configuration of SNMP parameters

For more details on the SNMPv3 architecture please see RFC2271 to RFC2275.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Configuration commands.

Table 84 SNMPv3 Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>snmp-server user <1-16></code>	Configures a user security model (USM) entry for an authorized user. You can also configure this entry through SNMP. The range is 1-16. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server view <1-128></code>	Configures different MIB views. The range is 1-128. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server access <1-32></code>	Configures access rights. The range is 1-32. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server group <1-16></code>	Configures a SNMP group. A group maps the user name to the access group names and their access rights needed to access SNMP management objects. A group defines the access rights assigned to all names that belong to a particular group. The range is 1-16. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server community <1-16></code>	Configures a community table entry. The community table contains objects for mapping community strings and version-independent SNMP message parameters. The range is 1-16. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server target-address <1-16></code>	Configures the destination address and user security levels for outgoing notifications. This is also called the transport endpoint. The range is 1-16. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server target-parameters <1-16></code>	Configures SNMP parameters, consisting of message processing model, security model, security level, and security name information. There may be multiple transport endpoints associated with a particular set of SNMP parameters, or a particular transport endpoint may be associated with several sets of SNMP parameters. The range is 1-16. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server notify <1-16></code>	Configures a notification index. A notification application typically monitors a system for particular events or conditions, and generates Notification-Class messages based on these events or conditions. The range is 1-16. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server version {v1v2v3 v3only}</code>	Enables or disables the access to SNMP version 1 and version 2. This command is enabled by default. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>show snmp-server v3</code>	Displays the current SNMPv3 configuration. Command mode: All

User Security Model configuration

You can make use of a defined set of user identities using this Security Model. An SNMP engine must have the knowledge of applicable attributes of a user.

These commands help you create a user security model entry for an authorized user. You need to provide a security name to create the USM entry.

The following table describes the User Security Model Configuration commands.

Table 85 User Security Model Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>snmp-server user <1-16> name <1-32 characters></code>	Configures a string up to 32 characters long that represents the name of the user. This is the login name that you need in order to access the switch. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server user <1-16> authentication-protocol {md5 sha none} authentication-password <password></code>	Configures the authentication protocol and password. The authentication protocol can be HMAC-MD5-96 or HMAC-SHA-96, or none. The default algorithm is none. When you configure an authentication algorithm, you must provide a password, otherwise you receive an error message during validation. This command allows you to create or change your password for authentication. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>snmp-server user <1-16> privacy-protocol {des none} privacy-password <password></code>	Configures the type of privacy protocol and the privacy password. The privacy protocol protects messages from disclosure. The options are <code>des</code> (CBC-DES Symmetric Encryption Protocol) or <code>none</code> . If you specify <code>des</code> as the privacy protocol, then make sure that you have selected one of the authentication protocols (MD5 or HMAC-SHA-96). If you select <code>none</code> as the authentication protocol, you receive an error message. You can create or change the privacy password. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>no snmp-server user <1-16></code>	Deletes the USM user entries. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>show snmp-server v3 user <1-16></code>	Displays the USM user entries. Command mode: All

SNMPv3 View configuration

The following table describes the SNMPv3 View Configuration commands.

Table 86 SNMPv3 View Configuration commands

Command	Description
snmp-server view <1-128> name <1-32 characters>	Defines the name for a family of view subtrees up to a maximum of 32 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server view <1-128> tree <1-64 characters>	Defines the Object Identifier (OID), a string of maximum 64 characters, which when combined with the corresponding mask defines a family of view subtrees. An example of an OID is 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.0 Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server view <1-128> mask <1-32 characters>	Defines the bit mask, which in combination with the corresponding tree defines a family of view subtrees. The mask can have a maximum of 32 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server view <1-128> type { included excluded }	Selects whether the corresponding instances of <code>vacmViewTreeFamilySubtree</code> and <code>vacmViewTreeFamilyMask</code> define a family of view subtrees, which is included in or excluded from the MIB view. Command mode: Global configuration
no snmp-server view <1-128>	Deletes the <code>vacmViewTreeFamily</code> group entry. Command mode: Global configuration
show snmp-server v3 view <1-128>	Displays the current <code>vacmViewTreeFamily</code> configuration. Command mode: All

View-based Access Control Model configuration

The view-based Access Control Model defines a set of services that an application can use for checking access rights of the user. Access control is needed when the user has to process SNMP retrieval or modification request from an SNMP entity.

The following table describes the User Access Control Configuration commands.

Table 87 View-based Access Control Configuration commands

Command	Description
snmp-server access <1-32> name <1-32 characters>	Defines the name of the group, up to a maximum of 32 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server access <1-32> security { usm snmpv1 snmpv2 }	Allows you to select the security model to be used. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server access <1-32> level { noAuthNoPriv authNoPriv authPriv }	Defines the minimum level of security required to gain access rights. The level <code>noAuthNoPriv</code> means that the SNMP message will be sent without authentication and without using a privacy protocol. The level <code>authNoPriv</code> means that the SNMP message will be sent with authentication but without using a privacy protocol. The <code>authPriv</code> means that the SNMP message will be sent both with authentication and using a privacy protocol. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server access <1-32> read-view <1-32 characters>	Defines a 32 character long read view name that allows you read access to a particular MIB view. If the value is empty or if there is no active MIB view having this value then no access is granted. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server access <1-32> write-view <1-32 characters>	Defines a 32 character long write view name that allows you write access to the MIB view. If the value is empty or if there is no active MIB view having this value then no access is granted. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server access <1-32> notify-view <1-32 characters>	Defines a 32 character long notify view name that allows you notify access to the MIB view. Command mode: Global configuration
no snmp-server access <1-32>	Deletes the View-based Access Control entry. Command mode: Global configuration

Table 87 View-based Access Control Configuration commands

Command	Description
show snmp-server v3 access <i><1-32></i>	Displays the View-based Access Control configuration. Command mode: All

SNMPv3 Group configuration

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Group Configuration commands.

Table 88 SNMPv3 Group Configuration commands

Command	Description
snmp-server group <i><1-16></i> security { <i>usm snmpv1 snmpv2</i> }	Defines the security model. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server group <i><1-16></i> user-name <i><1-32 characters></i>	Sets the user name. The user name can have a maximum of 32 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server group <i><1-16></i> group-name <i><1-32 characters></i>	The name for the access group. The group name can have a maximum of 32 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
no snmp-server group <i><1-16></i>	Deletes the <code>vacmSecurityToGroup</code> entry. Command mode: Global configuration
show snmp-server v3 group <i><1-16></i>	Displays the current <code>vacmSecurityToGroup</code> configuration. Command mode: All

SNMPv3 Community Table configuration

These commands are used for configuring the community table entry. The configured entry is stored in the community table list in the SNMP engine. This table is used to configure community strings in the Local Configuration Datastore (LCD) of SNMP engine.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Community Table Configuration commands.

Table 89 SNMPv3 Community Table Configuration commands

Command	Description
snmp-server community <i><1-16></i> index <i><1-32 characters></i>	Configures the unique index value of a row in this table. The index can have a maximum of 32 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server community <i><1-16></i> name <i><1-32 characters></i>	Defines the name, up to 32 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server community <i><1-16></i> user-name <i><1-32 characters></i>	Defines a readable 32 character string that represents the corresponding value of an SNMP community name in a security model. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server community <i><1-16></i> tag <i><1-255 characters></i>	Configures a tag of up to 255 characters maximum. This tag specifies a set of transport endpoints to which a command responder application sends an SNMP trap. Command mode: Global configuration
no snmp-server community <i><1-16></i>	Deletes the community table entry. Command mode: Global configuration
show snmp-server v3 community <i><1-16></i>	Displays the community table configuration. Command mode: All

SNMPv3 Target Address Table configuration

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Target Address Table Configuration commands.

Table 90 SNMPv3 Target Address Table Configuration commands

Command	Description
snmp-server target-address <1-16> address <IP address> name <1-32 characters>	Configures the locally arbitrary, but unique identifier, target address name associated with this entry. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server target-address <1-16> name <1-32 characters> address <transport IP address>	Configures a transport address IP that can be used in the generation of SNMP traps. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server target-address <1-16> port <transport address port>	Configures a transport address port that can be used in the generation of SNMP traps. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server target-address <1-16> taglist <1-255 characters>	Configures a list of tags (up to 255 characters maximum) that are used to select target addresses for a particular operation. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server target-address <1-16> parameters-name <1-32 characters>	Defines the name. Command mode: Global configuration
no snmp-server target-address <1-16>	Deletes the Target Address Table entry. Command mode: Global configuration
show snmp-server v3 target-address <1-16>	Displays the current Target Address Table configuration. Command mode: All

SNMPv3 Target Parameters Table configuration

You can configure the target parameters entry and store it in the target parameters table in the SNMP engine. This table contains parameters that are used to generate a message. The parameters include the message processing model (for example: SNMPv3, SNMPv2c, SNMPv1), the security model (for example: USM), the security name, and the security level (`noAuthNoPriv`, `authNoPriv`, or `authPriv`).

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Target Parameters Table Configuration commands.

Table 91 SNMPv3 Target Parameters Table Configuration commands

Command	Description
snmp-server target-parameters <1-16> name <1-32 characters>	Configures the locally arbitrary, but unique identifier that is associated with this entry. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server target-parameters <1-16> message {snmpv1 snmpv2c snmpv3}	Configures the message processing model that is used to generate SNMP messages. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server target-parameters <1-16> security {usm snmpv1 snmpv2}	Selects the security model to be used when generating the SNMP messages. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server target-parameters <1-16> user-name <1-32 characters>	Defines the name that identifies the user in the USM table, on whose behalf the SNMP messages are generated using this entry. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server target-parameters <1-16> level {noAuthNoPriv authNoPriv authPriv}	Selects the level of security to be used when generating the SNMP messages using this entry. The level <code>noAuthNoPriv</code> means that the SNMP message will be sent without authentication and without using a privacy protocol. The level <code>authNoPriv</code> means that the SNMP message will be sent with authentication but without using a privacy protocol. The <code>authPriv</code> means that the SNMP message will be sent both with authentication and using a privacy protocol. Command mode: Global configuration
no snmp-server target-parameters <1-16>	Deletes the targetParamsTable entry. Command mode: Global configuration
show snmp-server v3 target-parameters <1-16>	Displays the current targetParamsTable configuration. Command mode: All

SNMPv3 Notify Table configuration

SNMPv3 uses Notification Originator to send out traps. A notification typically monitors a system for particular events or conditions, and generates Notification-Class messages based on these events or conditions.

The following table describes the SNMPv3 Notify Table Configuration commands.

Table 92 SNMPv3 Notify Table Configuration commands

Command	Description
snmp-server notify <1-16> name <1-32 characters>	Defines a locally arbitrary but unique identifier associated with this SNMP notify entry. Command mode: Global configuration
snmp-server notify <1-16> tag <1-255 characters>	Defines a tag of 255 characters maximum that contains a tag value which is used to select entries in the Target Address Table. Any entry in the <code>snmpTargetAddrTable</code> , that matches the value of this tag, is selected. Command mode: Global configuration
no snmp-server notify <1-16>	Deletes the notify table entry. Command mode: Global configuration
show snmp-server v3 notify <1-16>	Displays the current notify table configuration. Command mode: All

System Access configuration

The following table describes the System Access Configuration commands.

Table 93 System Access Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] access http enable	Enables or disables HTTP (Web) access to the Browser-based Interface. It is enabled by default. Command mode: Global configuration
access http port <TCP port number>	Sets the switch port used for serving switch Web content. The default is HTTP port 80. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] access snmp {read-only read-write}	Disables or provides read-only/write-read SNMP access. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] access telnet enable	Enables or disables telnet server. It is enabled by default. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] access userbbi enable	Enables or disables BBI configuration controls for user. It is disabled by default. Command mode: Global configuration
access telnet port <TCP port number>	Sets an optional telnet server port number for cases where the server listens for telnet sessions on a non-standard port. Command mode: Global configuration
access tftp-port <TFTP port number>	Sets an optional telnet server port number for cases where the server listens for TFTP sessions on a non-standard port. Command mode: Global configuration
show access	Displays the current system access parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Management Networks configuration

The following table describes the Management Networks Configuration commands. You can configure up to 10 management networks on the switch.

Table 94 Management Networks Configuration commands

Command	Description
access management-network <IP address> <IP mask>	Adds a defined network through which switch access is allowed through Telnet, SNMP, RIP, or the browser-based interface. A range of IP addresses is produced when used with a network mask address. Specify an IP address and mask address in dotted-decimal notation. Command mode: Global configuration

Table 94 Management Networks Configuration commands

Command	Description
no access management-network <IP address> <IP mask>	Removes a defined network, which consists of a management network address and a management network mask address. Command mode: Global configuration
show access management-network	Displays the current management networks parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC
clear access management-network	Clears the management network definitions. Command mode: All except User EXEC

User Access Control configuration

The following table describes the User Access Control commands.

Table 95 User Access Control Configuration commands

Command	Description
access user eject <1-10>	Ejects the selected user from the switch. Command mode: Global configuration
access user user-password	Sets the user (user) password (maximum of 128 characters). The user has no direct responsibility for switch management. He or she can view switch status information and statistics, but cannot make any configuration changes. Command mode: Global configuration
access user operator-password	Sets the operator (oper) password (maximum of 128 characters). The operator manages all functions of the switch. He or she can view all switch information and statistics and can reset ports or the entire switch. Command mode: Global configuration
access user administrator-password	Sets the administrator (admin) password (maximum of 128 characters). The super user administrator has complete access to all information and configuration commands on the switch, including the ability to change both the user and administrator passwords. Command mode: Global configuration
show access user	Displays the current user status. Command mode: All

User ID configuration

The following table describes the User ID Configuration commands.

Table 96 User ID Configuration commands

Command	Description
access user <1-10> level {user operator administrator}	Sets the Class-of-Service to define the user's authority level. Command mode: Global configuration
access user <1-10> name <1-8 characters>	Defines the user name of maximum eight characters. Command mode: Global configuration
access user <1-10> password	Sets the user password of up to 128 characters maximum. Command mode: Global configuration
access user <1-10> enable	Enables the user ID. Command mode: Global configuration
no access user <1-10> enable	Disables the user ID. Command mode: Global configuration
no access user <1-10>	Deletes the user ID. Command mode: Global configuration
show access user	Displays the current user ID parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

HTTPS Access configuration

The following table describes the HTTPS Access Configuration commands.

Table 97 HTTPS Access Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] access https enable	Enables or disables BBI access (Web access) using HTTPS. The default value is disabled. Command mode: Global configuration
access https port <TCP port number>	Defines the HTTPS Web server port number. The default is 443. Command mode: Global configuration
access https generate-certificate	Allows you to generate a certificate to connect to the SSL to be used during the key exchange. A default certificate is created when HTTPS is enabled for the first time. The user can create a new certificate defining the information that they want to be used in the various fields. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Country Name (2 letter code) []: JP• State or Province Name (full name) []: Tokyo• Locality Name (for example, city) []: Fuchu• Organization Name (for example, company) []: NEC• Organizational Unit Name (for example, section) []: SIGMABLADE• Common Name (for example, user's name) []: Taro• Email (for example, email address) []: info@nec.com You must confirm if you want to generate the certificate. It takes approximately 30 seconds to generate the certificate. Then the switch restarts SSL agent. Command mode: Global configuration
access https save-certificate	Allows the client, or the Web browser, to accept the certificate and save the certificate to Flash to be used when the switch is rebooted. Command mode: Global configuration
show access	Displays the current SSL Web Access configuration. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Port configuration

Use the port configuration commands to configure settings for individual switch ports.

NOTE: Port 19 is reserved for switch management.

