LCOS SX 5.20

CLI Reference

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LANCOM SYSTEMS

Contents

Copyright....49
1 Using the Command-Line Interface....50
1.1 Command Syntax....50
1.2 Command Conventions....50
1.3 Common Parameter Values....51
1.4 unit/slot/port Naming Convention....52
1.5 Using the “No” Form of a Command....52
1.6 Executing Show Commands....53
1.7 CLI Output Filtering....53
1.8 Command Modes....54
1.9 Command Completion and Abbreviation....59
1.10 CLI Error Messages....60
1.11 CLI Line-Editing Conventions....60
1.12 Using CLI Help....61
1.13 Accessing the CLI....62
2 Stacking Commands....63
2.1 Dedicated Port Stacking....63
2.1.1 stack....63
2.1.2 member....63
2.1.3 switch priority....64
2.1.4 switch renumber....64
2.1.5 movemanagement....64
2.1.6 standby....64
2.1.7 slot....65
2.1.8 set slot disable....65
2.1.9 set slot power....66
2.1.10 reload (Stack)....66
2.1.11 stack-status sample-mode....66
2.1.12 trunk-hashmode....67
2.1.13 show slot....68
2.1.14 show stack-hashmode....68
2.1.15 show switch....69
2.2 Stack Port Commands....71
2.2.1 stack-port....71
2.2.2 show stack-port....71
2.2.3 show stack-port counters....71
2.2.4 show stack-port diag....72
2.2.5 show stack-port stack-path....75
2.3 Stack Firmware Synchronization Commands....75
2.3.1 boot auto-copy-sw....75

2.3.2 boot auto-copy-sw trap....75
2.3.3 boot auto-copy-sw allow-downgrade....76
2.3.4 show auto-copy-sw....76
2.4 Nonstop Forwarding Commands....76
2.4.1 nsf (Stack Global Config Mode)....77
2.4.2 show nsf....77
2.4.3 initiate failover....78
2.4.4 show checkpoint statistics....78
2.4.5 clear checkpoint statistics....79
3 Management Commands....80
3.1 Network Interface Commands....80
3.1.1 enable (Privileged EXEC Access)....80
3.1.2 do (Privileged EXEC Commands)....80
3.1.3 network parms....81
3.1.4 network protocol....81
3.1.5 network protocol dhcp....81
3.1.6 network mac-address....81
3.1.7 network mac-type....82
3.1.8 show network....82
3.2 Console Port Access Commands....83
3.2.1 configure....83
3.2.2 line....83
3.2.3 serial baudrate....84
3.2.4 serial timeout....84
3.2.5 show serial....84
3.3 Telnet Commands....85
3.3.1 ip telnet server enable....85
3.3.2 ip telnet port....85
3.3.3 telnet....86
3.3.4 transport input telnet....86
3.3.5 transport output....86
3.3.6 session-limit....87
3.3.7 session-timeout....87
3.3.8 telnetcon maxsessions....87
3.3.9 telnetcon timeout....87
3.3.10 show telnet....88
3.3.11 show telnetcon....88
3.4 Secure Shell Commands....89
3.4.1 ip ssh....89
3.4.2 ip ssh port....89
3.4.3 ip ssh pubkey-auth....90
3.4.4 ip ssh server enable....90
3.4.5 sshcon maxsessions....90
3.4.6 sshcon timeout....91

3.4.7 show ip ssh....91
3.4.8 ssh....92
3.4.9 ssh session-limit....92
3.4.10 ssh timeout....92
3.4.11 show ssh....93
3.5 Management Security Commands....93
3.5.1 crypto certificate generate....93
3.5.2 crypto certificate import....94
3.5.3 crypto certificate request....94
3.5.4 crypto key generate rsa....95
3.5.5 crypto key generate dsa....95
3.5.6 crypto key generate ecdsa....96
3.5.7 crypto key pubkey-chain ssh....96
3.5.8 show crypto certificate mycertificate....97
3.5.9 show crypto key mypubkey....97
3.5.10 show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh....97
3.6 Hypertext Transfer Protocol Commands....98
3.6.1 ip http accounting exec, ip https accounting exec....98
3.6.2 ip http authentication....98
3.6.3 ip https authentication....99
3.6.4 ip http server....100
3.6.5 ip http secure-server....100
3.6.6 ip http port....100
3.6.7 ip http session hard-timeout....101
3.6.8 ip http session maxsessions....101
3.6.9 ip http session soft-timeout....101
3.6.10 ip http secure-certificate....102
3.6.11 ip http secure-session hard-timeout....102
3.6.12 ip http secure-session maxsessions....102
3.6.13 ip http secure-session soft-timeout....102
3.6.14 ip http secure-port....103
3.6.15 ip http secure-protocol....103
3.6.16 show ip http....103
3.7 Access Commands....104
3.7.1 disconnect....104
3.7.2 show loginsession....104
3.7.3 show loginsession long....105
3.8 User Account Commands....105
3.8.1 aaa authentication login....105
3.8.2 aaa authentication enable....106
3.8.3 aaa authorization....108
3.8.4 authorization commands....109
3.8.5 authorization exec....109
3.8.6 authorization exec default....110

3.8.7 show authorization methods....110
3.8.8 enable authentication....110
3.8.9 username (Global Config)....111
3.8.10 username nopassword....112
3.8.11 username unlock....113
3.8.12 show users....113
3.8.13 show users long....113
3.8.14 show users accounts....113
3.8.15 show users login-history [long]....114
3.8.16 show users login-history [username]....114
3.8.17 login authentication....115
3.8.18 password....115
3.8.19 password (Line Configuration)....116
3.8.20 password (User EXEC)....116
3.8.21 password (aaa IAS User Config)....117
3.8.22 enable password (Privileged EXEC)....117
3.8.23 passwords min-length....118
3.8.24 passwords history....118
3.8.25 passwords aging....119
3.8.26 passwords lock-out....119
3.8.27 passwords strength-check....119
3.8.28 passwords strength maximum consecutive-characters....120
3.8.29 passwords strength maximum repeated-characters....120
3.8.30 passwords strength minimum uppercase-letters....120
3.8.31 passwords strength minimum lowercase-letters....121
3.8.32 passwords strength minimum numeric-characters....121
3.8.33 passwords strength minimum special-characters....121
3.8.34 passwords strength minimum character-classes....122
3.8.35 passwords strength exclude-keyword....122
3.8.36 show passwords configuration....122
3.8.37 show passwords result....123
3.8.38 aaa ias-user username....123
3.8.39 aaa session-id....124
3.8.40 aaa accounting....124
3.8.41 aaa accounting update....126
3.8.42 password (AAA IAS User Configuration)....126
3.8.43 clear aaa ias-users....127
3.8.44 show aaa ias-users....127
3.8.45 accounting....127
3.8.46 show accounting....128
3.8.47 show accounting methods....128
3.8.48 show accounting update....129
3.8.49 clear accounting statistics....129
3.8.50 show domain-name....129

3.9 SNMP Commands....129
3.9.1 snmp-server....129
3.9.2 snmp-server community....130
3.9.3 snmp-server community-group....130
3.9.4 snmp-server enable traps violation....131
3.9.5 snmp-server enable traps....131
3.9.6 snmp-server enable traps bgp....131
3.9.7 snmp-server enable traps fip-snooping....132
3.9.8 snmp-server port....132
3.9.9 snmp trap link-status....132
3.9.10 snmp trap link-status all....133
3.9.11 snmp trap mac-notification....133
3.9.12 snmp-server enable traps linkmode....134
3.9.13 snmp-server enable traps mac-notification change....134
3.9.14 show mac-address-table notification change interface....134
3.9.15 snmp-server enable traps multiusers....134
3.9.16 snmp-server enable traps stpmode....135
3.9.17 snmp-server engineID local....135
3.9.18 snmp-server filter....136
3.9.19 snmp-server group....136
3.9.20 snmp-server host....137
3.9.21 snmp-server user....137
3.9.22 snmp-server view....138
3.9.23 snmp-server v3-host....139
3.9.24 snmptrap source-interface....139
3.9.25 snmptrap ipaddr snmpversion....140
3.9.26 snmptrap ip6addr snmpversion....140
3.9.27 show snmp....140
3.9.28 show snmp engineID....141
3.9.29 show snmp filters....141
3.9.30 show snmp group....141
3.9.31 show snmp-server....142
3.9.32 show snmp source-interface....142
3.9.33 show snmp user....142
3.9.34 show snmp views....142
3.9.35 show trapflags....143
3.10 RADIUS Commands....143
3.10.1 aaa server radius dynamic-author....144
3.10.2 authentication command bounce-port ignore....144
3.10.3 authentication command disable-port ignore....144
3.10.4 auth-type....145
3.10.5 authorization network radius....145
3.10.6 clear radius dynamic-author statistics....146
3.10.7 client....146

3.10.8 debug aaa coa....146
3.10.9 debug aaa pod....147
3.10.10 ignore server-key....147
3.10.11 ignore session-key....147
3.10.12 port....148
3.10.13 radius accounting mode....148
3.10.14 radius server attribute....148
3.10.15 radius server attribute 32 include-in-access-req....149
3.10.16 radius server attribute 44 include-in-access-req....150
3.10.17 radius server deadtime....150
3.10.18 radius server dead-criteria....151
3.10.19 radius server host....151
3.10.20 radius server host link-local....152
3.10.21 radius server host test....153
3.10.22 radius server key....154
3.10.23 radius server load-balance....154
3.10.24 radius server msgauth....155
3.10.25 radius server primary....156
3.10.26 radius server retransmit....156
3.10.27 radius source-interface....156
3.10.28 radius server timeout....157
3.10.29 radius server vsa send....157
3.10.30 server-key....158
3.10.31 show radius....158
3.10.32 show radius servers....160
3.10.33 show radius accounting....162
3.10.34 show radius accounting servers....164
3.10.35 show radius accounting statistics....164
3.10.36 show radius source-interface....165
3.10.37 show radius statistics....166
3.11 TACACS+ Commands....167
3.11.1 tacacs-server host....167
3.11.2 tacacs-server host link-local....168
3.11.3 tacacs-server key....168
3.11.4 tacacs-server keystring....168
3.11.5 tacacs-server source-interface....169
3.11.6 tacacs-server timeout....169
3.11.7 key....170
3.11.8 keystring....170
3.11.9 port....170
3.11.10 priority (TACACS Config)....170
3.11.11 timeout....170
3.11.12 show tacacs....171
3.11.13 show tacacs source-interface....171

3.12 Configuration Scripting Commands....171
3.12.1 script apply....172
3.12.2 script delete....172
3.12.3 script list....172
3.12.4 script show....173
3.12.5 script validate....173
3.13 Prelogin Banner, System Prompt, and Host Name Commands....173
3.13.1 copy (pre-login banner)....173
3.13.2 set prompt....174
3.13.3 hostname....174
3.13.4 show clibanner....174
3.13.5 set clibanner....174
3.14 Board Configuration Commands....175
3.14.1 board-type....175
3.15 LANCOM Management Cloud (LMC)....175
3.15.1 lmc config-via-dhcp....175
3.15.2 lmc delete-certificate....175
3.15.3 lmc dhcp-auto-renew....176
3.15.4 lmc domain....176
3.15.5 lmc operating....176
3.15.6 lmc rollout-location....176
3.15.7 lmc rollout-project....177
3.15.8 lmc rollout-role....177
3.15.9 startlmc....177
3.15.10 show lmc....177
4 Utility Commands....179
4.1 AutoInstall Commands....179
4.1.1 boot autoinstall....179
4.1.2 boot host retrycount....180
4.1.3 boot host dhcp....180
4.1.4 boot host autosave....180
4.1.5 boot host autoreboot....181
4.1.6 erase startup-config....181
4.1.7 erase factory-defaults....181
4.1.8 show autoinstall....181
4.2 Bonjour Commands....182
4.2.1 bonjour run....182
4.2.2 show bonjour....182
4.3 CLI Output Filtering Commands....182
4.3.1 show *xxx*|include “*string*”....182
4.3.2 show *xxx*|include “*string*” exclude “*string2*”....183
4.3.3 show *xxx*|exclude “*string*”....183
4.3.4 show *xxx*|begin “*string*”....183
4.3.5 show *xxx*|section “*string*”....184

4.3.6 show *xxx*|section “*string*” “*string2*”....184
4.3.7 show *xxx*|section “*string*” include “*string2*”....184
4.3.8 show *xxx*|count “*string*”....184
4.4 Dual Image Commands....185
4.4.1 delete....185
4.4.2 boot system....185
4.4.3 show bootvar....185
4.4.4 filedescr....186
4.4.5 update bootcode....186
4.5 System Information and Statistics Commands....186
4.5.1 load-interval....186
4.5.2 show arp switch....186
4.5.3 show eventlog....187
4.5.4 show hardware....187
4.5.5 show version....187
4.5.6 show platform vpd....188
4.5.7 show interface....188
4.5.8 show interfaces status....190
4.5.9 show interfaces traffic....191
4.5.10 show interface counters....192
4.5.11 show interface ethernet....193
4.5.12 show interface lag....197
4.5.13 show mac-addr-table....198
4.5.14 process cpu threshold....199
4.5.15 show process app-list....199
4.5.16 show process app-resource-list....200
4.5.17 show process cpu....200
4.5.18 show process proc-list....201
4.5.19 show running-config....202
4.5.20 show running-config interface....202
4.5.21 show....203
4.5.22 show sysinfo....205
4.5.23 show lcsysinfo....205
4.5.24 show tech-support....206
4.5.25 length *value*....206
4.5.26 terminal length....207
4.5.27 show terminal length....207
4.5.28 memory free low-watermark processor....207
4.5.29 clear mac-addr-table....208
4.6 Logging Commands....208
4.6.1 logging buffered....208
4.6.2 logging buffered wrap....208
4.6.3 logging cli-command....209
4.6.4 logging console....209

4.6.5 logging host....209
4.6.6 logging host reconfigure....210
4.6.7 logging host remove....210
4.6.8 logging protocol....210
4.6.9 logging syslog....211
4.6.10 logging syslog port....211
4.6.11 logging syslog source-interface....211
4.6.12 show logging....212
4.6.13 show logging buffered....213
4.6.14 show logging hosts....213
4.6.15 show logging persistent....214
4.6.16 show logging traplogs....214
4.6.17 clear logging buffered....215
4.7 Email Alerting and Mail Server Commands....215
4.7.1 logging email....215
4.7.2 logging email urgent....215
4.7.3 logging email message-type to-addr....216
4.7.4 logging email from-addr....216
4.7.5 logging email message-type subject....216
4.7.6 logging email logtime....217
4.7.7 logging email test message-type....217
4.7.8 show logging email config....217
4.7.9 show logging email statistics....218
4.7.10 clear logging email statistics....218
4.7.11 mail-server....218
4.7.12 security....218
4.7.13 port....218
4.7.14 username (Mail Server Config)....219
4.7.15 password....219
4.7.16 show mail-server config....219
4.8 System Utility and Clear Commands....219
4.8.1 traceroute....219
4.8.2 clear config....222
4.8.3 clear config interface....222
4.8.4 clear counters....222
4.8.5 clear igmpsnooping....222
4.8.6 clear ip access-list counters....222
4.8.7 clear ipv6 access-list counters....223
4.8.8 clear mac access-list counters....223
4.8.9 clear traplog....223
4.8.10 clear vlan....223
4.8.11 clear vlan stats....223
4.8.12 logout....223
4.8.13 ping....224

4.8.14 quit....225
4.8.15 reload....226
4.8.16 dying-gasp....226
4.8.17 show dying-gasp....226
4.8.18 copy....227
4.8.19 file verify....231
4.8.20 image verify....232
4.8.21 ip scp server enable....232
4.8.22 write memory....233
4.8.23 erase permanent-storage....233
4.8.24 erase user-packages....233
4.8.25 sync user-packages....233
4.9 Power over Ethernet Commands....234
4.9.1 poe auto-check (Global Config)....234
4.9.2 poe auto-check (Interface Config)....234
4.9.3 poe capacitor-detection....235
4.9.4 poe delay-mode....235
4.9.5 poe delay-time....236
4.9.6 poe management mode....236
4.9.7 poe mode....236
4.9.8 poe port-profile....237
4.9.9 poe power....237
4.9.10 poe priority....237
4.9.11 poe profile....238
4.9.12 show poe auto-check....238
4.9.13 show poe config....238
4.9.14 show poe status....239
4.9.15 show poe power-delay....239
4.9.16 show poe profile....240
4.10 Simple Network Time Protocol Commands....240
4.10.1 sntp broadcast client poll-interval....240
4.10.2 sntp client mode....240
4.10.3 sntp client port....241
4.10.4 sntp unicast client poll-interval....241
4.10.5 sntp unicast client poll-timeout....241
4.10.6 sntp unicast client poll-retry....242
4.10.7 sntp server....242
4.10.8 sntp source-interface....242
4.10.9 show sntp....243
4.10.10 show sntp client....243
4.10.11 show sntp server....243
4.10.12 show sntp source-interface....244
4.11 Time Zone Commands....245
4.11.1 clock set....245

4.11.2 clock summer-time date....245
4.11.3 clock summer-time recurring....246
4.11.4 clock timezone....246
4.11.5 show clock....247
4.11.6 show clock detail....247
4.12 DHCP Server Commands....248
4.12.1 ip dhcp pool....248
4.12.2 client-identifier....248
4.12.3 client-name....249
4.12.4 default-router....249
4.12.5 dns-server....249
4.12.6 hardware-address....250
4.12.7 host....250
4.12.8 lease....250
4.12.9 network (DHCP Pool Config)....251
4.12.10 ntp....251
4.12.11 bootfile....251
4.12.12 domain-name....252
4.12.13 domain-name enable....252
4.12.14 netbios-name-server....252
4.12.15 netbios-node-type....253
4.12.16 next-server....253
4.12.17 option....253
4.12.18 vrf <vrf-name>....254
4.12.19 ip dhcp excluded-address....254
4.12.20 ip dhcp excluded-address vrf....255
4.12.21 ip dhcp ping packets....255
4.12.22 service dhcp....256
4.12.23 ip dhcp bootp automatic....256
4.12.24 ip dhcp conflict logging....256
4.12.25 clear ip dhcp binding....257
4.12.26 clear ip dhcp binding *....257
4.12.27 clear ip dhcp binding *<address>*....257
4.12.28 clear ip dhcp binding vrf *<vrf-name>* *<address>*....257
4.12.29 clear ip dhcp binding vrf *<vrf-name>*....257
4.12.30 clear ip dhcp server statistics....258
4.12.31 clear ip dhcp conflict....258
4.12.32 show ip dhcp binding....258
4.12.33 show ip dhcp binding *<address>*....258
4.12.34 show ip dhcp binding vrf *<vrf-name>* *<address>*....259
4.12.35 show ip dhcp binding vrf *<vrf-name>*....259
4.12.36 show ip dhcp binding all....260
4.12.37 show ip dhcp global configuration....261
4.12.38 show ip dhcp pool configuration....261

4.12.39 show ip dhcp server statistics....262
4.12.40 show ip dhcp conflict....263
4.13 DNS Client Commands....263
4.13.1 ip domain lookup....263
4.13.2 ip domain name....264
4.13.3 ip domain list....264
4.13.4 ip name server....264
4.13.5 ip name source-interface....265
4.13.6 ip host....265
4.13.7 ipv6 host....265
4.13.8 ip domain retry....266
4.13.9 ip domain timeout....266
4.13.10 clear host....266
4.13.11 show hosts....267
4.13.12 show ip name source-interface....267
4.14 IP Address Conflict Commands....268
4.14.1 ip address-conflict-detect run....268
4.14.2 show ip address-conflict....268
4.14.3 clear ip address-conflict-detect....268
4.15 Serviceability Packet Tracing Commands....268
4.15.1 capture start....269
4.15.2 capture stop....269
4.15.3 capture file | remote | line....269
4.15.4 capture remote port....270
4.15.5 capture file size....270
4.15.6 capture line wrap....270
4.15.7 show capture packets....270
4.15.8 cpu-traffic direction interface....271
4.15.9 cpu-traffic direction match cust-filter....271
4.15.10 cpu-traffic direction match srcip....271
4.15.11 cpu-traffic direction match dstip....272
4.15.12 cpu-traffic direction match tcp....272
4.15.13 cpu-traffic direction match udp....272
4.15.14 cpu-traffic mode....273
4.15.15 cpu-traffic trace....273
4.15.16 show cpu-traffic....273
4.15.17 show cpu-traffic interface....274
4.15.18 show cpu-traffic summary....274
4.15.19 show cpu-traffic trace....275
4.15.20 clear cpu-traffic....275
4.15.21 debug aaa accounting....275
4.15.22 debug aaa authorization....276
4.15.23 debug arp....276
4.15.24 debug authentication....276

4.15.25 debug auto-voip....276
4.15.26 debug bonjour....277
4.15.27 debug clear....277
4.15.28 debug console....277
4.15.29 debug crashlog....278
4.15.30 debug dcbx packet....278
4.15.31 debug debug-config....279
4.15.32 debug dhcp packet....279
4.15.33 debug dot1ag....279
4.15.34 debug dot1x packet....280
4.15.35 debug dynamic ports....280
4.15.36 debug fip-snooping packet....280
4.15.37 debug igmpsnooping packet....281
4.15.38 debug igmpsnooping packet transmit....281
4.15.39 debug igmpsnooping packet receive....282
4.15.40 debug ip acl....283
4.15.41 debug ip bgp....283
4.15.42 debug ip dvmrp packet....284
4.15.43 debug ip igmp packet....284
4.15.44 debug ip mcache packet....285
4.15.45 debug ip pimdm packet....285
4.15.46 debug ip pimsm packet....285
4.15.47 debug ipv6 dhcp....286
4.15.48 debug ipv6 mcache packet....286
4.15.49 debug ipv6 mld packet....286
4.15.50 debug ipv6 ospfv3 packet....287
4.15.51 debug ipv6 pimdm packet....287
4.15.52 debug ipv6 pimsm packet....287
4.15.53 debug ip vrrp....288
4.15.54 debug lacp packet....288
4.15.55 debug mldsnooping packet....289
4.15.56 debug ospf packet....289
4.15.57 debug ospfv3 packet....291
4.15.58 debug ping packet....291
4.15.59 debug rip packet....291
4.15.60 debug sflow packet....292
4.15.61 debug spanning-tree bpdu....293
4.15.62 debug spanning-tree bpdu receive....293
4.15.63 debug spanning-tree bpdu transmit....294
4.15.64 debug tacacs....294
4.15.65 debug transfer....294
4.15.66 debug udld events....295
4.15.67 debug udld packet receive....295
4.15.68 debug udld packet transmit....295

4.15.69 show debugging....295
4.15.70 exception protocol....296
4.15.71 exception dump tftp-server....296
4.15.72 exception dump nfs....296
4.15.73 exception dump filepath....296
4.15.74 exception core-file....297
4.15.75 exception switch-chip-register....297
4.15.76 exception dump ftp-server....297
4.15.77 exception dump compression....298
4.15.78 exception dump stack-ip-address protocol....298
4.15.79 exception dump stack-ip-address add....298
4.15.80 exception dump stack-ip-address remove....299
4.15.81 exception nmi....299
4.15.82 write core....299
4.15.83 debug exception....299
4.15.84 show exception....299
4.15.85 show exception core-dump-file....300
4.15.86 show exception log....300
4.15.87 logging persistent....300
4.15.88 mbuf....301
4.15.89 show mbuf....301
4.15.90 show mbuf total....301
4.15.91 clear mbuf stats....302
4.15.92 show msg-queue....302
4.15.93 debug packet-trace....302
4.15.94 packet-trace eth....302
4.15.95 packet-trace ipv4....303
4.15.96 packet-trace ipv6....303
4.15.97 packet-trace l4....303
4.15.98 show packet-trace ecmp....303
4.15.99 show packet-trace lag....303
4.15.100 show packet-trace packet-data....304
4.15.101 show packet-trace port....304
4.15.102 show packet-trace port eth....305
4.15.103 show packet-trace port ipv4....306
4.15.104 show packet-trace port ipv6....306
4.15.105 show packet-trace port tcpv4....306
4.15.106 show packet-trace port tcpv6....307
4.15.107 show packet-trace port udpv4....307
4.15.108 show packet-trace port udpv6....307
4.15.109 clear packet-trace packet-data....307
4.15.110 session start....307
4.15.111 session stop....308
4.15.112 watchdog clear....308

4.15.113 watchdog disable....308
4.15.114 watchdog enable....308
4.16 Cable Test Command....308
4.16.1 cablestatus....309
4.17 Link Debounce Commands....309
4.17.1 link debounce time....309
4.17.2 show interface debounce....310
4.18 sFlow Commands....310
4.18.1 sflow poller....310
4.18.2 sflow receiver....311
4.18.3 sflow receiver owner timeout....312
4.18.4 sflow receiver owner notimeout....312
4.18.5 sflow remote-agent ip....313
4.18.6 sflow remote-agent monitor-session....313
4.18.7 sflow remote-agent port....313
4.18.8 sflow remote-agent source-interface....314
4.18.9 sflow sampler....314
4.18.10 sflow sampler rate....314
4.18.11 sflow sampler remote-agent....315
4.18.12 sflow source-interface....315
4.18.13 show sflow agent....316
4.18.14 show sflow pollers....316
4.18.15 show sflow receivers....316
4.18.16 show sflow remote-agents....317
4.18.17 show sflow remote-agents source-interface....318
4.18.18 show sflow samplers....318
4.18.19 show sflow source-interface....318
4.19 Switch Database Management Template Commands....319
4.19.1 sdm prefer....319
4.19.2 show sdm prefer....320
4.20 Green Ethernet Commands....321
4.20.1 green-mode energy-detect....322
4.20.2 green-mode short-reach....322
4.20.3 green-mode eee....322
4.20.4 green-mode eee tx-idle-time....323
4.20.5 green-mode eee tx-wake-time....323
4.20.6 green-mode eee-lpi-history sampling-interval....323
4.20.7 green-mode eee-lpi-history max-samples....324
4.20.8 show green-mode....324
4.20.9 clear green-mode statistics....327
4.20.10 show green-mode eee-lpi-history....328
4.21 Remote Monitoring Commands....329
4.21.1 rmon alarm....329
4.21.2 rmon hcalarm....330

4.21.3 rmon event....331
4.21.4 rmon collection history....332
4.21.5 show rmon....333
4.21.6 show rmon collection history....333
4.21.7 show rmon events....334
4.21.8 show rmon history....335
4.21.9 show rmon log....337
4.21.10 show rmon statistics interfaces....338
4.21.11 show rmon hcalarms....339
4.22 Statistics Application Commands....341
4.22.1 stats group....341
4.22.2 stats flow-based....342
4.22.3 stats flow-based reporting....343
4.22.4 stats group....343
4.22.5 stats flow-based....343
4.22.6 show stats group....344
4.22.7 show stats flow-based....345
5 Switching Commands....347
5.1 Port Configuration Commands....347
5.1.1 interface....347
5.1.2 auto-negotiate all....347
5.1.3 description....347
5.1.4 fec....348
5.1.5 media-type....348
5.1.6 mtu....349
5.1.7 shutdown....349
5.1.8 shutdown all....349
5.1.9 speed....350
5.1.10 speed all....350
5.1.11 show interface media-type....350
5.1.12 show interface fec....351
5.1.13 show port....351
5.1.14 show port advertise....353
5.1.15 show port description....353
5.2 Spanning Tree Protocol Commands....354
5.2.1 spanning-tree....354
5.2.2 spanning-tree auto-edge....354
5.2.3 spanning-tree backbonefast....355
5.2.4 spanning-tree bpdufilter....355
5.2.5 spanning-tree bpdufilter default....356
5.2.6 spanning-tree bpduflood....356
5.2.7 spanning-tree bpduguard....356
5.2.8 spanning-tree bpdumigrationcheck....357
5.2.9 spanning-tree configuration name....357

5.2.10 spanning-tree configuration revision....357
5.2.11 spanning-tree cost....357
5.2.12 spanning-tree edgeport....358
5.2.13 spanning-tree forward-time....358
5.2.14 spanning-tree guard....358
5.2.15 spanning-tree max-age....359
5.2.16 spanning-tree max-hops....359
5.2.17 spanning-tree mode....359
5.2.18 spanning-tree mst....360
5.2.19 spanning-tree mst instance....361
5.2.20 spanning-tree mst priority....361
5.2.21 spanning-tree mst vlan....362
5.2.22 spanning-tree port mode....362
5.2.23 spanning-tree port mode all....362
5.2.24 spanning-tree port-priority....363
5.2.25 spanning-tree tcnguard....363
5.2.26 spanning-tree transmit....363
5.2.27 spanning-tree uplinkfast....363
5.2.28 spanning-tree vlan....364
5.2.29 spanning-tree vlan cost....364
5.2.30 spanning-tree vlan forward-time....364
5.2.31 spanning-tree vlan hello-time....365
5.2.32 spanning-tree vlan max-age....365
5.2.33 spanning-tree vlan root....365
5.2.34 spanning-tree vlan port-priority....366
5.2.35 spanning-tree vlan priority....366
5.2.36 show spanning-tree....366
5.2.37 show spanning-tree active....367
5.2.38 show spanning-tree backbonefast....369
5.2.39 show spanning-tree brief....369
5.2.40 show spanning-tree interface....370
5.2.41 show spanning-tree mst detailed....371
5.2.42 show spanning-tree mst port detailed....372
5.2.43 show spanning-tree mst port summary....374
5.2.44 show spanning-tree mst port summary active....375
5.2.45 show spanning-tree mst summary....376
5.2.46 show spanning-tree summary....376
5.2.47 show spanning-tree uplinkfast....377
5.2.48 show spanning-tree vlan....377
5.3 Loop Protection Commands....378
5.3.1 keepalive (Global Config)....378
5.3.2 keepalive (Interface Config)....378
5.3.3 keepalive action....379
5.3.4 keepalive tag....379

5.3.5 keepalive disable-timer....380
5.3.6 keepalive retry....380
5.3.7 show keepalive....380
5.3.8 show keepalive statistics....381
5.3.9 clear counters keepalive....381
5.4 VLAN Commands....381
5.4.1 vlan database....381
5.4.2 network mgmt_vlan....381
5.4.3 vlan....382
5.4.4 vlan acceptframe....382
5.4.5 vlan ingressfilter....382
5.4.6 vlan internal allocation....383
5.4.7 vlan makestatic....383
5.4.8 vlan name....383
5.4.9 vlan participation....383
5.4.10 vlan participation all....384
5.4.11 vlan port acceptframe all....384
5.4.12 vlan port ingressfilter all....385
5.4.13 vlan port pvid all....385
5.4.14 vlan port tagging all....385
5.4.15 vlan protocol group....386
5.4.16 vlan protocol group name....386
5.4.17 vlan protocol group add protocol....386
5.4.18 protocol group....386
5.4.19 protocol vlan group....387
5.4.20 protocol vlan group all....387
5.4.21 show port protocol....387
5.4.22 vlan pvid....388
5.4.23 vlan stats....388
5.4.24 vlan tagging....389
5.4.25 vlan association subnet....389
5.4.26 vlan association mac....389
5.4.27 remote-span....390
5.4.28 show vlan....390
5.4.29 show vlan stats....391
5.4.30 show vlan internal usage....392
5.4.31 show vlan brief....392
5.4.32 show vlan port....393
5.4.33 show vlan association subnet....393
5.4.34 show vlan association mac....394
5.5 Double VLAN Commands....394
5.5.1 dvlan-tunnel ethertype (Interface Config)....394
5.5.2 dvlan-tunnel ethertype primary-tpid....395
5.5.3 mode dot1q-tunnel....395

5.5.4 mode dvlan-tunnel....396
5.5.5 show dot1q-tunnel....396
5.5.6 show dvlan-tunnel....396
5.6 Private VLAN Commands....397
5.6.1 switchport private-vlan....397
5.6.2 switchport mode private-vlan....398
5.6.3 private-vlan....399
5.6.4 show interface ethernet switchport....399
5.7 Switch Ports....400
5.7.1 switchport mode....400
5.7.2 switchport trunk allowed vlan....401
5.7.3 switchport trunk native vlan....402
5.7.4 switchport access vlan....402
5.7.5 show interfaces switchport....402
5.7.6 show interfaces switchport....403
5.8 Voice VLAN Commands....403
5.8.1 voice vlan (Global Config)....404
5.8.2 voice vlan (Interface Config)....404
5.8.3 voice vlan data priority....405
5.8.4 show voice vlan....405
5.9 Provider Bridge Commands....405
5.9.1 Data Tunneling Commands....405
5.9.2 L2 Protocol Tunneling Commands....412
5.10 Provisioning (IEEE 802.1p) Commands....414
5.10.1 vlan port priority all....414
5.10.2 vlan priority....414
5.11 Asymmetric Flow Control....414
5.11.1 flowcontrol {symmetric|asymmetric}....415
5.11.2 flowcontrol....415
5.11.3 show flowcontrol....415
5.12 Protected Ports Commands....416
5.12.1 switchport protected (Global Config)....416
5.12.2 switchport protected (Interface Config)....417
5.12.3 show switchport protected....417
5.12.4 show interfaces switchport....417
5.13 GARP Commands....418
5.13.1 set garp timer join....418
5.13.2 set garp timer leave....418
5.13.3 set garp timer leaveall....419
5.13.4 show garp....419
5.14 GVRP Commands....419
5.14.1 set gvrp adminmode....419
5.14.2 set gvrp interfacemode....420
5.14.3 show gvrp configuration....420

5.15 GMRP Commands....421
5.15.1 set gmrp adminmode....421
5.15.2 set gmrp interfacemode....421
5.15.3 show gmrp configuration....422
5.15.4 show mac-address-table gmrp....422
5.16 Port-Based Network Access Control Commands....423
5.16.1 aaa authentication dot1x default....423
5.16.2 clear dot1x statistics....423
5.16.3 clear radius statistics....423
5.16.4 dot1x eapolflood....424
5.16.5 authentication dynamic-vlan enable....424
5.16.6 authentication event no-response action authorize vlan....424
5.16.7 authentication event fail action authorize vlan....425
5.16.8 authentication event fail retry....425
5.16.9 clear authentication sessions....425
5.16.10 dot1x max-reauth-req....425
5.16.11 dot1x max-req....426
5.16.12 authentication max-users....426
5.16.13 authentication periodic....426
5.16.14 authentication port-control....427
5.16.15 authentication port-control all....427
5.16.16 authentication host-mode....428
5.16.17 authentication host-mode all....428
5.16.18 mab....428
5.16.19 dot1x system-auth-control....429
5.16.20 authentication monitor....429
5.16.21 dot1x software version....429
5.16.22 dot1x timeout....430
5.16.23 dot1x user....431
5.16.24 authentication event server dead action....431
5.16.25 authentication event server dead action authorize voice....431
5.16.26 authentication event server alive action....432
5.16.27 authentication violation....432
5.16.28 mab request format attribute 1....433
5.16.29 authentication allow-unauth dhcp....433
5.16.30 authentication critical recovery max-reauth....434
5.16.31 authentication enable....434
5.16.32 authentication open....434
5.16.33 authentication order....435
5.16.34 authentication priority....435
5.16.35 authentication timer restart....435
5.16.36 authentication timer reauthenticate....436
5.16.37 clear authentication statistics....436
5.16.38 clear authentication authentication-history....436

5.16.39 802.1X Supplicant Commands....436
5.16.40 Authentication Show Commands....438
5.16.41 Deprecated IEEE 802.1X Commands....446
5.17 Microsoft Active Directory Authentication Commands....447
5.17.1 Global Configuration Commands....447
5.17.2 LDAP Search Map Mode Config Commands....449
5.17.3 Privileged EXEC mode Config Commands....449
5.17.4 Show Commands....449
5.18 Task-based Authorization....451
5.18.1 usergroup....451
5.18.2 taskgroup....451
5.18.3 username usergroup....452
5.18.4 description (User Group Mode)....452
5.18.5 inherit usergroup....452
5.18.6 taskgroup (User Group Mode)....452
5.18.7 description (Task Group Mode)....453
5.18.8 inherit taskgroup....453
5.18.9 task [read] [write] [debug] [execute]....453
5.18.10 show aaa usergroup....454
5.18.11 show aaa taskgroup....454
5.18.12 show aaa userdb....454
5.19 Storm-Control Commands....455
5.19.1 storm-control broadcast....455
5.19.2 storm-control broadcast action....456
5.19.3 storm-control broadcast level....456
5.19.4 storm-control broadcast rate....457
5.19.5 storm-control multicast....457
5.19.6 storm-control multicast action....457
5.19.7 storm-control multicast level....458
5.19.8 storm-control multicast rate....458
5.19.9 storm-control unicast....459
5.19.10 storm-control unicast action....459
5.19.11 storm-control unicast level....459
5.19.12 storm-control unicast rate....460
5.19.13 show storm-control....460
5.20 Link Dependency Commands....462
5.20.1 no link state track....462
5.20.2 link state group....462
5.20.3 link state group downstream....462
5.20.4 link state group upstream....463
5.20.5 show link state group....463
5.20.6 show link state group detail....463
5.21 Link Local Protocol Filtering Commands....464
5.21.1 llpf....464

5.21.2 show llpf interface....464
5.22 MMRP Commands....465
5.22.1 mmrp (Global Config)....465
5.22.2 mmrp periodic state machine....465
5.22.3 mmrp (Interface Config)....465
5.22.4 clear mmrp statistics....466
5.22.5 show mmrp....466
5.22.6 show mmrp statistics....467
5.23 MSRP Commands....467
5.23.1 msrp (Global Config)....467
5.23.2 msrp srClassQav....468
5.23.3 msrp boundaryPropagate....468
5.23.4 msrp talker-pruning....468
5.23.5 msrp max-fan-in-ports....469
5.23.6 msrp (Interface Config)....469
5.23.7 msrp srClassPVID....469
5.23.8 msrp deltaBandwidth....470
5.23.9 clear msrp....470
5.23.10 show msrp....470
5.23.11 show msrp interface bandwidth....471
5.23.12 show msrp reservations....471
5.23.13 show msrp stream....472
5.23.14 show msrp statistics....472
5.24 MVR Commands....473
5.24.1 mvr....473
5.24.2 mvr group....473
5.24.3 mvr immediate....473
5.24.4 mvr mode....474
5.24.5 mvr querytime....474
5.24.6 mvr type....474
5.24.7 mvr vlan....474
5.24.8 mvr vlan group....475
5.24.9 show mvr....475
5.24.10 show mvr members....475
5.24.11 show mvr interface....476
5.24.12 show mvr traffic....476
5.24.13 debug mvr trace....476
5.24.14 debug mvr packet....477
5.25 Port-Channel/LAG (802.3ad) Commands....477
5.25.1 port-channel....477
5.25.2 addport....478
5.25.3 deleteport (Interface Config)....478
5.25.4 deleteport (Global Config)....478
5.25.5 lacp admin key....478