The following table describes the Port Configuration commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 98 Port Configuration commands

Command	Description
interface gigabitethernet {<port number>}	Enter Interface Port configuration mode for the selected port. Command mode: Global configuration
dot1p <0-7>	Configures the port's 802.1p priority level. Command mode: Interface port
pvid {<1-4094>}	Sets the default VLAN number which will be used to forward frames which are not VLAN tagged. The default number is 1. Note: VLAN 4095 is reserved for switch management interface. Command mode: Interface port
name {<1-64 characters>}	Sets a name for the port (maximum 64 characters). The assigned port name displays next to the port number on some information and statistics screens. Command mode: Interface port
[no] rmon	Enables or disables Remote Monitoring for the port. RMON must be enabled for any RMON configurations to function. Command mode: Interface port
[no] tagging	Disables or enables VLAN tagging for this port. It is disabled by default. Command mode: Interface port
[no] tag-pvid	Disables or enables VLAN tag persistence. When disabled, the VLAN tag is removed from packets whose VLAN tag matches the port PVID. The default value is enabled. Command mode: Interface port
[no] dscp-marking	Enables or disables DSCP re-marking on a port. Command mode: Interface port
copper	Configures the port's transmission media as copper. This command is available only for uplink ports. Command mode: Interface port
fiber	Configures the port's transmission media as fiber. This command is available only for uplink ports. Command mode: Interface port
auto-mode	Configures the port's transmission media as auto. This command is available only for uplink ports. Command mode: Interface port
broadcast-threshold {<0-2097151>}	Limits the number of broadcast packets per second to the specified value. If disabled (dis), the port forwards all broadcast packets. Command mode: Interface port
multicast-threshold {<0-2097151>}	Limits the number of multicast packets per second to the specified value. If disabled (dis), the port forwards all multicast packets. Command mode: Interface port
dest-lookup-threshold {<0-2097151>}	Limits the number of unknown unicast packets per second to the specified value. If disabled (dis), the port forwards all unknown unicast packets. Command mode: Interface port
no shutdown	Enables the port. Command mode: Interface port
shutdown	Disables the port. To temporarily disable a port without changing its configuration attributes, see the "Temporarily disabling a port" section later in this chapter. Command mode: Interface port
show interface gigabitethernet {<port number>}	Displays current port parameters. Command mode: All

Temporarily disabling a port

To temporarily disable a port without changing its stored configuration attributes, enter the following command at any prompt:

```
Switch# interface gigabitethernet <port number> shutdown
```

Because this configuration sets a temporary state for the port, you do not need to perform a save operation. The port state reverts to its original configuration when the switch is reloaded.

Port link configuration

Use these commands to set port parameters for the port link.

Link commands are described in the following table. Using these commands, you can set port parameters such as speed, duplex, flow control, and negotiation mode for the port link.

The following table describes the Gigabit Link Configuration commands.

Table 99 Gigabit Link Configuration commands

Command	Description
speed {10 100 1000 auto}	Sets the link speed. Not all options are valid on all ports. The choices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 Mb/s• 100 Mb/s• 1000 Mb/s• "auto," for automatic detection (default) Note: Ports 1-18 are set to 1000 Mb/s, and cannot be changed. Command mode: Interface port
duplex {full half any}	Sets the operating mode. Not all options are valid on all ports. The choices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full-duplex• Half-duplex• "Any," for automatic detection (default) Note: Ports 1-18 are set to full duplex, and cannot be changed. Command mode: Interface port
flowcontrol {receive send both}	Sets the flow control. The choices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Receive (rx) flow control• Transmit (tx) flow control• Both receive and transmit flow control (default) Command mode: Interface port
no flowcontrol	Sets the flow control to none. Command mode: Interface port
[no] auto	Enables or disables auto-negotiation for the port. Command mode: Interface port
show interface gigabitethernet {<port number>}	Displays current port parameters. Command mode: All

ACL Port configuration

The following table describes the basic Access Control List Configuration commands for the port.

Table 100 ACL Port Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] access-control list <1-762>	Adds or removes the specified ACL. Command mode: Interface port
[no] access-control group <1-762>	Adds or removes the specified ACL Group. Command mode: Interface port
show interface gigabitethernet [<port number>] access-control	Displays current ACL QoS parameters. Command mode: All

Port Spanning Tree Configuration

Table 101 Port STP menu options

Command	Description
[no] spanning-tree edge	Enables or disables this port as an edge port. An edge port is not connected to a bridge, and can begin forwarding traffic as soon as the link is up. Configure server ports as edge ports (enabled).
[no] spanning-tree link-type p2p shared	Defines the type of link connected to the port, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• no: Configures the port to detect the link type, and automatically match its settings.• p2p: Configures the port for Point-To-Point protocol.• shared: Configures the port to connect to a shared medium (usually a hub).
show interface port [<port number>]	Displays current port configuration parameters. Command mode: All

Quality of Service configuration

Use the Quality of Service (QoS) commands to configure the IEEE 802.1p priority value of incoming packets. This allows you to differentiate between various types of traffic, and provide different priority levels.

QoS 802.1p configuration

This feature provides the switch the capability to filter IP packets based on the IEEE 802.1p bits in the packet's VLAN header. The 802.1p bits specify the priority that you should give to the packets while forwarding them. The packets with a higher (non-zero) priority bits are given forwarding preference over packets with numerically lower priority bits value.

The following table describes the 802.1p Configuration commands.

Table 102 802.1p Configuration commands

Command	Description
qos transmit-queue mapping <i><priority (0-7)> <queue (0-1)></i>	Maps the 802.1p priority to the Class of Service queue (COSq). Enter the 802.1p priority value (0-7), followed by the Class of Service queue (0-1) that handles the matching traffic. Command mode: Global configuration
qos transmit-queue weight-cos <i><queue (0-1)> <weight (0-15)></i>	Configures the weight of the selected Class of Service queue (COSq). Enter the queue number (0-1), followed by the scheduling weight (0-15). Command mode: Global configuration
show qos transmit-queue	Displays the current 802.1p parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC
show qos transmit-queue information	Displays the current 802.1p parameters, and the 802.1p priority level for each port. Command mode: All except User EXEC

DSCP configuration

These commands map the DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value of incoming packets to a new value or to an 802.1p priority value.

The following table describes the DSCP Configuration commands.

Table 103 DSCP Configuration commands

Command	Description
qos dscp dscp-mapping <i><DSCP (0-63)> <new DSCP (0-63)></i>	Maps the initial DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value to a new value. Enter the DSCP value(0-63) of incoming packets, followed by the new value. Command mode: Global configuration
qos dscp dscp-mapping <i><DSCP (0-63)> <priority (0-7)></i>	Maps the DiffServ Code point value to an 802.1p priority value. Enter the DSCP value, followed by the corresponding 802.1p value. Command mode: Global configuration
qos dscp re-marking	Turns on DSCP re-marking globally. Command mode: Global configuration
no qos dscp re-marking	Turns off DSCP re-marking globally. Command mode: Global configuration
show qos dscp	Displays the current DSCP parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Access Control configuration

Use these commands to create Access Control Lists (ACLs) and ACL Groups. ACLs define matching criteria used for IP filtering and Quality of Service functions.

Access Control List configuration

These commands allow you to define filtering criteria for each Access Control List (ACL). The following table describes the basic ACL Configuration commands.

Table 104 ACL Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] access-control list <1-762> egress-port <port number>	Configures the ACL to function on egress packets. The egress port ACL will not match a Layer 2 broadcast or multicast packet. The egress port ACL will not match packets if the destination port is a trunk. Command mode: Global configuration
access-control list <1-762> action {permit deny set-priority <0-7>}	Configures a filter action for packets that match the ACL definitions. You can choose to permit (pass) or deny (drop) packets, or set the Class of Service queue that handles the packets. Command mode: Global configuration
access-control list <1-762> statistics	Enables or disables the statistics collection for the Access Control List. Command mode: Global configuration
default access-control list <1-762>	Resets the ACL parameters to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control list <1-762>	Displays the current ACL parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

ACL Ethernet Filter configuration

These commands allow you to define Ethernet matching criteria for an ACL. The following table describes the Ethernet Filter Configuration commands.

Table 105 Ethernet Filter Configuration commands

Command	Description
access-control list <1-762> ethernet source-mac-address <MAC address> {<MAC mask>}	Defines the source MAC address and MAC mask for this ACL. For example: 00:60:cf:40:56:00 ff:ff:ff:ff:fc Command mode: Global configuration
access-control list <1-762> ethernet destination-mac-address <MAC address> {<MAC mask>}	Defines the destination MAC address and MAC mask for this ACL. For example: 00:60:cf:40:56:00 ff:ff:ff:ff:fc Command mode: Global configuration
access-control list <1-762> ethernet vlan <1-4095> <mask>	Defines a VLAN number and mask for this ACL. Command mode: Global configuration
access-control list <1-762> ethernet ethernet-type {ARP IP IPv6 MPLS RARP any 0xXXXX}	Defines the Ethernet type for this ACL. Command mode: Global configuration
access-control list <1-762> ethernet priority <0-7>	Defines the Ethernet priority value for the ACL. Command mode: Global configuration
default access-control list <1-762> ethernet	Resets Ethernet parameters for the ACL to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control list {<1-762>} ethernet	Displays the current Ethernet parameters for the ACL. Command mode: All except User EXEC

ACL IP Version 4 Filter configuration

These commands allow you to define IPv4 matching criteria for an ACL. The following table describes the IP version 4 Filter Configuration commands.

Table 106 IPv4 Filter Configuration commands

Command	Description														
access-control list <1-762> ipv4 source-ip-address <IP address> {<IP mask>}	Defines a source IP address for the ACL. If defined, traffic with this source IP address will match this ACL. Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation. Command mode: Global configuration														
access-control list <1-762> ipv4 destination-ip-address <IP address> {<IP mask>}	Defines a destination IP address for the ACL. If defined, traffic with this destination IP address will match this ACL. Command mode: Global configuration														
access-control list <1-762> ipv4 protocol <0-255>	Defines an IP protocol for the ACL. If defined, traffic from the specified protocol matches this filter. Specify the protocol number. Listed below are some of the well-known protocols. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>icmp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>igmp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>tcp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>udp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>89</td> <td>ospf</td> </tr> <tr> <td>112</td> <td>vrrp</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Command mode: Global configuration	Number	Name	1	icmp	2	igmp	6	tcp	17	udp	89	ospf	112	vrrp
Number	Name														
1	icmp														
2	igmp														
6	tcp														
17	udp														
89	ospf														
112	vrrp														
access-control list <1-762> ipv4 type-of-service <0-255>	Defines a Type of Service value for the ACL. For more information on ToS, see RFC 1340 and 1349. Command mode: Global configuration														
default access-control list <1-762> ipv4	Resets the IPv4 parameters for the ACL to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration														
show access-control list <1-762> ipv4	Displays the current IPV4 parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC														

ACL TCP/UDP Filter configuration

These commands allow you to define TCP/UDP matching criteria for an ACL. The following table describes the TCP/UDP Filter Configuration commands.

Table 107 TCP/UDP Filter Configuration commands

Command	Description																												
access-control list <1-762> tcp-udp source-port <1-65535> {<port mask>}	Defines a source port for the ACL. If defined, traffic with the specified TCP or UDP source port will match this ACL. Specify the port number. Listed below are some of the well-known ports: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>ftp-data</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>ftp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>ssh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23</td> <td>telnet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td>smtp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>37</td> <td>time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>42</td> <td>name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43</td> <td>whois</td> </tr> <tr> <td>53</td> <td>domain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>69</td> <td>tftp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70</td> <td>gopher</td> </tr> <tr> <td>79</td> <td>finger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80</td> <td>http</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Command mode: Global configuration	Number	Name	20	ftp-data	21	ftp	22	ssh	23	telnet	25	smtp	37	time	42	name	43	whois	53	domain	69	tftp	70	gopher	79	finger	80	http
Number	Name																												
20	ftp-data																												
21	ftp																												
22	ssh																												
23	telnet																												
25	smtp																												
37	time																												
42	name																												
43	whois																												
53	domain																												
69	tftp																												
70	gopher																												
79	finger																												
80	http																												

Table 107 TCP/UDP Filter Configuration commands

Command	Description
access-control list <1-762> tcp-udp destination-port <1-65535> {<port mask>}	Defines a destination port for the ACL. If defined, traffic with the specified TCP or UDP destination port will match this ACL. Specify the port number, just as with <code>source-port</code> above. Command mode: Global configuration
access-control list <1-762> tcp-udp flags <value (0x0-0x3f)>	Defines a TCP/UDP flag for the ACL. Command mode: Global configuration
default access-control list <1-762> tcp-udp	Resets the TCP/UDP parameters for the ACL to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control list [<1-762>] tcp-udp	Displays the current TCP/UDP Filtering parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

ACL Packet Format configuration

The following table describes the Packet Format Configuration commands.

Table 108 Packet Format Configuration commands

Command	Description
access-control list <1-762> packet-format ethernet { ethertype2 snap llc }	Defines the Ethernet format for the ACL. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] access-control list <1-762> packet-format tagged	Defines the tagging format for the ACL. Command mode: Global configuration
default access-control list <1-762> packet-format	Resets Packet Format parameters for the ACL to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control list <1-762> packet-format	Displays the current Packet Format parameters for the ACL. Command mode: All except User EXEC

ACL Metering configuration

The following table describes the ACL Metering Configuration commands.

Table 109 ACL Metering Configuration commands

Command	Description
access-control list <1-762> meter committed-rate <64-1000000>	Configures the committed rate, in Kilobits per second. The committed rate must be a multiple of 64. Command mode: Global configuration
access-control list <1-762> meter maximum-burst-size <32-4096>	Configures the maximum burst size, in Kilobits. Enter one of the following values for <code>mbsize</code> : 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096 Command mode: Global configuration
[no] access-control list <1-762> meter enable	Enables or disables Metering on the ACL. Command mode: Global configuration
access-control list <1-762> meter action { drop pass }	Configures the ACL Meter to either drop or pass out-of-profile traffic. Command mode: Global configuration
default access-control list <1-762> meter	Reset ACL Metering parameters to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control list <1-762> meter	Displays the current ACL metering parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

ACL Re-mark configuration

You can choose to re-mark IP header data for the selected ACL. You can configure different re-mark values, based on whether packets fall within the ACL Metering profile, or out of the ACL Metering profile.

The following table describes the ACL Re-mark Configuration commands.

Table 110 ACL Re-mark Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] access-control list <1-762> re-mark	Assign an ACL for DSCP Re-marking. Command mode: Global configuration
default access-control list <1-762> re-mark	Reset ACL Re-mark parameters to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control list <1-762> re-mark	Displays the current ACL re-mark parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

ACL Re-mark In-Profile configuration

The following table describes the ACL Re-mark In-Profile Configuration commands.

Table 111 ACL Re-mark In-Profile Configuration commands

Command	Description
access-control list <1-762> re-mark in-profile dscp <0-63>	Sets the DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) of In-Profile packets to the selected value. Command mode: Global configuration
default access-control list <1-762> re-mark	Resets the update DSCP parameters to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control list <1-762> re-mark	Displays the current ACL re-mark parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Re-Mark Update User Priority configuration

The following table describes the Update User Priority Configuration commands.

Table 112 ACL Update User Priority Configuration commands

Command	Description
access-control list <1-762> re-mark in-profile dot1p <0-7>	Defines 802.1p value. The value is the priority bits information in the packet structure. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] access-control list <1-762> re-mark in-profile use-tos-precedence	Enable or disable mapping of TOS (Type of Service) priority to 802.1p priority for In-Profile packets. When enabled, the TOS value is used to set the 802.1p value. Command mode: Global configuration
default access-control list <1-762> re-mark	Resets these settings to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control list <1-762> re-mark	Displays the current ACL re-mark parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

ACL Re-mark Out-of-Profile configuration

The following table describes the Re-mark Out-of-Profile Configuration commands.

Table 113 ACL Re-mark Out-of-Profile Configuration commands

Command	Description
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Table 113 ACL Re-mark Out-of-Profile Configuration commands

Command	Description
access-control list <1-762> re-mark out-profile dscp <0-63>	Sets the DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) of Out-of-Profile packets to the selected value. The switch sets the DSCP value on Out-of-Profile packets. Command mode: Global configuration
default access-control list <1-762> re-mark	Resets the update DSCP parameters for Out-of-Profile packets to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control list <1-762> re-mark	Displays the current ACL re-mark parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

ACL Group configuration

These commands allow you to compile one or more ACLs into an ACL Group. Once you create an ACL Group, you can assign the ACL Group to one or more ports.

The following table describes the ACL Group Configuration commands.

Table 114 ACL Group Configuration commands

Command	Description
access-control group <1-762> list <1-762>	Adds the selected ACL to the ACL Group. Command mode: Global configuration
no access-control group <1-762> list <1-762>	Removes the selected ACL from the ACL Group. Command mode: Global configuration
show access-control group <1-762>	Displays the current ACL group parameters. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Port mirroring

Port Mirroring is used to configure, enable, and disable the monitored port. When enabled, network packets being sent and/or received on a target port are duplicated and sent to a monitor port. By attaching a network analyzer to the monitor port, you can collect detailed information about your network performance and usage. Port mirroring is disabled by default.

NOTE: See the "Troubleshooting tools" appendix in the *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch Application Guide* for information on how to use port mirroring.

The following table describes the Port Mirroring Configuration commands.

Table 115 Port Mirroring Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] port-mirroring enable	Enables or disables port mirroring. Command mode: Global configuration
show port-mirroring	Displays current settings of the mirrored and monitoring ports. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Port-based port mirroring

The following table describes the port-based Port Mirroring Configuration commands.

Table 116 Port Mirroring Configuration commands

Command	Description
port-mirroring monitor-port <port number> mirroring-port <port number> {in out both}	Adds the port to be mirrored. This command also allows you to enter the direction of the traffic. It is necessary to specify the direction because: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the source port of the frame matches the mirrored port and the mirrored direction is ingress or both (ingress and egress), the frame is sent to the mirrored port.• If the destination port of the frame matches the mirrored port and the mirrored direction is egress or both, the frame is sent to the monitoring port. Command mode: Global configuration
no port-mirroring monitor-port <port number> mirroring-port <port number>	Removes the mirrored port. Command mode: Global configuration
no port-mirroring monitor-port <port number>	Deletes this monitor port. Command mode: Global configuration
show port-mirroring	Displays the current settings of the monitoring port. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Layer 2 configuration

The following table describes the Layer 2 Configuration commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 117 Layer 2 Configuration commands

Command	Description
vlan {<1-4095>}	Enter VLAN configuration mode. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] spanning-tree pvst-compatibility	Enables or disables VLAN tagging of spanning tree BPDUs. The default setting is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] spanning-tree uplinkfast	Enables or disables Fast Uplink Convergence, which provides rapid Spanning Tree convergence to an upstream switch during failover. Note: When enabled, this feature increases bridge priorities to 65500 for all STGs and path cost by 3000 for all external STP ports. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree uplinkfast max-update-rate <10-200>	Configures the station update rate, in packets per second. The range is 10-200. The default value is 40. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree bpdu-guard	Enables or disables BPDU guard, to avoid spanning-tree loops on ports with Port Fast Forwarding enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
show layer2	Displays current Layer 2 parameters. Command mode: All

802.1x configuration

This feature allows you to configure this switch as an IEEE 802.1x Authenticator, to provide port-based network access control. The following table describes the 802.1x Configuration commands.

Table 118 802.1x Configuration commands

Command	Description
dot1x enable	Globally enables 802.1x. Command mode: Global configuration
no dot1x enable	Globally disables 802.1x. Command mode: Global configuration
show dot1x	Displays current 802.1x parameters. Command mode: All

802.1x Global configuration

The global 802.1x commands allow you to configure parameters that affect all ports in the switch. The following table describes the 802.1x Global Configuration commands.

Table 119 802.1x Global Configuration commands

Command	Description
dot1x mode {[force-unauthorized auto force-authorized]}	Sets the type of access control for all ports: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• force-unauth - the port is unauthorized unconditionally.• auto - the port is unauthorized until it is successfully authorized by the RADIUS server.• force-auth - the port is authorized unconditionally, allowing all traffic. The default value is force-auth . Command mode: Global configuration
dot1x quiet-time {<0-65535>}	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits before transmitting an EAP-Request/ Identity frame to the supplicant (client) after an authentication failure in the previous round of authentication. The default value is 60 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
dot1x transmit-interval {<1-65535>}	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits for an EAP-Response/Identity frame from the supplicant (client) before retransmitting an EAP-Request/Identity frame. The default value is 30 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
dot1x supplicant-timeout {<1-65535>}	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits for an EAP-Response packet from the supplicant (client) before retransmitting the EAP-Request packet to the authentication server. The default value is 30 seconds.
dot1x server-timeout {<1-65535>}	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits for a response from the Radius server before declaring an authentication timeout. The default value is 30 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
dot1x max-request {<1-10>}	Sets the maximum number of times the authenticator retransmits an EAP-Request packet to the supplicant (client). The default value is 2. Command mode: Global configuration
dot1x re-authentication-interval {<1-604800>}	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits before re-authenticating a supplicant (client) when periodic re-authentication is enabled. The default value is 3600 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] dot1x re-authenticate	Sets the re-authentication status to on or off . The default value is off . Command mode: Global configuration
default dot1x	Resets the global 802.1x parameters to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show dot1x	Displays current global 802.1x parameters. Command mode: All

802.1x Port configuration

The 802.1x port commands allow you to configure parameters that affect the selected port in the switch. These settings override the global 802.1x parameters.

The following table describes the 802.1x Port Configuration commands.

Table 120 802.1x Port Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>dot1x mode {[force-unauthorized auto force-authorized]}</code>	Sets the type of access control for the port: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• force-unauth - the port is unauthorized unconditionally.• auto - the port is unauthorized until it is successfully authorized by the RADIUS server.• force-auth - the port is authorized unconditionally, allowing all traffic. The default value is <code>force-auth</code> . Command mode: Interface port
<code>dot1x quiet-time {<0-65535>}</code>	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits before transmitting an EAP-Request/ Identity frame to the supplicant (client) after an authentication failure in the previous round of authentication. The default value is 60 seconds. Command mode: Interface port
<code>dot1x transmit-interval {<1-65535>}</code>	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits for an EAP-Response/Identity frame from the supplicant (client) before retransmitting an EAP-Request/Identity frame. The default value is 30 seconds. Command mode: Interface port
<code>dot1x supplicant-timeout {<1-65535>}</code>	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits for an EAP-Response packet from the supplicant (client) before retransmitting the EAP-Request packet to the authentication server. The default value is 30 seconds. Command mode: Interface port
<code>dot1x server-timeout {<1-65535>}</code>	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits for a response from the RADIUS server before declaring an authentication timeout. The default value is 30 seconds. Command mode: Interface port
<code>dot1x max-request {<1-10>}</code>	Sets the maximum number of times the authenticator retransmits an EAP-Request packet to the supplicant (client). The default value is 2. Command mode: Interface port
<code>dot1x re-authentication-interval {<1-604800>}</code>	Sets the time, in seconds, the authenticator waits before re-authenticating a supplicant (client) when periodic re-authentication is enabled. The default value is 3600 seconds. Command mode: Interface port
<code>[no] dot1x re-authenticate</code>	Sets the re-authentication status to <code>on</code> or <code>off</code> . The default value is <code>off</code> . Command mode: Interface port
<code>default dot1x</code>	Resets the global 802.1x parameters to their default values. Command mode: Interface port
<code>show dot1x</code>	Displays current global 802.1x parameters. Command mode: All

Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol / Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol configuration

The switch supports the IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) and IEEE 802.1s Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP). MSTP allows you to map many VLANs to a small number of spanning tree groups, each with its own topology.

You can configure up to 32 spanning tree groups in MSTP mode on the switch. MRST is turned off by default.

NOTE: When Multiple Spanning Tree is turned on, VLAN 1 is moved from Spanning Tree Group 1 to the Common Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). When Multiple Spanning Tree is turned off, VLAN 1 is moved back to Spanning Tree Group 1.

The following table describes the Multiple Spanning Tree Configuration commands.

Table 121 Multiple Spanning Tree Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] spanning-tree mstp name {<1-32 characters>}	Configures a name for the MSTP region. All devices within a MSTP region must have the same region name. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree mstp version {<0-65535>}	Configures the revision level for the MSTP region. The revision level is used as a numerical identifier for the region. All devices within a MSTP region must have the same revision level number. The range is 0-65535. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree mstp maximum-hop <4-60>	Configures the maximum number of bridge hops a packet may to traverse before it is dropped. The range is from 4 to 60 hops. The default is 20. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree mode {mstp pvrst rstp}	Selects either Rapid Spanning Tree mode, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rapid Spanning Tree mode (rstp)• Multiple Spanning Tree mode (mstp)• Per VLAN Rapid Spanning Tree (pvrst) The default mode is RSTP. Command mode: Global configuration
show spanning-tree mstp mrst	Displays the current RSTP/MSTP/PVRST configuration. Command mode: All

NOTE:

- IEEE 802.1w standard-based RSTP implementation runs on one STG (i.e. same as one spanning tree instance) only. As a result, if 'rstp' mode is selected, then only a single RSTP instance (default for STG 1) is supported for all VLANs, including the Default VLAN 1.
- If multiple spanning tree instances are required, then select 'mstp' mode so that multiple VLANs are handled by multiple spanning tree instances, as specified by IEEE 802.1s standard-based MSTP implementation.
- IEEE 802.1s MSTP supports rapid convergence using IEEE 802.1w RSTP.
- PVST+ does not support rapid convergence in current versions.

NOTE:

The following configurations are unsupported:

- PVST+ (default Spanning Tree setting) is NOT interoperable with Cisco Rapid PVST+.
- MSTP/RSTP (with mode set to either 'mstp' or 'rstp') is NOT interoperable with Cisco Rapid PVST+.

The following configurations are supported:

- PVST+ (default Spanning Tree setting) is interoperable with Cisco PVST+.
- MSTP/RSTP (with mode set to 'mstp') is interoperable with Cisco MST/RSTP.
- PVRST is interoperable with Cisco Rapid PVST+

Common Internal Spanning Tree configuration

The Common Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) provides compatibility with different MSTP regions and with devices running different Spanning Tree instances. It is equivalent to Spanning Tree Group 0.

The following table describes the commands used to configure CIST commands.

Table 122 CIST Configuration commands

Command	Description
spanning-tree mstp cist-add-vlan <1-4095>	Adds VLANs to the CIST. Enter one VLAN per line, and press Enter to add the VLANs. Command mode: Global configuration
default spanning-tree mstp cist	Resets all CIST parameters to their default values. Command mode: Global configuration
show spanning-tree mstp cist	Displays the current CIST configuration. Command mode: All

CIST bridge configuration

CIST bridge parameters are used only when the switch is in MSTP mode. CIST parameters do not affect operation of STP/PVST.

The following table describes the commands used to configure CIST Bridge Configuration commands.

Table 123 CIST Bridge Configuration commands

Command	Description
spanning-tree mstp cist-bridge priority {<0-65535>}	Configures the CIST bridge priority. The bridge priority parameter controls which bridge on the network is the MSTP root bridge. To make this switch the root bridge, configure the bridge priority lower than all other switches and bridges on your network. The lower the value, the higher the bridge priority. The range is 0 to 65535, and the default is 61440. This command does not apply to RSTP. See the "Bridge Spanning Tree configuration" section for more information. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree mstp cist-bridge maximum-age {<6-40>}	Configures the CIST bridge maximum age. The maximum age parameter specifies the maximum time the bridge waits without receiving a configuration bridge protocol data unit before it reconfigures the MSTP network. The range is 6 to 40 seconds, and the default is 20 seconds. This command does not apply to RSTP. See the "Bridge Spanning Tree configuration" section for more information. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree mstp cist-bridge forward-delay {<4-30>}	Configures the CIST bridge forward delay parameter. The forward delay parameter specifies the amount of time that a bridge port has to wait before it changes from the listening state to the learning state and from the learning state to the forwarding state. The range is 4 to 30 seconds, and the default is 15 seconds. This command does not apply to RSTP. See the "Bridge Spanning Tree configuration" section for more information. Command mode: Global configuration
show spanning-tree mstp cist	Displays the current CIST bridge configuration. Command mode: All

CIST port configuration

CIST port parameters are used to modify MRST operation on an individual port basis. CIST parameters do not affect operation of STP/PVST.

For each port, CIST is turned on by default. Port parameters include:

- Port priority
- Port path cost
- Port Hello time
- Link type
- Edge
- On and off
- Current port configuration

The `port` option of MRST is turned on by default.

The following table describes the commands used to configure CIST Port Configuration commands.

Table 124 CIST Port Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>spanning-tree mstp cist interface-priority {<0-240>}</code>	Configures the CIST port priority. The port priority helps determine which bridge port becomes the designated port. In a network topology that has multiple bridge ports connected to a single segment, the port with the lowest port priority becomes the designated port for the segment. The range is 0 to 240, in steps of 16 (0, 16, 32...), and the default is 128. Command mode: Interface port
<code>spanning-tree mstp cist path-cost {<1-200000000>}</code>	Configures the CIST port path cost. The port path cost is used to help determine the designated port for a segment. Generally speaking, the faster the port, the lower the path cost. The default is 20000 for Gigabit ports. Command mode: Interface port
<code>spanning-tree mstp cist hello {<1-10>}</code>	Configures the CIST port Hello time. The Hello time specifies how often the root bridge transmits a configuration bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Any bridge that is not the root bridge uses the root bridge Hello value. The range is 1 to 10 seconds, and the default is 2 seconds. Command mode: Interface port
<code>spanning-tree mstp cist link-type {auto p2p shared}</code>	Defines the type of link connected to the port, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>auto</code>: Configures the port to detect the link type, and automatically match its settings. • <code>p2p</code>: Configures the port for Point-To-Point protocol. • <code>shared</code>: Configures the port to connect to a shared medium (usually a hub). The default link type is <code>auto</code> . Command mode: Interface port
<code>[no] spanning-tree mst cist edge</code>	Enables or disables this port as an edge port. An edge port is not connected to a bridge, and can begin forwarding traffic as soon as the link is up. Configure server ports as edge ports (enabled). This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Interface port
<code>spanning-tree mst cist enable</code>	Enables CIST on the port. Command mode: Interface port
<code>no spanning-tree mst cist enable</code>	Disables CIST on the port. Command mode: Interface port
<code>show interface gigabitethernet {<port number>} spanning-tree mstp cist</code>	Displays the current CIST port configuration. Command mode: All

Spanning Tree configuration

The switch supports the IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and Cisco proprietary PVST and PVST+ protocols. You can configure up to 127 spanning tree groups on the switch (STG 128 is reserved for switch management). Spanning Tree is turned on by default.

NOTE: When RSTP is turned on, only STP group 1 can be configured.

The following table describes the Spanning Tree Configuration commands.

Table 125 Spanning Tree Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} vlan {<1-4094>}</code>	Associates a VLAN with a spanning tree and requires an external VLAN ID as a parameter. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>no spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} vlan {<1-4094>}</code>	Breaks the association between a VLAN and a spanning tree and requires an external VLAN ID as a parameter. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>no spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} vlan all</code>	Removes all VLANs from a spanning tree. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} enable</code>	Globally enables Spanning Tree Protocol. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>no spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} enable</code>	Globally disables Spanning Tree Protocol. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>default spanning-tree stp <1-128></code>	Restores a spanning tree instance to its default configuration. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>show spanning-tree stp {<1-128>}</code>	Displays current Spanning Tree Protocol parameters. Command mode: All

Bridge Spanning Tree configuration

Spanning tree bridge parameters can be configured for each Spanning Tree Group. STP bridge parameters include:

- Bridge priority
- Bridge hello time
- Bridge maximum age
- Forwarding delay
- Current bridge configuration

The following table describes the Bridge Spanning Tree Configuration commands.