5.25.6 lacp collector max-delay....479
5.25.7 lacp actor admin key....479
5.25.8 lacp actor admin state individual....480
5.25.9 lacp actor admin state longtimeout....480
5.25.10 lacp actor admin state passive....480
5.25.11 lacp actor admin state....481
5.25.12 lacp actor port priority....481
5.25.13 lacp partner admin key....482
5.25.14 lacp partner admin state individual....482
5.25.15 lacp partner admin state longtimeout....482
5.25.16 lacp partner admin state passive....483
5.25.17 lacp partner port id....483
5.25.18 lacp partner port priority....483
5.25.19 lacp partner system-id....484
5.25.20 lacp partner system priority....484
5.25.21 interface lag....485
5.25.22 ip dynamic-loadbalance....485
5.25.23 ip resilient-hashing....485
5.25.24 port-channel resilient-hashing....486
5.25.25 port-channel static....486
5.25.26 port lacpmode....486
5.25.27 port lacpmode enable all....487
5.25.28 port lacptimeout (Interface Config)....487
5.25.29 port lacptimeout (Global Config)....487
5.25.30 port-channel adminmode....488
5.25.31 port-channel linktrap....488
5.25.32 port-channel load-balance....489
5.25.33 port-channel local-preference....490
5.25.34 port-channel min-links....490
5.25.35 port-channel name....490
5.25.36 port-channel system priority....490
5.25.37 show hashdest....491
5.25.38 show ip dynamic-loadbalance....492
5.25.39 show ip resilient-hashing....492
5.25.40 show lacp actor....493
5.25.41 show lacp partner....493
5.25.42 show port-channel brief....493
5.25.43 show port-channel....494
5.25.44 show port-channel resilient-hashing....495
5.25.45 show port-channel system priority....495
5.25.46 show port-channel counters....495
5.25.47 clear port-channel counters....496
5.25.48 clear port-channel all counters....496
5.26 VPC Commands....496

5.26.1 vpc domain....497
5.26.2 feature vpc....497
5.26.3 peer detection enable....497
5.26.4 peer detection interval....498
5.26.5 peer-keepalive destination....498
5.26.6 peer-keepalive enable....498
5.26.7 peer-keepalive timeout....499
5.26.8 role priority....499
5.26.9 system-mac....500
5.26.10 system-priority....500
5.26.11 vpc....500
5.26.12 vpc peer-link....501
5.26.13 vpc revertive guard-timer....501
5.26.14 show running-config vpc....501
5.26.15 show vpc....502
5.26.16 show vpc brief....502
5.26.17 show vpc consistency-parameters....503
5.26.18 show vpc peer-keepalive....504
5.26.19 show vpc role....505
5.26.20 show vpc statistics....505
5.26.21 clear vpc statistics....506
5.26.22 debug vpc peer-keepalive....506
5.26.23 debug vpc peer-link data-message....506
5.26.24 debug vpc peer-link control-message async....506
5.26.25 debug vpc peer-link control-message bulk....507
5.26.26 debug vpc peer-link control-message ckpt....507
5.26.27 debug vpc peer detection....507
5.27 Port Mirroring Commands....507
5.27.1 monitor session source....507
5.27.2 monitor session destination....508
5.27.3 monitor session filter....509
5.27.4 monitor session mode....510
5.27.5 no monitor session....511
5.27.6 no monitor....511
5.27.7 monitor session type erspan-source....511
5.27.8 monitor session type erspan-destination....511
5.27.9 show monitor session....512
5.27.10 show vlan remote-span....514
5.28 Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer Commands....514
5.28.1 ERSPAN Destination Configuration Commands....515
5.28.2 ERSPAN Source Configuration Commands....518
5.29 Static MAC Filtering Commands....519
5.29.1 macfilter....519
5.29.2 macfilter adddest....520

5.29.3 macfilter adddest all....520
5.29.4 macfilter addsrc....521
5.29.5 macfilter addsrc all....521
5.29.6 show mac-address-table static....521
5.29.7 show mac-address-table staticfiltering....522
5.30 DHCP L2 Relay Agent Commands....522
5.30.1 dhcp l2relay....522
5.30.2 dhcp l2relay circuit-id subscription....523
5.30.3 dhcp l2relay circuit-id vlan....523
5.30.4 dhcp l2relay remote-id subscription....523
5.30.5 dhcp l2relay remote-id vlan....524
5.30.6 dhcp l2relay subscription....524
5.30.7 dhcp l2relay trust....525
5.30.8 dhcp l2relay vlan....525
5.30.9 show dhcp l2relay all....525
5.30.10 show dhcp l2relay circuit-id vlan....526
5.30.11 show dhcp l2relay interface....526
5.30.12 show dhcp l2relay remote-id vlan....526
5.30.13 show dhcp l2relay stats interface....526
5.30.14 show dhcp l2relay subscription interface....527
5.30.15 show dhcp l2relay agent-option vlan....527
5.30.16 show dhcp l2relay vlan....527
5.30.17 clear dhcp l2relay statistics interface....528
5.31 DHCP Client Commands....528
5.31.1 dhcp client vendor-id-option....528
5.31.2 dhcp client vendor-id-option-string....528
5.31.3 show dhcp client vendor-id-option....529
5.32 DHCP Snooping Configuration Commands....529
5.32.1 ip dhcp snooping....529
5.32.2 ip dhcp snooping vlan....529
5.32.3 ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address....529
5.32.4 ip dhcp snooping database....530
5.32.5 ip dhcp snooping database write-delay....530
5.32.6 ip dhcp snooping binding....530
5.32.7 ip verify binding....531
5.32.8 ip dhcp snooping limit....531
5.32.9 ip dhcp snooping log-invalid....531
5.32.10 ip dhcp snooping trust....531
5.32.11 ip verify source....532
5.32.12 show ip dhcp snooping....532
5.32.13 show ip dhcp snooping binding....533
5.32.14 show ip dhcp snooping database....533
5.32.15 show ip dhcp snooping interfaces....534
5.32.16 show ip dhcp snooping statistics....534

5.32.17 clear ip dhcp snooping binding....535
5.32.18 clear ip dhcp snooping statistics....535
5.32.19 show ip verify source....535
5.32.20 show ip verify interface....536
5.32.21 show ip source binding....536
5.33 Dynamic ARP Inspection Commands....536
5.33.1 ip arp inspection vlan....537
5.33.2 ip arp inspection validate....537
5.33.3 ip arp inspection validate interface....537
5.33.4 ip arp inspection vlan logging....538
5.33.5 ip arp inspection trust....538
5.33.6 ip arp inspection limit....538
5.33.7 ip arp inspection filter....539
5.33.8 arp access-list....539
5.33.9 deny ip host mac host....539
5.33.10 permit ip host mac host....540
5.33.11 show ip arp inspection....540
5.33.12 show ip arp inspection statistics....541
5.33.13 clear ip arp inspection statistics....541
5.33.14 show ip arp inspection interfaces....542
5.33.15 show arp access-list....542
5.34 IGMP Snooping Configuration Commands....542
5.34.1 set igmp....543
5.34.2 set igmp header-validation....543
5.34.3 set igmp interfacemode....544
5.34.4 set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)....544
5.34.5 set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)....544
5.34.6 set igmp fast-leave....545
5.34.7 set igmp fast-leave auto-assignment....545
5.34.8 set igmp flood-report (Global Config)....546
5.34.9 set igmp flood-report (VLAN Config)....546
5.34.10 set igmp groupmembership-interval....547
5.34.11 set igmp maxresponse....547
5.34.12 set igmp mcrtrexpiretime....547
5.34.13 set igmp mrouter....548
5.34.14 set igmp mrouter interface....548
5.34.15 set igmp-plus (Global Config)....548
5.34.16 set igmp-plus (VLAN Config)....549
5.34.17 set igmp report-suppression....550
5.34.18 show igmpsnooping....551
5.34.19 show igmpsnooping fast-leave....552
5.34.20 show igmpsnooping group....553
5.34.21 show igmpsnooping lag....553
5.34.22 show igmpsnooping mrouter interface....554

5.34.23 show igmpsnooping mrouter vlan....554
5.34.24 show igmpsnooping ssm entries....554
5.34.25 show igmpsnooping ssm groups....555
5.34.26 show igmpsnooping ssm stats....555
5.34.27 show mac-address-table igmpsnooping....556
5.35 IGMP Snooping Querier Commands....556
5.35.1 set igmp querier....556
5.35.2 set igmp querier query-interval....557
5.35.3 set igmp querier timer expiry....557
5.35.4 set igmp querier version....558
5.35.5 set igmp querier election participate....558
5.35.6 show igmpsnooping querier....558
5.36 MLD Snooping Commands....559
5.36.1 set mld....559
5.36.2 set mld interfacemode....560
5.36.3 set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)....560
5.36.4 set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)....561
5.36.5 set mld fast-leave....561
5.36.6 set mld groupmembership-interval....562
5.36.7 set mld maxresponse....562
5.36.8 set mld mcrtexpiretime....563
5.36.9 set mld mrouter....563
5.36.10 set mld mrouter interface....563
5.36.11 set mld-plus (Global Config)....564
5.36.12 set mld-plus (VLAN Config)....564
5.36.13 show mldsnooping....565
5.36.14 show mldsnooping mrouter interface....566
5.36.15 show mldsnooping mrouter vlan....566
5.36.16 show mldsnooping ssm entries....567
5.36.17 show mldsnooping ssm stats....567
5.36.18 show mldsnooping ssm groups....567
5.36.19 show mac-address-table mldsnooping....568
5.36.20 clear mldsnooping....568
5.37 MLD Snooping Querier Commands....568
5.37.1 set mld querier....568
5.37.2 set mld querier query_interval....569
5.37.3 set mld querier timer expiry....569
5.37.4 set mld querier election participate....570
5.37.5 show mldsnooping querier....570
5.38 Port Security Commands....571
5.38.1 port-security....571
5.38.2 port-security max-dynamic....571
5.38.3 port-security max-static....572
5.38.4 port-security mac-address....572

5.38.5 port-security mac-address move....572
5.38.6 port-security mac-address sticky....573
5.38.7 mac-address-table limit....573
5.38.8 show port-security....574
5.38.9 show port-security dynamic....575
5.38.10 show port-security static....575
5.38.11 show port-security violation....575
5.38.12 show mac-address-table limit....576
5.39 LLDP (802.1AB) Commands....576
5.39.1 lldp transmit....576
5.39.2 lldp receive....577
5.39.3 lldp timers....577
5.39.4 lldp transmit-tlv....578
5.39.5 lldp transmit-mgmt....578
5.39.6 lldp notification....578
5.39.7 lldp notification-interval....579
5.39.8 lldp portid-subtype....579
5.39.9 clear lldp statistics....579
5.39.10 clear lldp remote-data....579
5.39.11 show lldp....579
5.39.12 show lldp interface....580
5.39.13 show lldp statistics....580
5.39.14 show lldp remote-device....581
5.39.15 show lldp remote-device detail....582
5.39.16 show lldp local-device....582
5.39.17 show lldp local-device detail....583
5.40 LLDP-MED Commands....583
5.40.1 lldp med....583
5.40.2 lldp med confignotification....584
5.40.3 lldp med transmit-tlv....584
5.40.4 lldp med all....585
5.40.5 lldp med confignotification all....585
5.40.6 lldp med faststartrepeatcount....585
5.40.7 lldp med transmit-tlv all....585
5.40.8 show lldp med....586
5.40.9 show lldp med interface....586
5.40.10 show lldp med local-device detail....586
5.40.11 show lldp med remote-device....587
5.40.12 show lldp med remote-device detail....588
5.41 Denial of Service Commands....589
5.41.1 dos-control all....589
5.41.2 dos-control sipdip....590
5.41.3 dos-control firstfrag....590
5.41.4 dos-control tcpfrag....590

5.41.5 dos-control tcpflag....591
5.41.6 dos-control l4port....591
5.41.7 dos-control port-ddisable....591
5.41.8 dos-control smacdmac....592
5.41.9 dos-control tcpport....592
5.41.10 dos-control udpport....592
5.41.11 dos-control tcpflagseq....593
5.41.12 dos-control tcpoffset....593
5.41.13 dos-control tcpsyn....593
5.41.14 dos-control tcpsynfin....594
5.41.15 dos-control tcpfinurgpsh....594
5.41.16 dos-control icmpv4....594
5.41.17 dos-control icmpv6....595
5.41.18 dos-control icmpfrag....595
5.41.19 show dos-control....595
5.42 MAC Database Commands....596
5.42.1 bridge aging-time....596
5.42.2 show forwardingdb agetime....597
5.42.3 show mac-address-table multicast....597
5.42.4 show mac-address-table stats....598
5.43 ISDP Commands....598
5.43.1 isdp run....598
5.43.2 isdp holdtime....598
5.43.3 isdp timer....599
5.43.4 isdp advertise-v2....599
5.43.5 isdp enable....599
5.43.6 clear isdp counters....599
5.43.7 clear isdp table....600
5.43.8 show isdp....600
5.43.9 show isdp interface....601
5.43.10 show isdp entry....601
5.43.11 show isdp neighbors....602
5.43.12 show isdp traffic....603
5.43.13 debug isdp packet....603
5.44 Interface Error Disable and Auto Recovery....604
5.44.1 errdisable recovery cause....604
5.44.2 errdisable recovery interval....604
5.44.3 show errdisable recovery....605
5.44.4 show interfaces status err-disabled....605
5.45 UniDirectional Link Detection Commands....606
5.45.1 udld enable (Global Config)....606
5.45.2 udld message time....606
5.45.3 udld timeout interval....607
5.45.4 udld reset....607

5.45.5 udld enable (Interface Config)....607
5.45.6 udld port....607
5.45.7 show udld....607
5.45.8 show udld *unit/slot/port*....608
5.46 Link-Flap Feature on the DUT....609
5.46.1 link-flap d-disable....609
5.46.2 link flap d-disable duration....609
5.46.3 link-flap d-disable max-count....610
5.46.4 show link-flap d-disable....610
5.47 IPv4 Device Tracking Commands....610
5.47.1 ip device tracking....610
5.47.2 ip device tracking probe....611
5.47.3 ip device tracking probe interval....611
5.47.4 ip device tracking probe count....612
5.47.5 ip device tracking probe delay....612
5.47.6 ip device tracking probe auto-source fallback....612
5.47.7 ip device tracking maximum....613
5.47.8 clear ip device tracking....613
5.47.9 show ip device tracking all....614
5.47.10 show ip device tracking all count....614
5.47.11 show ip device tracking interface....615
5.47.12 show ip device tracking ip....615
5.47.13 show ip device tracking mac....616
5.47.14 debug ipdt logging....617
5.48 ARP Guard Commands....617
5.48.1 arp-guard enable....617
5.48.2 arp-guard rate-limit....618
5.48.3 arp-guard attack-threshold....618
5.48.4 arp-guard mode....619
5.48.5 arp-guard rate-limit....619
5.48.6 arp-guard attack-threshold....620
5.48.7 clear arp-guard statistics....621
5.48.8 clear arp-guard attack-history....621
5.48.9 show arp-guard summary....621
5.48.10 show arp-guard statistics....622
5.48.11 show arp-guard attack history....623
5.48.12 debug arp-guard....623
6 Routing Commands....625
6.1 Address Resolution Protocol Commands....625
6.1.1 arp....625
6.1.2 ip proxy-arp....625
6.1.3 ip local-proxy-arp....626
6.1.4 arp cachesize....626
6.1.5 arp dynamicrenew....626

6.1.6 arp purge....627
6.1.7 arp resptime....627
6.1.8 arp retries....628
6.1.9 arp timeout....628
6.1.10 clear arp-cache....628
6.1.11 clear arp-switch....628
6.1.12 show arp....629
6.1.13 show arp brief....629
6.1.14 show arp switch....630
6.2 IP Routing Commands....630
6.2.1 routing....630
6.2.2 ip routing....631
6.2.3 ip address....631
6.2.4 ip address dhcp....632
6.2.5 ip default-gateway....632
6.2.6 ip load-sharing....633
6.2.7 ip ipsec-load-sharing spi....633
6.2.8 ip route....634
6.2.9 ip route default....635
6.2.10 ip route distance....635
6.2.11 ip route net-prototype....636
6.2.12 ip route static bfd interface....636
6.2.13 ip netdirbcast....637
6.2.14 ip mtu....637
6.2.15 release dhcp....638
6.2.16 renew dhcp....638
6.2.17 renew dhcp network-port....638
6.2.18 renew dhcp service-port....638
6.2.19 encapsulation....638
6.2.20 show dhcp lease....639
6.2.21 show ip brief....639
6.2.22 show ip interface....640
6.2.23 show ip interface brief....641
6.2.24 show ip load-sharing....642
6.2.25 show ip protocols....642
6.2.26 show ip route....645
6.2.27 show ip route ecmp-groups....648
6.2.28 show ip route hw-failure....648
6.2.29 show ip route net-prototype....649
6.2.30 show ip route static bfd....649
6.2.31 show ip route summary....649
6.2.32 clear ip route counters....651
6.2.33 show ip route preferences....651
6.2.34 show ip stats....652

6.2.35 show routing heap summary....652
6.3 Anycast IP Resilient Hashing Commands....653
6.3.1 ip anycast....653
6.3.2 ipv6 anycast....653
6.3.3 show ip anycast....654
6.3.4 show ipv6 anycast....654
6.4 Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding Commands....655
6.4.1 system urpf enable....655
6.4.2 ip verify unicast source reachable-via....656
6.5 Policy-Based Routing Commands....656
6.5.1 ip policy route-map....656
6.5.2 route-map....657
6.5.3 match ip address <access-list-number | access-list-name>....658
6.5.4 match length....660
6.5.5 match mac-list....660
6.5.6 set interface....661
6.5.7 set ip next-hop....661
6.5.8 set ip default next-hop....662
6.5.9 set ip precedence....662
6.5.10 show ip policy....663
6.5.11 show route-map....663
6.5.12 clear ip prefix-list....665
6.6 IPv6 Policy-Based Routing Commands....665
6.6.1 ipv6 policy....665
6.6.2 ipv6 prefix-list....666
6.6.3 match ipv6 address....668
6.6.4 set ipv6 next-hop....669
6.6.5 set ipv6 default next-hop....669
6.6.6 set ipv6 precedence....670
6.6.7 show ipv6 policy....671
6.7 Router Discovery Protocol Commands....671
6.7.1 ip irdp....671
6.7.2 ip irdp address....671
6.7.3 ip irdp holdtime....672
6.7.4 ip irdp maxadvertinterval....672
6.7.5 ip irdp minadvertinterval....672
6.7.6 ip irdp multicast....673
6.7.7 ip irdp preference....673
6.7.8 show ip irdp....673
6.8 Virtual LAN Routing Commands....674
6.8.1 vlan routing....674
6.8.2 interface vlan....676
6.8.3 autostate....676
6.8.4 show ip vlan....676

6.9 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol Commands....677
6.9.1 ip vrrp (Global Config)....677
6.9.2 ip vrrp (Interface Config)....677
6.9.3 ip vrrp mode....677
6.9.4 ip vrrp ip....678
6.9.5 ip vrrp accept-mode....678
6.9.6 ip vrrp authentication....678
6.9.7 ip vrrp preempt....679
6.9.8 ip vrrp priority....679
6.9.9 ip vrrp timers advertise....680
6.9.10 ip vrrp track interface....680
6.9.11 ip vrrp track ip route....681
6.9.12 clear ip vrrp interface stats....681
6.9.13 show ip vrrp interface stats....681
6.9.14 show ip vrrp....682
6.9.15 show ip vrrp interface....682
6.9.16 show ip vrrp interface brief....683
6.10 VRRPv3 Commands....684
6.10.1 fhrp version vrrp v3....684
6.10.2 snmp-server enable traps vrrp....684
6.10.3 vrrp....685
6.10.4 preempt....685
6.10.5 accept-mode....686
6.10.6 priority....686
6.10.7 timers advertise....686
6.10.8 shutdown....687
6.10.9 address....687
6.10.10 track interface....688
6.10.11 track ip route....688
6.10.12 clear vrrp statistics....689
6.10.13 show vrrp....689
6.10.14 show vrrp brief....693
6.10.15 show vrrp statistics....693
6.11 DHCP and BOOTP Relay Commands....694
6.11.1 bootpdhcprelay cidoptmode....694
6.11.2 bootpdhcprelay maxhopcount....694
6.11.3 bootpdhcprelay minwaittime....695
6.11.4 bootpdhcprelay serverip....695
6.11.5 bootpdhcprelay enable....695
6.11.6 bootpdhcprelay server-override....696
6.11.7 bootpdhcprelay source-interface....696
6.11.8 show bootpdhcprelay....697
6.12 IP Helper Commands....698
6.12.1 clear ip helper statistics....699

6.12.2 ip helper-address (Global Config)....699
6.12.3 ip helper-address (Interface Config)....700
6.12.4 ip helper enable....702
6.12.5 show ip helper-address....702
6.12.6 show ip helper statistics....703
6.13 Open Shortest Path First Commands....704
6.13.1 General OSPF Commands....704
6.13.2 OSPF Interface Commands....720
6.13.3 IP Event Dampening Commands....725
6.13.4 OSPF Graceful Restart Commands....726
6.13.5 OSPFv2 Stub Router Commands....729
6.13.6 OSPF Show Commands....730
6.14 ICMP Throttling Commands....746
6.14.1 ip unreachables....746
6.14.2 ip redirects....747
6.14.3 ipv6 redirects....747
6.14.4 ip icmp echo-reply....747
6.14.5 ip icmp error-interval....748
6.15 Bidirectional Forwarding Detection Commands....748
6.15.1 feature bfd....748
6.15.2 bfd....749
6.15.3 bfd echo....749
6.15.4 bfd interval....749
6.15.5 bfd slow-timer....750
6.15.6 ip ospf bfd....751
6.15.7 neighbor fall-over bfd....751
6.15.8 show bfd neighbors....751
6.15.9 debug bfd event....753
6.15.10 debug bfd packet....753
6.16 IP Service Level Agreement Commands....753
6.16.1 ip sla....753
6.16.2 ip sla schedule....754
6.16.3 track ip sla....755
6.16.4 Track Configuration Mode Commands....756
6.16.5 IP SLA Configuration Mode Commands....757
6.16.6 IP SLA ICMP ECHO Configuration Mode Commands....758
6.16.7 Clear Commands....761
6.16.8 Show Commands....761
7 Border Gateway Protocol Commands....764
7.1 BGP Commands....764
7.1.1 router bgp....764
7.1.2 address-family ipv4....764
7.1.3 address-family ipv6....765
7.1.4 address-family vpnv4 unicast....765

7.1.5 address-family l2vpn evpn....766
7.1.6 aggregate-address....766
7.1.7 aggregate-address (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....767
7.1.8 bgp aggregate-different-meds....768
7.1.9 bgp always-compare-med....769
7.1.10 bgp bestpath as-path ignore....769
7.1.11 bgp client-to-client reflection....770
7.1.12 bgp cluster-id....770
7.1.13 bgp default local-preference....771
7.1.14 bgp fast-external-failover....771
7.1.15 bgp fast-internal-failover....772
7.1.16 bgp listen....772
7.1.17 bgp log-neighbor-changes....773
7.1.18 bgp maxas-limit....773
7.1.19 bgp router-id....774
7.1.20 default-information originate....774
7.1.21 default metric....775
7.1.22 distance (BGP Router Config)....775
7.1.23 distance BGP (BGP Router Config)....776
7.1.24 distance BGP (IPv4 VRF Address Family)....777
7.1.25 distance BGP (IPv6 Address Family Config)....778
7.1.26 distribute-list prefix in....778
7.1.27 distribute-list prefix out....779
7.1.28 enable (BGP)....779
7.1.29 bgp graceful-restart....780
7.1.30 bgp graceful-restart-helper....780
7.1.31 ip bgp fast-external-failover....780
7.1.32 ip extcommunity-list....781
7.1.33 maximum-paths (BGP Router Config)....781
7.1.34 maximum-paths (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....782
7.1.35 maximum-paths (IPv6 Address Family Config)....782
7.1.36 maximum-paths ibgp (BGP Router Config)....783
7.1.37 maximum-paths ibgp (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....783
7.1.38 maximum-paths ibgp (IPv6 Address Family Config)....784
7.1.39 neighbor activate (IPv4 VRF/VPNv4/L2VPN Address Family Config)....784
7.1.40 neighbor activate (IPv6 Address Family Config)....785
7.1.41 neighbor advertisement-interval (BGP Router Config)....786
7.1.42 neighbor allowas-in (BGP Router Config)....786
7.1.43 neighbor advertisement-interval (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....787
7.1.44 neighbor advertisement-interval (IPv6 Address Family Config)....787
7.1.45 neighbor connect-retry-interval (BGP Router Config)....788
7.1.46 neighbor connect-retry-interval (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....788
7.1.47 neighbor default-originate (BGP Router Config)....789
7.1.48 neighbor default-originate (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....790

7.1.49 neighbor default-originate (IPv6 Address Family Config)....790
7.1.50 neighbor description....791
7.1.51 neighbor ebgp-multihop....792
7.1.52 neighbor ebgp-multihop (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....792
7.1.53 neighbor filter-list (BGP Router Config)....793
7.1.54 neighbor filter-list (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....794
7.1.55 neighbor filter-list (IPv6 Address Family Config)....794
7.1.56 neighbor inherit peer (BGP Router Config)....795
7.1.57 neighbor inherit peer (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....795
7.1.58 neighbor local-as (BGP Router Config)....796
7.1.59 neighbor local-as (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....797
7.1.60 neighbor maximum-prefix (BGP Router Config)....797
7.1.61 neighbor maximum-prefix (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....798
7.1.62 neighbor maximum-prefix (IPv6 Address Family Config)....799
7.1.63 neighbor next-hop-self (BGP Router Config)....799
7.1.64 neighbor next-hop-self (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....800
7.1.65 neighbor next-hop-self (IPv6 Address Family Config)....800
7.1.66 neighbor password....801
7.1.67 neighbor password (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....801
7.1.68 neighbor prefix-list....802
7.1.69 neighbor remote-as (BGP Router Config)....802
7.1.70 neighbor remove-private-as (BGP Router Config)....803
7.1.71 neighbor remove-private-as (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....803
7.1.72 neighbor remove-private-as (IPv6 Address Family Config)....804
7.1.73 neighbor rfc5549-support....805
7.1.74 neighbor route-map (BGP Router Config)....805
7.1.75 neighbor route-map (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....806
7.1.76 neighbor route-map (IPv6 Address Family Config)....806
7.1.77 neighbor route-reflector-client (BGP Router Config)....806
7.1.78 neighbor route-reflector-client (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....807
7.1.79 neighbor route-reflector-client (IPv6 Address Family Config)....807
7.1.80 neighbor send-community....808
7.1.81 neighbor send-community extended....808
7.1.82 neighbor shutdown....809
7.1.83 neighbor shutdown (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....810
7.1.84 neighbor timers....810
7.1.85 neighbor timers (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....811
7.1.86 neighbor update-source....812
7.1.87 neighbor update-source (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....812
7.1.88 network (BGP Router Config)....813
7.1.89 network (IPv6 Address Family Config)....814
7.1.90 nv overlay evpn....814
7.1.91 rd....815
7.1.92 redistribute (BGP Router Config)....815

7.1.93 redistribute (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)....816
7.1.94 redistribute (IPv6 Address Family Config)....817
7.1.95 route-target....818
7.1.96 retain route-target all....819
7.1.97 template peer....819
7.1.98 address-family....820
7.1.99 activate....822
7.1.100 connect-retry-interval....822
7.1.101 description....822
7.1.102 password....823
7.1.103 shutdown....823
7.1.104 timers....823
7.1.105 update-source....824
7.1.106 timers bgp....824
7.1.107 timers policy-apply delay....825
7.1.108 clear ip bgp....825
7.1.109 clear ip bgp counters....826
7.1.110 clear ip bgp extcommunity-list....826
7.1.111 debug ip bgp....826
7.1.112 show ip bgp....827
7.1.113 show ip bgp aggregate-address....829
7.1.114 show ip bgp community....830
7.1.115 show ip bgp community-list....830
7.1.116 show ip extcommunity-list....830
7.1.117 show ip bgp listen range....831
7.1.118 show ip bgp neighbors....831
7.1.119 show ip bgp neighbors advertised-routes....835
7.1.120 show ip bgp neighbors policy....836
7.1.121 show ip bgp neighbors {received-routes | routes | rejected-routes}....837
7.1.122 show ip bgp route-reflection....837
7.1.123 show ip bgp statistics....838
7.1.124 show ip bgp summary....839
7.1.125 show ip bgp template....840
7.1.126 show ip bgp traffic....841
7.1.127 show ip bgp update-group....842
7.1.128 show ip bgp vpnv4....844
7.1.129 show bgp l2vpn evpn summary....846
7.1.130 show bgp l2vpn evpn....847
7.1.131 show bgp l2vpn evpn update-group....849
7.1.132 show bgp l2vpn evpn statistics....850
7.1.133 show bgp l2vpn evpn route-reflection....850
7.1.134 show bgp ipv6....850
7.1.135 show bgp ipv6 aggregate-address....851
7.1.136 show bgp ipv6 community....851

7.1.137 show bgp ipv6 community-list....852
7.1.138 show bgp ipv6 listen range....852
7.1.139 show bgp ipv6 neighbors advertised-routes....852
7.1.140 show bgp ipv6 neighbors....853
7.1.141 show bgp ipv6 neighbors policy....854
7.1.142 show bgp ipv6 route-reflection....854
7.1.143 show bgp ipv6 statistics....855
7.1.144 show bgp ipv6 summary....855
7.1.145 show bgp ipv6 update-group....855
7.2 BGP Routing Policy Commands....855
7.2.1 ip as-path access-list....856
7.2.2 ip bgp-community new-format....857
7.2.3 ip community-list....857
7.2.4 ip prefix-list....858
7.2.5 ip prefix-list description....859
7.2.6 set as-path....860
7.2.7 set comm-list delete....860
7.2.8 set community....861
7.2.9 match as-path....861
7.2.10 match community....862
7.2.11 match ip address prefix-list....862
7.2.12 set as-path....863
7.2.13 set comm-list delete....864
7.2.14 set community....864
7.2.15 set local-preference....865
7.2.16 set metric (BGP)....865
7.2.17 set ipv6 next-hop (BGP)....865
7.2.18 show ip as-path-access-list....866
7.2.19 show ip community-list....866
7.2.20 clear ip community-list....867
7.2.21 show ip prefix-list....867
7.2.22 show ipv6 prefix-list....868
7.2.23 clear ipv6 prefix-list....869
8 IPv6 Management Commands....870
8.1 IPv6 Management Commands....870
8.1.1 serviceport ipv6 enable....870
8.1.2 network ipv6 enable....870
8.1.3 serviceport ipv6 address....871
8.1.4 serviceport ipv6 gateway....871
8.1.5 serviceport ipv6 neighbor....872
8.1.6 network ipv6 address....872
8.1.7 network ipv6 gateway....873
8.1.8 network ipv6 neighbor....873
8.1.9 show network ipv6 neighbors....874

8.1.10 show serviceport ipv6 neighbors....874
8.1.11 ping ipv6....875
8.1.12 ping ipv6 interface....875
8.2 Tunnel Interface Commands....876
8.2.1 interface tunnel....876
8.2.2 tunnel source....876
8.2.3 tunnel destination....876
8.2.4 tunnel mode ipv6ip....877
8.2.5 show interface tunnel....877
8.3 Loopback Interface Commands....877
8.3.1 interface loopback....877
8.3.2 show interface loopback....878
8.4 IPv6 Routing Commands....878
8.4.1 ipv6 hop-limit....878
8.4.2 ipv6 unicast-routing....879
8.4.3 ipv6 enable....879
8.4.4 ipv6 address....879
8.4.5 ipv6 address autoconfig....880
8.4.6 ipv6 address dhcp....880
8.4.7 ipv6 route....881
8.4.8 ipv6 route distance....882
8.4.9 ipv6 route net-prototype....882
8.4.10 ipv6 route static bfd interface....882
8.4.11 ipv6 mtu....883
8.4.12 ipv6 nd dad attempts....883
8.4.13 ipv6 nd managed-config-flag....884
8.4.14 ipv6 nd ns-interval....884
8.4.15 ipv6 nd other-config-flag....884
8.4.16 ipv6 nd ra-interval....885
8.4.17 ipv6 nd ra-lifetime....885
8.4.18 ipv6 nd ra hop-limit unspecified....885
8.4.19 ipv6 nd reachable-time....886
8.4.20 ipv6 nd router-preference....886
8.4.21 ipv6 nd suppress-ra....886
8.4.22 ipv6 nd prefix....887
8.4.23 ipv6 neighbor....887
8.4.24 ipv6 neighbors dynamicrenew....888
8.4.25 ipv6 nud....888
8.4.26 ipv6 prefix-list....888
8.4.27 ipv6 unreachables....890
8.4.28 ipv6 unresolved-traffic....890
8.4.29 ipv6 icmp error-interval....890
8.4.30 show ipv6 brief....891
8.4.31 show ipv6 interface....892

8.4.32 show ipv6 interface vlan....894
8.4.33 show ipv6 dhcp interface....894
8.4.34 show ipv6 nd raguard policy....894
8.4.35 show ipv6 neighbors....895
8.4.36 clear ipv6 neighbors....895
8.4.37 show ipv6 protocols....895
8.4.38 show ipv6 route....897
8.4.39 show ipv6 route ecmp-groups....899
8.4.40 show ipv6 route hw-failure....899
8.4.41 show ipv6 route net-prototype....900
8.4.42 show ipv6 route preferences....900
8.4.43 show ipv6 route static bfd....901
8.4.44 show ipv6 route summary....901
8.4.45 show ipv6 snooping counters....903
8.4.46 show ipv6 vlan....903
8.4.47 show ipv6 traffic....904
8.4.48 clear ipv6 route counters....907
8.4.49 clear ipv6 snooping counters....907
8.4.50 clear ipv6 statistics....907
8.5 OSPFv3 Commands....907
8.5.1 Global OSPFv3 Commands....908
8.5.2 OSPFv3 Interface Commands....920
8.5.3 OSPFv3 Graceful Restart Commands....924
8.5.4 OSPFv3 Stub Router Commands....926
8.5.5 OSPFv3 Show Commands....928
8.6 DHCPv6 Commands....941
8.6.1 service dhcpv6....941
8.6.2 ipv6 dhcp client pd....941
8.6.3 ipv6 dhcp conflict logging....942
8.6.4 ipv6 dhcp server....942
8.6.5 ipv6 dhcp relay....942
8.6.6 ipv6 dhcp relay remote-id....943
8.6.7 ipv6 dhcp pool....943
8.6.8 address prefix (IPv6)....943
8.6.9 domain-name (IPv6)....944
8.6.10 dns-server (IPv6)....944
8.6.11 prefix-delegation (IPv6)....945
8.6.12 show ipv6 dhcp....945
8.6.13 show ipv6 dhcp statistics....945
8.6.14 show ipv6 dhcp interface....946
8.6.15 show ipv6 dhcp binding....947
8.6.16 show ipv6 dhcp conflict....948
8.6.17 show ipv6 dhcp pool....948
8.6.18 show network ipv6 dhcp statistics....948

8.6.19 show serviceport ipv6 dhcp statistics....949
8.6.20 clear ipv6 dhcp....950
8.6.21 clear ipv6 dhcp binding....950
8.6.22 clear ipv6 dhcp conflict....951
8.6.23 clear network ipv6 dhcp statistics....951
8.6.24 clear serviceport ipv6 dhcp statistics....951
8.7 DHCPv6 Snooping Configuration Commands....951
8.7.1 ipv6 dhcp snooping....951
8.7.2 ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan....952
8.7.3 ipv6 dhcp snooping verify mac-address....952
8.7.4 ipv6 dhcp snooping database....952
8.7.5 ip dhcp snooping database write-delay....953
8.7.6 ipv6 dhcp snooping binding....953
8.7.7 ipv6 dhcp snooping trust....953
8.7.8 ipv6 dhcp snooping log-invalid....953
8.7.9 ipv6 dhcp snooping limit....954
8.7.10 ipv6 verify source....954
8.7.11 ipv6 verify binding....954
8.7.12 show ipv6 dhcp snooping....955
8.7.13 show ipv6 dhcp snooping binding....955
8.7.14 show ipv6 dhcp snooping database....956
8.7.15 show ipv6 dhcp snooping interfaces....956
8.7.16 show ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics....957
8.7.17 clear ipv6 dhcp snooping binding....957
8.7.18 clear ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics....958
8.7.19 show ipv6 verify....958
8.7.20 show ipv6 verify source....958
8.7.21 show ipv6 source binding....959
9 Quality of Service Commands....960
9.1 Class of Service Commands....960
9.1.1 classofservice dot1p-mapping....960
9.1.2 classofservice ip-dscp-mapping....960
9.1.3 classofservice ip-precedence-mapping....961
9.1.4 classofservice trust....961
9.1.5 cos-queue max-bandwidth....961
9.1.6 cos-queue min-bandwidth....962
9.1.7 cos-queue random-detect....962
9.1.8 cos-queue strict....963
9.1.9 random-detect....963
9.1.10 random-detect exponential weighting-constant....963
9.1.11 random-detect queue-parms....964
9.1.12 traffic-shape....967
9.1.13 show classofservice dot1p-mapping....967
9.1.14 show classofservice ip-dscp-mapping....968

9.1.15 show classofservice ip-precedence-mapping....968
9.1.16 show classofservice trust....968
9.1.17 show interfaces cos-queue....969
9.1.18 show interfaces random-detect....969
9.1.19 show interfaces tail-drop-threshold....970
9.2 Differentiated Services Commands....970
9.2.1 diffserv....971
9.3 DiffServ Class Commands....972
9.3.1 class-map....972
9.3.2 class-map rename....973
9.3.3 match ethertype....973
9.3.4 match access-group....974
9.3.5 match access-group name....974
9.3.6 match any....974
9.3.7 match class-map....974
9.3.8 match cos....975
9.3.9 match secondary-cos....975
9.3.10 match destination-address mac....975
9.3.11 match dstip....976
9.3.12 match dstip6....976
9.3.13 match dstl4port....976
9.3.14 match exp....976
9.3.15 match ip dscp....977
9.3.16 match ip precedence....977
9.3.17 match ip tos....977
9.3.18 match ip6flowlbl....978
9.3.19 match protocol....978
9.3.20 match protocol....978
9.3.21 match source-address mac....978
9.3.22 match srcip....979
9.3.23 match srcip6....979
9.3.24 match srcl4port....979
9.3.25 match src port....979
9.3.26 match vlan....980
9.3.27 match secondary-vlan....980
9.4 DiffServ Policy Commands....980
9.4.1 assign-queue....980
9.4.2 drop....981
9.4.3 mirror....981
9.4.4 redirect....981
9.4.5 conform-color....981
9.4.6 class....981
9.4.7 mark cos....982
9.4.8 mark secondary-cos....982

9.4.9 mark cos-as-sec-cos....982
9.4.10 mark exp....982
9.4.11 mark ip-dscp....983
9.4.12 mark ip-precedence....983
9.4.13 police-simple....983
9.4.14 police-single-rate....984
9.4.15 police-two-rate....984
9.4.16 policy-map....985
9.4.17 policy-map rename....985
9.5 DiffServ Service Commands....985
9.5.1 service-policy....985
9.6 DiffServ Show Commands....986
9.6.1 show class-map....986
9.6.2 show diffserv....987
9.6.3 show policy-map....987
9.6.4 show diffserv service....989
9.6.5 show diffserv service brief....990
9.6.6 show policy-map interface....990
9.6.7 show service-policy....991
9.7 MAC Access Control List Commands....991
9.7.1 mac access-list extended....992
9.7.2 mac access-list extended rename....992
9.7.3 mac access-list resequence....992
9.7.4 {deny | permit} (MAC ACL)....993
9.7.5 mac access-group....994
9.7.6 remark....995
9.7.7 show mac access-lists....996
9.8 IP Access Control List Commands....998
9.8.1 access-list....998
9.8.2 access-list counters enable....1002
9.8.3 ip access-list....1002
9.8.4 ip access-list rename....1003
9.8.5 ip access-list resequence....1003
9.8.6 {deny | permit} (IP ACL)....1003
9.8.7 ip access-group....1007
9.8.8 acl-trapflags....1008
9.8.9 show ip access-lists....1008
9.8.10 show access-lists....1011
9.8.11 show access-lists vlan....1012
9.9 IPv6 Access Control List Commands....1012
9.9.1 ipv6 access-list....1012
9.9.2 ipv6 access-list rename....1013
9.9.3 ipv6 access-list resequence....1013
9.9.4 {deny | permit} (IPv6)....1013

9.9.5 ipv6 traffic-filter....1017
9.9.6 show ipv6 access-lists....1018
9.10 Management Access Control and Administration List....1020
9.10.1 management access-list....1020
9.10.2 {deny | permit} (Management ACAL)....1021
9.10.3 management access-class....1022
9.10.4 show management access-list....1022
9.10.5 show management access-class....1022
9.11 Time Range Commands for Time-Based ACLs....1023
9.11.1 time-range....1023
9.11.2 absolute....1023
9.11.3 periodic....1024
9.11.4 show time-range....1024
9.12 Auto-Voice over IP Commands....1025
9.12.1 auto-voip....1025
9.12.2 auto-voip oui....1026
9.12.3 auto-voip oui-based priority....1026
9.12.4 auto-voip protocol-based....1026
9.12.5 auto-voip vlan....1027
9.12.6 show auto-voip....1027
9.12.7 show auto-voip oui-table....1028
9.13 iSCSI Optimization Commands....1028
9.13.1 iscsi aging time....1029
9.13.2 iscsi cos....1029
9.13.3 iscsi enable....1030
9.13.4 iscsi target port....1030
9.13.5 show iscsi....1031
9.13.6 show iscsi sessions....1032
10 IP Multicast Commands....1033
10.1 Multicast Commands....1033
10.1.1 ip mcast boundary....1033
10.1.2 ip mroute....1033
10.1.3 ip mroute static-multicast....1034
10.1.4 ip multicast....1035
10.1.5 ip multicast ttl-threshold....1035
10.1.6 show ip mcast....1035
10.1.7 show ip mcast boundary....1036
10.1.8 show ip mcast interface....1036
10.1.9 show ip mroute....1036
10.1.10 show ip mcast mroute group....1040
10.1.11 show ip mcast mroute source....1040
10.1.12 show ip mcast mroute static....1041
10.1.13 clear ip mroute....1041
10.1.14 show ip mroute static-multicast....1042

10.2 DVMRP Commands....1042
10.2.1 ip dvmrp....1042
10.2.2 ip dvmrp metric....1043
10.2.3 ip dvmrp trapflags....1043
10.2.4 ip dvmrp....1043
10.2.5 show ip dvmrp....1044
10.2.6 show ip dvmrp interface....1044
10.2.7 show ip dvmrp neighbor....1045
10.2.8 show ip dvmrp nexthop....1045
10.2.9 show ip dvmrp prune....1046
10.2.10 show ip dvmrp route....1046
10.3 PIM Commands....1046
10.3.1 ip pim dense....1046
10.3.2 ip pim sparse....1047
10.3.3 ip pim....1047
10.3.4 ip pim hello-interval....1048
10.3.5 ip pim bsr-border....1048
10.3.6 ip pim bsr-candidate....1048
10.3.7 ip pim dr-priority....1049
10.3.8 ip pim join-prune-interval....1050
10.3.9 ip pim rp-address....1050
10.3.10 ip pim rp-candidate....1051
10.3.11 ip pim ssm....1051
10.3.12 ip pim-trapflags....1052
10.3.13 ip pim spt-threshold....1052
10.3.14 clear ip pim statistics....1053
10.3.15 show ip mfc....1053
10.3.16 show ip pim....1054
10.3.17 show ip pim ssm....1054
10.3.18 show ip pim interface....1055
10.3.19 show ip pim neighbor....1056
10.3.20 show ip pim bsr-router....1056
10.3.21 show ip pim rp-hash....1057
10.3.22 show ip pim rp mapping....1057
10.3.23 show ip pim statistics....1058
10.4 Internet Group Message Protocol Commands....1059
10.4.1 ip igmp....1060
10.4.2 ip igmp header-validation....1060
10.4.3 ip igmp version....1060
10.4.4 ip igmp last-member-query-count....1061
10.4.5 ip igmp last-member-query-interval....1061
10.4.6 ip igmp query-interval....1061
10.4.7 ip igmp query-max-response-time....1062
10.4.8 ip igmp robustness....1062

10.4.9 ip igmp startup-query-count....1062
10.4.10 ip igmp startup-query-interval....1063
10.4.11 show ip igmp....1063
10.4.12 show ip igmp groups....1063
10.4.13 show ip igmp interface....1064
10.4.14 show ip igmp interface membership....1065
10.4.15 show ip igmp interface stats....1065
10.5 IGMP Proxy Commands....1066
10.5.1 ip igmp-proxy....1066
10.5.2 ip igmp-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval....1066
10.5.3 ip igmp-proxy reset-status....1067
10.5.4 show ip igmp-proxy....1067
10.5.5 show ip igmp-proxy interface....1067
10.5.6 show ip igmp-proxy groups....1068
10.5.7 show ip igmp-proxy groups detail....1069
11 IPv6 Multicast Commands....1071
11.1 IPv6 Multicast Forwarder....1071
11.1.1 ipv6 mroute....1071
11.1.2 show ipv6 mroute....1072
11.1.3 show ipv6 mroute group....1072
11.1.4 show ipv6 mroute source....1073
11.1.5 show ipv6 mroute static....1073
11.1.6 clear ipv6 mroute....1074
11.2 IPv6 PIM Commands....1074
11.2.1 ipv6 pim dense....1074
11.2.2 ipv6 pim sparse....1075
11.2.3 ipv6 pim....1075
11.2.4 ipv6 pim hello-interval....1075
11.2.5 ipv6 pim bsr-border....1076
11.2.6 ipv6 pim bsr-candidate....1076
11.2.7 ipv6 pim dr-priority....1077
11.2.8 ipv6 pim join-prune-interval....1077
11.2.9 ipv6 pim rp-address....1078
11.2.10 ipv6 pim rp-candidate....1078
11.2.11 ipv6 pim ssm....1079
11.2.12 clear ipv6 pim statistics....1080
11.2.13 show ipv6 pim....1080
11.2.14 show ipv6 pim ssm....1081
11.2.15 show ipv6 pim interface....1081
11.2.16 show ipv6 pim neighbor....1082
11.2.17 show ipv6 pim bsr-router....1082
11.2.18 show ipv6 pim rp-hash....1083
11.2.19 show ipv6 pim rp mapping....1084
11.3 IPv6 MLD Commands....1084

11.3.1 ipv6 mld router....1084
11.3.2 ipv6 mld query-interval....1085
11.3.3 ipv6 mld query-max-response-time....1085
11.3.4 ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval....1085
11.3.5 ipv6 mld last-member-query-count....1086
11.3.6 ipv6 mld startup-query-count....1086
11.3.7 ipv6 mld startup-query-interval....1086
11.3.8 ipv6 mld version....1087
11.3.9 show ipv6 mld groups....1087
11.3.10 show ipv6 mld interface....1088
11.3.11 show ipv6 mld traffic....1089
11.3.12 clear ipv6 mld counters....1090
11.3.13 clear ipv6 mld traffic....1090
11.4 IPv6 MLD-Proxy Commands....1090
11.4.1 ipv6 mld-proxy....1090
11.4.2 ipv6 mld-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval....1091
11.4.3 ipv6 mld-proxy reset-status....1091
11.4.4 show ipv6 mld-proxy....1091
11.4.5 show ipv6 mld-proxy interface....1092
11.4.6 show ipv6 mld-proxy groups....1092
11.4.7 show ipv6 mld-proxy groups detail....1093
12 Log Messages....1095
12.1 Core....1095
12.2 Utilities....1097
12.3 Management....1099
12.4 Switching....1102
12.5 QoS....1108
12.6 Routing/IPv6 Routing....1108
12.7 Multicast....1111
12.8 Stacking....1115
12.9 Technologies....1115

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1 Using the Command-Line Interface

The command-line interface (CLI) is a text-based way to manage and monitor the system. You can access the CLI by using a direct serial connection or by using a remote logical connection with telnet or SSH.

This chapter describes the CLI syntax, conventions, and modes.

1.1 Command Syntax

A command is one or more words that might be followed by one or more parameters. Parameters can be required or optional values.

Some commands, such as `show network` or `clear vlan`, do not require parameters. Other commands, such as `network parms`, require that you supply a value after the command. You must type the parameter values in a specific order, and optional parameters follow required parameters. The following example describes the command syntax for the `network parms ipaddr netmask [gateway]`

- `network parms` is the command name.
- `ipaddr` and `netmask` are parameters and represent required values that you must enter after you type the command keywords.
- `[gateway]` is an optional parameter, so you are not required to enter a value in place of the parameter.

The *CLI Command Reference* lists each command by the command name and provides a brief description of the command. Each command reference also contains the following information:

- Format shows the command keywords and the required and optional parameters.
- Mode identifies the command mode you must be in to access the command.
- Default shows the default value, if any, of a configurable setting on the device.

The `show` commands also contain a description of the information that the command shows.

1.2 Command Conventions

The parameters for a command might include mandatory values, optional values, or keyword choices. Parameters are order-dependent. *Table 1: Parameter Conventions* on page 50 describes the conventions this document uses to distinguish between value types.

Table 1: Parameter Conventions

Symbol	Example	Description
[] square brackets	[value]	Indicates an optional parameter.
italic font in a parameter	*value* or *[value]*	Indicates a variable value. You must replace the italicized text and brackets with an appropriate value, which might be a name or number.

Symbol	Example	Description
{} curly braces	{choice1 | choice2}	Indicates that you must select a parameter from the list of choices.
| Vertical bars	choice1 | choice2	Separates the mutually exclusive choices.
[{}] Braces within square brackets	[{choice1 | choice2}]	Indicates a choice within an optional element.

1.3 Common Parameter Values

Parameter values might be names (strings) or numbers. To use spaces as part of a name parameter, enclose the name value in double quotation marks. For example, the expression "System Name with Spaces" forces the system to accept the spaces. Empty strings ("") are not valid user-defined strings. *Table 2: Parameter Descriptions* on page 51 describes common parameter values and value formatting.

Table 2: Parameter Descriptions

Parameter	Description
ipaddr	This parameter is a valid IP address. You can enter the IP address in the following formats: `a` (32 bits) `a.b` (8.24 bits) `a.b.c` (8.8.16 bits) `a.b.c.d` (8.8.8.8 bits) In addition to these formats, the CLI accepts decimal, hexadecimal and octal formats through the following input formats (where *n* is any valid hexadecimal, octal or decimal number): `0xn` (CLI assumes hexadecimal format.) `0n` (CLI assumes octal format with leading zeros.) `n` (CLI assumes decimal format.)
ipv6-address	`FE80:0000:0000:0000:020F:24FF:FEBF:DBCB`, or `FE80:0:0:0:20F:24FF:FEBF:DBCB`, or `FE80::20F24FF:FEBF:DBCB`, or `FE80:0:0:0:20F:24FF:128:141:49:32` For additional information, refer to RFC 3513.
Interface or *unit/slot/port*	Valid slot and port number separated by a forward slash. For example, 0/1 represents slot number 0 and port number 1.
Logical Interface	Represents a logical slot and port number. This is applicable in the case of a port-channel (LAG). You can use the logical unit/slot/port to configure the port-channel.
Character strings	Use double quotation marks to identify character strings, for example, "System Name with Spaces". An empty string ("") is not valid.

1.4 unit/slot/port Naming Convention

LCOS SX software references physical entities such as cards and ports by using a *unit/slot/port* naming convention.

The LCOS SX software also uses this convention to identify certain logical entities, such as Port-Channel interfaces.

The slot number has two uses. In the case of physical ports, it identifies the card containing the ports. In the case of logical and CPU ports it also identifies the type of interface or port.

Table 3: Type of Slots

Slot Type	Description
Physical slot numbers	Physical slot numbers begin with zero, and are allocated up to the maximum number of physical slots.
Logical slot numbers	Logical slots immediately follow physical slots and identify port-channel (LAG) or router interfaces. The value of logical slot numbers depend on the type of logical interface and can vary from platform to platform.
CPU slot numbers	The CPU slots immediately follow the logical slots.

The port identifies the specific physical port or logical interface being managed on a given slot.

Table 4: Type of Ports

Port Type	Description
Physical Ports	The physical ports for each slot are numbered sequentially starting from one/ For example, port 1 on slot 0 (an internal port) for a stand alone (nonstacked) switch is 1/0/1, port 2 is 1/0/2, port 3 is 1/0/3, and so on.
Logical Interfaces	Port-channel or Link Aggregation Group (LAG) interfaces are logical interfaces that are only used for bridging functions. VLAN routing interfaces are only used for routing functions. Loopback interfaces are logical interfaces that are always up. Tunnel interfaces are logical point-to-point links that carry encapsulated packets.
CPU ports	CPU ports are handled by the driver as one or more physical entities located on physical slots.

In the CLI, loopback and tunnel interfaces do not use the *unit/slot/port* format. To specify a loopback interface, you use the loopback ID. To specify a tunnel interface, you use the tunnel ID.

1.5 Using the “No” Form of a Command

The `no` keyword is a specific form of an existing command and does not represent a new or distinct command. Almost every configuration command has a `no` form. In general, use the `no` form to reverse the action of a command or reset a value back to the default. For example, the `no shutdown` configuration command reverses the shutdown of an interface. Use the command without the keyword `no` to re-enable a disabled feature or to enable a feature that is disabled by default. Only the configuration commands are available in the `no` form.

1.6 Executing Show Commands

All show commands can be issued from any configuration mode (Global Configuration, Interface Configuration, VLAN Database, etc.). The show commands provide information about system and feature-specific configuration, status, and statistics. Previously, show commands could be issued only in User EXEC or Privileged EXEC modes.

1.7 CLI Output Filtering

Many CLI `show` commands include considerable content to display to the user. This can make output confusing and cumbersome to parse through to find the information of desired importance. The CLI Output Filtering feature allows the user, when executing CLI `show display` commands, to optionally specify arguments to filter the CLI output to display only desired information. The result is to simplify the display and make it easier for the user to find the information the user is interested in.

The main functions of the CLI Output Filtering feature are:

- Pagination Control
  - Supports enabling/disabling paginated output for all `show` CLI commands. When disabled, output is displayed in its entirety. When enabled, output is displayed page-by-page such that content does not scroll off the terminal screen until the user presses a key to continue. --More-- or (q)uit is displayed at the end of each page.
  - When pagination is enabled, press the return key to advance a single line, press q or Q to stop pagination, or press any other key to advance a whole page. These keys are not configurable.

Although some `show` commands already support pagination, the implementation is unique per command and not generic to all commands.

- Output Filtering
  - "Grep"-like control for modifying the displayed output to only show the user-desired content.
    - Filter displayed output to only include lines containing a specified string match.
    - Filter displayed output to exclude lines containing a specified string match.
    - Filter displayed output to only include lines including and following a specified string match.
    - Filter displayed output to only include a specified section of the content (e.g. "interface 0/1") with a configurable end-of-section delimiter.
    - String matching should be case insensitive.
    - Pagination, when enabled, also applies to filtered output.

Example: The following shows an example of the extensions made to the CLI `show` commands for the Output Filtering feature.

```
(Routing) #show running-config ?
<cr>          Press enter to execute the command.
|             Output filter options.
<scriptname>  Script file name for writing active configuration.
all           Show all the running configuration on the switch.
interface     Display the running configuration for specificed interface on the switch.

(Routing) #show running-config | ?
begin         Begin with the line that matches
```

```
exclude       Exclude lines that matches
include       Include lines that matches
section       Display portion of lines
```

1.8 Command Modes

The CLI groups commands into modes according to the command function. Each of the command modes supports specific LCOS SX software commands. The commands in one mode are not available until you switch to that particular mode, with the exception of the User EXEC mode commands. You can execute the User EXEC mode commands in the Privileged EXEC mode.

The command prompt changes in each command mode to help you identify the current mode. *Table 5: CLI Command Modes* on page 54 describes the command modes and the prompts visible in that mode.

The command modes available on your switch depend on the software modules that are installed. For example, a switch that does not support BGPv4 does not have the BGPv4 Router Command Mode.

Table 5: CLI Command Modes

Command Mode	Prompt	Mode Description
User EXEC	`Switch>`	Contains a limited set of commands to view basic system information.
Privileged EXEC	`Switch#`	Allows you to issue any `EXEC` command, enter the VLAN Database mode, or enter the Global Configuration mode.
Global Config	`Switch (Config)#`	Groups general setup commands and permits you to make modifications to the running configuration.
VLAN Database	`Switch (Vlan)#`	Groups all the VLAN commands.

Interface Config	`Switch (Interface` *`unit/slot/port`*`)#`
	`Switch (Interface Loopback` *`id`*`)#`
	`Switch (Interface Tunnel id)#`
	`Switch (Interface` *`unit/slot/port (startrange)-unit/slot/port (endrange)`*`#`
	`Switch (Interface lag lag-intf-num)#`
	`Switch (Interface vlan vlan-id)#`
		Manages the operation of an interface and provides access to the router interface configuration commands.
		Use this mode to set up a physical port for a specific logical connection operation.
		You can also use this mode to manage the operation of a range of interfaces. For example the prompt may display as follows:
		`Switch (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/4) #`
		Enters LAG Interface configuration mode for the specified LAG. Enters VLAN routing interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN ID.

Line Console	`Switch (config-line)#`	Contains commands to configure outbound telnet settings and console interface settings, as well as to configure console login/ enable authentication.
Line SSH	`Switch (config-ssh)#`	Contains commands to configure SSH login/enable authentication.
Line Telnet	`Switch (config-telnet)#`	Contains commands to configure telnet login/enable authentication.

Command Mode	Prompt	Mode Description
AAA IAS User Config	`Switch (Config-IAS-User)#`	Allows password configuration for a user in the IAS database.
Mail Server Config	`Switch (Mail-Server)#`	Allows configuration of the email server.
Policy Map Config	`Switch (Config-policy-map)#`	Contains the QoS Policy-Map configuration commands.
Policy Class Config	`Switch (Config-policy-class-map)#`	Consists of class creation, deletion, and matching commands. The class match commands specify Layer 2, Layer 3, and general match criteria.
Class Map Config	`Switch (Config-class-map)#`	Contains the QoS class map configuration commands for IPv4.
Ipv6_Class-Map Config	`Switch (Config-class-map)#`	Contains the QoS class map configuration commands for IPv6.
Router OSPF Config	`Switch (Config-router)#`	Contains the OSPF configuration commands.
Router OSPFv3 Config	`Switch (Config rtr)#`	Contains the OSPFv3 configuration commands.
Router RIP Config	`Switch (Config-router)#`	Contains the RIP configuration commands.
BGP Router Config	`Switch (Config-router)#`	Contains the BGP4 configuration commands.
Route Map Config	`Switch (config-route-map)#`	Contains the route map configuration commands.
IPv6 Address Family Config	`Switch (Config-router-af)#`	Contains the IPv6 address family configuration commands.
L2VPN Address Family Config	`Switch (config-router-af-l2vpn-evpn)#`	Configure Ethernet VPN settings.
Peer Template Config	`(Config-rtr-tmplt)#`	Contains the BGP peer template configuration commands.
RADIUS Dynamic Authorization Config	`(Config-radius-da)`	Contains the Radius Dynamic Authorization commands.
MAC Access-list Config	`Switch (Config-mac-access-list)#`	Allows you to create a MAC Access-List and to enter the mode containing MAC Access-List configuration commands.
IPv4 Access-list Config	`Switch (Config-ipv4-acl)#`	Allows you to create an IPv4 named or extended Access-List and to enter the mode containing IPv4 Access-List configuration commands.
IPv6Access-list Config	`Switch (Config-ipv6-acl)#`	Allows you to create an IPv6 Access-List and to enter the mode containing IPv6 Access-List configuration commands.
Management Access-list Config	`Switch (config-macal)#`	Allows you to create a Management Access-List and to enter the mode containing Management Access-List configuration commands.
TACACS Config	`Switch (Tacacs)#`	Contains commands to configure properties for the TACACS servers.
User-Group Configuration	`Switch (config-usergroup)`	Contains user group commands
Task-Group Configuration	`Switch (config-taskgroup)`	Contains task group commands

Command Mode	Prompt	Mode Description
DHCP Pool Config	`Switch (Config dhcp-pool)#`	Contains the DHCP server IP address pool configuration commands.
DHCPv6 Pool Config	`Switch (Config dhcp6-pool)#`	Contains the DHCPv6 server IPv6 address pool configuration commands.
Stack Global Config	`Switch (Config stack)#`	Allows you to access the Stack Global Config Mode.
ARP Access-List Config	`Switch (Config-arp-access-list)#`	Contains commands to add ARP ACL rules in an ARP Access List.
Support Mode	`Switch (Support)#`	Allows access to the support commands, which should only be used by the manufacturer's technical support personnel as improper use could cause unexpected system behavior and/or invalidate product warranty.
VLAN Config	`Switch (vlan vlan-id)#`	Contains commands to configure private VLAN settings on a VLAN, FIP snooping, and to configure the RSPAN mode.
Maintenance Domain Config	`Switch (config-md)#`	Contains commands to create maintenance associations and configure per-maintenance domain parameters.
Maintenance Association Config	`Switch (config-ma)#`	Contains commands to configure continuity check message CCM) settings.
Service Instance Config	`Switch (config-service-mode)#`	Contains commands to configure settings related to Ethernet Virtual Circuits.
ERSPAN Source Session Configuration Mode	`Switch (config-erspan-src)#`	Configure the source interface for ERSPAN and access ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration mode
ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode	`Switch (config-erspan-src-dst)#`	Configure the ERSPAN origin and destination IPv4 addresses, session ID, and various characteristics of the packets in the ERSPAN traffic.
ERSPAN Destination Session Configuration Mode	`Switch (config-erspan-src)#`	Configure the destination interface for ERSPAN and access ERSPAN Destination Session Source Configuration mode
ERSPAN Destination Session Source Configuration Mode	`Switch (config-erspan-dst-src)#`	Configure the ERSPAN destination IP address and ERSPAN session ID.
Track Configuration Mode	`Switch (config-track)#`	Configure settings to track the state of an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation
IP SLA Configuration Mode	`Switch (config-ip-sla)#`	Configure an IP SLA ICMP echo operation
IP SLA ICMP ECHO Configuration Mode	`Switch (config-ip-sla-echo)#`	Configure IP SLA ICMP parameters.
LDAP Search Map Config	`Switch (config-ldap-search-map)#`	Configure search map details for fetching user privilege level.
Service Instance Config	`Switch (service-mode)#`	Configures Ethernet Virtual Service (EVS) service instance settings for an interface.
MiM Tunnel Config	`Switch (config-tunnel-minm)#`	Configures the virtual MAC-in-MAC tunnel.
MiM Service Instance Config	`Switch (config-tunnel-srv)#`	Configures the virtual MAC-in-MAC tunnel service instance.

Command Mode	Prompt	Mode Description
Ethernet Ring Profile Config	`Switch(config-erp-profile1)`	Configures an Ethernet ring profile.
Ethernet Ring Config	`Switch (config-erp-`*`name`*`)#`	Configures Ethernet ring settings.
Ethernet Ring Instance Config	`Switch (config-erp-inst-`*`number`*`)#`	Configures Ethernet ring instance settings.
Ethernet Ring Instance APS-Channel Config	`Switch (config-erp-inst-`*`number`*`-aps)#`	Configures an Ethernet ring instance APS channel.
MACsec Policy Config	`Switch (Config-mka-policy)#`	Creates or configures a MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol policy and enters MKA policy configuration mode.
Key Chain Config	`Switch (Config-key-chain)#`	Creates or configures a MACsec key chain, and enters Key Chain configuration mode.

Table 6: CLI Mode Access and Exit on page 57 explains how to enter or exit each mode. To exit a mode and return to the previous mode, enter exit. To exit to Privileged EXEC mode, press Ctrl+z.

Pressing Ctrl+z from Privileged EXEC mode exits to User EXEC mode. To exit User EXEC mode, enter logout.

Table 6: CLI Mode Access and Exit

Command Mode	Access Method
User EXEC	This is the first level of access.
Privileged EXEC	From the User EXEC mode, enter `enable`.
Global Config	From the Privileged EXEC mode, enter `configure`.
VLAN Database	From the Privileged EXEC mode, enter `vlan database`.

Interface Config	From the Global Config mode, enter:
	`interface` *`unit/slot/port`* or
	`interface loopback id` or
	`interface tunnel id`
	`interface` *`unit/slot/port`*`(startrange)-`*`unit/slot/port`*`(endrange)`
	`interface lag lag-intf-num`
	`interface vlan vlan-id`

Line Console	From the Global Config mode, enter `line console`.
Line SSH	From the Global Config mode, enter `line ssh`.
Line Telnet	From the Global Config mode, enter `line telnet`.
AAA IAS User Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `aaa ias-user username name`.
Mail Server Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `mail-server address`
Policy-Map Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `policy-map`.

Command Mode	Access Method
Policy-Class-Map Config	From the Policy Map mode enter `class`.
Class-Map Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `class-map`, and specify the optional keyword `ipv4` to specify the Layer 3 protocol for this class. See *class-map* on page 972 for more information.
VPC	From Global Config mode, enter `vpc`.
Ipv6-Class-Map Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `class-map` and specify the optional keyword `ipv6` to specify the Layer 3 protocol for this class. See *class-map* on page 972 for more information.
Router OSPF Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `router ospf`.
Router OSPFv3 Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `ipv6 router ospf`.
Router RIP Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `router rip`.
BGP Router Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `router bgp asnumber`.
Route Map Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `-route-map map-tag`.
IPv6 Address Family Config	From the BGP Router Config mode, enter `address-family ipv6`.
L2VPN Address Family Config	From the BGP Router Config mode, enter `address-family l2vpn evpn`
Peer Template Config	From the BGP Router Config mode, enter `template peer name` to create a BGP peer template and enter Peer Template Configuration mode.
MAC Access-list Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `mac access-list extended name`.
IPv4 Access-list Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `ip access-list name`.
IPv6 Access-list Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `ipv6 access-list name`.
Management Access-list Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `management access-list name`.
TACACS Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `tacacs-server host ip-addr`, where `ip-addr` is the IP address of the TACACS server on your network.
User-Group Configuration Mode	From the Global Config mode, enter `usergroup usergroup-name`.
Task-Group Configuration Mode	From the Global Config mode, enter `taskgroup taskgroup-name`.
DHCP Pool Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `ip dhcp pool pool-name`.
DHCPv6 Pool Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `ip dhcpv6 pool pool-name`.
Stack Global Config Mode	From the Global Config mode, enter the `stack` command.
ARP Access-List Config Mode	From the Global Config mode, enter `arp access-list`.
Support Mode	From the Privileged EXEC mode, enter `support`. The `support` command is available only if the `techsupport enable` command has been issued.
VLAN Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `vlan vlan-id`

Command Mode	Access Method
Maintenance Domain Config	From the Global Config mode, enter `ethernet cfm domain domain-name level level`
Maintenance Association Config	From the Maintenance Domain Config mode, enter `service service-name vlan vlanID`
Service Instance Config	From Interface Config mode, enter `service instance`
ERSPAN Source Session Configuration Mode	From the Global Config mode, enter `monitor session session-id type erspan-source`
ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode	From the ERSPAN Source Session Configuration Mode, enter `destination`.
ERSPAN Destination Session Configuration Mode	From the Global Config mode, enter `monitor session session-id type erspan-destination`
ERSPAN Destination Session Source Configuration Mode	From the ERSPAN Destination Session Configuration Mode, enter `source`.
Track Configuration Mode	From Global Config mode, enter `track object-number ip sla operation-number`
IP SLA Configuration Mode	From Global Config mode, enter `ip sla operation-number`
SLA ICMP ECHO Configuration Mode	From IP SLA Config mode, enter `icmp-echo destination-ip-address`
LDAP Search Map Config	From Global Config mode, enter `ldap search-map map-name`
Service Instance Config	From Interface Config mode, enter `service instance number ethernet name`
MiM Tunnel Config	From Global Config mode, enter `ethernet mac-tunnel virtual number`
MiM Service Instance Config	From MiM Tunnel Config mode, enter `service instance number`.
Ethernet Ring Profile Config	From Global Config mode, enter `ethernet ring g8032 profile name`.
Ethernet Ring Config	From Global Config mode, enter `ethernet ring g8032 name`.
Ethernet Ring Instance Config	From Ethernet Ring Config mode, enter `instance number`.
Ethernet Ring Instance APS-Channel Config	From Ethernet Ring Instance Config mode, enter `aps-channel`.
MACsec Policy Config	From Global Config mode, enter `mka policy {policy-name}`
Key Chain Config	From Global Config mode, enter `key chain {key-chain-name} macsec`

1.9 Command Completion and Abbreviation

Command completion finishes spelling the command when you type enough letters of a command to uniquely identify the command keyword. Once you have entered enough letters, press the SPACEBAR or TAB key to complete the word.

Command abbreviation allows you to execute a command when you have entered there are enough letters to uniquely identify the command. You must enter all of the required keywords and parameters before you enter the command.

1.10 CLI Error Messages

If you enter a command and the system is unable to execute it, an error message appears. *Table 7: CLI Error Messages* on page 60 describes the most common CLI error messages.

Table 7: CLI Error Messages

Message Text	Description
`% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.`	You entered an incorrect or unavailable command. The carat (A) shows where the invalid text is detected. This message also appears if any of the parameters or values are not recognized.
`Command not found / Incomplete command. Use ? to list commands.`	You did not enter the required keywords or values.
`Ambiguous command`	You did not enter enough letters to uniquely identify the command.

1.11 CLI Line-Editing Conventions

Table 8: CLI Editing Conventions on page 60 describes the key combinations you can use to edit commands or increase the speed of command entry. You can access this list from the CLI by entering `help` from the User or Privileged EXEC modes.

Table 8: CLI Editing Conventions

Key Sequence	Description
DEL or Backspace	Delete previous character.
Ctrl-A	Go to beginning of line.
Ctrl-E	Go to end of line.
Ctrl-F	Go forward one character.
Ctrl-B	Go backward one character.
Ctrl-C	Cancel input and go to next line.
Ctrl-D	Delete current character.
Ctrl-U, X	Delete to beginning of line.
Ctrl-K	Delete to end of line.
Ctrl-W	Delete previous word.
Ctrl-T	Transpose previous character.
Ctrl-P	Go to previous line in history buffer.
Ctrl-R	Rewrites or pastes the line.

Key Sequence	Description
Ctrl-N	Go to next line in history buffer.
Ctrl-Y	Prints last deleted character.
Ctrl-Q	Enables serial flow.
Ctrl-S	Disables serial flow.
Ctrl-Z	Return to root command prompt.
Tab, <SPACE>	Command-line completion.
Exit	Go to next lower command prompt.
?	List available commands, keywords, or parameters.

1.12 Using CLI Help

Enter a question mark (?) at the command prompt to display the commands available in the current mode.

```
(switch) >?

enable          Enter into user privilege mode.
help            Display help for various special keys.
logout          Exit this session. Any unsaved changes are lost.
password        Change an existing user's password.
ping            Send ICMP echo packets to a specified IP address.
quit            Exit this session. Any unsaved changes are lost.
show            Display Switch Options and Settings.
telnet          Telnet to a remote host.
```

Enter a question mark (?) after each word you enter to display available command keywords or parameters.

```
(switch) #network ?

ipv6            Configure IPv6 parameters for system network.
javamode        Enable/Disable.
mac-address     Configure MAC Address.
mac-type        Select the locally administered or burnedin MAC address.
mgmt_vlan       Configure the Management VLAN ID of the switch.
parms           Configure Network Parameters of the device.
protocol        Select DHCP, BootP, or None as the network config protocol.
```

If the help output shows a parameter in angle brackets, you must replace the parameter with a value.

```
(Routing) #network parms ?

<ipaddr>        Enter the IP Address.
none            Reset IP address and gateway on management interface
```

If there are no additional command keywords or parameters, or if additional parameters are optional, the following message appears in the output:

```
<cr> Press Enter to execute the command
```

You can also enter a question mark (?) after typing one or more characters of a word to list the available command or parameters that begin with the letters, as shown in the following example:

```
(switch) #show m?
mac           mac-addr-table    mac-address-table
mail-server   mbuf              monitor
```

1.13 Accessing the CLI

You can access the CLI by using a direct console connection or by using a telnet or SSH connection from a remote management host.

For the initial connection, you must use a direct connection to the console port. You cannot access the system remotely until the system has an IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. You can set the network configuration information manually, or you can configure the system to accept these settings from a BOOTP or DHCP server on your network. For more information, see *Network Interface Commands* on page 80.

2 Stacking Commands

This chapter describes the stacking commands available in the LCOS SX CLI.

The commands in this chapter are in one of two functional groups:

- Show commands display switch settings, statistics, and other information.
- Configuration commands configure features and options of the switch. For every configuration command, there is a show command that displays the configuration setting.

The Primary Management Unit is the unit that controls the stack.

2.1 Dedicated Port Stacking

This section describes the commands you use to configure dedicated port stacking.

2.1.1 stack

This command sets the mode to Stack Global Config.

Format	`stack`
Mode	Global Config

2.1.2 member

This command configures a switch. The *`unit`* is the switch identifier of the switch to be added/removed from the stack. The *`switchindex`* is the index into the database of the supported switch types, indicating the type of the switch being preconfigured. The switch index is a 32-bit integer. This command is executed on the Primary Management Unit.

Format	`member` *`unit switchindex`*
Mode	Stack Global Config

Switch index can be obtained by executing the `show supported switchtype` command in User EXEC or Privileged EXEC mode.

2.1.2.1 no member

This command removes a switch from the stack. The *`unit`* is the switch identifier of the switch to be removed from the stack. This command is executed on the Primary Management Unit.

Format	`no member` *`unit`*
Mode	Stack Global Config

2.1.3 switch priority

This command configures the ability of a switch to become the Primary Management Unit. The *unit* is the switch identifier. The *value* is the preference parameter that allows the user to specify, priority of one backup switch over another. The range for priority is 1 to 15. The switch with the highest priority value will be chosen to become the Primary Management Unit if the active Primary Management Unit fails. The switch priority defaults to the hardware management preference value 1. Switches that do not have the hardware capability to become the Primary Management Unit are not eligible for management.

Default	Enabled
Format	`switch` *unit* `priority` *value*
Mode	Global Config

2.1.4 switch renumber

This command changes the switch identifier for a switch in the stack. The *oldunit* is the current switch identifier on the switch whose identifier is to be changed. The *newunit* is the updated value of the switch identifier. Upon execution, the switch will be configured with the configuration information for the new switch, if any. The old switch configuration information will be retained, however the old switch will be operationally unplugged. This command is executed on the Primary Management Unit.

If the management unit is renumbered, then the running configuration is no longer applied (i.e. the stack acts as if the configuration had been cleared).

Format	`switch` *oldunit* `renumber` *newunit*
Mode	Global Config

2.1.5 movemanagement

This command moves the Primary Management Unit functionality from one switch to another. The *fromunit* is the switch identifier on the current Primary Management Unit. The *tounit* is the switch identifier on the new Primary Management Unit. Upon execution, the entire stack (including all interfaces in the stack) is unconfigured and reconfigured with the configuration on the new Primary Management Unit. After the reload is complete, all stack management capability must be performed on the new Primary Management Unit. To preserve the current configuration across a stack move, execute the `copy system:running-config nvram:startup-config` in Privileged EXEC) command before performing the stack move. A stack move causes all routes and layer 2 addresses to be lost. This command is executed on the Primary Management Unit. The system prompts you to confirm the management move.

Format	`movemanagement` *fromunit tounit*
Mode	Stack Global Config

2.1.6 standby

Use this command to configure a unit as a Standby Management Unit (STBY).

The Standby Management Unit cannot be the current Management Unit. The Standby unit should be a management-capable unit.

Format	`standby` *unit number*
Mode	Stack Global Config

Parameter	Description
Standby Management Unit Number	Indicates the unit number which is to be the Standby Management Unit. **unit number** must be a valid unit number.

2.1.6.1 no standby

The `no` form of this command allows the application to run the auto Standby Management Unit logic.

Format	`no standby`
Mode	Stack Global Config

2.1.7 slot

This command configures a slot in the system. The *`unit/slot`* is the slot identifier of the slot. The *`cardindex`* is the index into the database of the supported card types, indicating the type of the card being preconfigured in the specified slot. The card index is a 32-bit integer. If a card is currently present in the slot that is unconfigured, the configured information will be deleted and the slot will be reconfigured with default information for the card.