Table 126 Bridge Spanning Tree Configuration commands

Command	Description
spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} bridge priority {<0-65535>}	Configures the bridge priority. The bridge priority parameter controls which bridge on the network is the STP root bridge. To make this switch the root bridge, configure the bridge priority lower than all other switches and bridges on your network. The lower the value, the higher the bridge priority. The range is 0 to 65535, and the default is 61440. RSTP/MSTP: The range is 0 to 61440, in steps of 4096 (0, 4096, 8192...), and the default is 32768. This command does not apply to MSTP. See the "Common Internal Spanning Tree configuration" section for more information. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} bridge hello-time {<1-10>}	Configures the bridge hello time. The hello time specifies how often the root bridge transmits a configuration bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Any bridge that is not the root bridge uses the root bridge hello value. The range is 1 to 10 seconds, and the default is 2 seconds. This command does not apply to MSTP. See the "Common Internal Spanning Tree configuration" section for more information. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} bridge maximum-age {<6-40>}	Configures the bridge maximum age. The maximum age parameter specifies the maximum time the bridge waits without receiving a configuration bridge protocol data unit before it reconfigures the STP network. The range is 6 to 40 seconds, and the default is 20 seconds. This command does not apply to MSTP. See the "Common Internal Spanning Tree configuration" section for more information. Command mode: Global configuration
spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} bridge forward-delay {<4-30>}	Configures the bridge forward delay parameter. The forward delay parameter specifies the amount of time that a bridge port has to wait before it changes from the listening state to the learning state and from the learning state to the forwarding state. The range is 4 to 30 seconds, and the default is 15 seconds. This command does not apply to MSTP. See the "Common Internal Spanning Tree configuration" section for more information. Command mode: Global configuration
show spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} bridge	Displays the current bridge STP parameters. Command mode: All

When configuring STP bridge parameters, the following formulas must be used:

- $2^{*(fwd-1)} \geq mxage$
- $2^{*(hello+1)} \leq mxage$

Spanning Tree port configuration

By default for STP/PVST+, Spanning tree is turned Off for downlink ports (1-16), and turned On for cross-connect ports (17-18), and uplink ports (20-24). By default for RSTP/MSTP, Spanning tree is turned On for all downlink ports (1-16), all cross-connect ports (17-18), and all uplink ports (20-24), with downlink ports configured as Edge ports.

Spanning tree port parameters are used to modify STP operation on an individual port basis. STP port parameters include:

- Port priority
- Port path cost

The following table describes the Spanning Tree Port Configuration commands.

Table 127 Spanning Tree Port Configuration commands

Command	Description
spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} priority {<0-255>}	Configures the port priority. The port priority helps determine which bridge port becomes the designated port. In a network topology that has multiple bridge ports connected to a single segment, the port with the lowest port priority becomes the designated port for the segment. The range is 0 to 255, and the default is 128. RSTP/MSTP: The range is 0 to 240, in steps of 16 (0, 16, 32...) and the default is 128. Command mode: Interface port
spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} path-cost {<1-200000000>}	Configures the port path cost. The port path cost is used to help determine the designated port for a segment. Generally speaking, the faster the port, the lower the path cost. The range is 1 to 65535. A value of 0 indicates that the default cost will be computed for an auto-negotiated link speed. RSTP/MSTP: The range is 1 – 200000000, and the default is 20000 for Gigabit ports. Command mode: Interface port
spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} link {auto p2p shared}	Defines the type of link connected to the port, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auto: Configures the port to detect the link type, and automatically match its settings. • p2p: Configures the port for Point-To-Point protocol. • shared: Configures the port to connect to a shared medium (usually a hub). This command only applies when RSTP is turned on. See the “Common Internal Spanning Tree configuration” section for more information. Command mode: Interface port
[no] spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} edge	Enables or disables this port as an edge port. An edge port is not connected to a bridge, and can begin forwarding traffic as soon as the link is up. Configure server ports as edge ports (enabled). This command only applies when RSTP is turned on. See the “Common Internal Spanning Tree configuration” section for more information. Command mode: Interface port
spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} fastforward	Enables or disables Port Fast Forward on the port. Command mode: Interface port
spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} enable	Enables STP on the port. Command mode: Interface port
no spanning-tree stp {<1-128>} enable	Disables STP on the port. Command mode: Interface port
show interface gigabitethernet {<port number>} spanning-tree stp {<1-128>}	Displays the current STP port parameters. Command mode: All

Forwarding Database configuration

The following table describes the Forwarding Database Configuration commands.

Table 128 FDB Configuration commands

Command	Description
mac-address-table aging <0-65535>	Configures the aging value for FDB entries. The default value is 300. Command mode: Global configuration
show mac-address-table	Displays current FDB parameters. Command mode: All

Static FDB configuration

The following table describes the Static FDB Configuration commands.

Table 129 Static FDB Configuration commands

Command	Description
mac-address-table static [<MAC address> <VLAN> <port>]	Adds a static entry to the forwarding database. Command mode: Global configuration
no mac-address-table static [<MAC address>/<VLAN>]	Deletes a static entry from the forwarding database. Command mode: Global configuration
mac-address-table static all [<VLAN>/<port>]	Clears specified static FDB entries from the forwarding database, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MAC address• VLAN• Port• All Command mode: Global configuration

Trunk configuration

Trunk groups can provide super-bandwidth connections between switches or other trunk capable devices. A trunk is a group of ports that act together, combining their bandwidth to create a single, larger port. Up to 12 trunk groups can be configured on the switch, with the following restrictions.

- Any physical switch port can belong to no more than one trunk group.
- Up to six ports/trunks can belong to the same trunk group.
- All ports in a trunk must have the same configuration for speed, flow control, and auto negotiation.
- Trunking from other devices must comply with Cisco® EtherChannel® technology.
- By default, port 17 and port 18 are trunked to support an internal switch-to-switch crosslink trunk. By default, ports 17 and 18 are disabled.

NOTE: See the *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch Application Guide* for information on how to use port trunks.

The following table describes the Trunk Group Configuration commands.

Table 130 Trunk Group Configuration commands

Command	Description
portchannel {<1-12>} member {<port number>}	Adds a physical port to the current trunk group. Command mode: Global configuration
no portchannel {<1-12>} member {<port number>}	Removes a physical port from the current trunk group. Command mode: Global configuration
portchannel {<1-12>} enable	Enables the current trunk group. Command mode: Global configuration
no portchannel {<1-12>} enable	Disables the current trunk group. Command mode: Global configuration
no portchannel {<1-12>}	Removes the current trunk group configuration. Command mode: Global configuration
show portchannel {<1-12>}	Displays current trunk group parameters. Command mode: All

Layer 2 IP Trunk Hash configuration

Trunk hash parameters are set globally for this switch. You can enable one or two parameters, to configure any of the following valid combinations:

- SMAC (source MAC only)
- DMAC (destination MAC only)
- SIP (source IP only)
- DIP (destination IP only)
- SIP + DIP (source IP and destination IP)
- SMAC + DMAC (source MAC and destination MAC)

The following table describes the IP Trunk Hash Configuration commands.

Table 131 IP Trunk Hash Set commands

Command	Description
<code>portchannel hash source-mac-address</code>	Enable or disable trunk hashing on the source MAC. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>portchannel hash destination-mac-address</code>	Enable or disable trunk hashing on the destination MAC. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>portchannel hash source-ip-address</code>	Enable or disable trunk hashing on the source IP. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>portchannel hash destination-ip-address</code>	Enable or disable trunk hashing on the destination IP. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>portchannel hash source-destination-ip</code>	Enable trunk hashing on the source and destination IP. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>portchannel hash source-destination-mac</code>	Enable trunk hashing on the source and destination MAC address. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>show portchannel hash</code>	Display current trunk hash configuration. Command mode: All

Link Aggregation Control Protocol configuration

The following table describes the LACP Configuration commands.

Table 132 LACP Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>lacp system-priority {<1-65535>}</code>	Defines the priority value (1 through 65535) for the switch. Lower numbers provide higher priority. The default value is 32768. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>lacp timeout {short long}</code>	Defines the timeout period before invalidating LACP data from a remote partner. Choose short (3 seconds) or long (90 seconds). The default value is long . NOTE: We recommends that you use a timeout value of long , to reduce LACPDU processing. If your switch's CPU utilization rate remains at 100% for periods of 90 seconds or more, consider using static trunks instead of LACP. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>show lacp</code>	Display current LACP configuration. Command mode: All

LACP Port configuration

The following table describes the LACP Port Configuration commands.

Table 133 LACP Port Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>lacp mode {off active passive}</code>	<p>Set the LACP mode for this port, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• off Turn LACP off for this port. You can use this port to manually configure a static trunk. The default value is off.• active Turn LACP on and set this port to active. Active ports initiate LACPDU.• passive Turn LACP on and set this port to passive. Passive ports do not initiate LACPDU, but respond to LACPDU from active ports. <p>Command mode: Interface port</p>
<code>lacp priority {<1-65535>}</code>	<p>Sets the priority value for the selected port. Lower numbers provide higher priority. Default is 128.</p> <p>Command mode: Interface port</p>
<code>lacp key {<1-65535>}</code>	<p>Set the admin key for this port. Only ports with the same admin key and oper key (operational state generated internally) can form a LACP trunk group.</p> <p>Command mode: Interface port</p>
<code>show interface gigabitethernet {<port number>} lacp</code>	<p>Displays the current LACP configuration for this port.</p> <p>Command mode: All</p>

Hot Links Configuration

Use these commands to configure Hot Links.

Table 134 Hot Links Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] hotlinks bpdu	Enables or disables the ability to flood BPDUs on the active Hot Links interface when the interface belongs to a Spanning Tree group that is globally turned off. The default value is disabled. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] hotlinks fdb-update	Enables or disables FDB Update, which allows the switch to send FDB and MAC update packets over the active interface. The default value is disabled. Command mode: Global configuration
hotlinks enable	Globally enables Hot Links. Command mode: Global configuration
no hotlinks enable	Globally disables Hot Links. Command mode: Global configuration
show hotlinks	Displays the current Hot Links parameters. Command mode: All

Hot Links Trigger Configuration

Table 135 Hot Links Trigger Configuration commands

Command	Description
hotlinks trigger <1-5> forward-delay <0-3600>	Configures the Forward Delay interval, in seconds. The default value is 1. Command mode: Global configuration
hotlinks trigger <1-5> name <1-32 characters>	Defines a name for the Hot Links trigger. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] hotlinks trigger <1-5> preemption	Enables or disables pre-emption, which allows the Master interface to transition to the Active state whenever it becomes available. The default setting is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] hotlinks trigger <1-5> enable	Enables or disables the Hot Links trigger. Command mode: Global configuration
no hotlinks trigger <1-5>	Deletes the Hot Links trigger. Command mode: Global configuration
show hotlinks	Displays the current Hot Links settings. Command mode: All

Hot Links Master Configuration

Use the following commands to configure the Hot Links Master interface.

Table 136 Hot Links Master Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] hotlinks trigger <1-5> master port <port number>	Adds the selected port to the Hot Links Master interface. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] hotlinks trigger <1-5> master portchannel <1-12>	Adds the selected trunk group to the Master interface. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] hotlinks trigger <1-5> master adminkey <1-65535>	Adds a LACP admin key to the Master interface. LACP trunks formed with this admin key will be included in the Master interface. Command mode: Global configuration
show hotlinks	Displays the current Hot Links settings. Command mode: All

Hot Links Backup Configuration

Use the following commands to configure the Hot Links Backup interface.

Table 137 Hot Links Backup Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] hotlinks trigger <1-5> backup port <port number>	Adds the selected port to the Hot Links Backup interface. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] hotlinks trigger <1-5> backup portchannel <1-12>	Adds the selected trunk group to the Backup interface. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] hotlinks trigger <1-5> backup adminkey <1-65535>	Adds a LACP admin key to the Backup interface. LACP trunks formed with this admin key will be included in the Backup interface. Command mode: Global configuration
show hotlinks	Displays the current Hot Links settings. Command mode: All

VLAN configuration

The commands in this section configure VLAN attributes, change the status of the VLAN, delete the VLAN, and change the port membership of the VLAN.

By default, the VLANs are disabled except VLAN 1, which is always enabled. The switch supports a maximum of 1,000 VLANs. VLAN 4095 is reserved for switch management.

NOTE: See the *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch Application Guide* for information on VLANs.

The following table describes the VLAN Configuration commands.

Table 138 VLAN Configuration commands

Command	Description
vlan {<1-4095>}	Enter VLAN configuration mode. Command mode: Global configuration
name {<1-32 characters>}	Assigns a name to the VLAN or changes the existing name. The default VLAN name is the first one. Command mode: VLAN configuration
stg {<0-127>}	Assigns a VLAN to a spanning tree group. Command mode: VLAN configuration
member {<port number>}	Adds ports to the VLAN membership. Command mode: VLAN configuration
no member {<port number>}	Removes ports from the VLAN membership. Command mode: VLAN configuration
enable	Enables this VLAN. Command mode: VLAN configuration
no enable	Disables this VLAN without removing it from the configuration. Command mode: VLAN configuration
no vlan {<1-4095>}	Deletes this VLAN. Command mode: VLAN configuration
show vlan [<1-4095>]	Displays the current VLAN configuration. Command mode: All

IMPORTANT: All ports must belong to at least one VLAN. Any port which is removed from a VLAN and which is not a member of any other VLAN is automatically added to default VLAN 1. You cannot remove a port from VLAN 1 if the port has no membership in any other VLAN. Also, you cannot add a port to more than one VLAN unless the port has VLAN tagging turned on.

Private VLAN Configuration

Use the following commands to configure Private VLAN.

Table 139 Private VLAN commands

Command	Description
private-vlan type primary	Configures the VLAN type as a Primary VLAN. A Private VLAN must have only one primary VLAN. The primary VLAN carries unidirectional traffic to ports on the isolated VLAN or to community VLAN. Command mode: VLAN
private-vlan type community	Configures the VLAN type as a community VLAN. Community VLANs carry upstream traffic from host ports. A Private VLAN may have multiple community VLANs. Command mode: VLAN
private-vlan type isolated	Configures the VLAN type as an isolated VLAN. The isolated VLAN carries unidirectional traffic from host ports. A Private VLAN may have only one isolated VLAN. Command mode: VLAN
no private-vlan type	Clears the private-VLAN type. Command mode: VLAN
[no] private-vlan map [<2-4094>]	Configures Private VLAN mapping between a secondary VLAN and a primary VLAN. Enter the primary VLAN ID. Secondary VLANs have the type defined as isolated or community. Use the no form to remove the mapping between the secondary VLAN and the primary VLAN. Command mode: VLAN
private-vlan enable	Enables the private VLAN. Command mode: VLAN
no private-vlan enable	Disables the Private VLAN. Command mode: VLAN
show private-vlan [<2-4094>]	Displays current parameters for the selected Private VLAN(s). Command mode: All

Layer 3 configuration

The following table describes basic Layer 3 Configuration commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands. Layer 3 functionality is limited in this release.

Table 140 L3 Configuration commands

Command	Description
interface ip {<1-256>}	Enter IP Interface mode. Command mode: Global configuration
route-map <1-32>	Enter IP Route Map mode. Command mode: Global configuration
router rip	Enter Router RIP mode. Command mode: Global configuration
router ospf	Enter Router OSPF mode. Command mode: Global configuration
router vrrp	Enter VRRP configuration mode. Command mode: Global configuration
ip router-id <IP address>	Sets the router ID. Command mode: Global configuration
show layer3	Displays the current IP configuration. Command mode: All

IP interface configuration

The switch can be configured with up to 256 IP interfaces. Each IP interface represents the switch on an IP subnet on your network. The IP Interface option is disabled by default. Interface 256 is reserved for switch management.

The following table describes the IP Interface Configuration commands.

Table 141 IP Interface Configuration commands

Command	Description
interface ip {<1-256>}	Enter IP interface mode. Command mode: Global configuration
ip address {<IP address>}{<IP netmask>}	Configures the IP address and mask of the switch interface using dotted decimal notation. Command mode: Interface IP
vlan {<1-4094>}	Configures the VLAN number for this interface. Each interface can belong to one VLAN, though any VLAN can have multiple IP interfaces in it. Command mode: Interface IP
[no] relay	Enables or disables BOOTP relay. This command is enabled by default. Command mode: Interface IP
enable	Enables this IP interface. Command mode: Interface IP
no enable	Disables this IP interface. Command mode: Interface IP
no interface ip {<1-256>}	Removes this IP interface. Command mode: Interface IP
show interface ip {<1-256>}	Displays the current interface settings. Command mode: All

NOTE: If you enter an IP address for interface 1, you are prompted to change the BOOTP setting.