Format	`slot` *`unit/slot cardindex`*
Mode	Global Config

2.1.7.1 no slot

This command removes configured information from an existing slot in the system.

Format	`no slot` *`unit/slot cardindex`*
Mode	Global Config

2.1.8 set slot disable

This command configures the administrative mode of the slot(s). If you specify [all], the command is applied to all slots, otherwise the command is applied to the slot identified by *`unit/slot`*.

If a card or other module is present in the slot, this administrative mode will effectively be applied to the contents of the slot. If the slot is empty, this administrative mode will be applied to any module that is inserted into the slot. If a card is disabled, all the ports on the device are operationally disabled and shown as *unplugged* on management screens.

Format	`set slot disable [`*`unit/slot`*`] | all]`
Mode	Global Config

2.1.8.1 no set slot disable

This command unconfigures the administrative mode of the slot(s . If you specify `all`, the command removes the configuration from all slots, otherwise the configuration is removed from the slot identified by *`unit/slot`*.

If a card or other module is present in the slot, this administrative mode removes the configuration from the contents of the slot. If the slot is empty, this administrative mode removes the configuration from any module inserted into the slot. If a card is disabled, all the ports on the device are operationally disabled and shown as *unplugged* on management screens.

Format	`no set slot disable [`*`unit/slot`*`] | all]`
Mode	Global Config

2.1.9 set slot power

This command configures the power mode of the slot(s) and allows power to be supplied to a card located in the slot. If you specify `all`, the command is applied to all slots, otherwise the command is applied to the slot identified by *unit/slot*.

Use this command when installing or removing cards. If a card or other module is present in this slot, the power mode is applied to the contents of the slot. If the slot is empty, the power mode is applied to any card inserted into the slot.

Format	`set slot power [unit/slot] | all]`
Mode	Global Config

2.1.9.1 no set slot power

This command unconfigures the power mode of the slot(s) and prohibits power from being supplied to a card located in the slot. If you specify `all`, the command prohibits power to all slots, otherwise the command prohibits power to the slot identified by *unit/slot*.

Use this command when installing or removing cards. If a card or other module is present in this slot, power is prohibited to the contents of the slot. If the slot is empty, power is prohibited to any card inserted into the slot.

Format	`set slot power [unit/slot] | all]`
Mode	Global Config

2.1.10 reload (Stack)

This command resets the entire stack or the identified *unit*. The *unit* is the switch identifier. The system prompts you to confirm that you want to reset the switch.

Format	`reload [unit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

2.1.11 stack-status sample-mode

Use this command to configure global status management mode, sample size. The mode, sample size parameters are applied globally on all units in the stack. The default sampling mode of the operation is cumulative summing.

This configuration command is implemented as part of serviceability functionality and therefore is not expected to be persistent across reloads. This configuration is never visible in the running configuration under any circumstances. It is the responsibility of the user to switch the sample mode on-demand as per the requirement. This configuration is applied to all the members that are part of the stack when the command is triggered. This configuration cannot play onto cards that are part of the stack at later point of the time.

Default	Cumulative Summing
Format	`stack-status sample-mode {cumulative | history} [max-samples 100 – 500]`
Mode	Stack Global Config Mode

Keyword	Description
sample-mode	Mode of sampling
cumulative	Tracks the sum of received time stamp offsets cumulatively.

Keyword	Description
history	Tracks history of received timestamps
max-samples	Maximum number of samples to keep

Example:

The following command sets the sampling mode to cumulative summing.

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#stack
(Routing) (Config-stack)# stack-status sample-mode cumulative
```

Example:

The following command sets the sampling mode to history and the sample size to default (that is, 300).

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#stack
(Routing) (Config-stack)#stack-status sample-mode history
```

Example:

The following command sets the sampling mode to history and sample size to 100.

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#stack
(Routing) (Config-stack)#stack-status sample-mode history max-samples 100
```

2.1.12 trunk-hashmode

Use this command to configure load-balance mode on all HiGig™ trunks across the units in a stacking topology. Prior to Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB), this command supported load-balance IDs 1 to 7. Load-balance IDs 8, 9, and 10 support DLB on LAG as listed in the following table.

Default	3
Format	`trunk-hashmode <id>]`
Mode	Stack Config

Parameter	Description
1	Source MAC, VLAN, EtherType, and incoming port associated with the packet.
2	Destination MAC, VLAN, EtherType, and incoming port associated with the packet.
3	Source/Destination MAC, VLAN, EtherType, and incoming port associated with the packet.
4	Source IP and Source TCP/UDP fields of the packet.
5	Destination IP and Destination TCP/UDP Port fields of the packet.
6	Source/Destination IP and source/destination TCP/UDP Port fields of the packet.
7	Enhanced hashing mode.
8	DLB Spray Mode.
9	DLB Eligibility Mode.
10	DLB Fixed Assignment Mode.

> This command works at a system level. HiGig trunks are formed dynamically when more than one stack links are connected between two stackable switches. This command applies DLB mode to *all* the HiGig trunks that are available across all the units. If a new HiGig trunk is formed later or a new member unit joins the stack over a HiGig trunk, this command is applied to those newly formed HiGig trunks as well.

- In most platforms, DLB can only be configured either in HiGig trunk (for stacking) or for LAG load-balance. They cannot be configured together at the same time. If LAG is configured with DLB, trunk-hashmode cannot be configured with DLB for stacking and vice-versa.

2.1.13 show slot

This command displays information about all the slots in the system or for a specific slot.

Format	`show slot [unit/slot]`
Mode	- User EXEC - Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Slot	The slot identifier in a *unit/slot* format.
Slot Status	The slot is empty, full, or has encountered an error
Admin State	The slot administrative mode is enabled or disabled.
Power State	The slot power mode is enabled or disabled.
Configured Card Model Identifier	The model identifier of the card preconfigured in the slot. Model Identifier is a 32-character field used to identify a card.
Pluggable	Cards are pluggable or non-pluggable in the slot.
Power Down	Indicates whether the slot can be powered down.

If you supply a value for *unit/slot*, the following additional information appears.

Term	Definition
Inserted Card Model Identifier	The model identifier of the card inserted in the slot. Model Identifier is a 32-character field used to identify a card. This field is displayed only if the slot is full.
Inserted Card Description	The card description. This field is displayed only if the slot is full.
Configured Card Description	10BASE-T half duplex

2.1.14 show stack-hashmode

Use this command to display the dynamically-formed HiGig trunks in the stacking system and configured load-balance mode in each of those HiGig trunks. Effective with LCOS SX 5.20, modes 8, 9, and 10 are introduced for dynamic load balance (DLB). These are the same DLB that are added for LAG. See the port-channel load-balance command.

Format	`show stack-hashmode`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example command output.

```
(Routing)show stack-hashmode
Unit    Trunk ID    Member Ports      Configured Hash Mode    Oper Hash Mode
---     -------     ---------------   ----------------        ---------------
1       128         1/0/27, 1/0/28    2(Dst MAC Address)      2(Dst MAC Address)
2       128         2/0/27, 2/0/28    1(Src MAC Address)      1(Src MAC Address)
2       129         2/0/25, 2/0/26    2(Dst MAC Address)      2(Dst MAC Address)
```

2.1.15 show switch

This command displays switch status information about all units in the stack or a single unit when you specify the unit value.

Format	`show switch [unit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Switch	The unit identifier assigned to the switch.

When you do not specify a value for *unit*, the following information appears.

Term	Definition
Management Status	Indicates whether the switch is the Primary Management Unit, a stack member, a configured standby switch, an operational standby switch, or the status is unassigned.
Preconfigured Model Identifier	The model identifier of a preconfigured switch ready to join the stack. The Model Identifier is a 32-character field assigned by the device manufacturer to identify the device.
Plugged-In Model Identifier	The model identifier of the switch in the stack. Model Identifier is a 32-character field assigned by the device manufacturer to identify the device.
Switch Status	The switch status. Possible values for this state are: **OK**, **Unsupported**, **Code Mismatch**, **SDM Mismatch**, **Config Mismatch**, or **Not Present**. A mismatch indicates that a stack unit is running a different version of the code, SDM template, or configuration than the management unit. The **SDM Mismatch** status indicates that the unit joined the stack, but is running a different SDM template than the management unit. This status is temporary; the stack unit should automatically reload using the template running on the stack manager. If there is a Stacking Firmware Synchronization operation in progress status is shown as Updating Code.
Code Version	The detected version of code on this switch.
Debian Rootfs Status	Certain switches use embedded Debian Linux file system. This parameter provides the status of the file system changes done on the master switch. › Copied-Member switch received a Debian file system changes snapshot from the stack manager. The changes are applied upon the next reboot. › Synced-Member switch received and applied Debian file system changes from the stack manager and are in sync. On the stack manager switch, this parameter is always shown as Synced. › Out of sync-Changes on the stack manager file system are not copied to or applied on the stack member.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show switch


    Management  Standby   Preconfig        Plugged-in    Switch     Code        Debian Rootfs
SW  Switch       Status    Model ID          Model ID    Status     Version     Status
--- ----------- --------- ---------------- ------------- --------   ---------   --------
1   Mgmt Sw               AG64XX-52P       AG64XX-52P    OK         W.10.18.1   Synced
2   Stack Mbr   Oper Stby AG64XX-28P       AG64XX-28P    OK         W.10.18.1   Copied
```

When you specify a value for *unit*, the following information appears.

Term	Definition
Management Status	Indicates whether the switch is the Primary Management Unit, a stack member, or the status is unassigned.

Term	Definition
Hardware Management Preference	The hardware management preference of the switch. The hardware management preference can be disabled or unassigned.
Admin Management Preference	The administrative management preference value assigned to the switch. This preference value indicates how likely the switch is to be chosen as the Primary Management Unit.
Switch Type	The 32-bit numeric switch type.
Model Identifier	The model identifier for this switch. Model Identifier is a 32-character field assigned by the device manufacturer to identify the device.
Switch Status	The switch status. Possible values are OK, Unsupported, Code Mismatch, Config Mismatch, SDM Mismatch, STM Mismatch, or Not Present.
Debian Rootfs Status	Certain switches use embedded Debian Linux file system. This parameter provides the status of the file system changes done on the master switch. › Copied-Member switch received a Debian file system changes snapshot from the stack manager. The changes are applied upon the next reboot. › Synced-Member switch received and applied Debian file system changes from the stack manager and are in sync. On the stack manager switch, this parameter is always shown as Synced. › Out of sync-Changes on the stack manager file system are not copied to or applied on the stack member.
Debian Rootfs Version Operational	The 32-character md5sum of the Debian root file system snapshot which is used by the switch when it booted.
Debian Rootfs Version Snapshot	The 32-character md5sum of Debian root file system snapshot. It can be different from the operational value when the manager transfers its own snapshot file during the Debian rootfs synchronization step.
Switch Description	The switch description.
Expected Code Type	The expected code type.
Expected Code Version	The expected code version.
Detected Code Version	The version of code running on this switch. If the switch is not present and the data is from preconfiguration, then the code version is “None”.
Detected Code in Flash	The version of code that is currently stored in FLASH memory on the switch. This code executes after the switch is reset. If the switch is not present and the data is from preconfiguration, then the code version is “None”.
SFS Last Attempt Status	The stack firmware synchronization status in the last attempt for the specified unit.
Serial Number	The serial number for the specified unit.
Up Time	The system up time.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show switch 1
Switch.......................... 1
Management Status................. Management Switch
Hardware Management Preference.... Unassigned
Admin Management Preference....... Unassigned
Switch Type....................... 0xb6240001
Preconfigured Model Identifier.... Platform v1
Plugged-in Model Identifier....... Platform v1
Switch Status..................... STM Mismatch
Switch Description................ Development System 48 GE, 4 TENGIG
Expected Code Type................ 0x100b000
Detected Code Version............. 10.17.15.8
Detected Code in Flash............ 10.17.15.8
SFS Last Attempt Status........... None
Stack Template ID................. 3
```

```
Stack Template Description........ v1 and v2 Mix
Up Time........................... 0 days 3 hrs 15 mins 50 secs
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command showing Debian Rootfs status.

```
(Switching) #show switch 2
Switch............................ 2
Management Status................. Stack Member
Hardware Management Preference.... Unassigned
Admin Management Preference....... Unassigned
Switch Type....................... 0xb6160024
Preconfigured Model Identifier.... AG64XX-28P
Plugged-in Model Identifier....... AG64XX-28P
Switch Status..................... OK
Debian Rootfs Status.............. Copied
Debian Rootfs Version Operational. 02f01e3e0092c66ca9c739bd5c5228c3
Debian Rootfs Version Snapshot.... 9fffbbdfe2331fa1ac9f2302f6ddfedb
Switch Description................ AG64XX-28P 28-Port Gigabit Ethernet PoE+ Switch w/24 copper, 4 SFP+Ports
Detected Code in Flash............ W.10.18.1
SFS Last Attempt Status........... None
Serial Number..................... TWAG6424P183800005A00
Up Time........................... 0 days 0 hrs 54 mins 40 secs
```

2.2 Stack Port Commands

This section describes the commands you use to view and configure stack port information.

2.2.1 stack-port

This command sets stacking per port or range of ports to either *stack* or *ethernet* mode.

Default	`stack`
Format	`stack-port` *unit/slot/port* `[{ethernet | stack}]`
Mode	Stack Global Config

2.2.2 show stack-port

This command displays summary stack-port information for all interfaces.

Format	`show stack-port`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

For each interface:

Term	Definition
Unit	The unit number.
Interface	The slot and port numbers.
Configured Stack Mode	Stack or Ethernet.
Running Stack Mode	Stack or Ethernet.
Link Status	Status of the link.
Link Speed	Speed (Gbps) of the stack port link.

2.2.3 show stack-port counters

This command displays summary data counter information for all interfaces.

Format	`show stack-port counters [1-n | all]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Unit	The unit number.
Interface	The slot and port numbers.
Tx Data Rate	Trashing data rate in megabits per second on the stacking port.
Tx Error Rate	Platform-specific number of transmit errors per second.
Tx Total Errors	Platform-specific number of total transmit errors since power-up.
Rx Data Rate	Receive data rate in megabits per second on the stacking port.
Rx Error Rate	Platform-specific number of receive errors per second.
Rx Total Errors	Platform-specific number of total receive errors since power-up.
Link Flaps	The number of up/down events for the link since system boot up.

Example: This example shows the stack ports and associated statistics of unit 2.

```
(Routing) #show stack-port counters 2

                    ------------TX--------------------    ------------RX---------------- ------
                    Data        Error                     Data        Error
                    Rate        Rate         Total        Rate        Rate       Total     Link
Unit    Interface   (Mb/s)      (Errors/s)   Errors       (Mb/s)     (Errors/s) Errors    Flaps
----    ----------  ----------  ----------   ----------   --------   ---------- --------  -------
2       0/53        0           0            0            0          0          0         0
2       0/54        0           0            0            0          0          0         0
2       0/55        0           0            0            0          0          0         0
2       0/56        0           0            0            0          0          0         0

(Routing) #
```

2.2.4 show stack-port diag

This command shows stack port diagnostics for each port and is only intended for Field Application Engineers (FAEs) and developers. An FAE will advise on the necessity to run this command and capture this information. In verbose mode, the statistics and counters for RPC, transport, CPU, and transport RX/TX modules are displayed.

Format	`show stack-port diag [1-n | all] [verbose]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Unit	The unit number.
Interface	The slot and port numbers.
Diagnostic Entry1	S0 character string used for diagnostics.
Diagnostic Entry2	S0 character string used for diagnostics.
Diagnostic Entry3	S0 character string used for diagnostics.
TBYT	Transmitted Bytes
TPKT	Transmitted Packets
TFCS	Transmit FCS Error Frame Counter
TERR	Transmit Error (set by system) Counter

Term	Definition
RBYT	Received Bytes
RPKT	Received Packets
RFCS	Received FCS Error Frame Counter
RFRG	Received Fragment Counter
RJBR	Received Jabber Frame Counter
RUND	Received Undersize Frame Counter
ROVR	Received Oversized Frame Counter
RUNT	Received RUNT Frame Counter

Example 1: This example displays the stack ports and associated statistics of specified unit or all units.

```
(Routing) #show stack-port diag 1
1 - 0/53:
RBYT:27ed9a7b RPKT:bca1b TBYT:28a0739e TPKT:c93ee
RFCS:0 RFRG:0 RJBR:0 RUND:0 RUNT:0
TFCS:0 TERR:0

1 - 0/54:
RBYT:8072ed RPKT:19a66 TBYT:aecfb80 TPKT:66e4d
RFCS:6e RFRG:4414 RJBR:0 RUND:c19 RUNT:af029b1
TFCS:0 TERR:0

1 - 0/55:
RBYT:0 RPKT:0 TBYT:ae8 TPKT:23
RFCS:0 RFRG:0 RJBR:0 RUND:0 RUNT:0
TFCS:0 TERR:0

1 - 0/56:
RBYT:0 RPKT:0 TBYT:ae8 TPKT:23
RFCS:0 RFRG:0 RJBR:0 RUND:0 RUNT:0
TFCS:0 TERR:0
```

Example 2: In this example, It dumps RPC, Transport (ATP, Next Hop, and RLink), and CPU Transport Rx/Tx modules Statistics of Unit 2.

```
(Routing) #show stack-port diag 2 verbose
----------------------------------------
HPC RPC statistics/counters from unit.. 2
----------------------------------------
Registered Functions..... 58
Client Requests..... 0
Server Requests..... 0
Server Duplicate Requests..... 0
Server Replies..... 0
Client Remote Tx..... 0
Client Remote Retransmit Count..... 0
Tx without Errors..... 0
Tx with Errors..... 0
Rx Timeouts..... 0
Rx Early Exits..... 0
Rx Out of Sync..... 0
No Buffer..... 0
Collect Sem Wait Count..... 0
Collect Sem Dispatch Count..... 0

-------------------------------------
RPC statistics/counters from unit.. 2
-------------------------------------
Client RPC Requests Count..... 3
Client RPC Reply Count..... 0
Client RPC Fail to xmit Count..... 0
Client RPC Response Timedout Count..... 3
Client RPC Missing Requests..... 0
Client RPC Detach/Remove Count..... 0
Client RPC Current Sequence Number..... 3
Server RPC Request Count..... 0
Server RPC Reply Count..... 0
Server RPC Processed Transactions..... 0
```

```
Server RPC Received Wrong Version Req..... 0
Server RPC No Handlers..................... 0
Server RPC Retry Transmit Count............ 0
Server RPC Repetitive Tx Errors............ 0

-------------------------------------
ATP statistics/counters from unit.. 2
-------------------------------------
Transmit Pending Count..................... 2
Current number of TX waits................. 2
Rx transactions created.................... 145
Rx transactions freed...................... 145
Rx transactions freed(raw)................. 0
ATP: TX timeout, seq 74. f:cc cli 778. to 1 tx cnt 21.
Tx transactions created.................... 290
BET Rx Dropped Pkts Count.................. 0
ATP Rx Dropped Pkts Count.................. 0
Failed to Add Key Pkt Count................ 0
Source Lookup Failure Count................ 0
Old Rx transactions Pkts drop Count........ 0
Nr of CPUs found in ATP communication..... 2

-----------------------------------------------
CPU Transport statistics/counters from unit.. 2
-----------------------------------------------
State Initialization....................... Done
Rx Setup................................... Done
Tx Setup................................... Done
Tx CoS[0] Reserve.......................... 100
Tx CoS[1] Reserve.......................... 100
Tx CoS[2] Reserve.......................... 100
Tx CoS[3] Reserve.......................... 100
Tx CoS[4] Reserve.......................... 60
Tx CoS[5] Reserve.......................... 40
Tx CoS[6] Reserve.......................... 20
Tx CoS[7] Reserve.......................... 0
Tx Pkt Pool Size........................... 200
Tx Available Pkt Pool Size................. 198
Tx failed/error Count...................... 0
Rx Pkt Pool Size........................... 8

-----------------------------------------
Next Hop statistics/counters from unit.. 2
-----------------------------------------
State Initialization....................... Done
Component Setup............................ Done
Thread Priority............................ 100
Rx Priority................................ 105
Local CPU Key.............................. 00:24:81:d0:0f:c7
MTU Size................................... 2048
Vlan Id.................................... 4094
CoS Id..................................... 7
Internal Priority for pkt transmission..... 7
Rx Pkt Queue Size.......................... 256
Tx Pkt Queue Size.......................... 64
Rx Pkt Dropped Count....................... 0
Tx Failed Pkt Count........................ 0

--------------------------------------
RLink statistics/counters from unit.. 2
--------------------------------------
State Initialization....................... Done
L2 Notify In Pkts.......................... 0
L2 Notify In Pkts discarded................ 0
L2 Notify Out Pkts ........................ 0
L2 Notify Out Pkts discarded............... 0
Linkscan In Pkts........................... 0
Linkscan In Pkts discarded................. 0
Linkscan Out Pkts ......................... 0
Linkscan Out Pkts discarded................ 0
Auth/Unauth In Callbacks................... 0
Auth/Unauth In Callbacks discarded......... 0
Auth/Unauth Out Callbacks.................. 0
Auth/Unauth Out Callbacks discarded........ 0
RX Tunnelling In Pkts...................... 0
RX Tunnelling In Pkts discarded............ 0
RX Tunnelling Out Pkts..................... 0
RX Tunnelling Out Pkts discarded........... 0
OAM Events In.............................. 0
```

```
OAM Events In discarded..................... 0
OAM Events Out.............................. 0
OAM Events Out discarded.................... 0
BFD Events In............................... 0
BFD Events In discarded..................... 0
BFD Events Out.............................. 0
BFD Events Out discarded.................... 0
Fabric Events In............................ 0
Fabric Events In discarded.................. 0
Fabric Events Out........................... 0
Fabric Events Out discarded................. 0
Scan Add Requests In........................ 0
Scan Del Requests In........................ 0
Scan Notify(Run Handlers) Out............... 0
Scan Notify(Traverse Processing)............ 0
```

2.2.5 show stack-port stack-path

This command displays the route a packet will take to reach the destination.

Format	`show stack-port stack-path {1-8 | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

2.3 Stack Firmware Synchronization Commands

Stack Firmware Synchronization (SFS) provides the ability to automatically synchronize firmware for all stack members. If a unit joins the stack and its firmware version is different from the version running on the stack manager, the SFS feature can either upgrade or downgrade the firmware on the mismatched stack member. There is no attempt to synchronize the stack to the latest firmware in the stack.

2.3.1 boot auto-copy-sw

Use this command to enable the Stack Firmware Synchronization feature on the stack.

Default	`Disabled`
Format	`boot auto-copy-sw`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

2.3.1.1 no boot auto-copy-sw

Use this command to disable the Stack Firmware Synchronization feature on the stack.

Format	`no boot auto-copy-sw`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

2.3.2 boot auto-copy-sw trap

Use this command to enable the sending of SNMP traps related to the Stack Firmware Synchronization feature.

Default	Enabled
Format	`boot auto-copy-sw trap`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

2.3.2.1 no boot auto-copy-sw trap

Use this command to disable the sending of SNMP traps related to the Stack Firmware Synchronization feature.

Format	`no boot auto-copy-sw trap`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

2.3.3 boot auto-copy-sw allow-downgrade

Use this command to allow the stack manager to downgrade the firmware version on the stack member if the firmware version on the manager is older than the firmware version on the member.

Default	Enabled
Format	`boot auto-copy-sw allow-downgrade`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

2.3.3.1 no boot auto-copy-sw allow-downgrade

Use this command to prevent the stack manager from downgrading the firmware version of a stack member.

Format	`no boot auto-copy-sw allow-downgrade`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

2.3.4 show auto-copy-sw

Use this command to display Stack Firmware Synchronization configuration status information.

Format	`show auto-copy-sw`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Synchronization	Shows whether the SFS feature is enabled.
SNMP Trap Status	Shows whether the stack will send traps for SFS events.
Allow Downgrade	Shows wether the manager is permitted to downgrade the firmware version of a stack member.

2.4 Nonstop Forwarding Commands

A switch can be described in terms of three semi-independent functions called the forwarding plane, the control plane, and the management plane. The forwarding plane forwards data packets. The forwarding plane is implemented in hardware. The control plane is the set of protocols that determine how the forwarding plane should forward packets, deciding which data packets are allowed to be forwarded and where they should go. Application software on the management unit acts as the control plane. The management plane is application software running on the management unit that provides interfaces allowing a network administrator to configure and monitor the device.

Nonstop forwarding (NSF) allows the forwarding plane of stack units to continue to forward packets while the control and management planes restart as a result of a power failure, hardware failure, or software fault on the management unit. A nonstop forwarding failover can also be manually initiated using the `initiate failover` command. Traffic flows that enter and exit the stack through physical ports on a unit other than the management continue with at most subsecond interruption when the management unit fails.

To prepare the backup management unit in case of a failover, applications on the management unit continuously checkpoint some state information to the backup unit. Changes to the running configuration are automatically copied to the backup unit. MAC addresses stay the same across a nonstop forwarding failover so that neighbors do not have to relearn them.

When a nonstop forwarding failover occurs, the control plane on the backup unit starts from a partially-initialized state and applies the checkpointed state information. While the control plane is initializing, the stack cannot react to external changes, such as network topology changes. Once the control plane is fully operational on the new management unit, the control plane ensures that the hardware state is updated as necessary. Control plane failover time depends on the size of the stack, the complexity of the configuration, and the speed of the CPU.

The management plane restarts when a failover occurs. Management connections must be reestablished.

For NSF to be effective, adjacent networking devices must not reroute traffic around the restarting device. LCOS SX uses three techniques to prevent traffic from being rerouted:

1. A protocol may distribute a part of its control plane to stack units so that the protocol can give the appearance that it is still functional during the restart. Spanning tree and port channels use this technique.
2. A protocol may enlist the cooperation of its neighbors through a technique known as graceful restart. OSPF uses graceful restart if it is enabled (see *IP Event Dampening Commands* on page 725).
3. A protocol may simply restart after the failover if neighbors react slowly enough that they will not normally detect the outage. The IP multicast routing protocols are a good example of this behavior.

To take full advantage of nonstop forwarding, layer 2 connections to neighbors should be via port channels that span two or more stack units, and layer 3 routes should be ECMP routes with next hops via physical ports on two or more units. The hardware can quickly move traffic flows from port channel members or ECMP paths on a failed unit to a surviving unit.

2.4.1 nsf (Stack Global Config Mode)

This command enables nonstop forwarding feature on the stack. When nonstop forwarding is enabled, if the management unit of a stack fails, the backup unit takes over as the master without clearing the hardware tables of any of the surviving units. Data traffic continues to be forwarded in hardware while the management functions initialize on the backup unit.

NSF is enabled by default on platforms that support it. The administrator may wish to disable NSF in order to redirect the CPU resources consumed by data checkpointing.

If a unit that does not support NSF is connected to the stack, then NSF is disabled on all stack members. When a unit that does not support NSF is disconnected from the stack and all other units support NSF, and NSF is administratively enabled, then NSF operation resumes.

Default	Enabled
Format	`nsf`
Mode	Stack Global Config Mode

2.4.1.1 no nsf

This command disables NSF on the stack.

Format	`no nsf`
Mode	Stack Global Config Mode

2.4.2 show nsf

This command displays global and per-unit information on NSF configuration on the stack.

Format	`show nsf`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
NSF Administrative Status	Whether nonstop forwarding is administratively enabled or disabled. Default: Enabled
NSF Operational Status	Indicates whether NSF is enabled on the stack.
Last Startup Reason	The type of activation that caused the software to start the last time: › *Power-On* means that the switch rebooted. This could have been caused by a power cycle or an administrative `Reload` command. › *Administrative Move* means that the administrator issued the `movemanagement` command for the stand-by manager to take over. › *Warm-Auto-Restart* means that the primary management card restarted due to a failure, and the system executed a nonstop forwarding failover. › *Cold-Auto-Restart* means that the system switched from the active manager to the backup manager and was unable to maintain user data traffic. This is usually caused by multiple failures occurring close together.
Time Since Last Restart	Time since the current management unit became the active management unit.
Restart in progress	Whether a restart is in progress.
Warm Restart Ready	Whether the system is ready to perform a nonstop forwarding failover from the management unit to the backup unit.
Copy of Running Configuration to Backup Unit: Status	Whether the running configuration on the backup unit includes all changes made on the management unit. Displays as Current or Stale.
Time Since Last Copy	When the running configuration was last copied from the management unit to the backup unit.
Time Until Next Copy	The number of seconds until the running configuration will be copied to the backup unit. This line only appears when the running configuration on the backup unit is Stale.
Per Unit Status Parameters	
NSF Support	Whether a unit supports NSF.

2.4.3 initiate failover

This command forces the backup unit to take over as the management unit and perform a *warm restart* of the stack. On a warm restart, the backup unit becomes the management unit without clearing its hardware tables (on a cold restart, hardware tables are cleared). Applications apply checkpointed data from the former management unit. The original management unit reboots.

If the system is not ready for a warm restart, for example because no backup unit has been elected or one or more members of the stack do not support nonstop forwarding, the command fails with a warning message.

The `movemanagement` command (see *movemanagement* on page 64) also transfers control from the current management unit; however, the hardware is cleared and all units reinitialize.

Format	`initiate failover`
Mode	Stack Global Config Mode

2.4.4 show checkpoint statistics

This command displays general information about the checkpoint service operation.

Format	`show checkpoint statistics`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Messages Checkpointed	Number of checkpoint messages transmitted to the backup unit. Range: Integer. Default: 0
Bytes Checkpointed	Number of bytes transmitted to the backup unit. Range: Integer. Default: 0
Time Since Counters Cleared	Number of days, hours, minutes and seconds since the counters were reset to zero. The counters are cleared when a unit becomes manager and with a support command. Range: Time Stamp. Default: 0d00:00:00
Checkpoint Message Rate	Average number of checkpoint messages per second. The average is computed over the time period since the counters were cleared. Range: Integer. Default: 0
Last 10-second Message Rate	Average number of checkpoint messages per second in the last 10-second interval. This average is updated once every 10 seconds. Range: Integer. Default: 0
Highest 10-second Message Rate	The highest rate recorded over a 10-second interval since the counters were cleared. Range: Integer. Default: 0

2.4.5 clear checkpoint statistics

This command clears all checkpoint statistics to their initial values.

Format	`clear checkpoint statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3 Management Commands

This chapter describes the management commands available in the LCOS SX CLI.

The commands in this chapter are in one of three functional groups:

- Show commands display switch settings, statistics, and other information.
- Configuration commands configure features and options of the switch. For every configuration command, there is a show command that displays the configuration setting.
- Clear commands clear some or all of the settings to factory defaults.

3.1 Network Interface Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure a logical interface for management access. To configure the management VLAN, see *network mgmt_vlan* on page 381 command.

3.1.1 enable (Privileged EXEC Access)

This command gives you access to the Privileged EXEC mode. From the Privileged EXEC mode, you can configure the network interface.

Format	`enable`
Mode	User EXEC

3.1.2 do (Privileged EXEC Commands)

This command executes Privileged EXEC mode commands from any of the configuration modes.

Format	`do` *`Priv Exec Mode Command`*
Mode	- Global Config - Interface Config - VLAN Database - Routing Config

Example: The following is an example of the `do` command that executes the Privileged EXEC command `script list` in Global Config Mode.

```
(Routing) #configure

(Routing)(config)#do script list

Configuration Script Name        Size(Bytes)
-------------------------------- -----------
backup-config                           2105
running-config                          4483
startup-config                           445

3 configuration script(s) found.
2041 Kbytes free.

Routing(config)#
```

3.1.3 network parms

This command sets the IP address, subnet mask and gateway of the device. The IP address and the gateway must be on the same subnet. When you specify the `none` option, the IP address and subnet mask are set to the factory defaults.

Format	`network parms {`*`ipaddr netmask`* `[`*`gateway`*`]	none}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.1.4 network protocol

This command specifies the network configuration protocol to be used. If you modify this value, change is effective immediately. If you use the *`bootp`* parameter, the switch periodically sends requests to a BootP server until a response is received. If you use the *`dhcp`* parameter, the switch periodically sends requests to a DHCP server until a response is received. If you use the *`none`* parameter, you must configure the network information for the switch manually.

Default	`None`
Format	`network protocol {none	bootp	dhcp}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.1.5 network protocol dhcp

This command enables the DHCPv4 client on a Network port. If the `client-id` optional parameter is given, the DHCP client messages are sent with the client identifier option.

Default	`None`
Format	`network protocol dhcp [client-id]`
Mode	Global Config

There is no support for the `no` form of the command `network protocol dhcp client-id`. To remove the `client-id` option from the DHCP client messages, issue the command `network protocol dhcp` without the `client-id` option. The command `network protocol none` can be used to disable the DHCP client and client-id option on the interface.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) # network protocol dhcp client-id
```

3.1.6 network mac-address

This command sets locally administered MAC addresses. The following rules apply:

- Bit 6 of byte 0 (called the U/L bit) indicates whether the address is universally administered (b'0') or locally administered (b'1').
- Bit 7 of byte 0 (called the I/G bit) indicates whether the destination address is an individual address (b'0') or a group address (b'1').
- The second character, of the twelve character macaddr, must be 2, 6, A or E.

A locally administered address must have bit 6 On (b'1') and bit 7 Off (b'0').

Format	`network mac-address` *`macaddr`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.1.7 network mac-type

This command specifies whether the switch uses the burned in MAC address or the locally-administered MAC address.

Default	`burnedin`
Format	`network mac-type {local | burnedin}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.1.7.1 no network mac-type

This command resets the value of MAC address to its default.

Format	`no network mac-type`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.1.8 show network

This command displays configuration settings associated with the switch's network interface. The network interface is the logical interface used for in-band connectivity with the switch via any of the switch's front panel ports. The configuration parameters associated with the switch's network interface do not affect the configuration of the front panel ports through which traffic is switched or routed. The network interface is always considered to be up, whether or not any member ports are up; therefore, the show network command will always show `Interface Status` as `Up`.

Format	`show network`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface Status	The network interface status; it is always considered to be “up”.
IP Address	The IP address of the interface. The factory default value is 0.0.0.0.
Subnet Mask	The IP subnet mask for this interface. The factory default value is 0.0.0.0.
Default Gateway	The default gateway for this IP interface. The factory default value is 0.0.0.0.
IPv6 Administrative Mode	Whether enabled or disabled.
IPv6 Address/Length	The IPv6 address and length.
IPv6 Default Router	The IPv6 default router address.
Burned In MAC Address	The burned in MAC address used for in-band connectivity.
Locally Administered MAC Address	If desired, a locally administered MAC address can be configured for in-band connectivity. To take effect, 'MAC Address Type' must be set to 'Locally Administered'. Enter the address as twelve hexadecimal digits (6 bytes) with a colon between each byte. Bit 1 of byte 0 must be set to a 1 and bit 0 to a 0, i.e. byte 0 should have the following mask 'xxxx xx10'. The MAC address used by this bridge when it must be referred to in a unique fashion. It is recommended that this be the numerically smallest MAC address of all ports that belong to this bridge. However it is only required to be unique. When concatenated with dot1dStpPriority a unique Bridge Identifier is formed which is used in the Spanning Tree Protocol.
MAC Address Type	The MAC address which should be used for in-band connectivity. The choices are the burned in or the Locally Administered address. The factory default is to use the burned in MAC address.

Term	Definition
Configured IPv4 Protocol	The IPv4 network protocol being used. The options are bootp l dhcp l none.
Configured IPv6 Protocol	The IPv6 network protocol being used. The options are dhcp l none.
DHCPv6 Client DUID	The DHCPv6 client's unique client identifier. This row is displayed only when the configured IPv6 protocol is dhcp.
IPv6 Autoconfig Mode	Whether IPv6 Stateless address autoconfiguration is enabled or disabled.
DHCP Client Identifier	The client identifier is displayed in the output of the command only if DHCP is enabled with the `client-id` option on the network port. See *network protocol dhcp* on page 81.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the network port.

```
(admin) #show network

Interface Status.............................. Up
IP Address.................................... 10.250.3.1
Subnet Mask................................... 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway............................... 10.250.3.3
IPv6 Administrative Mode...................... Enabled
IPv6 Prefix is ............................... fe80::210:18ff:fe82:64c/64
IPv6 Prefix is ............................... 2003::1/128
IPv6 Default Router is ....................... fe80::204:76ff:fe73:423a
Burned In MAC Address......................... 00:10:18:82:06:4C
Locally Administered MAC address.............. 00:00:00:00:00:00
MAC Address Type.............................. Burned In
Configured IPv4 Protocol ..................... None
Configured IPv6 Protocol ..................... DHCP
DHCPv6 Client DUID ........................... 00:03:00:06:00:10:18:82:06:4C
IPv6 Autoconfig Mode.......................... Disabled
Management VLAN ID............................ 1
DHCP Client Identifier........................ 0-0010.1882.160B-vl1
```

3.2 Console Port Access Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure the console port. You can use a serial cable to connect a management host directly to the console port of the switch.

3.2.1 configure

This command gives you access to the Global Config mode. From the Global Config mode, you can configure a variety of system settings, including user accounts. From the Global Config mode, you can enter other command modes, including Line Config mode.

Format	`configure`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.2.2 line

This command gives you access to the Line Console mode, which allows you to configure various Telnet settings and the console port, as well as to configure console login/enable authentication.

Format	`line {console | telnet | ssh}`
Mode	Global Config

Term	Definition
console	Console terminal line.
telnet	Virtual terminal for remote console access (Telnet).
ssh	Virtual terminal for secured remote console access (SSH).

Example: The following shows an example of the CLI command.