Default Gateway configuration

The switch supports up to four gateways. Gateway 4 is reserved for switch management.

The following table describes the Default IP Gateway Configuration commands.

Table 142 Default IP Gateway Configuration commands

Command	Description
ip gateway {<1-4>} address {<IP address>}	Configures the IP address of the default IP gateway using dotted decimal notation. Command mode: Global configuration
ip gateway {<1-4>} interval {<0-60>}	The switch pings the default gateway to verify that it is up. This option sets the time between health checks. The range is from 0 to 60 seconds. The default is 2 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
ip gateway {<1-4>} retry {<1-120>}	Sets the number of failed health check attempts required before declaring this default gateway inoperative. The range is from 1 to 120 attempts. The default is 8 attempts. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] ip gateway {<1-4>} arp-health-check	Enables or disables Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) health checks. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Global configuration
ip gateway {<1-4>} enable	Enables the gateway for use. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip gateway {<1-4>} enable	Disables the gateway. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip gateway {<1-4>}	Deletes the gateway from the configuration. Command mode: Global configuration
show ip gateway {<1-4>}	Displays the current gateway settings. Command mode: All

IP Static Route configuration

The following table describes the Static Route Configuration commands.

Table 143 Static Route Configuration commands

Command	Description
ip route <destination> <mask> <gateway> [<IP interface (1-256)>]	Adds a static route. You will be prompted to enter a destination IP address, destination subnet mask, and gateway address. Enter all addresses using dotted decimal notation. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip route {<destination>} {<mask>}	Removes a static route. The destination address of the route to remove must be specified using dotted decimal notation. Command mode: Global configuration
show ip route static	Displays the current IPstatic route configuration. Command mode: All

Address Resolution Protocol configuration

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is the TCP/IP protocol that resides within the Internet layer. ARP resolves a physical address from an IP address. ARP queries machines on the local network for their physical addresses. ARP also maintains IP to physical address pairs in its cache memory. In any IP communication, the ARP cache is consulted to see if the IP address of the computer or the router is present in the ARP cache. Then the corresponding physical address is used to send a packet.

The following table describes the ARP Configuration commands.

Table 144 ARP Configuration commands

Command	Description
ip arp rearp <2-120>	Defines re-ARP period in minutes. You can set this duration between 2 and 120 minutes. Command mode: Global configuration
show ip arp	Displays the current ARP configurations. Command mode: All

Static ARP Configuration

The following table describes the Static ARP Configuration commands.

Table 145 Static ARP Configuration commands

Command	Description
ip arp <IP address> <MAC address> <VLAN number> <port number>	Adds a single ARP entry to switch memory. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip arp {<IP address> <i>all</i> }	Deletes a permanent ARP entry. Command mode: Global configuration
clear ip arp-cache	Clears static ARP entries. Command mode: All except User EXEC
show ip arp static	Displays current static ARP configuration. Command mode: All

IP Forwarding configuration

The following table describes the IP Forwarding Configuration commands.

Table 146 IP Forwarding Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] ip routing direct-broadcasts	Enables or disables forwarding directed broadcasts. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Global configuration
ip routing	Enables IP forwarding (routing) on this switch. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip routing	Disables IP forwarding (routing) on this switch. Forwarding is turned off by default. Command mode: Global configuration
show ip routing	Displays the current IP forwarding settings. Command mode: All

Network Filter configuration

The following table describes the Network Filter Configuration commands.

Table 147 Network Filter Configuration commands

Command	Description
ip match-address <1-256> <IP address> <IP netmask>	Sets the starting IP address the IP subnet mask for this filter. The default address is 0.0.0.0 This command defines the range of IP addresses that will be accepted by the peer when the filter is enabled. Command mode: Global configuration
ip match-address <1-256> enable	Enables the Network Filter configuration. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip match-address <1-256> enable	Disables the Network Filter configuration. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip match-address <1-256>	Deletes the Network Filter configuration. Command mode: Global configuration
show ip match-address [<1-256>]	Displays the current the Network Filter configuration. Command mode: All

Route Map configuration

Routing maps control and modify routing information. The *map number* (1-32) represents the routing map you wish to configure.

The following table describes the basic Route Map Configuration commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 148 Route Map Configuration commands

Command	Description
route-map <1-32>	Enter Route Map configuration mode. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] access-list <1-8>	Configures the Access List. Command mode: Route Map
[no] metric <0-16777214>	Sets the metric of the matched route. Command mode: Route Map
[no] metric-type {1 2}	Assigns the type of OSPF metric. The default is type 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Type 1—External routes are calculated using both internal and external metrics.Type 2—External routes are calculated using only the external metrics.no—Removes the OSPF metric. Command mode: Route Map
precedence <1-255>	Sets the precedence of the route map. The smaller the value, the higher the precedence. Default value is 10. Command mode: Route Map
enable	Enables the route map. Command mode: Route Map
no enable	Disables the route map. Command mode: Route Map
no route-map <1-32>	Deletes the route map. Command mode: Route Map
show route-map [<1-32>]	Displays the current route configuration. Command mode: All

IP Access List configuration

The *route map number* (1-32) and the *access list number* (1-8) represent the IP access list you wish to configure. The following table describes the IP Access List Configuration commands.

Table 149 IP Access List Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] access-list <1-8> match-address <1-256>	Sets the network filter number. Command mode: Route Map
[no] access-list <1-8> metric <1-1677214>	Sets the metric value in the AS-External (ASE) LSA. Command mode: Route Map
access-list <1-8> action {permit deny}	Permits or denies action for the access list. Command mode: Route Map
access-list <1-8> enable	Enables the access list. Command mode: Route Map
no access-list <1-8> enable	Disables the access list. Command mode: Route Map
no access-list <1-8>	Deletes the access list. Command mode: Route Map
show route-map <1-32> access-list {<1-8>}	Displays the current Access List configuration. Command mode: All

Routing Information Protocol configuration

The RIP commands are used for configuring Routing Information Protocol parameters. This option is turned off by default.

The following table describes the basic RIP Configuration commands. The following section provides more detailed information and commands.

Table 150 RIP Configuration commands

Command	Description
router rip	Enter router RIP configuration mode. Command mode: Global configuration
timers update {<1-120>}	Configures the time interval for sending for RIP table updates, in seconds. The default value is 30 seconds. Command mode: Router RIP
enable	Globally turns RIP on. Command mode: Router RIP
no enable	Globally turns RIP off. Command mode: Router RIP
show ip rip	Displays the current RIP configuration. Command mode: All

RIP Interface configuration

The RIP commands are used for configuring Routing Information Protocol parameters. This option is turned off by default.

NOTE: Do not configure RIP version 1 parameters if your routing equipment uses RIP version 2.

The following table describes the RIP Interface Configuration commands.

Table 151 RIP Interface Configuration commands

Command	Description
ip rip version {1 2 both}	Configures the RIP version used by this interface. The default value is version 2. Command mode: Interface IP
[no] ip rip supply	When enabled, the switch supplies routes to other routers. This command is enabled by default. Command mode: Interface IP
[no] ip rip listen	When enabled, the switch learns routes from other routers. This command is enabled by default. Command mode: Interface IP
[no] ip rip poison	When enabled, the switch uses split horizon with poisoned reverse. When disabled, the switch uses only split horizon. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Interface IP
[no] ip rip split-horizon	Enables or disables split horizon. The default value is enabled.
[no] ip rip triggered	Enables or disables Triggered Updates. Triggered Updates are used to speed convergence. When enabled, Triggered Updates force a router to send update messages immediately, even if it is not yet time for the update message. The default value is enabled. Command mode: Interface IP
[no] ip rip multicast-updates	Enables or disables multicast updates of the routing table (using address 224.0.0.9). The default value is enabled. Command mode: Interface IP

Table 151 RIP Interface Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] ip rip default-action {both listen supply}	When enabled, the switch accepts RIP default routes from other routers, but gives them lower priority than configured default gateways. When disabled, the switch rejects RIP default routes. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Interface IP
ip rip metric {<1-15>}	Configures the route metric, which indicates the relative distance to the destination. The default value is 1. Command mode: Interface IP
[no] ip rip authentication type {<password>}	Configures the authentication type. The default is none. Command mode: Interface IP
ip rip authentication key {<password>}	Configures the authentication key password. Command mode: Interface IP
ip rip enable	Enables this RIP interface. Command mode: Interface IP
no ip rip enable	Disables this RIP interface. Command mode: Interface IP
show interface ip [<1-256>] rip	Displays the current RIP configuration. Command mode: All

RIP Route Redistribution configuration

The following table describes the RIP Route Redistribute commands.

Table 152 RIP Redistribute commands

Command	Description
redistribute {fixed static ospf eospf} <1-32>	Adds selected routing maps to the RIP route redistribution list. This option adds a route map to the route redistribution list. The routes of the redistribution protocol matched by the route maps in the route redistribution list will be redistributed. Command mode: Router RIP
no redistribute {fixed static ospf eospf} <1-32>	Removes the route map from the RIP route redistribution list. Command mode: Router RIP
redistribute {fixed static ospf eospf} export metric <1-15>	Exports the routes of this protocol in which the metric and metric type are specified. To remove a previous configuration and stop exporting the routes of the protocol, enter none. Command mode: Router RIP
show ip rip redistribute	Displays the current RIP route redistribute configuration. Command mode: All

Open Shortest Path First configuration

The following table describes the basic Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 153 OSPF Configuration commands

Command	Description
router ospf	Enter Router OSPF configuration mode. Command mode: Router OSPF
area <0-2>	Configures the OSPF area. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-range <1-16>	Configures the summary range. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-virtual-link <1-3>	Configures a Virtual Link. Command mode: Router OSPF
message-digest-key <1-255> md5-key <key string>	Assigns a string to MD5 authentication key. Command mode: Router OSPF
host <1-128>	Configures an OSPF host route. Up to 128 host routes can be configured. Host routes are used for advertising network device IP addresses to external networks to perform server load balancing within OSPF. It also makes Area Border Route (ABR) load sharing and ABR failover possible. Command mode: Router OSPF
lsdb-limit <0-1536>	Sets the link state database limit. Command mode: Router OSPF
[no] default-information <1-16777214> <as-value>	Sets one default route among multiple choices in an area. Command mode: Router OSPF
enable	Enables OSPF. Command mode: Router OSPF
no enable	Disables OSPF. Command mode: Router OSPF
show ip ospf	Displays the current OSPF configuration settings. Command mode: All

OSFP Area Index configuration

The following table describes the Area Index Configuration commands.

Table 154 OSPF Area Index Configuration commands

Command	Description
area <0-2> area-id <A.B.C.D>	Defines the area ID of the OSPF area number. Command mode: Router OSPF
area <0-2> type { transit stub nssa }	Defines the type of area. For example, when a virtual link has to be established with the backbone, the area type must be defined as transit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit area: allows area summary information to be exchanged between routing devices. Any area that is not a stub area or NSSA is considered to be transit area. • Stub area: is an area where external routing information is not distributed. Typically, a stub area is connected to only one other area. • NSSA: Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA) is similar to stub area with additional capabilities. For example, routes originating from within the NSSA can be propagated to adjacent transit and backbone areas. External routes from outside the Autonomous System (AS) can be advertised within the NSSA but are not distributed into other areas. Command mode: Router OSPF
area <0-2> stub-metric <1-65535>	Configures a stub area to send a numeric metric value. All routes received via that stub area carry the configured metric to potentially influencing routing decisions. Metric value assigns the priority for choosing the switch for default route. Metric type determines the method for influencing routing decisions for external routes. Command mode: Router OSPF
[no] area <0-2> authentication-type { password md5 }	Defines the authentication method, as follows: No: No authentication required. Password: Authenticates simple passwords so that only trusted routing devices can participate. MD5: This parameter is used when MD5 cryptographic authentication is required. Command mode: Router OSPF
area <0-2> spf-interval <1-255>	Sets time interval between two successive SPF (shortest path first) calculations of the shortest path tree using the Dijkstra's algorithm. Command mode: Router OSPF
area <0-2> enable	Enables the OSPF area. Command mode: Router OSPF
no area <0-2> enable	Disables the OSPF area. Command mode: Router OSPF
no area <0-2>	Deletes the OSPF area. Command mode: Router OSPF
show ip ospf area <0-2>	Displays the current OSPF configuration. Command mode: All

OSPF Summary Range configuration

The following table describes the OSPF Summary Range Configuration commands.

Table 155 OSPF Summary Range Configuration commands

Command	Description
area-range <1-16> address <IP address> <IP netmask>	Configures the base IP address and IP address mask for the range. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-range <1-16> area <0-2>	Configures the area index used by the switch. Command mode: Router OSPF
[no] area-range <1-16> hide	Hides the OSPF summary range. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-range <1-16> enable	Enables the OSPF summary range. Command mode: Router OSPF
no area-range <1-16> enable	Disables the OSPF summary range. Command mode: Router OSPF
no area-range <1-16>	Deletes the OSPF summary range. Command mode: Router OSPF
show ip ospf area-range <1-16>	Displays the current OSPF summary range. Command mode: All

OSPF Interface configuration

The following table describes the OSPF Interface Configuration commands.

Table 156 OSPF Interface Configuration commands

Command	Description
ip ospf area <0-2>	Configures the OSPF area index. Command mode: Interface IP
ip ospf priority <0-255>	Configures the assigned priority value to the OSPF interfaces. (A priority value of 127 is the highest and 1 is the lowest. A priority value of 0 specifies that the interface cannot be used as Designated Router (DR) or Backup Designated Router (BDR).) Default is 1. Command mode: Interface IP
ip ospf cost <1-65535>	Configures cost set for the selected path—preferred or backup. Usually the cost is inversely proportional to the bandwidth of the interface. Low cost indicates high bandwidth. Default is 1. Command mode: Interface IP
ip ospf hello-interval <1-65535>	Configures the interval in seconds between the hello packets for the interfaces. Default is 10 seconds. Command mode: Interface IP
ip ospf dead-interval <1-65535>	Configures the health parameters of a hello packet, which is set for an interval of seconds before declaring a silent router to be down. Default is 40 seconds. Command mode: Interface IP
ip ospf transit-delay <1-3600>	Configures the transit delay in seconds. Default is 1 second. Command mode: Interface IP
ip ospf retransmit-interval <1-3600>	Configures the retransmit interval in seconds. Default is 5 seconds. Command mode: Interface IP
[no] ip ospf key <key string>	Sets the authentication key to clear the password. Command mode: Interface IP
[no] ip ospf message-digest-key <1-255>	Assigns an MD5 key to the interface. Command mode: Interface IP

Table 156 OSPF Interface Configuration commands

Command	Description
ip ospf enable	Enables the OSPF interface. Command mode: Interface IP
no ip ospf enable	Disables the OSPF interface. Command mode: Interface IP
no ip ospf	Deletes the OSPF interface. Command mode: Interface IP
show interface ip {<1-256>} ospf	Displays the current settings for OSPF interface. Command mode: All

OSPF Virtual Link configuration

The following table describes the OSPF Virtual Link Configuration commands.

Table 157 OSPF Virtual Link Configuration commands

Command	Description
area-virtual-link <1-3> area <0-2>	Configures the OSPF area index. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-virtual-link <1-3> hello-interval <1-65535>	Configures the authentication parameters of a hello packet, which is set to be in an interval of seconds. Default is 10 seconds. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-virtual-link <1-3> dead-interval <1-65535>	Configures the health parameters of a hello packet, which is set to be in an interval of seconds. Default is 60 seconds. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-virtual-link <1-3> transit-delay <1-3600>	Configures the delay in transit in seconds. Default is one second. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-virtual-link <1-3> retransmit-interval <1-3600>	Configures the retransmit interval in seconds. Default is five seconds. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-virtual-link <1-3> neighbor-router <IP address>	Configures the router ID of the virtual neighbor. Command mode: Router OSPF
[no] area-virtual-link <1-3> key <key string>	Configures the password (up to eight characters) for each virtual link. Default is none. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-virtual-link <1-3> message-digest-key <1-255>	Sets MD5 key ID for each virtual link. Default is none. Command mode: Router OSPF
area-virtual-link <1-3> enable	Enables OSPF virtual link. Command mode: Router OSPF
no area-virtual-link <1-3> enable	Disables OSPF virtual link. Command mode: Router OSPF
no area-virtual-link <1-3>	Deletes OSPF virtual link. Command mode: Router OSPF
show ip ospf area-virtual-link <1-3>	Displays the current OSPF virtual link settings. Command mode: All

OSPF Host Entry configuration

The following table describes the OSPF Host Entry Configuration commands.