```
(Routing)(config)#line telnet
(Routing)(config-telnet)#
```

3.2.3 serial baudrate

This command specifies the communication rate of the terminal interface. The supported rates are 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 3S400, 57600, and 115200.

Default	`115200`
Format	`serial baudrate {1200 | 2400 | 4800 | 9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 57600 | 115200}`
Mode	Line Config

3.2.3.1 no serial baudrate

This command sets the communication rate of the terminal interface.

Format	`no serial baudrate`
Mode	Line Config

3.2.4 serial timeout

This command specifies the maximum connect time (in minutes) without console activity. A value of 0 indicates that a console can be connected indefinitely. The time range is 0 to 160.

Default	`10`
Format	`serial timeout` *`0-160`*
Mode	Line Config

3.2.4.1 no serial timeout

This command sets the maximum connect time (in minutes) without console activity.

Format	`no serial timeout`
Mode	Line Config

3.2.5 show serial

This command displays serial communication settings for the switch.

Format	`show serial`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Serial Port Login Timeout (minutes)	The time, in minutes, of inactivity on a serial port connection, after which the switch will close the connection. A value of 0 disables the timeout.
Baud Rate (bps)	The default baud rate at which the serial port will try to connect.
Character Size (bits)	The number of bits in a character. The number of bits is always 8.
Flow Control	Whether Hardware Flow-Control is enabled or disabled. Hardware Flow Control is always disabled.
Stop Bits	The number of Stop bits per character. The number of Stop bits is always 1.
Parity	The parity method used on the Serial Port. The Parity Method is always None.

3.3 Telnet Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure and view Telnet settings. You can use Telnet to manage the device from a remote management host.

3.3.1 ip telnet server enable

Use this command to enable Telnet connections to the system and to enable the Telnet Server Admin Mode. This command opens the Telnet listening port.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip telnet server enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.3.1.1 no ip telnet server enable

Use this command to disable Telnet access to the system and to disable the Telnet Server Admin Mode. This command closes the Telnet listening port and disconnects all open Telnet sessions.

Format	`no ip telnet server enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.3.2 ip telnet port

This command configures the TCP port number on which the Telnet server listens for requests.

Default	`23`
Format	`ip telnet port` *`1-65535`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.3.2.1 no ip telnet port

This command restores the Telnet server listen port to its factory default value.

Format	`no ip telnet port`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.3.3 telnet

This command establishes a new outbound Telnet connection to a remote host. The *host* value must be a valid IP address or host name. Valid values for *port* should be a valid decimal integer in the range of 0 to 65535, where the default value is 23. If `[debug]` is used, the current Telnet options enabled is displayed. The optional *line* parameter sets the outbound

Telnet operational mode as linemode where, by default, the operational mode is character mode. The *localecho* option enables local echo.

Format	`telnet ip-address|hostname port [debug] [line] [localecho]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

3.3.4 transport input telnet

This command regulates new Telnet sessions. If enabled, new Telnet sessions can be established until there are no more sessions available. An established session remains active until the session is ended or an abnormal network error ends the session.

If the Telnet Server Admin Mode is disabled, Telnet sessions cannot be established. Use the `ip telnet server enable` command to enable Telnet Server Admin Mode.

Default	Enabled
Format	`transport input telnet`
Mode	Line Config

3.3.4.1 no transport input telnet

Use this command to prevent new Telnet sessions from being established.

Format	`no transport input telnet`
Mode	Line Config

3.3.5 transport output

This command regulates new outbound Telnet or SSH connections. If enabled, new outbound Telnet or SSH sessions can be established until the system reaches the maximum number of simultaneous outbound Telnet or SSH sessions allowed. If disabled, no new Telnet or SSH session can be established. An established session remains active until the session is ended or an abnormal network error ends it.

Default	Enabled
Format	`transport output {telnet|ssh}`
Mode	Line Config

3.3.5.1 no transport output

Use this command to disable new outbound Telnet or SSH connection. If disabled, no new outbound Telnet or SSH connection can being established.

Format	`no transport output`
Mode	Line Config

3.3.6 session-limit

This command specifies the maximum number of simultaneous outbound Telnet sessions. A value of 0 indicates that no outbound Telnet session can be established.

Default	`5`
Format	`session-limit` *`0-5`*
Mode	Line Config

3.3.6.1 no session-limit

This command sets the maximum number of simultaneous outbound Telnet sessions to the default value.

Format	`no session-limit`
Mode	Line Config

3.3.7 session-timeout

This command sets the Telnet session timeout value. The timeout value unit of time is minutes.

Default	`5`
Format	`session-timeout` *`1-160`*
Mode	Line Config

3.3.7.1 no session-timeout

This command sets the Telnet session timeout value to the default.

Format	`no session-timeout`
Mode	Line Config

3.3.8 telnetcon maxsessions

This command specifies the maximum number of Telnet connection sessions that can be established. A value of 0 indicates that no Telnet connection can be established. The range is 0 to 5.

Default	`5`
Format	`telnetcon maxsessions` *`0-5`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.3.8.1 no telnetcon maxsessions

This command sets the maximum number of Telnet connection sessions that can be established to the default value.

Format	`no telnetcon maxsessions`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.3.9 telnetcon timeout

This command sets the Telnet connection session timeout value, in minutes. A session is active as long as the session has not been idle for the value set. The time is a decimal value from 1 to 160.

When you change the timeout value, the new value is applied to all active and inactive sessions immediately. Any sessions that have been idle longer than the new timeout value are disconnected immediately.

Default	`5`
Format	`telnetcon timeout` *`1-160`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.3.9.1 no telnetcon timeout

This command sets the Telnet connection session timeout value to the default.

Changing the timeout value for active sessions does not become effective until the session is accessed again.

Also, any keystroke activates the new timeout duration.

Format	`no telnetcon timeout`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.3.10 show telnet

This command displays the current outbound Telnet settings. In other words, these settings apply to Telnet connections initiated from the switch to a remote system.

Format	`show telnet`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Outbound Telnet Login Timeout	The number of minutes an outbound Telnet session is allowed to remain inactive before being logged off.
Maximum Number of Outbound Telnet Sessions	The number of simultaneous outbound Telnet connections allowed.
Allow New Outbound Telnet Sessions	Indicates whether outbound Telnet sessions will be allowed.

3.3.11 show telnetcon

This command displays the current inbound Telnet settings. In other words, these settings apply to Telnet connections initiated from a remote system to the switch.

Format	`show telnetcon`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Remote Connection Login Timeout (minutes)	This object indicates the number of minutes a remote connection session is allowed to remain inactive before being logged off. May be specified as a number from 1 to 160. The factory default is 5.

Term	Definition
Maximum Number of Remote Connection Sessions	This object indicates the number of simultaneous remote connection sessions allowed. The factory default is 5.
Allow New Telnet Sessions	New Telnet sessions will not be allowed when this field is set to no. The factory default value is yes.
Telnet Server Admin Mode	If Telnet Admin mode is enabled or disabled.
Telnet Server Port	The configured TCP port number on which the Telnet server listens for requests. (The default is 23.)

3.4 Secure Shell Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Secure Shell (SSH) access to the switch. Use SSH to access the switch from a remote management host.

The system allows a maximum of five SSH sessions.

3.4.1 ip ssh

Use this command to enable SSH access to the system. (This command is the short form of the `ip ssh server enable` command.)

Default	`Disabled`
Format	`ip ssh`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.1.1 no ip ssh

Use this command to disable SSH access to the system.

Format	`no ip ssh`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.2 ip ssh port

Use this command to configure the TCP port number on which the SSH server listens for requests. Valid port numbers are from 1 to 65535.

Default	`22`
Format	`ip ssh port` *`1-65535`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.2.1 no ip ssh port

Use this command to restore the SSH server listen port to its factory default value.

Format	`no ip ssh port`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.3 ip ssh pubkey-auth

Use this command to enable public key authentication for incoming SSH sessions.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip ssh pubkey-auth`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.3.1 no ip ssh pubkey-auth

Use this command to disable SSH access to the system.

Format	`no ip ssh pubkey-auth`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.4 ip ssh server enable

This command enables the IP secure shell server. No new SSH connections are allowed, but the existing SSH connections continue to work until timed-out or logged-out.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip ssh server enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.4.1 no ip ssh server enable

This command disables the IP secure shell server.

Format	`no ip ssh server enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.5 sshcon maxsessions

This command specifies the maximum number of SSH connection sessions that can be established. A value of 0 indicates that no ssh connection can be established. The range is 0 to 5.

Default	`5`
Format	`sshcon maxsessions` *`0-5`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.5.1 no sshcon maxsessions

This command sets the maximum number of allowed SSH connection sessions to the default value.

Format	`no sshcon maxsessions`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.6 sshcon timeout

This command sets the SSH connection session timeout value, in minutes. A session is active as long as the session has been idle for the value set. The time is a decimal value from 1 to 160.

Changing the timeout value for active sessions does not become effective until the session is re accessed. Also, any keystroke activates the new timeout duration.

Default	`5`
Format	`sshcon timeout` *`1-160`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.6.1 no sshcon timeout

This command sets the SSH connection session timeout value, in minutes, to the default.

Changing the timeout value for active sessions does not become effective until the session is re accessed. Also, any keystroke activates the new timeout duration.

Format	`no sshcon timeout`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.4.7 show ip ssh

This command displays the ssh settings.

Format	`show ip ssh`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Administrative Mode	This field indicates whether the administrative mode of SSH is enabled or disabled.
SSH Port	The SSH port.
Protocol Level	The SSH protocol version. This field may have the values of version 1, version 2, or both version 1 and version 2.
SSH Sessions Currently Active	The number of SSH sessions currently active.
Max SSH Sessions Allowed	The maximum number of SSH sessions allowed.
SSH Timeout	The SSH timeout value in minutes.
Keys Present	Indicates whether the SSH RSA, DSA, and ECDSA key files are present on the device. The length of the respective keys is displayed in parenthesis.
Key Generation in Progress	Indicates whether RSA, DSA, or ECDSA key files generation is currently in progress.
Public Key Authentication Mode	Indicates whether the password less login for the SSH client is enabled or not.
SCP Server Administrative Mode	Indicates whether the SCP server is enabled on the switch. To allow file transfers from a host system to the switch using SCP push operations, the SCP server must be enabled.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)(Config)#show ip ssh

SSH Configuration

Administrative Mode: ..... Disabled
SSH Port: ..... 22
Protocol Level: ..... Version 2
```

```
SSH Sessions Currently Active: ..... 0
Max SSH Sessions Allowed: ..... 5
SSH Timeout (mins): ..... 5
Keys Present: ..... DSA(1024) RSA(1024) ECDSA(256)
Key Generation In Progress: ..... None
SSH Public Key Authentication Mode: ..... Disabled
SCP server Administrative Mode: ..... Disabled
```

3.4.8 ssh

Use this command to establish an outbound SSH session for the DUT to a remote host.

Format	`ssh [-l user_name] [-p port_number] {ip-address | hostname}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
-l user_name	Specify the user name to log in on the remote machine. If this parameter is not specified, the `user_name` currently logged in to the DUT is used as the user name.
-p port_number	Specify the port number used to establish the SSH session. If this parameter is not specified, port number 22 is used as the port number.
ip-address	The IP address of the host to which to establish the SSH connection.
hostname	The hostname of the host to which to establish the SSH connection.

3.4.9 ssh session-limit

Use this command to specify the maximum number of outbound SSH sessions that can be established simultaneously. A value of 0 (zero) indicates that no outbound SSH session can be established. The range is 0 to 5.

Default	5
Format	`ssh session-limit 0-5`
Mode	Global Config

3.4.9.1 no ssh session-limit

This command sets to the default value the maximum number of outbound SSH sessions that can be established simultaneously.

Format	`no ssh session-limit`
Mode	Global Config

3.4.10 ssh timeout

Use this command to set the outbound SSH session timeout value, in minutes. A value of 0 (zero) indicates that the session remains active indefinitely. The time is a decimal value from 0 to 160.

Default	0
Format	`ssh timeout 0-160`
Mode	Global Config

3.4.10.1 no ssh timeout

This command sets to the default value the outbound SSH session timeout value, in minutes.

Format	`no ssh timeout`
Mode	Global Config

3.4.11 show ssh

Use this command to display the current outbound SSH settings.

Format	`show ssh`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Outbound SSH Admin Mode	Indicates if outbound SSH sessions can be established.
Outbound SSH Login Timeout (minutes)	Indicates the number of minutes an outbound telnet session is allowed to remain inactive before being logged off.
Maximum Number of Outbound SSH Sessions	Indicates the number of simultaneous outbound SSH connections allowed.
Number of Active Outbound SSH Sessions	Indicates the number of simultaneous outbound SSH connections active.

3.5 Management Security Commands

This section describes commands you use to generate keys and certificates, which you can do in addition to loading them as before.

3.5.1 crypto certificate generate

Use this command to generate a self-signed certificate for HTTPS. This command enters the Crypto Certificate Generation mode. Enter the fields, such as `key-generate`, `duration`, `location`, and so on. The generated RSA key for SSL has a length specified by the `key-generate` field. Use the `exit` command to exit from Crypto Certificate Generation mode and generate the self-signed certificate.

The switch uses SHA2-256 to sign the generated certificate, and the key length of the certificate generated is 2048 bits.

Format	`crypto certificate` *`1-2`* `generate`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following example shows the fields entered by the user to generate a self-signed certificate.

```
(Routing)(config)#crypto certificate 1 generate
(Routing)(config-crypto-cert-gen)#?
common-name              Specifies the common name.
country                  Specifies the country name.
do                       Run Privileged Exec mode commands.
duration                 Specifies number of days a self-signed
                         certification would be valid.
email                    Specifies the contact email address.
exit                     To exit from the mode.
key-generate             Regenerate SSL RSA key. If unspecified defaults to
                         1024.
location                 Specifies the location or city name.
organization-name        Specifies the organization name
organization-unit        Specifies the organization internal unit
```

```
show                    Display Switch Options and Settings.
state                   Specifies the state or province name.
(Routing)(config-crypto-cert-gen)#
(Routing)(config-crypto-cert-gen)#key-generate 1024
(Routing)(config-crypto-cert-gen)#exit

Certification Generation Successful..

(Routing)(config)#
```

3.5.1.1 no crypto certificate

Use this command to delete the HTTPS certificate files from the device, regardless of whether they are self-signed or downloaded from an outside source.

Format	`no crypto certificate` *1-2*
Mode	Global Config

3.5.2 crypto certificate import

Use this command to import a signed certificate provided by the Certification Authority (CA). The imported certificate must be based on a certificate request created by the `crypto certificate request` Privileged EXEC command.

Enter an external certificate (signed by the Certification Authority) to the switch. To end the session, add a period on a separate line after the input, and press Enter. The signed certificate must contain the switch public key, match the RSA key on the switch, and must be in X509 PEM text format.

Format	`crypto certificate 1-2 import`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following example imports a certificate signed by the Certification Authority for HTTPS.

```
(Routing)(Config)#crypto certificate 1 import

Please paste the input now, add a period (.) on a separate line after the input, and press Enter.
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIBrDCCARWgAwIBAgIJANi+zML5qmloMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMBgxFjAUBgNV
BAMMDTEwLjEzMC44Ni4yMTcwHhcNNzAwMTAxMDM0MzM3WhcNNzEwMTAxMDM0MzM3
WjAYMRYwFAYDVQQDDA0xMC4xMzAuODYuMjE3MIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GN
ADCBiQKBgQCZsOyuz2MlQ8ab+Y9vcRgqJdakeL8z4XLNRRDlAsNcOE6GXwskDrT8
hx0r7MywrO4J6bPfqG2t63ee3KUyPS+B6OdxwmNycRwbUZabxD87MmBwx9OtUULY
AkNCUKXG6I9kxUXry4CNbOmFtVpTHDr+xqWbmpQemRjB3VpUXOueewIDAQABMA0G
CSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAA4GBAHycAeQZv80Vxcw+hWFNsWePkD6VdM8o3ecV9kcCcFuV
SreKkICC6HBuPKVxqcoVoGbBiRSMGcDJ4XD9vEWWHZv1QiIn8Z1jy+OSpEAruIOi
myM3O5c1eG/4baIci1ccIJgWjwxZwAPd6kz+OtXHhWLn/+Y2akg3sev6oXTLTCsv
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
.

Certificate imported successfully

(Routing)(Config)#
```

3.5.3 crypto certificate request

Use this command to gene rate and display a certificate request for HTTPS. This command enters the Crypto Certificate Request mode. The certificate request that is generated using this command is sent to the Certification Authority for signing. The certificate request is generated in Base64-encoded X509 format.

Before generating a certificate request, you must first generate a self-signed certificate using the *crypto certificate generate* on page 93 command in Global Configuration mode, to sign the certificate request. Make sure to re-enter the identical values in the certificate request fields as were entered in the self-signed certificate generated by the *crypto certificate generate* on page 93 command.

Format	`crypto certificate` *1-2* `request`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following is an example crypto certificate request.

```
(Routing)(Config)#crypto certificate 1 request
(Routing)(config-crypto-cert-req)#?
common-name              Specifies the common name.
country                  Specifies the country name.
do                       Run Privileged Exec mode commands.
email                    Specifies the contact email address.
exit                     To exit from the mode.
location                 Specifies the location or city name.
organization-name        Specifies the organization name
organization-unit        Specifies the organization internal unit
show                     Display Switch Options and Settings.
state                    Specifies the state or province name.
subject-alternative-name Specifies the Subject Alernative Name.

(Routing)(config-crypto-cert-req)# exit

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBUTCBuwIBAjASMRAwDgYDVQQDDAcwLjAuMC4wMIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUA
A4GNADCBiQKBgQC+pfOyHFIjXe/2DDwedT1GkZKX8PP1/4F35KyaounA35kHGw9x
+y+lT5hMfOererTbkLdoM8taPOYipv+gJ978DL8tNMBlMJHAcPokAmuv+PDNYaGK
sY1Y+L/Ajge7qh3iCO/HR/wPenKab4fChbyKA5x7GFriPs4YWGxbvlX2wQIDAQAB
oAAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQADgYEADXHN2ScDYGnHfTrqjl6+5XDJW66Pxi4r/JPs
BVcF+QKrwItwq6AqGwJDHDVYfvc5FGnpW3vYbfovRuSalbNGmS/iUOXmpjYQryQW
AwTt2DTNPxiuZZjumfjT/utWmdFPsaibGyjcZU/HyDDFsrC7ukLWrXro6fbjvxWX
mnxt7FQ=
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----

(Routing)(config)#
```

The Subject Alternative Name (SAN) is an extension to the X.509 specification that allows users to specify additional host names for a single SSL certificate. Some browsers will not accept the Common Name field in an SSL certificate and require the SAN field instead.

LCOS SX supports adding the SAN field to the certificate request. The following sample SAN formats are supported.

```
DNS:example.com
DNS:*.example.com
DNS:xyz.com,IP:10.10.20.1
DNS.1:myserver.com, DNS.2:xyz.com, IP:10.10.32.1
```

3.5.4 crypto key generate rsa

Use this command to generate an RSA key pair for SSH. The new key files will overwrite any existing generated or downloaded RSA key files.

Format	`crypto key generate rsa`
Mode	Global Config

3.5.4.1 no crypto key generate rsa

Use this command to delete the RSA key files from the device.

Format	`no crypto key generate rsa`
Mode	Global Config

3.5.5 crypto key generate dsa

Use this command to generate a DSA key pair for SSH. The new key files will overwrite any existing generated or downloaded DSA key files.

Format	`crypto key generate dsa`
Mode	Global Config

3.5.5.1 no crypto key generate dsa

Use this command to delete the DSA key files from the device.

Format	`no crypto key generate dsa`
Mode	Global Config

3.5.6 crypto key generate ecdsa

Use this command to generate an ECDSA key pair for SSH. The new key files overwrite any existing generated or downloaded ECDSA key files.

Format	`crypto key generate ecdsa` *`key-len`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
key-len	Key length for the ECDSA key in bits. Valid lengths are 256, 384, and 521.

3.5.6.1 no crypto key generate ecdsa

Use this command to delete the ECDSA key files from the device.

Format	`no crypto key generate ecdsa`
Mode	Global Config

3.5.7 crypto key pubkey-chain ssh

Use this command to enter the Public Key Configuration mode to manually specify public keys for SSH clients or an individual user.

Format	`crypto key pubkey-chain ssh user-key user-name`
Mode	Global Config

Example: Following is an example of the CLI command.

```
(Routing)(Config)#crypto key pubkey-chain ssh user-key test rsa

(Routing)(config-pubkey-key)#key-String "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEAvwova0rICLGoTJ46ZMRknjAk8pBEz3Y4DijzV7oim+wW7DI5mFUULI3cT111OcjGHeQF03ph
ufEDcK45Cr0nHCD37zDwjN5B2+YFtVq6h4dQGfBFJVnXvJ/PmqDt5iti/jAvRXn4NzHA03byn8/
yHUsrzI6Syd3FZfaBvD+Shxpgx+pZkkLRXHgZlL/s7uxOpu6aWwjhZEZFz5RJX//chT5J3uHn++W9Yt/
3CwEenZeF4oOwEji5DTnPfkTnHxm8s4NSWHpKYOsN8LW23ooEmU0moRU0KJx7/
Zeuw36fI6RvEIFbTmX6a59GRBPpaMh9bHBAGxDA4X9x5AXTrsqS1Q=="

(Routing)(config-pubkey-key)#exit

(Routing)(config)#
```

3.5.7.1 no crypto key pubkey-chain ssh

Use this command to erase all the SSH server public key chains or the public key for a user.

Format	`no crypto key pubkey-chain ssh [user-key user-name]`
Mode	Global Config

3.5.8 show crypto certificate mycertificate

Use this command to display the SSH certificates present on the switch.

Format	`show crypto certificate mycertificate [number]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
number	Specifies the certificate number. Range: 1 to 2 digits.

Example: The following shows example display output for the CLI command.

```
(Routing)#show crypto certificate mycertificate

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIBrDCCARWgAwIBAgIJANi+zML5qmloMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMBgxFjAUBgNV
BAMMDTEwLjEzMC44Ni4yMTcwHhcNNzAwMTAxMDM0MzM3WhcNNzEwMTAxMDM0MzM3
WjAYMRYwFAYDVQQDDA0xMC4xMzAuODYuMjE3MIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GN
ADCBiQKBgQCZsOyuz2MlQ8ab+Y9vcRgqJdakeL8z4XLNRRDlAsNcOE6GXwskDrT8
hx0r7MywrO4J6bPfqG2t63ee3KUyPS+B6OdxwmNycRwbUZabxD87MmBwx9OtUULY
AkNCUKXG6I9kxUXry4CNbOmFtVpTHDr+xqWbmpQemRjB3VpUXOueewIDAQABMA0G
CSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAA4GBAHycAeQZv80Vxcw+hWFNsWePkD6VdM8o3ecV9kcCcFuV
SreKkICC6HBuPKVxqcoVoGbBiRSMGcDJ4XD9vEWWHZv1QiIn8Z1jy+OSpEAruIOi
myM3O5c1eG/4baIci1ccIJgWjwxZwAPd6kz+OtXHhWLn/+Y2akg3sev6oXTLTCsv
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
Issued by: 10.130.86.200
Valid from Jan  1 03:43:37 1970 GMT to Jan  1 03:43:37 1971 GMT
Subject: /CN=10.130.86.200
Fingerprint: 970A9E32A301507C28D1E36805109C77

(Routing)#
```

3.5.9 show crypto key mypubkey

Use this command to display the SSH certificates present on the switch.

Format	`show crypto key mypubkey`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example display output for the CLI command.

```
(Routing)#show crypto key mypubkey

RSA Key Data:
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAAAgQD1xWi3s2eakSEsmMDoRIF748Q7pChNctFsSJOaD7esTIgGHhfFL3i2EPn9VOh2A+8tFg2k
XaiIzqWzy9kTbhmcn/tCtRyBkvmpLve2z+AKwdHQxO0ZzdLjtTv4/c4XTE4F6jg/
LBKdhFb4+qGr6PekbGbuMpp4rvJF76r8wXXlsw==
 Fingerprint (Hex):  MD5:ad:bb:2b:dd:c0:4b:8e:bc:f1:99:35:05:25:00:d5:cd
 Fingerprint (Bubble Babble):  xicag-duvek-fulir-lelab-sumyk-selar-suzys-fopum-cavis-gebyh-coxax

DSA Key Data:
ssh-dss AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBANrQifFkVewhGrGtOM8tzm1gig7vdp3zRY81jIiQF8ukS8x2f/
WDPAu1aZa+wf8pmt0y+nAv9rPmYTDnM0Ife8X+uu669xd15+FWkrSqe8B6c1NXVDJxDqJIgqOuNjxBj5W+hzwvQODTndVJm9L23h
i+0zxt0DcWfvFVJILFNhjHAAAAFQC00qsPDniPrEn7wNUZH2r2mwGohwAAAIBECr5kreyIwwVBXq05yuSc+khzQ5aDdHBaEKk4RI
qgqXvPUMzyaH/
nR84TOX1syUcP5lxK1noo5ayVwUZKp9Gf43NC1KQmq4cI30VsNswvwn6tvm6+Brsw+DA2KcOxgeGjCZTEZOZXzsqD+OSndE5lo6G
BKQdA577NFoo3SzmffwAAAIEA04qsYl2WD1NBf86Ga7kX1EZYPVyNo8tmz3tk899P4VoZFRDw9BzrC/
j723Vdl27j0u8oddJKwliXWFSi4nbWg5NdiaSXtBH5v0nzs3GK59QIirXAJp3ZKMaTzn26PT1emLpw9zxwDpjRLmtpUIKG464KZQ
wIzSjhcWDJAgDmyVU=
 Fingerprint (Hex):  MD5:50:4e:c7:aa:ff:41:48:0f:f1:f6:46:4a:1e:db:e2:a7
 Fingerprint (Bubble Babble):  xomal-radyc-rebid-hodid-gelos-pekyn-voduz-cidom-damen-mogeb-hoxox

(Routing)#
```

3.5.10 show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh

Use this command to display the SSH client's public keys stored on the switch.

Format	`show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example display output for the CLI command.

```
(Routing)#show crypto key pubkey-chain ssh

Username                          Fingerprint
--------------- -------------------------------------------------------------
test            MD5:19:8c:81:e3:cd:5c:2a:8a:91:cb:5e:35:a4:43:93:91

(Routing)#
```

3.6 Hypertext Transfer Protocol Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and secure HTTP access to the switch. Access to the switch by using a Web browser is enabled by default. Everything you can view and configure by using the CLI is also available by using the Web.

3.6.1 ip http accounting exec, ip https accounting exec

This command applies user exec (start-stop/stop-only) accounting list to the line methods HTTP and HTTPS.

The user exec accounting list should be created using the command *aaa accounting* on page 124.

Format	`ip {http|https} accounting exec {default|listname}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
http/https	The line method for which the list needs to be applied.
default	The default list of methods for authorization services.
listname	An alphanumeric character string used to name the list of accounting methods.

3.6.1.1 no ip http accounting exec, no ip https accounting exec

This command deletes the authorization method list.

Format	`no ip {http|https} accounting exec {default|listname}`
Mode	Global Config

3.6.2 ip http authentication

Use this command to specify authentication methods for http server users. The default configuration is the local user database is checked. This action has the same effect as the command `ip http authentication local`. The additional methods of authentication are used only if the previous method returns an error, not if it fails. To ensure that the authentication succeeds even if all methods return an error, specify `none` as the final method in the command line.

For example, if `none` is specified as an authentication method after `radius`, no authentication is used if the RADIUS server is down.

Default	`local`

Format	`ip http authentication method1 [method2...]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
ldap	Uses the list of all LDAP servers for authentication.
local	Uses the local username database for authentication.
none	Uses no authentication.
radius	Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication.
tacacs	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication.

Example: The following example configures the http authentication.

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

3.6.2.1 no ip http authentication

Use this command to return to the default.

Format	`no ip http authentication`
Mode	Global Config

3.6.3 ip https authentication

Use this command to specify authentication methods for https server users. The default configuration is the local user database is checked. This action has the same effect as the command `ip https authentication local`.

The additional methods of authentication are used only if the previous method returns an error, not if it fails. To ensure that the authentication succeeds even if all methods return an error, specify `none` as the final method in the command line. For example, if `none` is specified as an authentication method after `radius`, no authentication is used if the RADIUS server is down.

Default	`local`
Format	`ip https authentication method1 [method2...]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
ldap	Uses the list of all LDAP servers for authentication.
local	Uses the local username database for authentication.
none	Uses no authentication.
radius	Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication.
tacacs	Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication.

Example: The following example configures https authentication.

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

3.6.3.1 no ip https authentication

Use this command to return to the default.

Format	`no ip https authentication`
Mode	Global Config

3.6.4 ip http server

This command enables access to the switch through the Web interface. When access is enabled, the user can login to the switch from the Web interface. When access is disabled, the user cannot login to the switch's Web server. Disabling the Web interface takes effect immediately. All interfaces are affected.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip http server`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.4.1 no ip http server

This command disables access to the switch through the Web interface. When access is disabled, the user cannot login to the switch's Web server.

Format	`no ip http server`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.5 ip http secure-server

This command is used to enable the secure socket layer for secure HTTP.

Default	`Disabled`
Format	`ip http secure-server`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.5.1 no ip http secure-server

This command is used to disable the secure socket layer for secure HTTP.

Format	`no ip http secure-server`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.6 ip http port

This command configures the TCP port number on which the HTP server listens for requests.

Default	`80`
Format	`ip http port` *`1025-65535`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.6.1 no ip http port

This command restores the HTTP server listen port to its factory default value.

Format	`no ip http port`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.7 ip http session hard-timeout

This command configures the hard timeout for un-secure HTTP sessions in hours. Configuring this value to zero will give an infinite hard-timeout. When this timeout expires, the user will be forced to re-authenticate. This timer begins on initiation of the web session and is unaffected by the activity level of the connection.

Default	`24`
Format	`ip http session hard-timeout` *`1-168`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.7.1 no ip http session hard-timeout

This command restores the hard timeout for un-secure HTTP sessions to the default value.

Format	`no ip http session hard-timeout`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.8 ip http session maxsessions

This command limits the number of allowable un-secure HTTP sessions. Zero is the configurable minimum.

Default	`16`
Format	`ip http session maxsessions` *`0-16`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.8.1 no ip http session maxsessions

This command restores the number of allowable un-secure HTTP sessions to the default value.

Format	`no ip http session maxsessions` *`0-16`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.9 ip http session soft-timeout

This command configures the soft timeout for un-secure HTTP sessions in minutes. Configuring this value to zero will give an infinite soft-timeout. When this timeout expires the user will be forced to reauthenticate. This timer begins on initiation of the Web session and is restarted with each access to the switch.

Default	`5`
Format	`ip http session soft-timeout` *`1-60`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.9.1 no ip http session soft-timeout

This command resets the soft timeout for un-secure HTTP sessions to the default value.

Format	`no ip http session soft-timeout`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.10 ip http secure-certificate

Use this command to configure the active certificate for HTTPS.

Format	`ip http secure-certificate`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.11 ip http secure-session hard-timeout

This command configures the hard timeout for secure HTTP sessions in hours. When this timeout expires, the user is forced to reauthenticate. This timer begins on initiation of the Web session and is unaffected by the activity level of the connection. The secure-session hard-timeout can not be set to zero (infinite).

Default	`24`
Format	`ip http secure-session hard-timeout` *`1-168`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.11.1 no ip http secure-session hard-timeout

This command resets the hard timeout for secure HTTP sessions to the default value.

Format	`no ip http secure-session hard-timeout`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.12 ip http secure-session maxsessions

This command limits the number of secure HTTP sessions. Zero is the configurable minimum.

Default	`16`
Format	`ip http secure-session maxsessions` *`0-16`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.12.1 no ip http secure-session maxsessions

This command restores the number of allowable secure HTTP sessions to the default value.

Format	`no ip http secure-session maxsessions`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.13 ip http secure-session soft-timeout

This command configures the soft timeout for secure HTTP sessions in minutes. Configuring this value to zero will give an infinite soft-timeout. When this timeout expires, you are forced to reauthenticate. This timer begins on initiation of the Web session and is restarted with each access to the switch. The secure-session soft-timeout can not be set to zero (infinite).

Default	`5`
Format	`ip http secure-session soft-timeout` *`1-60`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.13.1 no ip http secure-session soft-timeout

This command restores the soft timeout for secure HTTP sessions to the default value.

Format	`no ip http secure-session soft-timeout`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.14 ip http secure-port

This command is used to set the SSL port where port can be 1025-65535 and the default is port 443.

Default	`443`
Format	`ip http secure-port` *`portid`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.14.1 no ip http secure-port

This command is used to reset the SSL port to the default value.

Format	`no ip http secure-port`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.15 ip http secure-protocol

This command is used to set protocol levels (versions). The protocol level can be set to TLS1, SSL3 or to both TLS1 and SSL3.

Default	SSL3 and TLS1
Format	`ip http secure-protocol` *`[SSL3] [TLS1]`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.6.16 show ip http

This command displays the http settings for the switch.

Format	`show ip http`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
HTTP Mode (Unsecure)	The unsecure HTTP server administrative mode.
Java Mode	The java applet administrative mode which applies to both secure and un-secure web connections.
HTTP Port	The configured TCP port on which the HTTP server listens for requests. (The default is 80.)
RESTful API HTTP Port	The HTTPS TCP port number on which the OpEN RESTful API server listens for RESTful requests.
RESTful API HTTPS Port	The HTTPS TCP port number on which the OpEN RESTful API server listens for secure RESTful requests.
Maximum Allowable HTTP Sessions	The number of allowable un-secure http sessions.

Term	Definition
HTTP Session Hard Timeout	The hard timeout for un-secure http sessions in hours.
HTTP Session Soft Timeout	The soft timeout for un-secure http sessions in minutes.
HTTP Mode (Secure)	The secure HTTP server administrative mode.
Secure Port	The secure HTTP server port number.
Secure Protocol Level(s)	The protocol level may have the values of SSL3, TLS1, or both SSL3 and TLS1.
Maximum Allowable HTTPS Sessions	The number of allowable secure http sessions.
HTTPS Session Hard Timeout	The hard timeout for secure http sessions in hours.
HTTPS Session Soft Timeout	The soft timeout for secure http sessions in minutes.
Certificate Present	Indicates whether the secure-server certificate files are present on the device.
Certificate Generation in Progress	Indicates whether certificate generation is currently in progress.

3.7 Access Commands

Use the commands in this section to close remote connections or to view information about connections to the system.

3.7.1 disconnect

Use the `disconnect` command to close HTTP, HTTPS, Telnet or SSH sessions. Use `all` to close all active sessions, or use *`session-id`* to specify the session ID to close. To view the possible values for *`session-id`*, use the `show loginsession` command.

Format	`disconnect {`*`session_id`*` | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.7.2 show loginsession

This command displays current Telnet, SSH, and serial port connections to the switch, as well as all remote connections (including SSH). This command displays truncated user names. Use the `show loginsession long` command to display the complete usernames.

Format	`show loginsession`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
ID	Login Session ID.
User Name	The name the user entered to log on to the system.
Connection From	IP address of the remote client machine or EIA-232 for the serial port connection.
Idle Time	Time this session has been idle.
Session Time	Total time this session has been connected.
Session Type	Shows the type of session, which can be HTTP, HTTPS, telnet, serial, or SSH.

3.7.3 show loginsession long

This command displays the complete user names of the users currently logged in to the switch.

Format	`show loginsession long`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(switch) #show loginsession long
User Name
------------
admin
test1111test1111test1111test1111test1111test1111test1111test1111test1111
```

3.8 User Account Commands

This section describes the commands you use to add, manage, and delete system users. LCOS SX software has two default users: admin and guest. The admin user can view and configure system settings, and the guest user can view settings.

You cannot delete the admin user. There is only one user allowed with level-15 privileges. You can configure up to five level-1 users on the system.

3.8.1 aaa authentication login

Use this command to set authentication at login. The default and optional list names created with the command are used with the `aaa authentication login` command. Create a list by entering the `aaa authentication login list-name method` command, where `list-name` is any character string used to name this list. The `method` argument identifies the list of methods that the authentication algorithm tries, in the given sequence.

The additional methods of authentication are used only if the previous method returns an error, not if there is an authentication failure. To ensure that the authentication succeeds even if all methods return an error, specify `none` as the final method in the command line. For example, if `none` is specified as an authentication method after `radius`, no authentication is used if the RADIUS server is down.

Default	› `defaultList` – Used by the console and only contains the method none. › `networkList` – Used by telnet and SSH and only contains the method local
Format	`aaa authentication login {default | list-name} method1 [method2...]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Definition
default	Uses the listed authentication methods that follow this argument as the default list of methods when a user logs in.
list-name	Character string of up to 15 characters used to name the list of authentication methods activated when a user logs in.
method1...*[method2...]*	At least one from the following: › enable. Uses the enable password for authentication. › ldap. Uses the list of all LDAP servers for authentication. › line. Uses the line password for authentication.

Parameter	Definition
	› local. Uses the local username database for authentication. › none. Uses no authentication. › radius. Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication. › tacacs. Uses the list of all TACACS servers for authentication.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

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

3.8.1.1 no aaa authentication login

This command returns to the default.

Format	`no aaa authentication login {default | list-name}`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.2 aaa authentication enable

Use this command to set authentication for accessing higher privilege levels. The default enable list is `enableList`. It is used by console, and contains the method as `enable` followed by `none`.

A separate default enable list, `enableNetList`, is used for Telnet and SSH users instead of `enableList`. This list is applied by default for Telnet and SSH, and contains enable followed by deny methods. In LCOS SX, by default, the enable password is not configured. That means that, by default, Telnet and SSH users will not get access to Privileged EXEC mode. On the other hand, with default conditions, a console user always enter the Privileged EXEC mode without entering the `enable` password.

The default and optional list names created with the `aaa authentication enable` command are used with the `enable authentication` command. Create a list by entering the `aaa authentication enable list-name method` command where `list-name` is any character string used to name this list. The `method` argument identifies the list of methods that the authentication algorithm tries in the given sequence.

The user manager returns ERROR (not PASS or FAIL) for enable and line methods if no password is configured, and moves to the next configured method in the authentication list. The method `none` reflects that there is no authentication needed.

The user will only be prompted for an enable password if one is required. The following authentication methods do not require passwords:

1. none
2. deny
3. enable (if no enable password is configured)
4. line (if no line password is configured)

   Example: See the examples below.

   a. `aaa authentication enable default enable none`

   b. `aaa authentication enable default line none`

   c. `aaa authentication enable default enable radius none`

   d. `aaa authentication enable default line tacacs none`

Examples *4.a* on page 106 and *4.b* on page 106 do not prompt for a password, however because examples *4.c* on page 106 and *4.d* on page 106 contain the radius and tacacs methods, the password prompt is displayed.

If the login methods include only enable, and there is no enable password configured, then LCOS SX does not prompt for a username. In such cases, LCOS SX only prompts for a password. LCOS SX supports configuring methods after the local method in authentication and authorization lists. If the user is not present in the local database, then the next configured method is tried.

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

Use the commmand *show authorization methods* on page 110 to display information about the authentication methods.

Requests sent by the switch to a RADIUS server include the username `$enabx$`, where `x` is the requested privilege level. For enable to be authenticated on Radius servers, add `$enabx$` users to them. The login user ID is now sent to TACACS+ servers for enable authentication.

Default	Uses the listed authentication methods that follow this argument as the default list of methods, when using higher privilege levels.
Format	`aaa authentication enable {default | list-name} method1 [method2...]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
default	Uses the listed authentication methods that follow this argument as the default list of methods, when using higher privilege levels.
list-name	Character string used to name the list of authentication methods activated, when using access higher privilege levels. Range: 1-15 characters.
method1 *[method2...]*	Specify at least one from the following: › `deny` Used to deny access. › `enable` Uses the enable password for authentication. › `ldap` Uses the list of all LDAP servers for authentication. › `line`. Uses the line password for authentication. › `none` Uses no authentication. › `radius` Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication. › `tacacs` Uses the list of all TACACS+ servers for authentication.

Example: The following example sets authentication when accessing higher privilege levels.

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

3.8.2.1 no aaa authentication enable

Use this command to return to the default configuration.

Format	`no aaa authentication enable {default | list-name}`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.3 aaa authorization

Use this command to configure command and exec authorization method lists. This list is identified by `default` or a user- specified `list-name`. If `tacacs` is specified as the authorization method, authorization commands are notified to a TACACS+ server. If `none` is specified as the authorization method, command authorization is not applicable. A maximum of five authorization method lists can be created for the `commands` type.

Local method is not supported for command authorization. Command authorization with RADIUS will work if, and only if, the applied authentication method is also radius.

3.8.3.1 Per-Command Authorization

When authorization is configured for a line mode, the user manager sends information about an entered command to the AAA server. The AAA server validates the received command, and responds with either a PASS or FAIL response. If approved, the command is executed. Otherwise, the command is denied and an error message is shown to the user. The various utility commands like tftp, and ping, and outbound telnet should also pass command authorization. Applying the script is treated as a single command apply script, which also goes through authorization. Startup-config commands applied on device boot-up are not an object of the authorization process.

The per-command authorization usage scenario is this:

1. Configure Authorization Method List

   `aaa authorization commands` *`listname`* `tacacs radius none`

2. Apply AML to an Access Line Mode (console, telnet, SSH)

   `authorization commands listname`

3. Commands entered by the user will go through command authorization via TACACS+ or RADIUS server and will be accepted or denied.

3.8.3.2 Exec Authorization

When exec authorization is configured for a line mode, the user may not be required to use the `enable` command to enter Privileged EXEC mode. If the authorization response indicates that the user has sufficient privilege levels for Privileged EXEC mode, then the user bypasses User EXEC mode entirely.

The exec authorization usage scenario is this:

1. Configure Authorization Method List

   `aaa authorization exec` *`listname method1 [method2...]`*

2. Apply AML to an Access Line Mode (console, telnet, SSH)

   `authorization exec` *`listname`*

3. When the user logs in, in addition to authentication, authorization will be performed to determine if the user is allowed direct access to Privileged EXEC mode.

Format	*`aaa authorization {commands|exec} {default|list-name} method1[method2]`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
commands	Provides authorization for all user-executed commands.
exec	Provides exec authorization.

Parameter	Description
default	The default list of methods for authorization services.
list-name	Alphanumeric character string used to name the list of authorization methods.
method	`TACACS+/RADIUS/Local` and `none` are supported.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#aaa authorization exec default tacacs+ none
(Routing) (Config)#aaa authorization commands default tacacs+ none
```

3.8.3.3 no aaa authorization

This command deletes the authorization method list.

Format	`no aaa authorization {commands|exec} {default|list-name}`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.4 authorization commands

This command applies a command authorization method list to an access method (console, telnet, ssh). For usage scenarios on per command authorization, see the command *aaa authorization* on page 108.

Format	*`authorization commands [default|list-name]`*
Mode	Line console>, Line telnet, Line SSH

Parameter	Description
commands	This causes command authorization for each command execution attempt.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) (Config)#line console
(Switching) (Config-line)#authorization commands list2
(Switching) (Config-line)#exit
```

3.8.4.1 no authorization commands

This command removes command authorization from a line config mode.

Format	*`no authorization {commands|exec}`*
Mode	Line console>, Line telnet, Line SSH

3.8.5 authorization exec

This command applies a command authorization method list to an access method so that the user may not be required to use the enable command to enter Privileged EXEC mode. For usage scenarios on exec authorization, see the command *aaa authorization* on page 108.

Format	*`authorization exec list-name`*
Mode	Line console, Line telnet, Line SSH

Parameter	Description
list-name	The command authorization method list.

3.8.5.1 no authorization exec

This command removes command authorization from a line config mode.

Format	`no authorization exec`
Mode	Line console, Line telnet, Line SSH

3.8.6 authorization exec default

This command applies a default command authorization method list to an access method so that the user may not be required to use the enable command to enter Privileged EXEC mode. For usage scenarios on exec authorization, see the command *aaa authorization* on page 108.

Format	*`authorization exec default`*
Mode	Line console, Line telnet, Line SSH

3.8.6.1 no authorization exec default

This command removes command authorization from a line config mode.

Format	*`no authorization exec default`*
Mode	Line console, Line telnet, Line SSH

3.8.7 show authorization methods

This command displays the configured authorization method lists.

Format	`show authorization methods`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show authorization methods

Command Authorization List  Method
--------------------------  ---------------------------------------
dfltCmdAuthList             tacacs         none
list2                       none           undefined
list4                       tacacs         undefined

Line         Command Method List
------------ ------------------------------
Console      dfltCmdAuthList
Telnet       dfltCmdAuthList
SSH          dfltCmdAuthList

Exec Authorization List  Method
-----------------------  ---------------------------------------
dfltExecAuthList         tacacs         none
list2                    none           undefined
list4                    tacacs         undefined

Line         Exec Method List
------------ ------------------------------
Console      dfltExecAuthList
Telnet       dfltExecAuthList
SSH          dfltExecAuthList
```

3.8.8 enable authentication

Use this command to specify the authentication method list when accessing a higher privilege level from a remote telnet or console.

Format	`enable authentication {default | list-name}`
Mode	Line Config

Parameter	Description
default	Uses the default list created with the `aaa authentication enable` command.
list-name	Uses the indicated list created with the `aaa authentication enable` command.

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

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

3.8.8.1 no enable authentication

Use this command to return to the default specified by the `enable authentication` command.

Format	`no enable authentication`
Mode	Line Config

3.8.9 username (Global Config)

Use the `username` command in Global Config mode to add a new user to the local user database. The default privilege level is 1. Using the `encrypted` keyword allows the administrator to transfer local user passwords between devices without having to know the passwords. When the `password` parameter is used along with `encrypted` parameter, the password must be exactly 128 hexadecimal characters in length. If the password strength feature is enabled, this command checks for password strength and returns an appropriate error if it fails to meet the password strength criteria. Giving the optional parameter `override-complexity-check` disables the validation of the password strength.

Format	`username` *`name`* `{password` *`password`* `[encrypted [override-complexity-check] | level` *`level`* `[encrypted [override-complexity-check]] | override-complexity-check]} | {level` *`level`* `[override-complexity-check] password}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the user. Range: 1-64 characters.
password	The authentication password for the user. Range S-64 characters. This value can be zero if the `no passwords min-length` command has been executed. The special characters allowed in the password include ! # $ % & ' ( ) * + , - . / : ; < = > @ [\ ] A _ ' { | } ~.
level	The user level. Level 0 can be assigned by a level 15 user to another user to suspend that user's access. Range 0-15. Enter access level 1 for non-privileged (`switch>` prompt) or 15 for highest privilege (`switch#` prompt) Access. If not specified where it is optional, the privilege level is 1.
encrypted	Encrypted password entered or copied from another switch configuration.
encryption-type	Specifies encryption algorithm type, either Crypt or AES. The encryption-type default value is Crypt.
override-complexity-check	Disables the validation of the password strength.

Example: The following example configures user `bob` with password `xxxyyymmmm` and user level 15.

```
(switch)(config)# username bob password xxxyyymmmm level 15
```

Example: The following example configures user test with password testPassword and assigns a user level of 1. The password strength will not be validated.

```
(switch)(config)# username test password testPassword level 1 override-complexity-check
```

Example: A third example.

```
(Switching) (Config)#username test password testtest
```

Example: A fourth example.

```
(Switching) (Config)# username test password
e8d63677741431114f9e39a853a15e8fd35ad059e2e1b49816c243d7e08152b052eafbf23b528d348cdba1b1b7ab91be842278e5e970dbfc62d16dcd13c0b864
level 1 encrypted override-complexity-check

(Switching) (Config)# username test level 15 password

Enter new password:********

Confirm new password:********
```

Example: A fifth example.

```
(Switching) (Config)# username test level 15 override-complexity-check password

Enter new password:********

Confirm new password:********
```

Example: A sixth example.

```
(switch)(config)# username test password testPassword level 1 encrypted override-complexity-check
```

Example: A seventh example.

```
(Switching) (Config)# username test password testPassword encrypted override-complexity-check
```

Example: An eighth example.

```
(Switching) (Config)# username test password testPassword override-complexity-check
```

3.8.9.1 no username

Use this command to remove a user name.

Format	`no username` *`name`*
Mode	Global Config

3.8.10 username nopassword

Use this command to remove an existing user's password (NULL password).

Format	`username` *`name`* `nopassword` *`[level level]`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the user. Range: 1-32 characters.
password	The authentication password for the user. Range S-64 characters.
level	The user level. Level 0 can be assigned by a level 15 user to another user to suspend that user's access. Range 0-15.

3.8.11 username unlock

Use this command to allows a locked user account to be unlocked. Only a user with read/write access can reactivate a locked user account.

Format	`username` *`name`* `unlock`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.12 show users

This command displays the configured user names and their settings. The `show users` command displays truncated user names. Use the `show users long` command to display the complete usernames. The `show users` command is only available for users with Level 15 privileges. The SNMPv3 fields will only be displayed if SNMP is available on the system.

Format	`show users`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
User Name	The name the user enters to login using the serial port, Telnet or Web.
Access Mode	Shows whether the user is able to change parameters on the switch (Level 15) or is only able to view them (Level 1). As a factory default, the “admin” user has Level 15 access and the “guest” has Level 1 access.
SNMPv3 Access Mode	The SNMPv3 Access Mode. If the value is set to `ReadWrite`, the SNMPv3 user is able to set and retrieve parameters on the system. If the value is set to `ReadOnly`, the SNMPv3 user is only able to retrieve parameter information. The SNMPv3 access mode may be different than the CLI and Web access mode.
SNMPv3 Authentication	The authentication protocol to be used for the specified login user.
SNMPv3 Encryption	The encryption protocol to be used for the specified login user.

3.8.13 show users long

This command displays the complete usernames of the configured users on the switch.

Format	`show users long`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(switch) #show users long
User Name
------------
admin
guest
test1111test1111test1111test1111
```

3.8.14 show users accounts

This command displays the local user status with respect to user account lockout and password aging.This command displays truncated user names. Use the `show users long` command to display the complete usernames.

Format	`show users accounts [detail]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
User Name	The local user account's user name.
Access Level	The user's access level (1 for non-privilege (`switch>` prompt) or 15 for highest privilege (`switch#` prompt).
Password Aging	Number of days, since the password was configured, until the password expires.
Password Expiry Date	The current password expiration date in date format.
Lockout	Indicates whether the user account is locked out (true or false).

If the detail keyword is included, the following additional fields display.

Parameter	Description
Password Override Complexity Check	Displays the user's Password override complexity check status. By default it is disabled.
Password Strength	Displays the user password's strength (Strong or Weak). This field is displayed only if the Password Strength feature is enabled.
Encryption Type	Displays the encryption type used to store the user password. The following encryption types are available: › **Crypt** (default setting) › **AES**

Example: The following example displays information about the local user database.

```
(XS-5110F)(Config)#show users accounts

 UserName                 Privilege   Password         Password         Lockout
                                       Aging          Expiry date
------------------------  ---------  ----------  --------------------  -------
admin                     15         ---         ---                   False
guest                     1          ---         ---                   False

(XS-5110F)(Config)#show users accounts detail

UserName..................................... admin
Privilege.................................... 15
Password Aging............................... ---
Password Expiry.............................. ---
Lockout...................................... False
Override Complexity Check.................... Disable
Encryption Type.............................. Crypt

UserName..................................... guest
Privilege.................................... 1
Password Aging............................... ---
Password Expiry.............................. ---
Lockout...................................... False
Override Complexity Check.................... Disable
Password Strength............................ ---
Encryption Type.............................. AES
```

3.8.15 show users login-history [long]

Use this command to display information about the login history of users.

Format	`show users login-history [long]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.8.16 show users login-history [username]

Use this command to display information about the login history of users.

Format	`show users login-history [username` *`name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the user. Range: 1-20 characters.

Example: The following example shows user login history outputs.

```
Console>show users login-history
Login Time            Username  Protocol  Location
--------------------  --------- --------- ---------------
Jan 19 2005 08:23:48  Bob       Serial
Jan 19 2005 08:29:29  Robert    HTTP      172.16.0.8
Jan 19 2005 08:42:31  John      SSH       172.16.0.1
Jan 19 2005 08:49:52  Betty     Telnet    172.16.1.7
```

3.8.17 login authentication

Use this command to specify the login authentication method list for a line (console, telnet, or SSH). The default configuration uses the default set with the command `aaa authentication login`.

Format	`login authentication {default |` *`list-name`*`}`
Mode	Line Configuration

Parameter	Description
default	Uses the default list created with the `aaa authentication login` command.
list-name	Uses the indicated list created with the `aaa authentication login` command.

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

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

3.8.17.1 no login authentication

Use this command to return to the default specified by the `aaa authentication login` command.

Format	`no login authentication`
Mode	Line Configuration

3.8.18 password

This command allows the currently logged in user to change his or her password without having Level 15 privileges.

Format	`password` *`cr`*
Mode	User EXEC

Example: The following is an example of the command.

```
console>password

Enter old password:********

Enter new password:********

Confirm new password:********
```

3.8.19 password (Line Configuration)

Use the `password` command in Line Configuration mode to specify a password on a line. The default configuration is no password is specified. This command allows the administrator to input the password in encrypted format, which aids in transferring the password between devices without having to know the password.

Format	`password [encryption-type <encryption-type>] | [password [encryption-type <encryption-type>] [encrypted]]`
Mode	Line Config

Parameter	Definition
password	Password for this level. Range: 8-64 characters
encryption-type	Specify the encryption algorithm type as MD5 or AES. The default value is AES.
encrypted	The password entered or copied from another switch configuration, and is already encrypted. The *<password>* parameter must be exactly 128 hexadecimal characters for AES, and 34 characters for MD5-Salt hash, if specified in encrypted format.

Example: The following example specifies a password `mcmxxyyy` on a line.

```
(switch)(config-line)# password mcmxxyyy
```

Example: The following is another example of the command.

```
(Switching)(Config-line)# password testtest

( S w i t c h i n g )            ( C o n f i g - l i n e ) #            p a s s w o r d
e8d636777414311l4f9e39a853a15e8fd35ad059e2e1b49816c243d7e08152b052eafbf23b528d348cdba1b1b7ab91be842278e5e970dbfc62d16dcd13c0b864
 encrypted

(Switching) (Config-line)# password

Enter new password:********

Confirm new password:********
```

Example: The following is an example of the command in Line Configuration mode (ssh).

```
( S w i t c h i n g )                ( C o n f i g - s s h ) # p a s s w o r d
e8d636777414311l4f9e39a853a15e8fd35ad059e2e1b49816c243d7e08152b052eafbf23b528d348cdba1b1b7ab91be842278e5e970dbfc62d16dcd13c0b864
 encrypted

(Switching) (Config-ssh)#password

Enter new password:********

Confirm new password:********
```

3.8.19.1 no password (Line Configuration)

Use this command to remove the password on a line.

Format	`no password`
Mode	Line Config

3.8.20 password (User EXEC)

Use this command to allow a user to change the password for only that user. This command should be used after the password has aged. The user is prompted to enter the old password and the new password.

Format	`password`
Mode	User EXEC

Example: The following example shows the prompt sequence for executing the password command.

```
(switch)>password
Enter old password:********
Enter new password:********
Confirm new password:********
```

3.8.21 password (aaa IAS User Config)

This command is used to configure a password for a user. An optional parameter [encrypted] is provided to indicate that the password given to the command is already preencrypted.

Format	password *password* [encrypted]
Mode	aaa IAS User Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#aaa ias-user username client-1
(Routing) (Config-aaa-ias-User)#password client123
(Routing) (Config-aaa-ias-User)#no password
```

Example: The following is an example of adding a MAB Client to the Internal user database.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#aaa ias-user username 1f3ccb1157
(Routing) (Config-aaa-ias-User)#password 1f3ccb1157
(Routing) (Config-aaa-ias-User)#exit
(Routing) (Config)#
```

3.8.21.1 no password (aaa IAS User Config)

This command is used to clear the password of a user.

Format	no password
Mode	aaa IAS User Config

3.8.22 enable password (Privileged EXEC)

Use the enable password configuration command to set a local password to control access to the privileged EXEC mode. This command allows the administrator to input the password in encrypted format, which aids in transferring the enable password between devices without having to know the password.

Format	enable password [encryption-type *<encryption-type>*] | [password [encryption-type *<encryption-type>*] [encrypted]]
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
password	Password string. Range: 8 to 64 characters.
encryption-type	Specify the encryption algorithm type as MD5 or AES. The default value of *encryption-type* is AES.
encrypted	The password entered or copied from another switch configuration, and is already encrypted. The *<password>* parameter must be exactly 128 hexadecimal characters for AES, and 34 characters for MD5-Salt hash, if specified in encrypted format.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) #enable password testtest
```

```
( S w i t c h i n g )              # e n a b l e              p a s s w o r d
e8d63677741431114f9e39a853a15e8fd35ad059e2e1b49816c243d7e08152b052eafbf23b528d348cdba1b1b7ab91be842278e5e970dbfc62d16dcd13c0b864
 encrypted
```

Example: The other option to change the enable password is to use interactive mode.

```
(Switching) #enable password

Enter old password:********

Enter new password:********

Confirm new password:********
```

3.8.22.1 no enable password (Privileged EXEC)

Use the `no enable password` command to remove the password requirement.

Format	`no enable password`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.8.23 passwords min-length

Use this command to enforce a minimum password length for local users. The value also applies to the enable password. The valid range is 8-64.

Default	8
Format	`passwords min-length` *`8-64`*
Mode	Global Config

3.8.23.1 no passwords min-length

Use this command to set the minimum password length to the default value.

Format	`no passwords min-length`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.24 passwords history

Use this command to set the number of previous passwords that shall be stored for each user account. When a local user changes his or her password, the user will not be able to reuse any password stored in password history. This ensures that users do not reuse their passwords often. The valid range is 0-10.

Default	0
Format	`passwords history` *`0-10`*
Mode	Global Config

3.8.24.1 no passwords history

Use this command to set the password history to the default value.

Format	`no passwords history`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.25 passwords aging

Use this command to implement aging on passwords for local users. When a user's password expires, the user will be prompted to change it before logging in again. The valid range is 1-365. The default is 0, or no aging.

Default	0
Format	`passwords aging` *`1-365`*
Mode	Global Config

3.8.25.1 no passwords aging

Use this command to set the password aging to the default value.

Format	`no passwords aging`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.26 passwords lock-out

Use this command to strengthen the security of the switch by locking user accounts that have failed login due to wrong passwords. When a lockout count is configured, a user that is logged in must enter the correct password within that count. Otherwise the user will be locked out from further switch access. Only a user with Level 15 access can reactivate a locked user account. Password lockout does not apply to logins from the serial console. The valid range is 1-5. The default is 0, or no lockout count enforced.

Default	0
Format	`passwords lock-out` *`1-5`*
Mode	Global Config

3.8.26.1 no passwords lock-out

Use this command to set the password lock-out count to the default value.

Format	`no passwords lock-out`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.27 passwords strength-check

Use this command to enable the password strength feature. It is used to verify the strength of a password during configuration.

Default	`Disable`
Format	`passwords strength-check`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.27.1 no passwords strength-check

Use this command to set the password strength checking to the default value.

Format	`no passwords strength-check`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.28 passwords strength maximum consecutive-characters

Use this command to set the maximum number of consecutive characters that a password can contain. If a password has consecutive characters more than the configured maximum, it fails to configure. The valid range is 0 to 15. The default is 0. A maximum of 0 means no restriction on that set of characters.

Default	0
Format	`passwords strength maximum consecutive-characters` *`0-15`*
Mode	Global Config

3.8.28.1 no passwords strength maximum consecutive-characters

Use this command to reset the maximum consecutive characters to the default value.

Format	`no passwords strength maximum consecutive-characters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.29 passwords strength maximum repeated-characters

Use this command to set the maximum number of repeated characters that a password can contain. If a password has repetition of characters more than the configured maximum, it fails to configure.The valid range is 0 to 15. The default is 0. A maximum of 0 means no restriction on that set of characters.

Default	0
Format	`passwords strength maximum repeated-characters` *`0-15`*
Mode	Global Config

3.8.29.1 no passwords strength maximum repeated-characters

Use this command to reset the maximum repeated characters to the default value.

Format	`no passwords strength maximum repeated-characters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.30 passwords strength minimum uppercase-letters

Use this command to enforce a minimum number of uppercase letters that a password should contain. The valid range is 0-16. The default is 2. Minimum of 0 means no restriction on that set of characters.

Default	2
Format	`passwords strength minimum uppercase-letters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.30.1 no passwords strength minimum uppercase-letters

Use this command to reset the minimum uppercase letters required in a password to the default value.

Format	`no passwords strength minimum uppercase-letters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.31 passwords strength minimum lowercase-letters

Use this command to enforce a minimum number of lowercase letters that a password should contain. The valid range is 0-16. The default is 2. Minimum of 0 means no restriction on that set of characters.

Default	2
Format	`passwords strength minimum lowercase-letters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.31.1 no passwords strength minimum lowercase-letters

Use this command to reset the minimum lower letters required in a password to the default value.

Format	`no passwords strength minimum lowercase-letters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.32 passwords strength minimum numeric-characters

Use this command to enforce a minimum number of numeric characters that a password should contain. The valid range is 0-16. The default is 2. Minimum of 0 means no restriction on that set of characters.

Default	2
Format	`passwords strength minimum numeric-characters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.32.1 no passwords strength minimum numeric-characters

Use this command to reset the minimum numeric characters required in a password to the default value.

Format	`no passwords strength minimum numeric-characters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.33 passwords strength minimum special-characters

Use this command to enforce a minimum number of special characters that a password should contain. The valid range is 0-16. The default is 2. Minimum of 0 means no restriction on that set of characters.

Default	2
Format	`passwords strength minimum special-characters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.33.1 no passwords strength minimum special-characters

Use this command to reset the minimum special characters required in a password to the default value.

Format	`no passwords strength minimum special-characters`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.34 passwords strength minimum character-classes

Use this command to enforce a minimum number of characters classes that a password should contain. Character classes are uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numeric characters and special characters. The valid range is 0-4. The default is 4.

Default	4
Format	`passwords strength minimum character-classes`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.34.1 no passwords strength minimum character-classes

Use this command to reset the minimum number of character classes required in a password to the default value.

Format	`no passwords strength minimum character-classes`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.35 passwords strength exclude-keyword

Use this command to exclude the specified keyword while configuring the password. The password does not accept the keyword in any form (in between the string, case in-sensitive and reverse) as a substring. User can configure up to a maximum of 3 keywords.

Format	`passwords strength exclude-keyword` *`keyword`*
Mode	Global Config

3.8.35.1 no passwords strength exclude-keyword

Use this command to reset the restriction for the specified keyword or all the keywords configured.

Format	`no passwords strength exclude-keyword` *`keyword`*
Mode	Global Config

3.8.36 show passwords configuration

Use this command to display the configured password management settings.

Format	`show passwords configuration`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Minimum Password Length	Minimum number of characters required when changing passwords.
Password History	Number of passwords to store for reuse prevention.
Password Aging	Length in days that a password is valid.
Lockout Attempts	Number of failed password login attempts before lockout.
Minimum Password Uppercase Letters	Minimum number of uppercase characters required when configuring passwords.
Minimum Password Lowercase Letters	Minimum number of lowercase characters required when configuring passwords.
Minimum Password Numeric Characters	Minimum number of numeric characters required when configuring passwords.

Term	Definition
Maximum Password Consecutive Characters	Maximum number of consecutive characters required that the password should contain when configuring passwords.
Maximum Password Repeated Characters	Maximum number of repetition of characters that the password should contain when configuring passwords.
Minimum Password Character Classes	Minimum number of character classes (uppercase, lowercase, numeric and special) required when configuring passwords.
Password Exclude-Keywords	The set of keywords to be excluded from the configured password when strength checking is enabled.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show passwords configuration

Passwords Configuration
-----------------------
Minimum Password Length..................... 8
Password History............................ 0
Password Aging (days)....................... 0
Lockout Attempts............................ 0
Password Strength Check..................... Enable
Minimum Password Uppercase Letters.......... 4
Minimum Password Lowercase Letters.......... 4
Minimum Password Numeric Characters......... 3
Minimum Password Special Characters......... 3
Maximum Password Consecutive Characters..... 3
Maximum Password Repeated Characters........ 3
Minimum Password Character Classes.......... 4
Password Exclude Keywords................... brcm, brcm1,brcm2
```

3.8.37 show passwords result

Use this command to display the last password set result information.

Format	`show passwords result`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Last User Whose Password Is Set	Shows the name of the user with the most recently set password.
Password Strength Check	Shows whether password strength checking is enabled.
Last Password Set Result	Shows whether the attempt to set a password was successful. If the attempt failed, the reason for the failure is included.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
# show passwords result
Last User whose password is set ..............  brcm
Password strength check ......................... Enable
Last Password Set Result:
Reason for failure: Could not set user password! Password should contain at least 4 uppercase letters.
```

3.8.38 aaa ias-user username

The Internal Authentication Server (IAS) database is a dedicated internal database used for local authentication of users for network access through the IEEE 802.1X feature.

Use the `aaa ias-user username` command in Global Config mode to add the specified user to the internal user database. This command also changes the mode to AAA User Config mode.

Format	`aaa ias-user username` *user*

Mode	Global Config

3.8.38.1 no aaa ias-user username

Use this command to remove the specified user from the internal user database.

Format	`no aaa ias-user username` *user*
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#aaa ias-user username client-1
(Routing) (Config-aaa-ias-User)#exit
(Routing) (Config)#no aaa ias-user username client-1
(Routing) (Config)#
```

3.8.39 aaa session-id

Use this command in Global Config mode to specify if the same session-id is used for Authentication, Authorization and Accounting service type within a session.

Default	`common`
Format	`aaa session-id [common | unique]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
common	Use the same session-id for all AAA Service types.
unique	Use a unique session-id for all AAA Service types.

3.8.39.1 no aaa session-id

Use this command in Global Config mode to reset the aaa session-id behavior to the default.

Format	`no aaa session-id [unique]`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.40 aaa accounting

Use this command in Global Config mode to create an accounting method list for user EXEC sessions, user-executed commands, or DOT1X. This list is identified by default or a user-specified `list_name`. Accounting records, when enabled for a line-mode, can be sent at both the beginning and at the end (`start-stop`) or only at the end (`stop-only`). If `none` is specified, then accounting is disabled for the specified list. If `tacacs` is specified as the accounting method, accounting records are notified to a TACACS+ server. If `radius` is the specified accounting method, accounting records are notified to a RADIUS server.

Note the following:

- A maximum of five Accounting Method lists can be created for each exec and commands type.
- Only the default Accounting Method list can be created for DOT1X. There is no provision to create more.
- The same list-name can be used for both exec and commands accounting type

- AAA Accounting for commands with RADIUS as the accounting method is not supported.
- Start-stop or None are the only supported record types for DOT1X accounting. Start-stop enables accounting and None disables accounting.
- RADIUS is the only accounting method type supported for DOT1X accounting.

Format	`aaa accounting {exec | commands | dot1x} {default | list_name} {start-stop | stop-only | none} method1 [method2…]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
exec	Provides accounting for a user EXEC terminal sessions.
commands	Provides accounting for all user executed commands.
dot1x	Provides accounting for DOT1X user commands.
default	The default list of methods for accounting services.
list-name	Character string used to name the list of accounting methods.
start-stop	Sends a start accounting notice at the beginning of a process and a stop accounting notice at the beginning of a process and a stop accounting notice at the end of a process.
stop-only	Sends a stop accounting notice at the end of the requested user process.
none	Disables accounting services on this line.
method	Use either TACACS or radius server for accounting purposes.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) #aaa accounting commands default stop-only tacacs
(Routing) #aaa accounting exec default start-stop radius
(Routing) #aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop radius
(Routing) #aaa accounting dot1x default none
(Routing) #exit
```

For the same set of accounting type and list name, the administrator can change the record type, or the methods list, without having to first delete the previous configuration.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) #aaa accounting exec ExecList stop-only tacacs
(Routing) #aaa accounting exec ExecList start-stop tacacs
(Routing) #aaa accounting exec ExecList start-stop tacacs radius
```

The first `aaa` command creates a method list for exec sessions with the name *ExecList*, with `record-type` as *stop-only*and the `method` as *TACACS+*. The second command changes the `record type` to *start-stop* from *stop-only* for the same method list. The third command, for the same list changes the `methods list` to {*tacacs,radius*} from {*tacacs*}.

3.8.40.1 no aaa accounting

This command deletes the accounting method list.

Format	`no aaa accounting {exec | commands | dot1x} {default | list_name default}`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) #aaa accounting commands userCmdAudit stop-only tacacs radius
(Routing) #no aaa accounting commands userCmdAudit
(Routing) #exit
```

3.8.41 aaa accounting update

Use this command to configure interim accounting records.

Default	newinfo: Disabled Periodic: 5 minutes
Format	`aaa accounting update [newinfo [periodic 1-200] | periodic 1-200]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Definition
newinfo	Indicates that updates should be sent to the RADIUS server whenever there is a new information available, such as “Re-authentication of the client”.
periodic	The interval at which interim accounting records are sent, in minutes

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#aaa accounting update newinfo periodic 20
```

3.8.41.1 no aaa accounting update

This command resets sending the interim accounting records.

Format	`no aaa accounting update`
Mode	Global Config

3.8.42 password (AAA IAS User Configuration)

Use this command to specify a password for a user in the IAS database. An optional parameter `encrypted` is provided to indicate that the password given to the command is already preencrypted.

Format	`password` *`password`* `[encrypted]`
Mode	AAA IAS User Config

Parameter	Definition
password	Password for this level. Range: 8-64 characters
encrypted	Encrypted password to be entered, copied from another switch configuration.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#aaa ias-user username client-1
(Routing) (Config-aaa-ias-User)#password client123
(Routing) (Config-aaa-ias-User)#no password
```

Example: The following is an example of adding a MAB Client to the Internal user database.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#aaa ias-user username 1f3ccb1157
```

```
(Routing) (Config-aaa-ias-User)#password 1f3ccb1157
(Routing) (Config-aaa-ias-User)#exit
(Routing) (Config)#
```

3.8.42.1 no password (AAA IAS User Configuration)

Use this command to clear the password of a user.

Format	`no password`
Mode	AAA IAS User Config

3.8.43 clear aaa ias-users

Use this command to remove all users from the IAS database.

Format	`clear aaa ias-users`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Definition
password	Password for this level. Range: 8-64 characters
encrypted	Encrypted password to be entered, copied from another switch configuration.

Example: The following is an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #clear aaa ias-users
(Routing) #
```

3.8.44 show aaa ias-users

Use this command to display configured IAS users and their attributes. Passwords configured are not shown in the `show` command output.

Format	`show aaa ias-users [username]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following is an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #show aaa ias-users
UserName
------------------
Client-1
Client-2
```

Example: Following are the IAS configuration commands shown in the output of `show running-config` command. Passwords shown in the command output are always encrypted.

```
aaa ias-user username client-1
password a45c74fdf50a558a2b5cf05573cd633bac2c6c598d54497ad4c46104918f2c encrypted
exit
```

3.8.45 accounting

Use this command in Line Configuration mode to apply the accounting method list to a line config (console/telnet/ssh).

Format	`accounting {exec | commands } {default | listname}`
Mode	Line Configuration

Parameter	Description
exec	Causes accounting for an EXEC session.
commands	This causes accounting for each command execution attempt. If a user is enabling accounting for exec mode for the current line-configuration type, the user will be logged out.
default	The default Accounting List
listname	Enter a string of not more than 15 characters.

Example: The following is a example of the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#line telnet
(Routing)(Config-line)# accounting exec default
(Routing) #exit
```

3.8.45.1 no accounting

Use this command to remove accounting from a Line Configuration mode.

Format	`no accounting {exec | commands }`
Mode	Line Configuration

3.8.46 show accounting

Use this command to display ordered methods for accounting lists.

Format	`show accounting`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show accounting
Number of Accounting Notifications sent at beginning of an EXEC session:            0
Errors when sending Accounting Notifications beginning of an EXEC session:         0
Number of Accounting Notifications at end of an EXEC session:                      0
Errors when sending Accounting Notifications at end of an EXEC session:            0
Number of Accounting Notifications sent at beginning of a command execution:       0
Errors when sending Accounting Notifications at beginning of a command execution:  0
Number of Accounting Notifications sent at end of a command execution:             0
Errors when sending Accounting Notifications at end of a command execution:        0
```

3.8.47 show accounting methods

Use this command to display configured accounting method lists.

Format	`show accounting methods`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #show accounting methods

Acct Type    Method Name    Record Type    Method Type
----------   ------------   ------------   ------------
Exec         dfltExecList   start-stop     TACACS
Commands     dfltCmdsList   stop-only      TACACS
Commands     UserCmdAudit   start-stop     TACACS
DOT1X        dfltDot1xList  start-stop     radius

Line     EXEC Method List    Command Method List
-------  ----------------------------------------
```

```
Console  dfltExecList         dfltCmdsList
Telnet   dfltExecList         dfltCmdsList
SSH      dfltExecList         UserCmdAudit
```

3.8.48 show accounting update

Use this command to display configured accounting interim update information.

Format	`show accounting update`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #show accounting update

aaa accounting  update newinfo  : Enabled
aaa accounting  update periodic : 10 minutes
```

3.8.49 clear accounting statistics

This command clears the accounting statistics.

Format	`clear accounting statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.8.50 show domain-name

This command displays the configured domain-name.

Format	`show domain-name`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #
(Routing) #show domain-name
Domain               : Enable
Domain-name          : abc
```

3.9 SNMP Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) on the switch. You can configure the switch to act as an SNMP agent so that it can communicate with SNMP managers on your network.

3.9.1 snmp-server

This command sets the name and the physical location of the switch, and the organization responsible for the network. The parameters `name`, `loc` and `con` can be up to 255 characters in length.

To clear the snmp-server, enter an empty string in quotation marks. For example, `snmp-server {sysname " "}` clears the system name.

Default	`None`

Format	`snmp-server {sysname` *`name`* `| location` *`loc`* `| contact` *`con`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.2 snmp-server community

This command adds (and names) a new SNMP community, and optionally sets the access mode, allowed IP address, and create a view for the community.

Note the following:

- No SNMP communities exist by default.
- Community names in the SNMP Community Table must be unique. When making multiple entries using the same community name, the first entry is kept and processed and all duplicate entries are ignored.

Default	`None`
Format	`snmp-server community` *`community-name`* `[{ro | rw |su }] [ipaddress` *`ip-address`* `[ipmask` *`ip-mask`*`]][view` *`view-name`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
community-string	A name associated with the switch and with a set of SNMP managers that manage it with a specified privileged level. The length of `community-string` can be up to 20 case-sensitive characters.
ro | rw | su	The access mode of the SNMP community, which can be read-only (ro), read-write (rw), or super user su).
ip-address	The associated community SNMP packet sending address. It is used along with an optional IP mask value to denote an individual client or range of IP addresses from which SNMP clients may access the device using the specified community-string. If unspecified, access from any host is permitted.
ip-mask	The optional IP mask. This value is AND'ed with the IP address to determine the range of permitted client IP addresses.
view-name	The name of the view to create or update.

3.9.2.1 no snmp-server community

This command removes this community name from the table. The `name` is the community name to be deleted.

Format	`no snmp-server community` *`community-name`*
Mode	Global Config

3.9.3 snmp-server community-group

This command configures a community access string to permit access via the SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c protocols.

Format	`snmp-server community-group` *`community-string group-name`* `[ipaddress` *`ipaddress`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
community-string	The community which is created and then associated with the group. The range is 1 to 20 characters.
group-name	The name of the group that the community is associated with. The range is 1 to 30 characters.
ipaddress	Optionally, the IPv4 address that the community may be accessed from.

3.9.4 snmp-server enable traps violation

The Port MAC locking component interprets this command and configures violation action to send an SNMP trap with default trap frequency of 30 seconds. The Global command configures the trap violation mode across all interfaces valid for port- security. There is no global trap mode as such.

For other port security commands, see *Port Security Commands* on page 571.

Default	Disabled
Format	`snmp-server enable traps violation`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

3.9.4.1 no snmp-server enable traps violation

This command disables the sending of new violation traps.

Format	`no snmp-server enable traps violation`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

3.9.5 snmp-server enable traps

This command enables the Authentication Flag.

Default	Enabled
Format	`snmp-server enable traps`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.5.1 no snmp-server enable traps

This command disables the Authentication Flag.

Format	`no snmp-server enable traps`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.6 snmp-server enable traps bgp

The `bgp` option on the *no snmp-server enable traps* on page 131 command enables the two traps defined in the standard BGP MIB, RFC 4273. A trap is sent when an adjacency reaches the ESTABLISHED state and when a backward adjacency state transition occurs.

Default	BGP traps are disabled by default.
Format	`snmp-server enable traps bgp state-changes limited`

Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
state-changes limited	Enable standard traps defined in RFC 4273.

3.9.6.1 no snmp-server enable traps bgp

This command disables the two traps defined in the standard BGP MIB, RFC 4273.

Format	`no snmp-server enable traps bgp state-changes limited`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.7 snmp-server enable traps fip-snooping

This command may not be available on all platforms.

This command enables FCoE Initialization Protocol (FIP) snooping traps for the entire switch. When enabled, link traps are sent only if the Link Trap flag setting associated with the port is enabled. See *show snmp* on page 140.

Default	Enabled
Format	`snmp-server enable traps fip-snooping`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.7.1 no snmp-server enable traps fip-snooping

This command may not be available on all platforms.

This command disables FCoE Initialization Protocol (FIP) snooping traps for the entire switch.

Format	`no snmp-server enable traps fip-snooping`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.8 snmp-server port

This command configures the UDP port number on which the SNMP server listens for requests.