Table 158 OSPF Host Entry Configuration commands

Command	Description
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Table 158 OSPF Host Entry Configuration commands

Command	Description
host <1-128> address <IP address>	Configures the base IP address for the host entry. Command mode: Router OSPF
host <1-128> area <0-2>	Configures the area index of the host. Command mode: Router OSPF
host <1-128> cost <1-65535>	Configures the cost value of the host. Command mode: Router OSPF
host <1-128> enable	Enables OSPF host entry. Command mode: Router OSPF
no host <1-128> enable	Disables OSPF host entry. Command mode: Router OSPF
no host <1-128>	Deletes OSPF host entry. Command mode: Router OSPF
show ip ospf host {<1-128>}	Displays the current OSPF host entries. Command mode: All

OSPF Route Redistribution configuration

The following table describes the OSPF Route Redistribution Configuration commands.

Table 159 OSPF Route Redistribution Configuration commands

Command	Description
redistribute { fixed static rip } {<1-32>}	Adds selected routing maps to the rmap list. This option adds a route map to the route redistribution list. The routes of the redistribution protocol matched by the route maps in the route redistribution list will be redistributed. Command mode: Router OSPF
no redistribute { fixed static rip } {<1-32>}	Removes the route map from the route redistribution list. Removes routing maps from the rmap list. Command mode: Router OSPF
[no] redistribute { fixed static rip } export <i>metric</i> <1-16777214> <i>metric-type</i> {1 2}	Exports the routes of this protocol as external OSPF AS-external LSAs in which the metric and metric type are specified. Command mode: Router OSPF
show ip ospf redistribute	Displays the current route map settings. Command mode: All

OSPF MD5 Key configuration

The following table describes the OSPF MD5 Key Configuration commands.

Table 160 OSPF MD5 Key Configuration commands

Command	Description
message-digest-key <1-255> md5-key <key string>	Sets the authentication key for this OSPF packet. Command mode: Router OSPF
no message-digest-key <1-255>	Deletes the authentication key for this OSPF packet. Command mode: Router OSPF
show ip ospf message-digest-key <1-255>	Displays the current MD5 key configuration. Command mode: All

IGMP configuration

IGMP Snooping allows the switch to forward multicast traffic only to those ports that request it. IGMP Snooping prevents multicast traffic from being flooded to all ports. The switch learns which server hosts are interested in receiving multicast traffic, and forwards it only to ports connected to those servers.

IGMP snooping configuration

The following table describes the IGMP Snooping Configuration commands.

Table 161 IGMP Snooping commands

Command	Description
<code>ip igmp snoop timeout <1-255></code>	Sets the Maximum Response Time (MRT) for IGMP hosts. MRT is one of the parameters used to determine the age out period of the IGMP hosts. Increasing the timeout increases the age out period. The range is from 1 to 255 seconds. The default is 10 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>ip igmp snoop mrouter-timeout <1-600></code>	Configures the age-out period for the IGMP M routers in the Mrouter table. If the switch does not receive a General Query from the Mrouter for <code>mrt_o</code> seconds, the switch removes the multicast router from its Mrouter table. The range is from 1 to 600 seconds. The default is 255 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>ip igmp snoop query-interval <1-600></code>	Sets the IGMP router query interval. The range is 1-600 seconds. The default value is 125. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>ip igmp snoop robust <2-10></code>	Configures the IGMP Robustness variable, which allows you to tune the switch for expected packet loss on the subnet. If the subnet is expected to be lossy (high rate of packet loss), then increase the value. The default value is 2. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] ip igmp snoop flood</code>	Configures the switch to flood unregistered IP multicast reports to all ports. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] ip igmp snoop cpu</code>	Configures the switch to transport unregistered IP multicast traffic to MP. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] ip igmp snoop aggregate</code>	Enables or disables IGMP Membership Report aggregation. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>ip igmp snoop source-ip <IP address></code>	Configures the source IP address used as a proxy for IGMP Group Specific Queries. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>ip igmp snoop vlan <1-4094></code>	Adds the VLAN to IGMP Snooping. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>no ip igmp snoop vlan <1-4094></code>	Removes the VLAN from IGMP Snooping. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>no ip igmp snoop vlan all</code>	Removes all VLANs from IGMP Snooping. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>[no] ip igmp snoop vlan <1-4094> fast-leave</code>	Enables or disables Fastleave processing. Fastleave allows the switch to immediately remove a port from the IGMP port list, if the host sends a Leave message, and the proper conditions are met. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>ip igmp snoop enable</code>	Enables IGMP Snooping. Command mode: Global configuration
<code>no ip igmp snoop enable</code>	Disables IGMP Snooping. Command mode: Global configuration

Table 161 IGMP Snooping commands

Command	Description
show ip igmp snoop	Displays the current IGMP Snooping parameters. Command mode: All

IGMPv3 Snooping Configuration

The following table describes the IGMP version 3 Snooping Configuration commands.

Table 162 IGMPv3 Snooping commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snoop igmpv3 sources {<1-64>}	Configures the maximum number of IGMP multicast sources to snoop from within the group record. The default is 8. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] ip igmp snoop igmpv3 vlv2	Enables or disables snooping on IGMP version 1 and version 2 reports. The default value is enabled . Command mode: Global configuration
[no] ip igmp snoop igmpv3 exclude	Enables or disables snooping on IGMPv3 Exclude Reports. The default value is enabled . Command mode: Global configuration
ip igmp snoop igmpv3 enable	Enables IGMP version 3. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip igmp snoop igmpv3 enable	Disables IGMP version 3. The default value is disabled . Command mode: Global configuration
show ip igmp	Displays the current IGMP configuration. Command mode: All

IGMP static multicast router configuration

The following table describes the Static Multicast Router Configuration commands.

NOTE: When you configure a static multicast router on a VLAN, the process of learning multicast routers is disabled for that VLAN.

Table 163 IGMP Static Multicast Router commands

Command	Description
ip igmp mrouter <port number> <1-4094> <1-3>	Selects a port/VLAN combination on which the static multicast router is connected, and configures the IGMP version (1 - 3) of the multicast router. Note: Port number must be an external port (20-24). Command mode: Global configuration
no ip igmp mrouter <port number> <1-4094> <1-3>	Removes a static multicast router from the selected port/VLAN combination. Command mode: Global configuration
show ip igmp mrouter	Displays the current IGMP Static Multicast Router parameters. Command mode: All

IGMP filtering configuration

The following table describes the IGMP Filter Configuration commands.

Table 164 IGMP Filtering commands

Command	Description
ip igmp profile <1-16>	Configures the IGMP filter. Command mode: Global configuration
ip igmp filtering	Enables IGMP filtering globally. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip igmp filtering	Disables IGMP Filtering globally. Command mode: Global configuration

Table 164 IGMP Filtering commands

Command	Description
show ip igmp filtering	Displays the current IGMP Filtering parameters. Command mode: All

IGMP filter definition

The following table describes the IGMP Filter Definition commands.

Table 165 IGMP Filter Definition commands

Command	Description
ip igmp profile <1-16> range <IP multicast address> <IP multicast address>	Configures the range of IP multicast addresses for this filter. Enter the first IP multicast address of the ranger, followed by the second IP multicast address of the range. Command mode: Global configuration
ip igmp profile <1-16> action {allow deny}	Allows or denies multicast traffic for the IP multicast addresses specified. Command mode: Global configuration
ip igmp profile <1-16> enable	Enables this IGMP filter. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip igmp profile <1-16> enable	Disables this IGMP filter. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip igmp profile <1-16>	Deletes this filter's parameter definitions. Command mode: Global configuration
show ip igmp profile <1-16>	Displays the current IGMP filter. Command mode: All

IGMP filtering port configuration

The following table describes the IGMP Port Filtering Configuration commands.

Table 166 IGMP Filtering Port commands

Command	Description
[no] ip igmp filtering	Enables or disables IGMP Filtering on this port. Command mode: Interface port
ip igmp profile <1-16>	Adds an IGMP filter to this port. Command mode: Interface port
no ip igmp profile <1-16>	Removes an IGMP filter from this port. Command mode: Interface port
show interface gigabitethernet {<port number>} igmp-filtering	Displays the current IGMP filter parameters for this port. Command mode: All

Domain Name System configuration

The Domain Name System (DNS) Configuration commands are used for defining the primary and secondary DNS servers on your local network, and for setting the default domain name served by the switch services. DNS parameters must be configured prior to using hostname parameters with the **ping**, **tracert**, and **tracert** commands.

The following table describes the Domain Name System (DNS) Configuration commands.

Table 167 Domain Name System (DNS) Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] ip dns primary-server <IP address>	Sets the IP address for your primary DNS server. Use dotted decimal notation. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] ip dns secondary-server <IP address>	Sets the IP address for your secondary DNS server. If the primary DNS server fails, the configured secondary will be used instead. Enter the IP address using dotted decimal notation. Command mode: Global configuration
[no] ip domain-name <string>	Sets the default domain name used by the switch. For example: mycompany.com Command mode: Global configuration
show ip dns	Displays the current Domain Name System (DNS) settings. Command mode: All

Bootstrap Protocol Relay configuration

Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) Relay is used to allow hosts to obtain their configurations from a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. The BOOTP configuration enables the switch to forward a client request for an IP address to two DHCP/BOOTP servers with IP addresses that have been configured on this switch.

BOOTP relay is turned off by default.

The following table describes the BOOTP Configuration commands.

Table 168 BOOTP Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] ip bootp-relay {server1 server2} <IP address>	Sets the IP address of the first or second BOOTP server. Command mode: Global configuration
ip bootp-relay enable	Globally turns on BOOTP relay. Command mode: Global configuration
no ip bootp-relay enable	Globally turns on BOOTP relay. Command mode: Global configuration
show ip bootp-relay	Displays the current BOOTP relay configuration. Command mode: All

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol configuration

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) support on this switch provides redundancy between routers in a LAN. This is accomplished by configuring the same virtual router IP address and ID number on each participating VRRP-capable routing device. One of the virtual routers is then elected as the master, based on a number of priority criteria, and assumes control of the shared virtual router IP address. If the master fails, one of the backup virtual routers will assume routing authority and take control of the virtual router IP address.

By default, VRRP is disabled. For more information on VRRP, see the “High Availability” chapter in the *N8406-023A 1Gb Intelligent L3 Switch Application Guide*.

The following table describes the basic VRRP Configuration commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 169 VRRP Configuration commands

Command	Description
router vrrp	Enter VRRP configuration mode. Command mode: Router VRRP
enable	Globally enables VRRP on this switch. Command mode: Router VRRP
no enable	Globally disables VRRP on this switch. Command mode: Router VRRP
show ip vrrp	Displays the current VRRP parameters. Command mode: All

VRRP Virtual Router configuration

Virtual Router commands are used for configuring up to 255 virtual routers for this switch. A virtual router is defined by its virtual router ID and an IP address. On each VRRP-capable routing device participating in redundancy for this virtual router, a virtual router will be configured to share the same virtual router ID and IP address.

Virtual routers are disabled by default.

The following table describes the Virtual Router Configuration commands.

Table 170 Virtual Router Configuration commands

Command	Description
virtual-router <1-255> virtual-router-id <1-255>	Defines the virtual router ID. This is used in conjunction with <code>addr</code> (below) to define a virtual router on this switch. To create a pool of VRRP-enabled routing devices which can provide redundancy to each other, each participating VRRP device must be configured with the same virtual router: one that shares the same <code>virtual router ID</code> and <code>address</code> combination. The <code>vr id</code> for standard virtual routers (where the virtual router IP address is not the same as any virtual server) can be any integer between 1 and 255. The default value is 1. All <code>virtual router ID</code> values must be unique within the VLAN to which the virtual router's IP interface belongs. Command mode: Router VRRP
virtual-router <1-255> address <IP address>	Defines the IP address for this virtual router using dotted decimal notation. This is used in conjunction with the <code>vr id</code> (above) to configure the same virtual router on each participating VRRP device. Command mode: Router VRRP
virtual-router <1-255> interface <1-255>	Selects a switch IP interface (between 1 and 255). If the IP interface has the same IP address as the <code>address</code> option above, this switch is considered the "owner" of the defined virtual router. An owner has a special priority of 255 (highest) and will always assume the role of master router, even if it must preempt another virtual router which has assumed master routing authority. This preemption occurs even if the <code>preemption</code> option below is disabled. The default value is 1. Command mode: Router VRRP

Table 170 Virtual Router Configuration commands

Command	Description
virtual-router <1-255> priority <1-254>	Defines the election priority bias for this virtual server. This can be any integer between 1 and 254. The default value is 100. During the master router election process, the routing device with the highest virtual router priority number wins. If there is a tie, the device with the highest IP interface address wins. If this virtual router's IP address is the same as the one used by the IP interface, the priority for this virtual router will automatically be set to 255 (highest). When priority tracking is used, this base priority value can be modified according to a number of performance and operational criteria. Command mode: Router VRRP
virtual-router <1-255> timers advertise <1-255>	Defines the time interval between VRRP master advertisements. This can be any integer between 1 and 255 seconds. The default value is 1. Command mode: Router VRRP
[no] virtual-router <1-255> preemption	Enables or disables master preemption. When enabled, if this virtual router is in backup mode but has a higher priority than the current master, this virtual router will preempt the lower priority master and assume control. Note that even when <code>preemption</code> is disabled, this virtual router will always preempt any other master if this switch is the owner (the IP interface address and virtual router address are the same). By default, this option is enabled.
virtual-router <1-255> enable	Enables this virtual router. Command mode: Router VRRP
no virtual-router <1-255> enable	Disables this virtual router. Command mode: Router VRRP
no virtual-router <1-255>	Deletes this virtual router from the switch configuration. Command mode: Router VRRP
show ip vrrp virtual-router <1-255>	Displays the current configuration information for this virtual router. Command mode: All

VRRP Virtual Router Priority Tracking configuration

These commands are used to modify the priority system used when electing the master router from a pool of virtual routers. Various tracking criteria can be used to bias the election results. Each time one of the tracking criteria is met, the priority level for the virtual router is increased by an amount defined through VRRP Tracking.

Criteria are tracked dynamically, continuously updating virtual router priority levels when enabled. If the virtual router preemption option is enabled, this virtual router can assume master routing authority when its priority level rises above that of the current master.

Some tracking criteria (`virtual routers`, `interfaces`, and `ports` below) apply to standard virtual routers, otherwise called "virtual interface routers". A *virtual server* router is defined as any virtual router whose IP address is the same as any configured virtual server IP address.

The following table describes the Virtual Router Priority Tracking Configuration commands.

Table 171 Virtual Router Priority Tracking Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>[no] virtual-router <1-255></code> <code>track virtual-routers</code>	When enabled, the priority for this virtual router will be increased for each virtual router in master mode on this switch. This is useful for making sure that traffic for any particular client/server pairing are handled by the same switch, increasing routing and load balancing efficiency. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Router VRRP
<code>[no] virtual-router <1-255></code> <code>track interfaces</code>	When enabled, the priority for this virtual router will be increased for each other IP interface active on this switch. An IP interface is considered active when there is at least one active port on the same VLAN. This helps elect the virtual routers with the most available routes as the master. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Router VRRP
<code>[no] virtual-router <1-255></code> <code>track ports</code>	When enabled, the priority for this virtual router will be increased for each active port on the same VLAN. A port is considered "active" if it has a link and is forwarding traffic. This helps elect the virtual routers with the most available ports as the master. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Router VRRP
<code>show ip vrrp virtual-router</code> <code><1-255> track</code>	Displays the current configuration for priority tracking for this virtual router. Command mode: All

VRRP Virtual Router Group configuration

The Virtual Router Group commands are used for associating all virtual routers into a single logical virtual router, which forces all virtual routers on the switch to either be master or backup as a group. A virtual router is defined by its virtual router ID and an IP address. On each VRRP-capable routing device participating in redundancy for this virtual router, a virtual router will be configured to share the same virtual router ID and IP address.