Default	161
Format	`snmp-server port` *`1025-65535`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.9.8.1 no snmp-server port

This command restores the SNMP server listen port to its factory default value.

Format	`no snmp-server port`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.9.9 snmp trap link-status

This command enables link status traps on an interface or range of interfaces.

This command is valid only when the Link Up/Down Flag is enabled. See *no snmp-server enable traps bgp* on page 132.

Format	`snmp trap link-status`
Mode	Interface Config

3.9.9.1 no snmp trap link-status

This command disables link status traps by interface.

This command is valid only when the Link Up/Down Flag is enabled. See *no snmp-server enable traps bgp* on page 132.

Format	`no snmp trap link-status`
Mode	Interface Config

3.9.10 snmp trap link-status all

This command enables link status traps for all interfaces.

This command is valid only when the Link Up/Down Flag is enabled. See *no snmp-server enable traps bgp* on page 132.

Format	`snmp trap link-status all`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.10.1 no snmp trap link-status all

This command disables link status traps for all interfaces.

This command is valid only when the Link Up/Down Flag is enabled. See *no snmp-server enable traps bgp* on page 132.

Format	`no snmp trap link-status all`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.11 snmp trap mac-notification

Use this command to enable MAC notification traps to be sent for an interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`snmp trap mac-notification [added|removed]`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
added	Used to send a trap when a station MAC address is learned.
removed	Used to send a trap when a station MAC address is removed from the MAC table.

3.9.11.1 no snmp trap mac-notification

Use this command to disable MAC notification traps to be sent for an interface.

Format	`no snmp trap mac-notification`
Mode	Interface Config

3.9.12 snmp-server enable traps linkmode

This command may not be available on all platforms.

This command enables Link Up/Down traps for the entire switch. When enabled, link traps are sent only if the Link Trap flag setting associated with the port is enabled. See *show snmp* on page 140.

Default	Enabled
Format	`snmp-server enable traps linkmode`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.12.1 no snmp-server enable traps linkmode

This command may not be available on all platforms.

This command disables Link Up/Down traps for the entire switch.

Format	`no snmp-server enable traps linkmode`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.13 snmp-server enable traps mac-notification change

Use this command to configure the mac-notification traps or informs to be sent to the SNMP server. MACs notification traps are only sent when enabled on an interface using the *snmp trap mac-notification* on page 133 command, in addition to the Global Configuration mode command *snmp-server enable traps mac-notification change* on page 134 and *show mac-address-table notification change interface* on page 134 command.

Default	Disabled
Format	`snmp-server enable traps mac-notification change`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.14 show mac-address-table notification change interface

Use this command to display the status of mac notification configuration done in the Interface mode.

Format	`show mac-address-table notification change [interface` *`unit/slot/port`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.9.15 snmp-server enable traps multiusers

This command enables Multiple User traps. When the traps are enabled, a Multiple User Trap is sent when a user logs in to the terminal interface (EIA 232 or Telnet) and there is an existing terminal interface session.

Default	Enabled

Format	`snmp-server enable traps multiusers`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.15.1 no snmp-server enable traps multiusers

This command disables Multiple User traps.

Format	`no snmp-server enable traps multiusers`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.16 snmp-server enable traps stpmode

This command enables the sending of new root traps and topology change notification traps.

Default	Enabled
Format	`snmp-server enable traps stpmode`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.16.1 no snmp-server enable traps stpmode

This command disables the sending of new root traps and topology change notification traps.

Format	`no snmp-server enable traps stpmode`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.17 snmp-server engineID local

This command configures the SNMP engine ID on the local device.

Default	The engineID is configured automatically, based on the device MAC address.
Format	`snmp-server engineID local {`*`engineid-string`*`|default}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
engineid-string	A hexadecimal string identifying the engine-id, used for localizing configuration. Engine-id must be an even length in the range of 6 to 32 hexadecimal characters.
default	Sets the engine-id to the default string, based on the device MAC address.

Changing the engine-id will invalidate all SNMP configuration that exists on the box.

3.9.17.1 no snmp-server engineID local

This command removes the specified engine ID.

Format	`no snmp-server engineID local`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.18 snmp-server filter

This command creates a filter entry for use in limiting which traps will be sent to a host.

Default	No filters are created by default.
Format	`snmp-server filter` *`filtername oid-tree`* `{included|excluded}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
filtername	The label for the filter being created. The range is 1 to 30 characters.
oid-tree	The OID subtree to include or exclude from the filter. Subtrees may be specified by numerical (1.3.6.2.4) or keywords (system), and asterisks may be used to specify a subtree family (1.3.*.4).
included	The tree is included in the filter.
excluded	The tree is excluded from the filter.

3.9.18.1 no snmp-server filter

This command removes the specified filter.

Format	`snmp-server filter` *`filtername oid-tree`*
Mode	Global Config

3.9.19 snmp-server group

This command creates an SNMP access group.

Default	Generic groups are created for all versions and privileges using the default views.
Format	`snmp-server group` *`group-name`* `{v1 | v2c | v3 {noauth | auth | priv}} [context` *`context-name`*`] [read` *`read-view`*`] [write` *`write-view`*`] [notify` *`notify-view`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
group-name	The group name to be used when configuring communities or users. The range is 1 to 30 characters.
v1	This group can be accessed only via SNMPv1.
v2	This group can be accessed only via SNMPv2c.
v3	This group can be accessed only via SNMPv3.
noauth	This group can be accessed only when not using Authentication or Encryption. Applicable only if SNMPv3 is selected.
auth	This group can be accessed only when using Authentication but not Encryption. Applicable only if SNMPv3 is selected.
priv	This group can be accessed only when using both Authentication and Encryption. Applicable only if SNMPv3 is selected.
context-name	The SNMPv3 context used during access. Applicable only if SNMPv3 is selected.
read-view	The view this group will use during GET requests. The range is 1 to 30 characters.
write-view	The view this group will use during SET requests. The range is 1 to 30 characters.
notify-view	The view this group will use when sending out traps. The range is 1 to 30 characters.

3.9.19.1 no snmp-server group

This command removes the specified group.

Format	`no snmp-server group` *`group-name`* `{v1 | v2c | v3 {noauth | auth | priv}} [context` *`context-name`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.20 snmp-server host

This command configures traps to be sent to the specified host.

Default	No default hosts are configured.
Format	`snmp-server host` *`host-addr`* `{informs [timeout` *`seconds`*`] [retries` *`retries`*`]|traps version {1 | 2c}} community-string [udp-port` *`port`*`] [filter` *`filter-name`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
host-addr	The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the host to send the trap or inform to.
traps	Send SNMP traps to the host. This option is selected by default.
version 1	Sends SNMPv1 traps. This option is not available if informs is selected.
version 2	Sends SNMPv2c traps. This option is not available if informs is selected. This option is selected by default.
informs	Send SNMPv2 informs to the host.
seconds	The number of seconds to wait for an acknowledgment before resending the Inform. The default is 15 seconds. The range is 1 to 300 seconds.
retries	The number of times to resend an Inform. The default is 3 attempts. The range is 0 to 255 retries.
community-string	Community string sent as part of the notification. The range is 1 to 20 characters.
port	The SNMP Trap receiver port. The default is port 162.
filter-name	The filter name to associate with this host. Filters can be used to specify which traps are sent to this host. The range is 1 to 30 characters.

3.9.20.1 no snmp-server host

This command removes the specified host entry.

Format	`snmp-server host` *`host-addr`* `[traps|informs]`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.21 snmp-server user

This command creates an SNMPv3 user for access to the system.

Default	No default users are created.
Format	`snmp-server user` *`username groupname`* `[remote` *`engineid-string`*`] [ {auth-md5` *`password`* `| auth-sha` *`password`* `| auth-md5-key` *`md5-key`* `| auth-sha-key`

	sha-key} [priv-des *password* | priv-des-key *des-key*]|[priv-aes128 *password* | priv-aes128-key *aes128-key*]}
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
username	The username the SNMPv3 user will connect to the switch as. The range is 1 to 30 characters.
group-name	The name of the group the user belongs to. The range is 1 to 30 characters.
engineid-string	The engine-id of the remote management station that this user will be connecting from. The range is 5 to 32 characters.
password	The password the user will use for the authentication or encryption mechanism. The range is 1 to 32 characters.
md5-key	A pregenerated MD5 authentication key. The length is 32 characters.
sha-key	A pregenerated SHA authentication key. The length is 48 characters.
des-key	A pregenerated DES encryption key. The length is 32 characters if MD5 is selected, 48 characters if SHA is selected.
priv-aes128-key	HMAC-MD5-96 authentication pre-generated key.
priv-aes128	Advanced encryption standard 128 password.

3.9.21.1 no snmp-server user

This command removes the specified SNMPv3 user.

Format	no snmp-server user *username*
Mode	Global Config

3.9.22 snmp-server view

This command creates or modifies an existing view entry that is used by groups to determine which objects can be accessed by a community or user.

Default	Views are created by default to provide access to the default groups.
Format	snmp-server *viewname oid-tree* {included|excluded}
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
viewname	The label for the view being created. The range is 1 to 30 characters.
oid-tree	The OID subtree to include or exclude from the view. Subtrees may be specified by numerical (1.3.6.2.4) or keywords (system), and asterisks may be used to specify a subtree family (1.3.*.4).
included	The tree is included in the view.
excluded	The tree is excluded from the view.

3.9.22.1 no snmp-server view

This command removes the specified view.

Format	no snmp-server view *viewname* [*oid-tree*}
Mode	Global Config

3.9.23 snmp-server v3-host

This command configures traps to be sent to the specified host.

Default	No default hosts are configured.
Format	`snmp-server v3-host` *`host-addr username`* `[traps | informs [timeout` *`seconds`*`] [retries` *`retries`*`]] [auth | noauth | priv] [udpport` *`port`*`] [filter` *`filtername`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
host-addr	The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the host to send the trap or inform to.
user-name	User used to send a Trap or Inform message. This user must be associated with a group that supports the version and access method. The range is 1 to 30 characters.
traps	Send SNMP traps to the host. This is the default option.
informs	Send SNMP informs to the host.
seconds	Number of seconds to wait for an acknowledgement before resending the Inform. The default is 15 seconds. The range is 1 to 300 seconds.
retries	Number of times to resend an Inform. The default is 3 attempts. The range is 0 to 255 retries.
auth	Enables authentication but not encryption.
noauth	No authentication or encryption. This is the default.
priv	Enables authentication and encryption.
port	The SNMP Trap receiver port. This value defaults to port 162.
filter-name	The filter name to associate with this host. Filters can be used to specify which traps are sent to this host. The range is 1 to 30 characters.

3.9.24 snmptrap source-interface

Use this command in Global Configuration mode to configure the global source-interface (Source IP address) for all SNMP communication between the SNMP client and the server.

Format	`snmptrap source-interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | loopback` *`loopback-id`*`|tunnel` *`tunnel-id`*`|vlan` *`vlan-id`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	The unit identifier assigned to the switch.
loopback-id	Configures the loopback interface. The range of the loopback ID is 0 to 7.
tunnel-id	Configures the IPv6 tunnel interface. The range of the tunnel ID is 0 to 7.
vlan-id	Configures the VLAN interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.

3.9.24.1 no snmptrap source-interface

Use this command in Global Configuration mode to remove the global source-interface (Source IP selection) for all SNMP communication between the SNMP client and the server.

Format	`no snmptrap source-interface`
Mode	Global Config

3.9.25 snmptrap ipaddr snmpversion

This command modifies the SNMP version of a trap. The maximum length of *name* is 16 case-sensitive alphanumeric characters. The *snmpversion* parameter options are `snmpv1` or `snmpv2`.

This command does not support a `no` form.

Format	`snmptrap ipaddr snmpversion` *`name snmpversion`*
Mode	Global Config

3.9.26 snmptrap ip6addr snmpversion

This command modifies the SNMP version of a trap. The maximum length of *name* is 16 case-sensitive alphanumeric characters. The *snmpversion* parameter options are `snmpv1` or `snmpv2`.

This command does not support a `no` form.

Format	`snmptrap ip6addr snmpversion` *`name snmpversion`*
Mode	Global Config

3.9.27 show snmp

This command displays the current SNMP configuration.

Format	`show snmp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term		Definition
Community Table:	Community-String	The community string for the entry. This is used by SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 protocols to access the switch.
	Community-Access	The type of access the community has: › Read only › Read write › su
	View Name	The view this community has access to.
	IP Address	Access to this community is limited to this IP address.
Community Group Table:	Community-String	The community this mapping configures
	Group Name	The group this community is assigned to.
	IP Address	The IP address this community is limited to.
Host Table:	Target Address	The address of the host that traps will be sent to.

Term		Definition
	Type	The type of message that will be sent, either traps or informs.
	Community	The community traps will be sent to.
	Version	The version of SNMP the trap will be sent as.
	UDP Port	The UDP port the trap or inform will be sent to.
	Filter name	The filter the traps will be limited by for this host.
	TO Sec	The number of seconds before informs will time out when sending to this host.
	Retries	The number of times informs will be sent after timing out.

3.9.28 show snmp engineID

This command displays the currently configured SNMP engineID.

Format	`show snmp engineID`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Local SNMP EnginID	The current configuration of the displayed SNMP engineID.

3.9.29 show snmp filters

This command displays the configured filters used when sending traps.

Format	`show snmp filters [filtername]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Name	The filter name for this entry.
OID Tree	The OID tree this entry will include or exclude.
Type	Indicates if this entry includes or excludes the OID Tree.

3.9.30 show snmp group

This command displays the configured groups.

Format	`show snmp group [groupname]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Name	The name of the group.
Security Model	Indicates which protocol can access the system via this group.
Security Level	Indicates the security level allowed for this group.
Read View	The view this group provides read access to.
Write View	The view this group provides write access to.

Parameter	Description
Notify View	The view this group provides trap access to.

3.9.31 show snmp-server

This command displays the current SNMP server user configuration.

Format	`show snmp-server`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)#show snmp-server
SNMP Server Port.............................. 161
```

3.9.32 show snmp source-interface

Use this command in Privileged EXEC mode to display the configured global source-interface (Source IP address) details used for an SNMP client. The IP address of the selected interface is used as source IP for all communications with the server.

Format	`show snmp source-interface`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)# show snmp source-interface

SNMP trap Client Source Interface........0/1
SNMP trap Client Source IPv4 Address.....1.1.1.1 [Down]
```

3.9.33 show snmp user

This command displays the currently configured SNMPv3 users.

Format	`show snmp user [`*`username`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Name	The name of the user.
Group Name	The group that defines the SNMPv3 access parameters.
Auth Method	The authentication algorithm configured for this user.
Privilege Method	The encryption algorithm configured for this user.
Remote Engine ID	The engineID for the user defined on the client machine.

3.9.34 show snmp views

This command displays the currently configured views.

Format	`show snmp views [`*`viewname`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Name	The view name for this entry.
OID Tree	The OID tree that this entry will include or exclude.
Type	Indicates if this entry includes or excludes the OID tree.

3.9.35 show trapflags

This command displays trap conditions. The command's display shows all the enabled OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 trapflags. Configure which traps the switch should generate by enabling or disabling the trap condition. If a trap condition is enabled and the condition is detected, the SNMP agent on the switch sends the trap to all enabled trap receivers. You do not have to reset the switch to implement the changes. Cold and warm start traps are always generated and cannot be disabled.

Format	`show trapflags`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Authentication Flag	Can be enabled or disabled. The factory default is enabled. Indicates whether authentication failure traps will be sent.
Link Up/Down Flag	Can be enabled or disabled. The factory default is enabled. Indicates whether link status traps will be sent.
Multiple Users Flag	Can be enabled or disabled. The factory default is enabled. Indicates whether a trap will be sent when the same user ID is logged into the switch more than once at the same time (either through Telnet or the serial port).
Spanning Tree Flag	Can be enabled or disabled. The factory default is enabled. Indicates whether spanning tree traps are sent.
ACL Traps	May be enabled or disabled. The factory default is disabled. Indicates whether ACL traps are sent.
BGP4 Traps	Can be enabled or disabled. The factory default is disabled. Indicates whether BGP4 traps are sent. (This field appears only on systems with the BGPv4 software package installed.)
DVMRP Traps	Can be enabled or disabled. The factory default is disabled. Indicates whether DVMRP traps are sent.
OSPFv2 Traps	Can be enabled or disabled. The factory default is disabled. Indicates whether OSPF traps are sent. If any of the OSPF trap flags are not enabled, then the command displays *disabled*. Otherwise, the command shows all the enabled OSPF traps' information.
OSPFv3 Traps	Can be enabled or disabled. The factory default is disabled. Indicates whether OSPF traps are sent. If any of the OSPFv3 trap flags are not enabled, then the command displays *disabled*. Otherwise, the command shows all the enabled OSPFv3 traps' information.
PIM Traps	Can be enabled or disabled. The factory default is disabled. Indicates whether PIM traps are sent.
MAC Notification Traps	Indicates whether MAC notification global trap status is enabled or disabled.

3.10 RADIUS Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure the switch to use a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server on your network for authentication and accounting.

3.10.1 aaa server radius dynamic-author

This command enables CoA functionality and enters dynamic authorization local server configuration mode.

Default	Not applicable
Format	`aaa server radius dynamic-author`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#aaa server radius dynamic-author
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#
```

3.10.1.1 no aaa server radius dynamic-author

This command disables CoA functionality.

Default	None
Format	`no aaa server radius dynamic-author`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(Routing) #configure
      (Routing) (Config)#no aaa server radius dynamic-author
```

3.10.2 authentication command bounce-port ignore

This command configures the device to ignore a RADIUS server bounce-host-port command. The bounce-host-port command causes a host to flap the link on an authentication port. The link flap causes DHCP renegotiation from one or more hosts connected to this port.

Default	FALSE (Bounce-Port messages will be processed)
Format	`authentication command bounce-port ignore`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#authentication command bounce-port ignore
```

3.10.2.1 no authentication command bounce-port ignore

This command resets the device to the default value so that RADIUS server bounce-host-port commands are processed.

Format	`no authentication command bounce-port ignore`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#no authentication command bounce-port ignore
```

3.10.3 authentication command disable-port ignore

This command configures the device to ignore a RADIUS server disable-host-port command. The disable-host-port command puts the host port to D-Disabled state with reason as *coa disabled*. The D-Disabled port with reason as *coa*

disabled can be re-enabled either if the autorecovery cause is enabled for CoA after the expiry of the autorecovery timer or manually by the administrator by not shutting down the port.

Default	L7_DISABLE (DUT will process disable host-port messages)
Format	`authentication command disable-port ignore`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#authentication command disable-port ignore
```

3.10.3.1 no authentication command disable-port ignore

This command resets the device to the default value so that RADIUS server disable-host-port commands are processed.

Format	`authentication command disable-port ignore`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#no authentication command disable-port ignore
```

3.10.4 auth-type

Use this command to specify the type of authorization that the device uses for RADIUS clients. The client must match the configured attributes for authorization.

Default	All
Format	`auth-type { any | all | session-key }`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#auth-type all
```

3.10.4.1 no auth-type

Use this command to reset the specified authorization type that the device must use for RADIUS clients.

Default	None
Format	`no auth-type`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#no auth-type
```

3.10.5 authorization network radius

Use this command to enable the switch to accept VLAN assignment by the radius server.

Default	Disabled
Format	`authorization network radius`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.5.1 no authorization network radius

Use this command to disable the switch to accept VLAN assignment by the radius server.

Format	`no authorization network radius`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.6 clear radius dynamic-author statistics

This command clears radius dynamic authorization counters.

Default	None
Format	`clear radius dynamic-author statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #clear radius dynamic-author statistics

Are you sure you want to clear statistics? (y/n) y

Statistics cleared.
```

3.10.7 client

Use this command to configure the IP address or IPv6 address or hostname of the AAA server client. Use the optional `server-key` keyword and string argument to configure the server key at the client level.

Default	None
Format	`client { ip-address |ipv6-address | hostname} [server-key [0|7] key-string]`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#client 10.0.0.1 server-key 7 device1
```

3.10.7.1 no client

Use this command to remove the configured Dynamic Authorization client and the key associated with that client in the device.

Format	`client { ip-address |ipv6-address | hostname}`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#no client 10.0.0.1
```

3.10.8 debug aaa coa

Use this command to display debug information for CoA processing.

Default	None
Format	`debug aaa coa`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

3.10.9 debug aaa pod

Use this command to display debug messages related to packet of disconnect (POD) packets.

Default	None
Format	`debug aaa pod`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

3.10.10 ignore server-key

Use this optional command to configure the device to ignore the server key.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ignore server-key`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#ignore server-key
```

3.10.10.1 ignore server-key

Use this optional command to configure the device to ignore the server key.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ignore server-key`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#ignore server-key
```

3.10.11 ignore session-key

Use this optional command to configure the device to ignore the session key.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ignore session-key`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#ignore session-key
```

3.10.11.1 no ignore session-key

Use this optional command to configure the device to not ignore the session key (that is, it resets the ignore session key property on the device).

Format	`no ignore session-key`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#no ignore session-key
```

3.10.12 port

Use this command to specify the UDP port on which a device listens for RADIUS requests from configured RADIUS clients. The supported range for the port-number is 1025 to 65535.

Default	3799
Format	`port` *`port-number`*
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#port 1700
```

3.10.12.1 no port

Use this command to reset the configured UDP port on which a device listens for RADIUS requests from configured RADIUS clients.

Format	`no port`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)#no port
```

3.10.13 radius accounting mode

This command is used to enable the RADIUS accounting function.

Default	Disabled
Format	`radius accounting mode`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.13.1 no radius accounting mode

This command is used to set the RADIUS accounting function to the default value - i.e. the RADIUS accounting function is disabled.

Format	`no radius accounting mode`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.14 radius server attribute

This command specifies the RADIUS client to use the specified RADIUS attribute in the RADIUS requests. The supported attributes are as follows:

- 4: Include the NAS-IP Address attribute. If the specific IP address is configured while enabling this attribute, the RADIUS client uses that IP address while sending NAS-IP-Address attribute in RADIUS communication.
- 95: Include the NAS-IPV6-Address attribute. If the specific IPv6 address is configured while enabling this attribute, the RADIUS client uses that IPv6 address while sending NAS-IPV6-Address attribute in RADIUS communication.
- 30: This command configures the format in which the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in attribute 30.
- 31: This command configures the format in which the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in attribute 31 Calling-Station-ID).

› 32: This command configures the format in which the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in attribute 32 (NAS-Identifier).

Default	(Attribute 30 and 31 only) MAC address format: legacy lower case
Format	`radius server attribute {4 [ipaddr] | 95 [ipv6_addr] | {30 | 31 | 32} mac-format {leagacy lower-case | upper-case | ietf lower-case | upper-case | unformatted lower-case | upper-case }}`
Mode	Global Config

Term	Definition
4	NAS-IP-Address attribute to be used in RADIUS requests.
ipaddr	The IP address of the server.
ipv6_addr	The IPv6 address of the server.
ietf	Format the MAC address as xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx.
legacy	Format the MAC address as xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
unformatted	Format the MAC address as aaaabbbbcccc.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switch) (Config) #radius server attribute 4 192.168.37.60
```

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switch) (Config) #(Config)#radius server attribute 95 3ffe:ffff:100:f101::1
```

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switch) (Config) #(Config)#radius server attribute 31 mac-format unformatted lower-case
```

3.10.14.1 no radius server attribute

The `no` version of this command resets the RADIUS attributes to their default values. For attributes 4 and 95, this command disables the specified attribute global parameter for the RADIUS client. When this parameter is disabled, the RADIUS client does not send the NAS-IP-Address or NAS-IPv6-Address attribute in RADIUS requests.

Format	`no radius server attribute {4 [ipaddr] | 95 [ipv6_addr] | {30 | 31 | 32} mac-format}`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.15 radius server attribute 32 include-in-access-req

When this command is configured with the `32` option, the RADIUS attribute 32 (NAS-Identifier) is sent to the RADIUS server in access-request and accounting-request messages. The `format` option specifies the RADIUS Attribute 32 format. If the format is not configured, a default format (%m) is used.

Default	Attribute is not sent
Format	`radius server attribute 32 include-in-access-req [format format]`
Mode	Global Config

Term	Definition
format	The format value can be 2 to 128 characters or one or more of the following:

Term	Definition
	› %m: MAC address › %i: IP address › %h: Host Name › %d: Domain Name. If the `format` parameter is not configured, the default format `%m` is used.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switch) (Config) #(Config)#radius server attribute 32 include-in-access-req format %i
```

3.10.15.1 no radius server attribute 32 include-in-access-req

This command disables sending RADIUS attribute 32.

Format	`no radius server attribute 32 include-in-access-req`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.16 radius server attribute 44 include-in-access-req

When this command is configured with the `44` option, the RADIUS attribute 44 (Accounting-Session-ID) is sent to the RADIUS server in access-request messages. The same accounting session ID is used in the subsequent accounting requests sent to the RADIUS server.

Default	Attribute is not sent
Format	`radius server attribute 44 include-in-access-req`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.16.1 no radius server attribute 44 include-in-access-req

This command disables sending RADIUS attribute 44.

Format	`no radius server attribute 44 include-in-access-req`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.17 radius server deadtime

This command configures the dead time (in minutes) for all RADIUS authentication servers. The dead time is the amount of time to skip a RADIUS server that is not responding to authentication requests. The valid deadtime range is 0 to 2000 minutes.

Format	`radius server deadtime` *`minutes`*
Mode	Global Config

3.10.17.1 no radius server deadtime

This command resets the deadtime for all RADIUS authentication servers to the default value.

Format	`no radius server deadtime`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.18 radius server dead-criteria

This command configures the condition under which a RADIUS server is considered to be dead. The criteria configured for both the dead time and the number of tries need to be satisfied before a RADIUS server is consider as unavailable.

Default	Time: 20 seconds
	Tries 4
Format	`radius server dead-criteria time` *`seconds`* `tries` *`tries`*
Mode	Global Config

Term	Definition
time	Number of seconds during which a RADIUS client need not get a valid response from the RADIUS server. The valid range is 1 to 120 seconds.
tries	Number of times that a RADIUS client attempts to get a valid response before the RADIUS server is considered as unavailable. The valid range is 1 to 100.

Example:

```
(Switch) (Config)# radius server dead-criteria time 40 tries 6
```

3.10.18.1 no radius server dead-criteria

This command resets the dead criteria for all RADIUS servers to the default value.

Format	`no radius server dead-criteria {time | tries}`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.19 radius server host

This command configures the IPv4/IPv6 address or DNS name to use for communicating with the RADIUS server of a selected server type. While configuring the IPv4/IPv6 address or DNS name for the authenticating or accounting servers, you can also configure the deadtime, port number, and server name. If the authenticating and accounting servers are configured without a name, the command uses the Default_RADIUS_Auth_Server and Default_RADIUS_Acct_Server as the default names, respectively. The same name can be configured for more than one authenticating servers and the name should be unique for accounting servers. The RADIUS client allows the configuration of a maximum 32 authenticating and accounting servers.

If you use the `auth` parameter, the command configures the IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname to use to connect to a RADIUS authentication server. You can configure up to three servers per RADIUS client. If the maximum number of configured servers is reached, the command fails until you remove one of the servers by issuing the `no` form of the command. If you use the optional *`port`* parameter, the command configures the UDP port number to use when connecting to the configured RADIUS server. The *`port`* number range is 1 to 65535, with 1812 being the default value. If you use the optional `deadtime` parameter, the command configures the deadtime to use for the configured RADIUS server. The deadtime value is 0 to 2000 in minutes), with 0 being the default.

To reconfigure a RADIUS authentication server to use the default UDP *`port`*, set the *`port`* parameter to 1812.

If you use the *`acct`* token, the command configures the IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname to use for the RADIUS accounting server. You can only configure one accounting server. If an accounting server is currently configured, use the `no` form of the command to remove it from the configuration. The IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname you specify must match that of a previously configured accounting server. If you use the optional *`port`* parameter, the command configures the

UDP port to use when connecting to the RADIUS accounting server. If a *port* is already configured for the accounting server, the new *port* replaces the previously configured *port*. The *port* must be a value in the range 0 to 65535, with 1813 being the default. If you use the optional deadtime parameter, the command configures the deadtime to use for the configured RADIUS server. The deadtime value is 0 to 2000 (in minutes), with 0 being the default.

To reconfigure a RADIUS accounting server to use the default UDP *port*, set the *port* parameter to 1813.

Format	radius server host {auth | acct} {*ipaddr* | *ipv6addr* | *dnsname*} [name *servername*] [port *0-65535*] [deadtime *0-2000*]
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
ipaddr	The IP address of the server.
ipv6addr	The IPv6 address of the server.
dnsname	The DNS name of the server.
0-65535	The port number to use to connect to the specified RADIUS server.
servername	The alias name to identify the server.
deadtime	The amount of time to skip a RADIUS server that is not responding to authentication requests. The valid deadtime range is 0 to 2000 minutes

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switch) (Config) #radius server host acct 192.168.37.60
(Switch) (Config) #radius server host acct 192.168.37.60 port 1813
(Switch) (Config) #radius server host auth 192.168.37.60 name Network1_RS port 1813
(Switch) (Config) #radius server host acct 192.168.37.60 name Network2_RS
```

3.10.19.1 no radius server host

The no version of this command deletes the configured server entry from the list of configured RADIUS servers. If the RADIUS authenticating server being removed is the active server in the servers that are identified by the same server name, then the RADIUS client selects another server for making RADIUS transactions. If the auth token is used, the previously configured RADIUS authentication server is removed from the configuration. Similarly, if the acct token is used, the previously configured RADIUS accounting server is removed from the configuration. The *ipaddr* | *ipv6addr* | *dnsname* parameter must match the IPv4/IPv6 address or DNS name of the previously configured RADIUS authentication / accounting server.

Format	no radius server host {auth | acct} {*ipaddr* | *ipv6addr* | *dnsname*}
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switch) (Config) #no radius server host acct 192.168.37.60
```

3.10.20 radius server host link-local

This command configures the link-local-address of the RADIUS server and the outgoing interface to be used by the RADIUS client to communicate with the RADIUS server. The outgoing interface can be any physical interface or service port or network port.

Default	None

Format	`radius server host {auth | acct} link-local` *`link-local-address`* `interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| network | serviceport } [name` *`servername`*`] [port` *`port`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
link-local-address	The IP address of the server.
interface	The interface for the RADIUS client to use for outgoing RADIUS messages.
servername	The alias name to identify the server.
port	The port number to use to connect to the specified RADIUS server.

Example: The following shows an examples of the command.

```
(Switch) (Config) #radius server host auth link-local fe80::208:a1ff:fe7e:4519 interface network name auth_server
 port 1813
(Switch) (Config) #radius server host acct link-local fe80::208:a1ff:fe7e:4519 interface serviceport name
acct_server port 1813
```

3.10.20.1 no radius server host link-local

This command removes the configured radius server link-local-address.

Format	`no radius server host {auth | acct} link-local` *`link-local-address`*
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an examples of the command.

```
(Switch) (Config) #no radius server host auth link-local fe80::208:a1ff:fe7e:4519
```

3.10.21 radius server host test

This command configures automated tests for configured RADIUS servers. When a test user name is configured for a RADIUS server, the client sends periodic test probes to the server. The RADIUS server responds with a reject message. The receipt of a response is an indication of liveliness of the server. Test probes are sent to server based configured time interval in minutes, idle time.

Default	Idle time: 60 minutes
Format	`radius server host {auth | acct} {`*`ipaddr | ipv6addr | hostname`*`} test username` *`name`* `[deadtime` *`0-2000`*`] [idle-time` *`1-35791`*`] [name` *`servername`*`] [port` *`1-65535`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
ipaddr	The IP address of the server.
ipv6addr	The IPv6 address of the server.
hostname	The host name of the server.
username	RADIUS server test user name.
deadtime	The amount of time to skip a RADIUS server that is not responding to authentication requests. The valid deadtime range is 0 to 2000 minutes.
idle-time	The number of minutes between test probes, which is in the range of 1 to 35792 minutes.
name	Identification name to the server.

Field	Description
port	A Layer 4 port number in the range of 1 to 65535 (the default is 1813).

Example:

```
(Routing)(Config)# radius server acct 10.22.11.33 test username dummy idle-time 2
```

3.10.21.1 no radius server host test

This command disables RADIUS server test user name. It can also be used to set server idle-time to default value.

Format	`no radius server host {auth | acct} {`*`ipaddr`* `|` *`ipv6addr`* `|` *`hostname`*`} test username`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.22 radius server key

This command configures the key to be used in RADIUS client communication with the specified server. The key can be configured for all RADIUS servers or, depending on whether the `auth` or `acct` token is used, the shared secret is configured for the particular RADIUS authentication or accounting server. The IP address or IPv6 address or hostname, when provided, must match a previously configured server. When this command is executed, the secret is prompted.

Text-based configuration supports RADIUS server's secrets in encrypted and non-encrypted format. When you save the configuration, these secret keys are stored in encrypted format only. If you want to enter the key in encrypted format, enter the key along with the encrypted keyword. In the *show running-config* on page 202 command's display, these secret keys are displayed in encrypted format. You cannot show these keys in plain text format.

The secret must be an alphanumeric value not exceeding 64 characters.

Format	`radius server key [auth | acct | encrypted` *`password`*`] {`*`ipaddr`* `|` *`ipv6addr`* `|` *`hostname`*`}` *`encrypted password`*
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
ipaddr	The IP address of the server.
dnsname	The DNS name of the server.
password	The password in encrypted format.

Example: The following shows an example of the CLI command.

```
radius server key acct 10.240.4.10 encrypted encrypt-string
```

3.10.22.1 no radius server key

This command removes the shared secret used for the RADIUS servers.

Format	`no radius server key [{auth | acct} {`*`ipaddr`* `|` *`ipv6addr`* `|` *`hostname`*`}]`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.23 radius server load-balance

This command configures the load balancing algorithm used by the RADIUS client to manage authentication and accounting requests sent to configured RADIUS servers. Load balancing configuration is configured for a group of RADIUS

servers or global default RADIUS server group. A server group is identified as a group of RADIUS servers using the same configured server name.

The supported load balancing method is based on the least number of outstanding requests. In this mode, the RADIUS client selects a configured RADIUS server that has the least number of pending requests. Before selecting a new server, the number of pending requests on the current server in use should be more than configured batch size value.

Default	Method: None Batch size: 25
Format	`radius server load-balance {acct | auth} {name` *`servername`* `| radius} method {least-outstanding [batch-size` *`1-2147483647`*`] | none}`
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
acct	Configure the RADIUS accounting server group.
auth	Configure the RADIUS authentication server group.
name	The RADIUS server group name.
radius	Server using default identification name.
method	Load balance based on the lowest number of outstanding requests.
none	Do not load balance.

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config)# radius server load-balance acct name group1 method least-outstanding batch-size 40
(Routing) (Config)# radius server load-balance auth radius method least-outstanding batch-size 30
```

3.10.23.1 no radius server load-balance

The `no` version of this command disables the load balancing algorithm to be used for the specified RADIUS server.

Format	`no radius server load-balance {acct | auth} {name` *`servername`* `| radius} method`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.24 radius server msgauth

This command enables the message authenticator attribute to be used for the specified RADIUS Authenticating server.

Format	`radius server msgauth {`*`ipaddr`* `|` *`ipv6addr`* `|` *`dnsname`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
ipaddr	The IP address of the server.
ipv6addr	The IPv6 address of the server.
dnsname	The DNS name of the server.

3.10.24.1 no radius server msgauth

The `no` version of this command disables the message authenticator attribute to be used for the specified RADIUS Authenticating server.

Format	`no radius server msgauth {`*`ipaddr`* `|` *`ipv6addr`* `|` *`dnsname`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.25 radius server primary

This command specifies a configured server that should be the primary server in the group of servers which have the same server name. Multiple primary servers can be configured for each number of servers that have the same name. When the RADIUS client has to perform transactions with an authenticating RADIUS server of specified name, the client uses the primary server that has the specified server name by default. If the RADIUS client fails to communicate with the primary server for any reason, the client uses the backup servers configured with the same server name. These backup servers are identified as the Secondary type.

Format	`radius server primary {`*`ipaddr`* `|` *`ipv6addr`* `|` *`dnsname`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
ip addr	The IP address of the RADIUS Authenticating server.
dnsname	The DNS name of the server.

3.10.26 radius server retransmit

This command configures the global parameter for the RADIUS client that specifies the number of transmissions of the messages to be made before attempting the fall back server upon unsuccessful communication with the current RADIUS authenticating server. When the maximum number of retries are exhausted for the RADIUS accounting server and no response is received, the client does not communicate with any other server.

Default	4
Format	`radius server retransmit` *`retries`*
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
retries	The maximum number of transmission attempts in the range of 1 to 15.

3.10.26.1 no radius server retransmit

The no version of this command sets the value of this global parameter to the default value.

Format	`no radius server retransmit`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.27 radius source-interface

Use this command to specify the physical or logical interface to use as the RADIUS client source interface (Source IP address). If configured, the address of source Interface is used for all RADIUS communications between the RADIUS server and the RADIUS client. The selected source-interface IP address is used for filling the IP header of RADIUS

management protocol packets. This allows security devices (firewalls) to identify the source packets coming from the specific switch.

If a source-interface is not specified, the primary IP address of the originating (outbound) interface is used as the source address. If the configured interface is down, the RADIUS client falls back to its default behavior.

Format	`radius source-interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| loopback` *`loopback-id`* `|` *`vlan vlan-id`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	The unit identifier assigned to the switch.
loopback-id	Configures the loopback interface. The range of the loopback ID is 0 to 7.
vlan-id	Configures the VLAN interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.

3.10.27.1 no radius source-interface

Use this command to reset the RADIUS source interface to the default settings.

Format	`no radius source-interface`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.28 radius server timeout

This command configures the global parameter for the RADIUS client that specifies the timeout value (in seconds) after which a request must be retransmitted to the RADIUS server if no response is received. The timeout value is an integer in the range of 1 to 30.

Default	5
Format	`radius server timeout` *`seconds`*
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
retries	Maximum number of transmission attempts in the range 1-30.

3.10.28.1 no radius server timeout

The no version of this command sets the timeout global parameter to the default value.

Format	`no radius server timeout`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.29 radius server vsa send

This command enables the processing of Cisco dynamic ACL vendor-specific attributes sent by the RADIUS server. Use the authentication keyword to allow the processing of attributes for authentication.

Default	Disabled
Format	`radius server vsa send [authentication]`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.29.1 no radius server vsa send

The no version of this command sets the Cisco dynamic VSA processing to the default value.