The following table describes the Virtual Router Group Configuration commands.

Table 172 Virtual Router Group Configuration commands

Command	Description
<code>group virtual-router-id <1-255></code>	Defines the virtual router ID. The <code>virtual router ID</code> for standard virtual routers (where the virtual router IP address is not the same as any virtual server) can be any integer between 1 and 255. All <code>virtual router ID</code> values must be unique within the VLAN to which the virtual router's IP interface belongs. The default virtual router ID is 1. Command mode: Router VRRP
<code>group interface <1-255></code>	Selects a switch IP interface. The default switch IP interface number is 1. Command mode: Router VRRP

Table 172 Virtual Router Group Configuration commands

Command	Description
group priority <1-254>	Defines the election priority bias for this virtual router group. This can be any integer between 1 and 254. The default value is 100. During the master router election process, the routing device with the highest virtual router priority number wins. If there is a tie, the device with the highest IP interface address wins. If this virtual router's IP address is the same as the one used by the IP interface, the priority for this virtual router will automatically be set to 255 (highest). When priority tracking is used, this base priority value can be modified according to a number of performance and operational criteria. Command mode: Router VRRP
group advertisement <1-255>	Defines the time interval between VRRP master advertisements. This can be any integer between 1 and 255 seconds. The default is 1. Command mode: Router VRRP
[no] group preemption	Enables or disables master preemption. When enabled, if the virtual router group is in backup mode but has a higher priority than the current master, this virtual router will preempt the lower priority master and assume control. Note that even when <code>preemption</code> is disabled, this virtual router will always preempt any other master if this switch is the owner (the IP interface address and virtual router address are the same). By default, this option is enabled. Command mode: Router VRRP
group enable	Enables the virtual router group. Command mode: Router VRRP
no group enable	Disables the virtual router group. Command mode: Router VRRP
no group	Deletes the virtual router group from the switch configuration. Command mode: Router VRRP
show ip vrrp group	Displays the current configuration information for the virtual router group. Command mode: All

VRRP Virtual Router Group Priority Tracking configuration

The following table describes the Virtual Router Group Priority Tracking Configuration commands.

Table 173 Virtual Router Group Priority Tracking Configuration commands

Command	Description
[no] group track interfaces	When enabled, the priority for this virtual router will be increased for each other IP interface active on this switch. An IP interface is considered active when there is at least one active port on the same VLAN. This helps elect the virtual routers with the most available routes as the master. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Router VRRP
[no] group track ports	When enabled, the priority for this virtual router will be increased for each active port on the same VLAN. A port is considered "active" if it has a link and is forwarding traffic. This helps elect the virtual routers with the most available ports as the master. This command is disabled by default. Command mode: Router VRRP
show ip vrrp group track	Displays the current configuration for priority tracking for this virtual router. Command mode: All

NOTE: If *Virtual Router Group Tracking* is enabled, then the tracking option will be available only under *group* option. The tracking setting for the other individual virtual routers is ignored.

VRRP Interface configuration

These commands are used for configuring VRRP authentication parameters for the IP interfaces used with the virtual routers. The *interface-number* represents the IP interface on which authentication parameters must be configured.

The following table describes the VRRP Interface Configuration commands.

Table 174 VRRP Interface Configuration commands

Command	Description
interface <1-256> authentication { password none }	Defines the type of authentication that will be used: none (no authentication), or password (password authentication). Command mode: Router VRRP
interface <1-256> password <password>	Defines a plain text password up to eight characters long. This password will be added to each VRRP packet transmitted by this interface when password authentication is chosen. Command mode: Router VRRP
no interface <1-256>	Clears the authentication configuration parameters for this IP interface. The IP interface itself is not deleted. Command mode: Router VRRP
show ip vrrp interface <1-256>	Displays the current configuration for this IP interface's authentication parameters. Command mode: All

VRRP Tracking configuration

These commands are used for setting weights for the various criteria used to modify priority levels during the master router election process. Each time one of the tracking criteria is met, the priority level for the virtual router is increased.

The following table describes the VRRP Tracking Configuration commands.

Table 175 VRRP Tracking Configuration commands

Command	Description
tracking-priority-increment virtual-routers <0-254>	Defines the priority increment value (0 through 254) for virtual routers in master mode detected on this switch. The default value is 2. Command mode: Router VRRP
tracking-priority-increment interfaces <0-254>	Defines the priority increment value (0 through 254) for active IP interfaces detected on this switch. The default value is 2. Command mode: Router VRRP
tracking-priority-increment ports <0-254>	Defines the priority increment value (0 through 254) for active ports on the virtual router's VLAN. The default value is 2. Command mode: Router VRRP
show ip vrrp tracking- priority-increment	Displays the current configuration of priority tracking increment values. Command mode: All

NOTE: These priority tracking options only define increment values. These options do not affect the VRRP master router election process until options under VRRP Virtual Router Priority Tracking are enabled.

Remote Monitoring configuration

Remote Monitoring (RMON) allows you to monitor traffic flowing through the switch. The RMON MIB is described in RFC 1757.

The following table describes the RMON Configuration commands.

Table 176 RMON commands

Command	Description
show rmon	Displays the current RMON configuration. Command mode: All

RMON history configuration

The switch supports up to five History Groups.

The following table describes the RMON History commands.

Table 177 RMON History commands

Command	Description
rmon history <1-65535> interface-oid <1-127 characters>	Configures the interface MIB Object Identifier. The IFOID must correspond to the standard interface OID, as follows: 1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.x The interface OID can have a maximum of 127 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon history <1-65535> requested-buckets <1-65535>	Configures the requested number of buckets, which is the number of discrete time intervals over which data is to be saved. The range is from 1 to 65535. The default is 30. Note: The maximum number of buckets that can be granted is 50. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon history <1-65535> polling-interval <1-3600>	Configures the time interval over which the data is sampled for each bucket. The range is from 1 to 3600 seconds. The default value is 1800 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon history <1-65535> owner <1-127 characters>	Enter a text string that identifies the person or entity that uses this history index. The owner can have a maximum of 127 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
no rmon history <1-65535>	Deletes the selected history group. Command mode: Global configuration
show rmon history	Displays the current RMON History parameters. Command mode: All

RMON event configuration

The following table describes the RMON Event commands.

Table 178 RMON Event commands

Command	Description
rmon event <1-65535> description <1-127 characters>	Enter a text string to describe the event. The description can have a maximum of 127 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon event <1-65535> type <log trap both>	Selects the type of notification provided for this event. For log events, an entry is made in the log table and sent to the configured syslog host. For trap events, an SNMP trap is sent to the management station. Command mode: Global configuration

Table 178 RMON Event commands

Command	Description
rmon event <1-65535> owner <1-127 characters>	Enter a text string that identifies the person or entity that uses this event index. The owner can have a maximum of 127 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
no rmon event <1-65535>	Deletes this event index. Command mode: Global configuration
show rmon event	Displays the current RMON Event parameters. Command mode: All

RMON alarm configuration

The Alarm RMON group can track rising or falling values for a MIB object. The MIB object must be a counter, gauge, integer, or time interval. Each alarm index must correspond to an event index that triggers once the alarm threshold is crossed.

The following table describes the RMON Alarm commands.

Table 179 RMON Alarm commands

Command	Description
rmon alarm <1-65535> oid <1-127 characters>	Configures an alarm MIB Object Identifier. The alarm OID can have a maximum of 127 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon alarm <1-65535> interval <1-65535>	Configures the time interval over which data is sampled and compared with the rising and falling thresholds. The range is from 1 to 65535 seconds. The default is 1800 seconds. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon alarm <1-65535> sample {abs delta}	Configures the method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds, as follows: abs: absolute value, the value of the selected variable is compared directly with the thresholds at the end of the sampling interval. delta: delta value, the value of the selected variable at the last sample is subtracted from the current value, and the difference compared with the thresholds. The default is abs. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon alarm <1-65535> alarm-type {rising falling either}	Configures the alarm type as rising, falling, or either (rising or falling). The default is either. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon alarm <1-65535> rising-limit <-2147483647 to 2147483647>	Configures the rising threshold for the sampled statistic. When the current sampled value is greater than or equal to this threshold, and the value at the last sampling interval was less than this threshold, a single event is generated. The default value is 0. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon alarm <1-65535> falling-limit <-2147483647 to 2147483647>	Configures the falling threshold for the sampled statistic. When the current sampled value is less than or equal to this threshold, and the value at the last sampling interval was greater than this threshold, a single event is generated. The default value is 0. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon alarm <1-65535> rising-crossing-index <0-65535>	Configures the rising alarm event index that is triggered when a rising threshold is crossed. The range is from 0 to 65535. The default value is 0. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon alarm <1-65535> falling-crossing-index <0-65535>	Configures the falling alarm event index that is triggered when a falling threshold is crossed. The range is from 0 to 65535. The default value is 0. Command mode: Global configuration
rmon alarm <1-65535> owner <1-127 characters>	Enter a text string that identifies the person or entity that uses this alarm index. The owner can have a maximum of 127 characters. Command mode: Global configuration
no rmon alarm <1-65535>	Deletes this alarm index.

Table 179 RMON Alarm commands

Command	Description
show rmon alarm	Displays the current RMON Alarm parameters. Command mode: All

Uplink Failure Detection configuration

Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) supports network fault tolerance in network adapter teams. Use these commands to configure five Failure Detection Pair of one Links to Monitor (LtM) group and one Links to Disable (LtD) group. When UFD is enabled and a Failure Detection Pair is configured, the switch automatically disables ports in the LtD if it detects a failure in the LtM. The failure conditions which are monitored in the LtM group include port link state moving to down, or port state moving to Blocking if Spanning Tree Protocol is enabled.

The following table describes the Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) Configuration commands.

Table 180 Uplink Failure Detection Configuration commands

Command	Description
ufd enable	Globally turns Uplink Failure Detection ON. Command mode: Global configuration
no ufd enable	Globally turns Uplink Failure Detection OFF. Command mode: Global configuration
ufd fdp <fdp number>	Enter FDP configuration mode for the selected number. Command mode: Global configuration
show ufd	Displays the current Uplink Failure Detection configuration parameters. Command mode: All

Failure Detection Pair configuration

Use these commands to configure a Failure Detection Pair, which consists of one Link to Monitor (LtM) and one Link to Disable (LtD). When the switch detects a failure on the LtM, it automatically disables the ports in the LtD.

The following table describes the Failure Detection Pair (FDP) configuration commands.

Table 181 Failure Detection Pair Configuration commands

Command	Description
enable	Enables the FDP Parameters. Command mode: FDP configuration
no enable	Disables the FDP Parameters. Command mode: FDP configuration

Link to Monitor configuration

The following table describes the Link to Monitor (LtM) commands. The LtM can consist of only one uplink port (ports 20-24) , a single trunk containing only uplink ports, or a link aggregation group configured by LACP.

Table 182 Link to Monitor commands

Command	Description
ltm port <port number>	Adds a port to the LtM. Only uplink ports (20-24) are allowed in the LtM. Command mode: FDP configuration
no ltm port <port number>	Removes a port from the LtM. Command mode: FDP configuration
ltm portchannel <1-12>	Adds a trunk group to the LtM. The LtM trunk group can contain only uplink ports (20-24). Command mode: FDP configuration
no ltm portchannel <1-12>	Removes a trunk group from the LtM. Command mode: FDP configuration

Table 182 Link to Monitor commands

Command	Description
ltm adminkey <LACP port adminkey>	Adds a LACP trunk group to the LtM. Defines a adminkey configured to a LACP trunk group. The LtM LACP trunk group can contain only uplink ports (20-24). Command mode: FDP configuration
no ltm adminkey <LACP port adminkey>	Removes a LACP trunk group from the LtM. Command mode: FDP configuration

Link to Disable configuration

The following table describes the Link to Disable (LtD) commands. The LtD can consist of any mix of downlink ports (ports 1-16) and trunk groups that contain only downlink ports.

Table 183 Link to Disable commands

Command	Description
ltd port <port number>	Adds a port to the current LtD group. Only downlink ports (1-16) are allowed in the LtD. Command mode: FDP configuration
no ltd port <port number>	Removes a port from the current LtD group. Command mode: FDP configuration
ltd portchannel <1-12>	Adds a trunk group to the current LtD group. LtD trunk groups can contain only downlink ports (1-16). Command mode: FDP configuration
no ltd portchannel <1-12>	Removes a trunk group from the current LtD group. Command mode: FDP configuration
ltd adminkey <LACP port adminkey>	Adds a LACP trunk group to the current LtD group. Defines a adminkey configured to a LACP trunk group. LtD LACP trunk groups can contain only downlink ports (1-16). Command mode: FDP configuration
no ltd adminkey <LACP port adminkey>	Removes a LACP trunk group from the current LtD group. Command mode: FDP configuration

Configuration Dump

The dump program writes the current switch configuration to the terminal screen. To start the dump program, at the prompt, enter:

```
Switch(config)# show running-config
```

The configuration is displayed with parameters that have been changed from the default values. The screen display can be captured, edited, and placed in a script file, which can be used to configure other switches. Paste the configuration commands from the script file at the command line prompt of the switch. The active configuration can also be saved or loaded via FTP/TFTP.

Saving the active switch configuration

When the **copy running-config {tftp|ftp}** command is used, the active configuration commands of the switch will be uploaded to the specified script configuration file on the TFTP server. To start the switch configuration upload, at the prompt, enter:

```
Switch(config)# copy running-config {tftp|ftp}
```

NOTE: The output file is formatted with line-breaks but no carriage returns. The file cannot be viewed with editors that require carriage returns (such as Microsoft Notepad).

NOTE: If the TFTP server is running SunOS™ or the Solaris™ operating system, the specified file must exist prior to executing the **copy running-config tftp** command and must be writable (set with proper permission, and not locked by any application). The contents of the specified file will be replaced with the current configuration data.

Restoring the active switch configuration

When the **copy {tftp|ftp} running-config** command is used, the active configuration will be replaced with the commands found in the specified configuration file. The file can contain a full switch configuration or a partial configuration.

To start the switch configuration download, at the prompt, enter:

```
Switch(config)# copy {tftp|ftp} running-config
```

NOTE: The switch supports three configuration files: active, backup, and factory. See the "Selecting a configuration block" section in the "Boot Options" chapter for information on how to set which configuration file to use upon boot up.

Operations Commands

Introduction

Operations-level commands are used for making immediate and temporary changes to switch configuration. Operations commands are used for bringing ports temporarily in and out of service. These commands are available only from an administrator and operator login.

The following table describes basic Operations commands. The following sections provide more detailed information and commands.

Table 184 Operations commands

Command	Description
password	Allows the user to change the password. You need to enter the current password in use for validation.
clear logging	Clears all Syslog messages. Command Mode: Privileged EXEC
ntp send	Allows the user to send requests to the NTP server. Command Mode: Privileged EXEC

Operations-level port options

Operations-level port options are used for temporarily disabling or enabling a port.

Table 185 Operations-Level Port commands

Command	Description
[no] rmon	Enables or disables Remote Monitoring for the port. RMON must be enabled for any RMON configurations to function. Command mode: Interface port
no interface gigabitethernet <i><port number></i> shutdown	Temporarily enables the port. The port will be returned to its configured operation mode when the switch is reloaded. Note: This command does not enable a port that has been disabled by an ekeying mismatch error. Command Mode: Privileged EXEC
interface gigabitethernet <i><port number></i> shutdown	Temporarily disables the port. The port will be returned to its configured operation mode when the switch is reloaded. Command Mode: Privileged EXEC
show interface gigabitethernet <i><port number></i> operation	Displays the current settings for the port. Command Mode: Privileged EXEC

Operations-level port 802.1x options

Operations-level port 802.1x options are used to temporarily set 802.1x parameters for a port.

Table 186 Operations-Level Port 802.1x commands

Command	Description
interface gigabitethernet <i><port number></i> dot1x init	Re-initializes the 802.1x access-control parameters for the port. The following actions take place, depending on the 802.1x port configuration: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• force unauth - the port is placed in unauthorized state, and traffic is blocked.• auto - the port is placed in unauthorized state, then authentication is initiated.• force auth - the port is placed in authorized state, and authentication is not required. Command Mode: Privileged EXEC
interface gigabitethernet <i>{<port number>}</i> dot1x re-authenticate	Re-authenticates the supplicant (client) attached to the port. This command only applies if the port's 802.1x mode is configured as auto. Command Mode: Privileged EXEC

Operations-level VRRP options

Operations-level VRRP options are described in the following table.

Table 187 Operations-Level VRRP commands

Command	Description
router vrrp backup <1-255>	<p>Forces the specified master virtual router on this switch into backup mode. This is generally used for passing master control back to a preferred switch once the preferred switch has been returned to service after a failure. When this command is executed, the current master gives up control and initiates a new election by temporarily advertising its own priority level as 0 (lowest). After the new election, the virtual router forced into backup mode by this command will resume master control in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This switch owns the virtual router (the IP addresses of the virtual router and its IP interface are the same)• This switch's virtual router has a higher priority and preemption is enabled.• There are no other virtual routers available to take master control. <p>Command Mode: Privileged EXEC</p>

Boot Options

Introduction

You must be logged in to the switch as the administrator to use the Boot Options commands.

The Boot Options allow you to perform the following functions:

- Select a switch software image to be used when the switch is next reloaded.
- Select a configuration block to be used when the switch is next reloaded.
- Download or upload a new software image to the switch via FTP/TFTP.

Each of the Boot Options commands is discussed in the following sections.

Updating the switch software image

The switch software image is the executable code running on the switch. A version of the image ships with the switch, and comes pre-installed on the switch. As new versions of the image are released, you can upgrade the software running on the switch.

To upgrade the software image on the switch:

- Load the new image onto a FTP/TFTP server on your network.
- Download the new image from the FTP/TFTP server to the switch.
- Select the new software image to be loaded into switch memory the next time the switch is reloaded.

Downloading new software to the switch

The switch can store up to two different software images, called **image1** and **image2**, as well as boot software, called **boot**. When you download new software, you must specify where it should be placed: either into **image1**, **image2**, or **boot**.

For example, if your active image is currently loaded into **image1**, you would probably load the new image software into **image2**. This lets you test the new software and reload the original active image (stored in **image1**), if needed.

To download new software to the switch, you need the following:

- The image or boot software loaded on a FTP/TFTP server on your network
- The hostname or IP address of the FTP/TFTP server
- The user name and password for FTP server, if necessary
- The name of the new software image or boot file

NOTE: The DNS parameters must be configured if specifying hostnames. See the "Domain name system configuration" section in the "Configuration Commands" chapter.

When the above requirements are met, use the following procedure to download the new software to the switch.

1. In Privileged EXEC mode, enter:

```
Switch# copy tftp {<image1|image2|boot-image>}
```

or

```
Switch# copy ftp {<image1|image2|boot-image>}
```

2. Enter the name of the switch software to be replaced:

```
Enter name of switch software image to be replaced  
["image1"/"image2"/"boot"] : <image>
```

3. Enter the hostname or IP address of the FTP/TFTP server:

```
Address or name of remote host : <server name or IP address>
```

4. Enter the name of the new software file on the server:

```
Source file name: <filename>
```

The exact form of the name will vary by TFTP server. However, the file location is normally relative to the FTP or TFTP directory.

5. Enter the user name, if you are using a FTP server:

```
Enter username for FTP server or hit return for TFTP server: <userID>
```

6. Enter the password for the FTP server (if prompted):

```
Enter password for username on FTP server: <password>
```

7. The system prompts you to confirm your request.

You should next select a software image to run, as described in the "Selecting a Soft Image to Run" section.

8. If you are loading an image from which you are not currently booted, the system prompts you to change the image.

```
image2 currently contains Software Version 1.0.0
that was downloaded at 15:46:36 Wed Apr 23, 2006.
New download will replace image2 with file "1.1.0_OS.img"
from TFTP server 192.168.2.4.
Confirm download operation [y/n]: y
Invoking TFTP over port 69...
Starting download...
File appears valid
Download in
progress.....
Image download complete (1333953 bytes)
Writing to flash...This takes about 90 seconds. Please wait
Write complete (1333953 bytes), now verifying FLASH...
Verification of new image2 in FLASH successful.
image2 now contains Software Version 1.1.0
Switch is currently set to boot software image1.
Do you want to change that to the new image2? [y/n] y
Next boot will use new software image2.
```

Selecting a software image to run

You can select which software image (**image1** or **image2**) you want to run in switch memory for the next reboot.

1. In Global Configuration mode, enter:

```
Router(config)# boot image {image1|image2}
```

2. Enter the name of the image you want the switch to use upon the next boot. The system informs you of which image is currently set to be loaded at the next reset, and prompts you to enter a new choice:

```
Currently set to use switch software "image1" on next reset.

Specify new image to use on next reset ["image1"/"image2"]:
```

Uploading a software image from the switch

You can upload a software image from the switch to a FTP or TFTP server.

1. In Privileged EXEC mode, enter:

```
Switch# copy {<image1|image2|boot-image>} tftp
```

or

```
Switch# copy {<image1|image2|boot-image>} ftp
```

2. The system prompts you for information. Enter the desired image:

```
Enter name of switch software image to be uploaded

["image1"|"image2"|"boot"]: <image> <hostname or server-IP-addr>
<server-filename>
```

3. Enter the name or the IP address of the FTP/TFTP server:

```
Address or name of remote host: <server name or IP address>
```

4. Enter the name of the file into which the image will be uploaded on the FTP/TFTP server:

```
Destination file name: <filename>
```

5. Enter the user name, if you are using a FTP server:

```
Enter username for FTP server or hit return for TFTP server: <userID>
```

6. Enter the password for the FTP server (if prompted):

```
Enter password for username on FTP server: <password>
```

7. The system then requests confirmation of what you have entered. To have the file uploaded, enter y.

```
image2 currently contains Software Version 1.1.0

Upload will transfer image2 (1889411 bytes) to file "test"
on TFTP server 192.1.1.1.

Confirm upload operation [y/n]: y
```

Selecting a configuration block

When you make configuration changes to the switch, you must save the changes so that they are retained beyond the next time the switch is reset. When you execute a **save** operation (**copy running-config startup-config**), your new configuration changes are placed in the active configuration block. The previous configuration is copied into the backup configuration block.

There is also a factory configuration block. This holds the default configuration set by the factory when the switch was manufactured. Under certain circumstances, it may be desirable to reset the switch configuration to the default. This can be useful when a custom-configured switch is moved to a network environment where it will be re-configured for a different purpose.

Use the following procedure to set which configuration block you want the switch to load the next time it is reset:

1. In Global Configuration mode, enter:

```
Switch(config)# boot configuration-block {active|backup|factory}
```

2. Enter the name of the configuration block you want the switch to use.

```
Currently set to use active configuration block on next reset.

Specify new block to use ["active"/"backup"/"factory"]:
```

Resetting the switch

You can reset the switch to make your software image file and configuration block changes occur.

Resetting the switch causes the Spanning Tree Protocol to restart. This process can be lengthy, depending on the topology of your network.

To reset the switch, at the prompt, enter:

```
>> Switch# reload
```

You are prompted to confirm your request.

To display current boot options, enter:

```
>> Switch# show boot
```

Accessing the BLADE OS CLI

To access the BLADE OS CLI, enter the following command from the ISCLI, and reload the switch:

```
>> Switch# boot cli-mode bladeos-cli
```

The default command-line interface for this switch is the BLADE OS CLI. To access the ISCLI, enter the following command and reset the switch:

```
Main# boot/mode iscli
```

Users can select the CLI mode upon login, if the following command is enabled:

```
>> Router(config)# boot cli-mode prompt
```

Only an administrator connected through the console port can view and enable the `prompt` command. When `prompt` is enabled, the first user to log in can select the CLI mode. Subsequent users must use the selected CLI mode, until all users have logged out.

Maintenance Commands

Introduction

The Maintenance commands are used for debugging purposes, enabling you to generate a technical support dump of the critical state information in the switch, and to clear entries in the Forwarding Database and the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and routing tables. These commands are available only from an administrator login.

Dump information contains internal switch state data that is written to flash memory on the switch after any one of the following occurs:

- The switch administrator forces a switch panic. The panic option causes the switch to dump state information to flash memory, and then causes the switch to reboot.
- The switch administrator enters the switch reset key combination (Ctrl-Shift-6) on a device that is attached to the console port.
- The switch detects a hardware or software problem that requires a reboot.

The following sections provide detailed information and commands.

System maintenance

The System Maintenance commands are reserved for use by NEC technical support. The options are used to perform system debugging.

The following table describes the System Maintenance commands.

Table 188 System Maintenance commands

Command	Usage
debug debug-flags	Sets the flags that are used for debugging purposes by NEC technical support. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Forwarding Database maintenance

The Forwarding Database (FDB) Manipulation commands can be used to view information and to delete a MAC address from the Forwarding Database or clear the entire Forwarding Database. This is helpful in identifying problems associated with MAC address learning and packet forwarding decisions.

The following table describes the FDB Manipulation commands.

Table 189 FDB Manipulation commands

Command	Usage
show mac-address-table address {<MAC address>}	Displays a single database entry by its MAC address. You are prompted to enter the MAC address of the device. Enter the MAC address using one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx format (for example: 08:00:20:12:34:56)• xxxxxxxxxxxx format (for example: 080020123456). Command mode: All
show mac-address-table port {<port number>}	Displays all FDB entries for a particular port. Command mode: All
show mac-address-table vlan {<1-4095>}	Displays all FDB entries on a single VLAN. Command mode: All
show mac-address-table	Displays all entries in the Forwarding Database. Command mode: All
clear mac-address-table	Clears the entire Forwarding Database from switch memory, then adds the static entries to the Forwarding Database. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Debugging options

The Miscellaneous Debug commands display trace buffer information about events that can be helpful in understanding switch operation. You can view the following information using Debug commands:

- Events traced by the management processor (MP)
- Events traced to a buffer area when a reset occurs

If the switch resets for any reason, the management processor (MP) trace buffer is saved into the snap trace buffer area. The output from these commands can be interpreted by NEC technical support.

The following table describes the Miscellaneous Debug commands:

Table 190 Miscellaneous Debug commands

Command	Usage
debug mp-trace	Displays the management processor trace buffer. Header information similar to the following is shown: MP trace buffer at 13:28:15 Fri May 25, 2002; mask: 0x2ffdf748 The buffer information is displayed after the header. Command mode: All except User EXEC
debug mp-snap	Displays the management processor snap (or post-mortem) trace buffer. This buffer contains information traced at the time that a reset occurred. Command mode: All except User EXEC
clear flash-config	Deletes all flash configuration blocks. The next time the switch is rebooted, it returns to the factory default settings. Command mode: All except User EXEC

ARP cache maintenance

The following table describes the Address Resolution Protocol commands:

Table 191 ARP Maintenance commands

Command	Usage
show ip arp find <IP address>	Shows a single ARP entry by IP address. Command mode: All
show ip arp interface <port number>	Shows ARP entries on a single port. Command mode: All
show ip arp vlan <1-4095>	Shows ARP entries on a single VLAN. Command mode: All
show ip arp reply	Shows the list of IP addresses that the switch will respond to for ARP requests. Command mode: All
show ip arp	Shows all ARP entries. Command mode: All
clear ip arp-cache	Clears the entire ARP list from switch memory. Command mode: All except User EXEC

NOTE: To display all ARP entries currently held in the switch, or a portion according to one of the commands listed above, see the "ARP information" section of the "Information Commands" chapter.

IGMP Snooping maintenance

The following table describes the IGMP Snooping Maintenance commands.

Table 192 IGMP Snooping Maintenance commands

Command	Usage
<code>show ip igmp groups address <IP address></code>	Shows a single IGMP Multicast group by IP address. Command mode: All
<code>show ip igmp groups vlan <1-4095></code>	Shows IGMP Multicast groups on a single VLAN. Command mode: All
<code>show ip igmp groups interface <port number></code>	Shows IGMP Multicast groups on a single port. Command mode: All
<code>show ip igmp groups</code>	Shows all IGMP Multicast groups. Command mode: All
<code>clear ip igmp snoop</code>	Clears IGMP Multicast data from switch memory. Command mode: All except User EXEC

IGMP Mrouter maintenance

The following table describes the IGMP Multicast Routers Maintenance commands.

Table 193 IGMP Multicast Group Maintenance commands

Command	Usage
<code>show ip igmp groups vlan <1-4095></code>	Shows IGMP Multicast groups on a single VLAN. Command mode: All
<code>show ip igmp mrouter</code>	Shows all IGMP Multicast routers. Command mode: All
<code>clear ip igmp mrouter</code>	Clears IGMP Multicast router data from switch memory. Command mode: All except User EXEC

Technical support dump

`show tech-support`

Command mode: All

Use the `dump` command to dump all switch information, statistics, and configuration for technical support.

If you want to capture dump data to a file, set the communication software on your workstation to capture session data prior to issuing the dump commands.

TFTP/FTP technical support dump put

Use this command to put (save) the technical support dump to a TFTP server.

To save dump information via TFTP, at the prompt, enter:

```
Switch# copy tech-support tftp <server> <filename>
```

or

To save dump information via FTP, at the prompt, enter:

```
Switch# copy tech-support ftp
```

Type the server IP address or hostname as `<server>`, and the target dump file as `<filename>`.

Uuencode flash dump

show flash-dump-uuencode

Command mode: All

Using this command, dump information is presented in uuencoded format. This format makes it easy to capture the dump information as a file or a string of characters.

If you want to capture dump information to a file, set your communication software on your workstation to capture session data prior to issuing the command. This will ensure that you do not lose any information. Once entered, the command will cause approximately 23,300 lines of data to be displayed on your screen and copied into the file.

Using the above command, dump information can be read multiple times. The command does not cause the information to be updated or cleared from flash memory.

Dump information is not cleared automatically. In order for any subsequent dump information to be written to flash memory, you must manually clear the dump region. For more information on clearing the dump region, see the "Clearing dump information" section later in this chapter.

To access dump information, at the prompt, enter:

```
Switch# show flash-dump-uuencode
```

The dump information is displayed on your screen and, if you have configured your communication software to do so, captured to a file. If the dump region is empty, the following displays:

```
No FLASH dump available.
```

TFTP/FTP system dump put

Use this command to put (save) the system dump to a TFTP/FTP server.

NOTE: If the TFTP server is running SunOS or the Solaris operating system, the specified **copy flash-dump tftp** (or **ftp**) file must exist prior to executing the **copy flash-dump tftp** command (or **copy flash-dump ftp**) command, and must be writable (set with proper permission, and not locked by any application). The contents of the specified file will be replaced with the current dump data.

To save dump information via TFTP, at the prompt, enter:

```
Switch# copy flash-dump tftp <server> <filename>
```

or

To save dump information via FTP, at the prompt, enter:

```
Switch# copy flash-dump ftp
```

Type the server IP address or hostname as *<server>*, and the target dump file as *<filename>*.

Clearing dump information

To clear dump information from flash memory, at the prompt, enter:

```
Switch# clear flash-dump
```

The switch clears the dump region of flash memory and displays the following message:

```
FLASH dump region cleared.
```

If the flash dump region is already clear, the switch displays the following message:

```
FLASH dump region is already clear.
```

Unscheduled system dumps

If there is an unscheduled system dump to flash memory, the following message is displayed when you log on to the switch:

```
Note: A system dump exists in FLASH. The dump was saved
      at 13:43:22 Wednesday October 30, 2006.
      Use show flash-dump uuencode to
      extract the dump for analysis and clear flash-dump to
      clear the FLASH region. The region must be cleared
      before another dump can be saved.
```