Format	`no radius server vsa send [authentication]`
Mode	Global Config

3.10.30 server-key

Use this command to configure a global shared secret that is used for all dynamic authorization clients that do not have an individual shared secret key configured.

Default	None
Format	`server-key [7] key-string`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Term	Definition
0	An unencrypted key is to be entered
7	An encrypted key is to be entered
string	The shared secret string. Maximum length is 128 characters for unencrypted key and 256 characters for encrypted key. Overrides the global setting for this client only. Enclose in quotation marks to use special characters or embedded blanks.

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)# server-key encrypted mydevice
```

3.10.30.1 no server-key

Use this command to remove the global shared secret key configuration.

Format	`no server-key`
Mode	Dynamic Authorization

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-radius-da)# no server-key
```

3.10.31 show radius

This command displays the values configured for the global parameters of the RADIUS client.

Format	`show radius`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Number of Configured Authentication Servers	The number of RADIUS Authentication servers that have been configured.
Number of Configured Accounting Servers	The number of RADIUS Accounting servers that have been configured.
Number of Named Authentication Server Groups	The number of configured named RADIUS server groups.

Term	Definition
Number of Named Accounting Server Groups	The number of configured named RADIUS server groups.
Number of Dead RADIUS Authentication Servers	The number of RADIUS authentication servers that are considered to be unresponsive based on the dead-time criteria.
Number of Dead RADIUS Accounting Servers	The number of RADIUS accounting servers that are considered to be unresponsive based on the dead-time criteria.
Number of Retransmits	The configured value of the maximum number of times a request packet is retransmitted.
Dead Time	The amount of time to skip a RADIUS server that is not responding to authentication requests.
RADIUS Server VSA Authentication	Indicates whether VSA authentication is enabled for the configured RADIUS server.
Dead Criteria Time	Number of seconds during which a RADIUS client need not get a valid response from the RADIUS server.
Dead Criteria Tries	Number of times that a RADIUS client attempts to get a valid response before the RADIUS server is considered as unavailable.
Timeout Duration	The configured timeout value, in seconds, for request retransmissions.
RADIUS Accounting Mode	A global parameter to indicate whether the accounting mode for all the servers is enabled or not.
RADIUS Attribute 4 Mode	A global parameter to indicate whether the NAS-IP-Address attribute has been enabled to use in RADIUS requests.
RADIUS Attribute 4 Value	A global parameter that specifies the IP address to be used in the NAS-IP-Address attribute to be used in RADIUS requests.
RADIUS Attribute 95 Mode	A global parameter to indicate whether the NAS-IPv6-Address attribute has been enabled to use in RADIUS requests.
RADIUS Attribute 95 Value	A global parameter that specifies the IPv6 address to be used in the NAS-IPv6-Address attribute to be used in RADIUS requests.
RADIUS Attribute 30 MAC Format	The format in which the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in attribute 30.
RADIUS Attribute 31 MAC Format	The format in which the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in attribute 31 Calling- Station-ID).
RADIUS Attribute 32 MAC Format	The format in which the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in attribute 32 (NAS- Identifier).
RADIUS Attribute 32 include in access request	Indicates whether RADIUS attribute 32 is sent to the RADIUS server in access-request and accounting-request messages.
RADIUS Attribute 32 format	The format for RADIUS attribute 32, which is one or more of the following: › %m: MAC address › %i: IP address › %h: Host Name › %d: Domain Name.
RADIUS Attribute 44 include in access request	Indicates whether RADIUS attribute 44 is sent to the RADIUS server in access-request and accounting-request messages.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show radius

Number of Configured Authentication Servers.... 1
Number of Configured Accounting Servers........ 1
```

```
Number of Named Authentication Server Groups... 1
Number of Named Accounting Server Groups....... 1
Number of Dead RADIUS Authentication Servers... 0
Number of Dead RADIUS Accounting Servers....... 0
Number of Retransmits.......................... 4
Dead Time...................................... 0
Radius Server VSA Authentication: ............. Enabled
Dead Criteria Time............................. 20
Dead Criteria Tries............................ 4
Timeout Duration............................... 5
RADIUS Accounting Mode......................... Disable
RADIUS Attribute 4 Mode........................ Disable
RADIUS Attribute 4 Value....................... 0.0.0.0
RADIUS Attribute 95 Mode....................... Disable
RADIUS Attribute 95 Value...................... ::
RADIUS Attribute 30 Mac Format................. legacy lower-case
RADIUS Attribute 31 Mac Format................. ietf upper-case
RADIUS Attribute 32 Mac Format................. legacy lower-case
RADIUS Attribute 32 include in access request.. Enable
RADIUS Attribute 32 format..................... %i.%d.%m
RADIUS Attribute 44 include in access request.. Disable
```

3.10.32 show radius servers

This command displays the summary and details of RADIUS authenticating servers configured for the RADIUS client.

Format	`show radius servers {`*`ipaddress`* `|` *`ipv6addr`* `|` *`dnsname`*`} | name [`*`servername`*`]}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Command Variables	
ipaddress	The IP address of the authenticating server.
ipv6addr	The IPv6 address of the server.
dnsname	The DNS name of the authenticating server.
servername	The alias name to identify the server.
Command Output Fields	
Current	The * symbol preceding the server host address specifies that the server is currently active.
Host Address	The IP address of the host.
Server Name	The name of the authenticating server.
Port	The port used for communication with the authenticating server.
Type	Specifies whether this server is a primary or secondary type.
Current Host Address (*)	An asterisk (*) indicates which configured RADIUS host is the currently active authenticating server.
Number of Retransmits	The configured value of the maximum number of times a request packet is retransmitted.
Dead Time	The amount of time to skip a RADIUS server that is not responding to authentication requests.
Timeout Duration	The configured timeout value, in seconds, for request retransmissions.
RADIUS Server VSA Authentication	Indicates whether the system processes Cisco dynamic ACL vendor-specific attributes sent by RADIUS Server.
Server State	The administrative state of the RADIUS server.
Server Immortal State	Indicates whether the server is an *immortal* |RADIUS server, which is a dead server that is marked as alive after being determined to be dead because it is the last server known to be alive
Test User	The name of the configured RAIDUS server test user.
Idle Time	The number of minutes between RADIUS server test probes,

Parameter	Description
RADIUS Accounting Mode	A global parameter to indicate whether the accounting mode for all the servers is enabled or not.
RADIUS Attribute 4 Mode	A global parameter to indicate whether the NAS-IP-Address attribute has been enabled to use in RADIUS requests.
RADIUS Attribute 4 Value	A global parameter that specifies the IP address to be used in NAS-IP-Address attribute used in RADIUS requests.
RADIUS Attribute 95 Mode	A global parameter to indicate whether the NAS-IPv6-Address attribute has been enabled to use in RADIUS requests.
RADIUS Attribute 95 Value	A global parameter that specifies the IPv6 address to be used in the NAS-IPv6-Address attribute to be used in RADIUS requests.
RADIUS Attribute 30 MAC Format	The format in which the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in attribute 30.
RADIUS Attribute 31 MAC Format	The format in which the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in attribute 31 Calling-Station-ID).
RADIUS Attribute 32 MAC Format	The format in which the MAC address is sent to the RADIUS server in attribute 32 NAS-Identifier).
RADIUS Attribute 32 include in access request	Indicates whether RADIUS attribute 32 is sent to the RADIUS server in access-request and accounting-request messages.
RADIUS Attribute 32 format	The format for RADIUS attribute 32, which is one or more of the following: › %m: MAC address › %i: IP address › %h: Host Name › %d: Domain Name.
RADIUS Attribute 44 include in access request	Indicates whether RADIUS attribute 44 is sent to the RADIUS server in access-request and accounting-request messages.
Link local interface	If configured, the link local IPv6 address.
Secret Configured	Yes or No Boolean value that indicates whether this server is configured with a secret.
Message Authenticator	A global parameter to indicate whether the Message Authenticator attribute is enabled or disabled.
CoA Bounce-Host-Port	Indicates whether RADIUS server Bounce-Port messages will be processed (Accept) or ignored.
Number of CoA Requests Received	The number of RADIUS Change of Authorization (CoA) requests messages received from a RADIUS host.
Number of CoA ACK Responses Sent	The number of RADIUS CoA acknowledgments the client has sent.
Number of CoA NAK Responses Sent	The number of RADIUS CoA non-acknowledgments the client has sent.
Number of CoA Requests Ignored	The number of RADIUS CoA requests the client has ignored.
Number of CoA Missing/ Unsupported Attribute R	The number of RADIUS CoA requests the client has received that have a missing or unsupported attribute value.
Number of CoA Session Context Not Found Request	The number of RADIUS CoA requests the client has received in which the session context identified in the CoA-Request or not exist on the NAS.
Number of CoA Invalid Attribute Value Request	The number of RADIUS CoA requests the client has received that have an invalid attribute value.

Parameter	Description
Number of Administratively Prohibited Request	The number of RADIUS CoA requests the client has received that where the NAS is configured to prohibit honoring of CoA-Request or Disconnect- Request packets for the specified session.
Number of Dead servers in Named Server Group	When the `name servername` options are used, this field shows the number of RADIUS servers in the named server group that are determined to be dead.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show radius servers
Cur Host Address Server Name Port Type
rent
---- ----------------------- -------------------------------- ----- ----------
* 192.168.37.200 Network1_RADIUS_Server 1813 Primary
192.168.37.201 Network2_RADIUS_Server 1813 Secondary
192.168.37.202 Network3_RADIUS_Server 1813 Primary
192.168.37.203 Network4_RADIUS_Server 1813 Secondary
(Switch) #show radius servers name
Current Host Address Server Name Type
---------------------- ------------------------------- ----------192.168.37.200
Network1_RADIUS_Server Secondary
192.168.37.201 Network2_RADIUS_Server Primary
192.168.37.202 Network3_RADIUS_Server Secondary
192.168.37.203 Network4_RADIUS_Server Primary
(Switch) #show radius servers 2.2.2.2
RADIUS Server Name..... Default-RADIUS-Server
Current Server IP Address..... 2.2.2.2
Number of Retransmits..... 4
Timeout Duration..... 5
RADIUS Server VSA Authentication..... Enable
Server State..... Up
Server Immortal State..... False
Load Balance..... Disable
Test User.....
Idle Time..... 60
RADIUS Accounting Mode..... Disable
RADIUS Attribute 4 Mode..... Disable
RADIUS Attribute 4 Value..... 0.0.0.0
RADIUS Attribute 30 Mac Format..... legacy lower-case
RADIUS Attribute 31 Mac Format..... legacy lower-case
RADIUS Attribute 32 Mac Format..... legacy lower-case
RADIUS Attribute 32 include in access request.. Disable
RADIUS Attribute 32 format..... %m
RADIUS Attribute 44 include in access request.. Disable
Port..... 1812
Type..... Secondary
Secret Configured..... Yes
Message Authenticator..... Enable
CoA Bounce-Host-Port..... Accept
CoA Disable-Host-Port..... Accept
Number of CoA Requests Received..... 0
Number of CoA ACK Responses Sent..... 0
Number of CoA NAK Responses Sent..... 0
Number of CoA Requests Ignored..... 0
Number of CoA Missing/Unsupported Attribute R.. 0
Number of CoA Session Context Not Found Reque.. 0
Number of CoA Invalid Attribute Value Request.. 0
Number of Administratively Prohibited Request.. 0
```

3.10.33 show radius accounting

This command displays a summary of configured RADIUS accounting servers.

Format	`show radius accounting {name [`*`servername`*`] | `*`ipaddr`*` | `*`ipv6address`*` | `*`hostname`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
servername	An alias name to identify the server.

Field	Description
ipaddr	The IPv4 address of the server.
ipv6address	the IPv6 address of the server.
hostname	The DNS resolvable hostname of the server.

If you use the `name` parameter without the *`servername`* option, then only the accounting mode and the RADIUS accounting server details are displayed.

Parameter	Definition
Server Name	The name of the accounting server.
Host Address	The IP address or configured name of the host.
Port	The port used for communication with the accounting server.
Secret Configured	Yes or No Boolean value indicating whether this server is configured with a secret.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show radius accounting name

Server Name                     Host Address             Port   Secret
                                                                Configured
------------------------------- ------------------------ ------ ----------
Default-RADIUS-Server           acctServer               1813   No
backupAcct                      192.168.10.55            1813   No
testServer                      fe80::1                  1813   No
```

If you specify the hostname, IPv4 or IPv6 address of the accounting server, the following RADIUS accounting server details are displayed.

Parameter	Definition
RADIUS Accounting Server IP Address	The IPv4 address, IPv6 address, link local address, or configured hostname of the host.
RADIUS Accounting Server Name	The name of the accounting server.
RADIUS Accounting Mode	The mode of the accounting server.
Link local interface	If configured, the interface associated with the link-local IPv6 address.
Port	The port used for communication with the accounting server.
Secret Configured	Yes or No Boolean value indicating whether this server is configured with a secret.
Server State	The administrative state of the server.
Server Immortal State	Indicates whether the server is an *immortal* RADIUS server, which is a dead server that is marked as alive after being determined to be dead because it is the last server known to be alive
Test User	The name of the configured RAIDUS server test user.
Idle Time	The number of minutes between RADIUS server test probes,
Number of Dead servers in Named Server Group	When the `name servername` options are used, this field shows the number of RADIUS servers in the named server group that are determined to be dead.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show radius accounting acctServer

RADIUS Accounting Server IP Address..... 192.168.10.55
RADIUS Accounting Server Name..... backupAcct
RADIUS Accounting Mode..... Disable
Link local interface..... Not Available
```

```
Port..................................... 1813
Secret Configured........................ No
Server State............................. Up
Server Immortal State.................... False
Test User................................ testUser
Idle Time................................ 3233

(Routing) #show radius accounting fe80::1

RADIUS Accounting Server IP Address...... fe80::1
RADIUS Accounting Server Name............ testServer
RADIUS Accounting Mode................... Disable
Link local interface..................... 1/0/3
Port..................................... 1813
Secret Configured........................ No
Server State............................. Up
Server Immortal State.................... False
Test User................................ testUser
Idle Time................................ 3233
```

3.10.34 show radius accounting servers

This command displays the configured RADIUS accounting servers and its name.

Format	`show radius accounting servers`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The command displays the information the following table describes.

Parameter	Definition
Selected Server	If an asteristk (*) appears in the first column, the RADIUS accounting server is the primary server for its group.
Host Address	The IPv4 address, IPv6 address, link local address, or configured hostname of the host.
Server Name	The name of the accounting server.
Port	The port used for communication with the accounting server.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show radius accounting servers
*    Host Address             Server Name                     Port
---- ------------------------ ------------------------------- ---
*    10.25.4.10               group1                          1813
*    10.25.4.5                Default-RADIUS-Server           1813
     10.25.4.4                group1                          1813

* currently selected server
```

3.10.35 show radius accounting statistics

This command displays a summary of statistics for the configured RADIUS accounting servers.

Format	`show radius accounting statistics [{`*`ipaddr`* `|` *`ipv6addr`* `|` *`dnsname`*`} | name [`*`servername`*`]}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
ipaddr	The IP address of the server.
dnsname	The DNS name of the server.
servername	The alias name to identify the server.

Term	Definition
RADIUS Accounting Server Name	The name of the accounting server.
Server Host Address	The IP address of the host.
Round Trip Time	The time interval, in hundredths of a second, between the most recent Accounting- Response and the Accounting-Request that matched it from this RADIUS accounting server.
Requests	The number of RADIUS Accounting-Request packets sent to this server. This number does not include retransmissions.
Retransmission	The number of RADIUS Accounting-Request packets retransmitted to this RADIUS accounting server.
Responses	The number of RADIUS packets received on the accounting port from this server.
Malformed Responses	The number of malformed RADIUS Accounting-Response packets received from this server. Malformed packets include packets with an invalid length. Bad authenticators or signature attributes or unknown types are not included as malformed accounting responses.
Bad Authenticators	The number of RADIUS Accounting-Response packets containing invalid authenticators received from this accounting server.
Pending Requests	The number of RADIUS Accounting-Request packets sent to this server that have not yet timed out or received a response.
Timeouts	The number of accounting timeouts to this server.
Unknown Types	The number of RADIUS packets of unknown types, which were received from this server on the accounting port.
Packets Dropped	The number of RADIUS packets received from this server on the accounting port and dropped for some other reason.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show radius accounting statistics 192.168.37.200

RADIUS Accounting Server Name..... Default_RADIUS_Server
Host Address..................... 192.168.37.200
Round Trip Time.................. 0.00
Requests......................... 0
Retransmissions.................. 0
Responses........................ 0
Malformed Responses.............. 0
Bad Authenticators............... 0
Pending Requests................. 0
Timeouts......................... 0
Unknown Types.................... 0
Packets Dropped.................. 0

(Switch) #show radius accounting statistics name Default_RADIUS_Server

RADIUS Accounting Server Name..... Default_RADIUS_Server
Host Address..................... 192.168.37.200
Round Trip Time.................. 0.00
Requests......................... 0
Retransmissions.................. 0
Responses........................ 0
Malformed Responses.............. 0
Bad Authenticators............... 0
Pending Requests................. 0
Timeouts......................... 0
Unknown Types.................... 0
Packets Dropped.................. 0
```

3.10.36 show radius source-interface

Use this command in Privileged EXEC mode to display the configured RADIUS client source-interface (Source IP address) information.

Format	`show radius source-interface`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch)#show radius source-interface

RADIUS Client Source Interface.................. 0/1
RADIUS Client Source IPv4 Address.............. 192.168.0.1            [Up]
RADIUS Client Source IPv6 Address.............. 200:23::12             [Up]
```

3.10.37 show radius statistics

This command displays the summary statistics of configured RADIUS Authenticating servers.

Format	`show radius statistics [{`*`ipaddr`* `|` *`ipv6addr`* `|` *`dnsname`*`}	name [`*`servername`*`]}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
ipaddr	The IP address of the server.
dnsname	The DNS name of the server.
servername	The alias name to identify the server.
RADIUS Server Name	The name of the authenticating server.
Server Host Address	The IP address of the host.
Access Requests	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets sent to this server. This number does not include retransmissions.
Access Retransmissions	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets retransmitted to this RADIUS authentication server.
Access Accepts	The number of RADIUS Access-Accept packets, including both valid and invalid packets, that were received from this server.
Access Rejects	The number of RADIUS Access-Reject packets, including both valid and invalid packets, that were received from this server.
Access Challenges	The number of RADIUS Access-Challenge packets, including both valid and invalid packets, that were received from this server.
Malformed Access Responses	The number of malformed RADIUS Access-Response packets received from this server. Malformed packets include packets with an invalid length. Bad authenticators or signature attributes or unknown types are not included as malformed access responses.
Bad Authenticators	The number of RADIUS Access-Response packets containing invalid authenticators or signature attributes received from this server.
Pending Requests	The number of RADIUS Access-Request packets destined for this server that have not yet timed out or received a response.
Timeouts	The number of authentication timeouts to this server.
Unknown Types	The number of packets of unknown type that were received from this server on the authentication port.
Packets Dropped	The number of RADIUS packets received from this server on the authentication port and dropped for some other reason.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show radius statistics 192.168.37.200

RADIUS Server Name..... Default_RADIUS_Server
Server Host Address..... 192.168.37.200
Access Requests..... 0.00
Access Retransmissions..... 0
Access Accepts..... 0
Access Rejects..... 0
Access Challenges..... 0
Malformed Access Responses..... 0
Bad Authenticators..... 0
Pending Requests..... 0
Timeouts..... 0
Unknown Types..... 0
Packets Dropped..... 0

(Switch) #show radius statistics name Default_RADIUS_Server

RADIUS Server Name..... Default_RADIUS_Server
Server Host Address..... 192.168.37.200
Access Requests..... 0.00
Access Retransmissions..... 0
Access Accepts..... 0
Access Rejects..... 0
Access Challenges..... 0
Malformed Access Responses..... 0
Bad Authenticators..... 0
Pending Requests..... 0
Timeouts..... 0
Unknown Types..... 0
Packets Dropped..... 0
```

3.11 TACACS+ Commands

TACACS+ provides access control for networked devices via one or more centralized servers. Similar to RADIUS, this protocol simplifies authentication by making use of a single database that can be shared by many clients on a large network. TACACS+ is based on the TACACS protocol (described in RFC1492) but additionally provides for separate authentication, authorization, and accounting services. The original protocol was UDP based with messages passed in clear text over the network; TACACS+ uses TCP to ensure reliable delivery and a shared key configured on the client and daemon server to encrypt all messages.

3.11.1 tacacs-server host

Use the `tacacs-server host` command in Global Configuration mode to configure a TACACS+ server. This command enters into the TACACS+ configuration mode. Use the *`ip-address`*, *`ipv6-address`*, or *`hostname`* parameter to specify the IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or hostname of the TACACS+ server. To specify multiple hosts, multiple `tacacs-server host` commands can be used.

Format	`tacacs-server host {`*`ip-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `|` *`hostname`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

3.11.1.1 no tacacs-server host

Use the `no tacacs-server host`command to delete the specified hostname or IP address. The *`ip-address`*, *`ipv6-address`*, or *`hostname`* parameter is the IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or hostname of the TACACS+ server.

Format	`no tacacs-server host {`*`ip-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `|` *`hostname`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

3.11.2 tacacs-server host link-local

Use this command to configure the link-local-address of the TACACS+ server and the outgoing interface to be used by the TACACS+ client to communicate with the TACACS+ server. The outgoing interface can be any physical interface, the service port, or the network port.

Format	`tacacs-server host link-local` *`link-local-address`* `interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| network | serviceport}`
Mode	Global Config

3.11.2.1 no tacacs-server host link-local

Use this command to remove the configured TACACS+ server link-local address.

Format	`no tacacs-server host link-local`
Mode	Global Config

3.11.3 tacacs-server key

Use the `tacacs-server key` command to set the authentication and encryption key for all TACACS+ communications between the switch and the TACACS+ daemon. The *`key-string`* parameter has a range of 0 - 128 characters and specifies the authentication and encryption key for all TACACS communications between the switch and the TACACS+ server. This key must match the key used on the TACACS+ daemon.

Text-based configuration supports TACACS server's secrets in encrypted and non-encrypted format. When you save the configuration, these secret keys are stored in encrypted format only. If you want to enter the key in encrypted format, enter the key along with the encrypted keyword. In the *show running-config* on page 202 command's display, these secret keys are displayed in encrypted format. You cannot show these keys in plain text format.

Format	`tacacs-server key [`*`key-string`* `| encrypted` *`key-string`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

3.11.3.1 no tacacs-server key

Use the `no tacacs-server key` command to disable the authentication and encryption key for all TACACS+ communications between the switch and the TACACS+ daemon. The *`key-string`* parameter has a range of 0 - 128 characters This key must match the key used on the TACACS+ daemon.

Format	`no tacacs-server key [`*`key-string`*`|`
Mode	Global Config

3.11.4 tacacs-server keystring

Use the `tacacs-server keystring` command to set the global authentication encryption key used for all TACACS+ communications between the TACACS+ server and the client.

Format	`tacacs-server keystring`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the CLI command.

```
(Switching)(Config)#tacacs-server keystring
Enter tacacs key:********
Re-enter tacacs key:********
```

3.11.5 tacacs-server source-interface

Use this command in Global Configuration mode to configure the source interface (Source IP address) for TACACS+ server configuration. The selected source-interface IP address is used for filling the IP header of management protocol packets. This allows security devices (firewalls) to identify the source packets coming from the specific switch.

If a source-interface is not specified, the primary IP address of the originating (outbound) interface is used as the source address.

Format	`tacacs-server source-interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|loopback `*`loopback-id`*`|vlan `*`vlan-id`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	The unit identifier assigned to the switch, in *unit/slot/port* format.
loopback-id	Configuration of the loopback interface. The range of the loopback ID is 0 to 7.
network	Use the network source IP address.
serviceport	Use the serviceport source IP address.
vlan-id	Configures the VLAN interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Config)#tacacs-server source-interface loopback 0
(Config)#tacacs-server source-interface 1/0/1
```

3.11.5.1 no tacacs-server source-interface

Use this command in Global Configuration mode to remove the global source interface (Source IP selection) for all TACACS+ communications between the TACACS+ client and the server.

Format	`no tacacs-server source-interface`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Config)#no tacacs-server source-interface
```

3.11.6 tacacs-server timeout

Use the `tacacs-server timeout` command to set the timeout value for communication with the TACACS+ servers. The *`timeout`* parameter has a range of 1-30 and is the timeout value in seconds. If you do not specify a timeout value, the command sets the global timeout to the default value. TACACS+ servers that do not use the global timeout will retain their configured timeout values.

Default	5
Format	`tacacs-server timeout` *`timeout`*
Mode	Global Config

3.11.6.1 no tacacs-server timeout

Use the `no tacacs-server timeout` command to restore the default timeout value for all TACACS servers.

Format	`no tacacs-server timeout`
Mode	Global Config

3.11.7 key

Use the `key` command in TACACS Configuration mode to specify the authentication and encryption key for all TACACS communications between the device and the TACACS server. This key must match the key used on the TACACS daemon. The *`key-string`* parameter specifies the key name. For an empty string use " ". (Range: 0 - 128 characters).

Text-based configuration supports TACACS server's secrets in encrypted and non-encrypted format. When you save the configuration, these secret keys are stored in encrypted format only. If you want to enter the key in encrypted format, enter the key along with the encrypted keyword. In the *show running-config* on page 202 command's display, these secret keys are displayed in encrypted format. You cannot show these keys in plain text format.

Format	`key [`*`key-string`*` | encrypted `*`key-string`*`]`
Mode	TACACS Config

3.11.8 keystring

Use the `keystring` command in TACACS Server Configuration mode to set the TACACS+ server-specific authentication encryption key used for all TACACS+ communications between the TACACS+ server and the client.

Format	`keystring`
Mode	TACACS Server Config

3.11.9 port

Use the `port` command in TACACS Configuration mode to specify a server port number. The server *`port-number`* range is 0 - 65535.

Default	49
Format	`port` *`port-number`*
Mode	TACACS Config

3.11.10 priority (TACACS Config)

Use the `priority` command in TACACS Configuration mode to specify the order in which servers are used, where 0 zero) is the highest priority. The *`priority`* parameter specifies the priority for servers. The highest priority is 0 (zero), and the range is 0 - 65535.

Default	0
Format	`priority` *`priority`*
Mode	TACACS Config

3.11.11 timeout

Use the `timeout` command in TACACS Configuration mode to specify the timeout value in seconds. If no timeout value is specified, the global value is used. The *`timeout`* parameter has a range of 1-30 and is the timeout value in seconds.

Format	`timeout` *`timeout`*

Mode	TACACS Config

3.11.12 show tacacs

Use the `show tacacs` command to display the configuration, statistics, and source interface details of the TACACS+ client.

Format	`show tacacs [ip-address | ipv6-address | hostname]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Host address	The IP address or hostname of the configured TACACS+ server.
Port	The configured TACACS+ server port number.
TimeOut	The timeout in seconds for establishing a TCP connection.
Priority	The preference order in which TACACS+ servers are contacted. If a server connection fails, the next highest priority server is contacted.

Example: The following examples show output of this command.

```
(Routing) #show tacacs
Global Timeout: 5

Host address              Port   Timeout  Priority  Link Local Interface
------------------------  -----  -------  --------  --------------------
10.27.3.6                 49     Global   0
200:25:dead:beaf::1       49     Global   0         Not Available
```

3.11.13 show tacacs source-interface

Use the `show tacacs source-interface` command in Global Config mode to display the configured global source interface details used for a TACACS+ client. The IP address of the selected interface is used as source IP for all communications with the server.

Format	`show tacacs source-interface`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Config)# show tacacs source-interface
TACACS Client Source Interface     : loopback 0
TACACS Client Source IPv4 Address  : 1.1.1.1 [UP]
```

3.12 Configuration Scripting Commands

Configuration Scripting allows you to generate text-formatted script files representing the current configuration of a system. You can upload these configuration script files to a PC or UNIX system and edit them. Then, you can download the edited files to the system and apply the new configuration. You can apply configuration scripts to one or more switches with no or minor modifications.

Use the `show running-config` command (see *show running-config* on page 202 to capture the running configuration into a script. Use the `copy` command (see *copy* on page 227 to transfer the configuration script to or from the switch.

Use the `show` command to view the configuration stored in the startup-config, backup-config, or factory-defaults file (see *show* on page 203.

You should use scripts on systems with default configuration; however, you are not prevented from applying scripts on systems with non-default configurations.

Scripts must conform to the following rules:

- Script files are not distributed across the stack, and only live in the unit that is the master unit at the time of the file download.
- The file extension must be ".scr".
- A maximum of ten scripts are allowed on the switch.
- The combined size of all script files on the switch shall not exceed 2048 KB.
- The maximum number of configuration file command lines is 2000.

You can type single-line annotations at the command prompt to use when you write test or configuration scripts to improve script readability. The exclamation point (!) character flags the beginning of a comment. The comment flag character can begin a word anywhere on the command line, and all input following this character is ignored. Any command line that begins with the "!" character is recognized as a comment line and ignored by the parser.

The following lines show an example of a script:

```
! Script file for displaying management access
show telnet !Displays the information about remote connections
! Display information about direct connections
show serial
! End of the script file!
```

To specify a blank password for a user in the configuration script, you must specify it as a space within quotation marks. For example, to change the password for user jane from a blank password to hello, the script entry is as follows:

```
users passwd jane
" "
hello
hello
```

3.12.1 script apply

This command applies the commands in the script to the switch. The `scriptname` parameter is the name of the script to apply.

Format	`script apply` *`scriptname`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.12.2 script delete

This command deletes a specified script where the `scriptname` parameter is the name of the script to delete. The `all` option deletes all the scripts present on the switch.

Format	`script delete {`*`scriptname`* `| all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.12.3 script list

This command lists all scripts present on the switch as well as the remaining available space.

Format	`script list`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Configuration Script	Name of the script.
Size	Privileged EXEC

3.12.4 script show

This command displays the contents of a script file, which is named `scriptname`.

Format	`script show` *`scriptname`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Output Format	`line` *`number`*`:` *`line contents`*

3.12.5 script validate

This command validates a script file by parsing each line in the script file where `scriptname` is the name of the script to validate.The validate option is intended to be used as a tool for script development. Validation identifies potential problems. It might not identify all problems with a given script on any given device.

Format	`script validate` *`scriptname`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.13 Prelogin Banner, System Prompt, and Host Name Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure the prelogin banner and the system prompt. The prelogin banner is the text that displays before you login at the `User:` prompt.

3.13.1 copy (pre-login banner)

The `copy` command includes the option to upload or download the CLI Banner to or from the switch. You can specify local URLs by using FTP, TFTP, SFTP, SCP, or Xmodem.

The parameter *ip6address* is also a valid parameter for routing packages that support IPv6.

Default	None
Format	`copy <tftp://<ipaddr>/<filepath>/<filename>> nvram:clibanner`
	`copy nvram:clibanner <tftp://<ipaddr>/<filepath>/<filename>>`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.13.2 set prompt

This command changes the name of the prompt. The length of name may be up to 64 alphanumeric characters.

Format	`set prompt` *`prompt_string`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.13.3 hostname

This command sets the system hostname. It also changes the prompt. The length of name may be up to 64 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.

Format	`hostname` *`hostname`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

3.13.4 show clibanner

Use this command to display the configured prelogin CLI banner. The prelogin banner is the text that displays before displaying the CLI prompt.

Default	No contents to display before displaying the login prompt.
Format	`show clibanner`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show clibanner
Banner Message configured :
=========================

--------------------------
TEST
--------------------------
```

3.13.5 set clibanner

Use this command to configure the prelogin CLI banner before displaying the login prompt.

Format	`set clibanner` *`line`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
line	Banner text where "" (double quote) is a delimiting character. The banner message can be up to 2000 characters.

3.13.5.1 no set clibanner

Use this command to unconfigure the prelogin CLI banner.

Format	`no set clibanner`
Mode	Global Config

3.14 Board Configuration Commands

3.14.1 board-type

Allows the configuration of the board type with flexible port type configuration.

This feature is only supported by the LANCOM XS-6128QF.

Default	1
Format	`board-type <name>`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
name	Number of the board type. For the LANCOM XS-6128QF the following possibilities exist: › **1** – 4 * SFP 28 and 4 * SFP DD › **2** – QSFP+ and 4 * SFP DD › **3** – 8 * SFP 28 › **4** – QSFP+ and 4 * SFP 28

3.15 LANCOM Management Cloud (LMC)

3.15.1 lmc config-via-dhcp

Allow the configuration of LMC-Servers via DHCP option 43.

Default	Yes
Format	`lmc config-via-dhcp {no | yes}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

Parameter	Description
no	Always use the static LMC configuration.
yes	Use configuration via DHCP option 43 if present.

3.15.2 lmc delete-certificate

Using this command you can delete the certificate used for the connection to the LMC.

Format	`lmc delete-certificate`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
<sys_name># lmc delete-certificate
done
<sys_name>#
```

3.15.3 lmc dhcp-auto-renew

Automatically renew the DHCP lease if the connection to the LMC fails.

Default	Yes
Format	`lmc dhcp-auto-renew {no | yes}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

Parameter	Description
no	No renewal of the DHCP lease on connection failure to the LMC.
yes	Automatic renewal of the DHCP lease on connection failure to the LMC.

3.15.4 lmc domain

Use this command to configure the LMC domain.

Default	cloud.lancom.de
Format	`lmc domain` *`hostname`*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

3.15.5 lmc operating

Using this command you can enable the LMC client.

Format	`lmc operating {no | try | yes}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

Parameter	Description
no	Disable the LMC client.
try	Disable the LMC client after 24 hours, if the device is not claimed by a project of the LMC. A reset or reboot of the switch starts the timer again.
yes	Enable the LMC client.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
<sys_name>(config)# lmc operating try
<sys_name>(config)#
```

3.15.6 lmc rollout-location

Set the location ID (max. 36 characters) of this switch in the LMC.

Format	`lmc rollout-location` *`Location-ID`*

Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

3.15.7 lmc rollout-project

Set the project ID (max. 36 characters) of this switch in the LMC.

Format	`lmc rollout-project` *`Project-ID`*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

3.15.8 lmc rollout-role

Set the role (max. 36 characters) of this switch in the LMC.

Format	`lmc rollout-role` *`role`*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

3.15.9 startlmc

Connect this switch with the LANCOM Management Cloud (LMC). The LMC shows an activation code that you have to use with this command.

Format	`startlmc` *`Activation-Code`* `[`*`LMC-Domain`*`]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

Parameter	Description
Activation-Code	The activation code as shown by the LMC.
LMC-Domain	The LMC domain.

3.15.10 show lmc

Display information about LANCOM Management Cloud (LMC) configuration and status.

Format	`show lmc [transport]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

Parameter	Definition
transport	LMC transport status

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
<sys_name> show lmc
LMC Configuration:
Operating               : no
Configuration-Via-DHCP  : yes
DHCP-Client-Auto-Renew  : yes
LMC-Domain              : "cloud.lancom.de"
LMC-Rollout-Project-ID  : ""
LMC-Rollout-Location-ID : ""
```

```
LMC-Rollout-Role        : ""

LMC Status:
Management-Status              : Unpaired
Monitor-Status                 : Disabled
Control-Status                 : Disabled
Config-Modified                : no
Pairing-Token-Present          : no
Zero-Touch-Support             : no
Customer-Device-ID             : ""
Round-Trip-Time                : 0 ms
Active-LMC-Domain              : ""
Active-LMC-Rollout-Project-ID  : ""
Active-LMC-Rollout-Location-ID : ""
Active-LMC-Rollout-Role        : ""
<sys_name>#
```

4 Utility Commands

This chapter describes the utility commands available in the LCOS SX CLI.

The commands in this chapter are in one of four functional groups:

- Show commands display switch settings, statistics, and other information.
- Configuration commands configure features and options of the switch. For every configuration command, there is a show command that displays the configuration setting.
- Copy commands transfer or save configuration and informational files to and from the switch.
- Clear commands clear some or all of the settings to factory defaults.

4.1 AutoInstall Commands

The AutoInstall feature enables the automatic update of the image and configuration of the switch. This feature enables touchless or low-touch provisioning to simplify switch configuration and imaging.

AutoInstall includes the following support:

- Downloading an image from TFTP server using DHCP option 125. The image update can result in a downgrade or upgrade of the firmware on the switch.
- Automatically downloading a configuration file from a TFTP server when the switch is booted with no saved configuration file.
- Automatically downloading an image from a TFTP server in the following situations:
  - When the switch is booted with no saved configuration found.
  - When the switch is booted with a saved configuration that has AutoInstall enabled.

When the switch boots and no configuration file is found, it attempts to obtain an IP address from a network DHCP server. The response from the DHCP server includes the IP address of the TFTP server where the image and configuration flies are located.

After acquiring an IP address and the additional relevant information from the DHCP server, the switch downloads the image file or configuration file from the TFTP server. A downloaded image is automatically installed. A downloaded configuration file is saved to non-volatile memory.

AutoInstall from a TFTP server can run on any IP interface, including the network port, service port, and in-band routing interfaces (if supported). To support AutoInstall, the DHCP client is enabled operationally on the service port, if it exists, or the network port, if there is no service port.

4.1.1 boot autoinstall

Use this command to operationally start or stop the AutoInstall process on the switch. The command is non-persistent and is not saved in the startup or running configuration file.

Default	stopped
Format	`boot autoinstall {start | stop}`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.2 boot host retrycount

Use this command to set the number of attempts to download a configuration file from the TFTP server.

Default	3
Format	`boot host retrycount` *`1-3`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.2.1 no boot host retrycount

Use this command to set the number of attempts to download a configuration file to the default value.

Format	`no boot host retrycount`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.3 boot host dhcp

Use this command to enable AutoInstall on the switch for the next reboot cycle. The command does not change the current behavior of AutoInstall and saves the command to NVRAM.

Default	Enabled
Format	`boot host dhcp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.3.1 no boot host dhcp

Use this command to disable AutoInstall for the next reboot cycle.

Format	`no boot host dhcp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.4 boot host autosave

Use this command to automatically save the downloaded configuration file to the startup-config file on the switch. When autosave is disabled, you must explicitly save the downloaded configuration to non-volatile memory by using the `write memory` or `copy system:running-config nvram:startup-config` command. If the switch reboots and the downloaded configuration has not been saved, the AutoInstall process begins, if the feature is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`boot host autosave`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.4.1 no boot host autosave

Use this command to disable automatically saving the downloaded configuration on the switch.

Format	`no boot host autosave`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.5 boot host autoreboot

Use this command to allow the switch to automatically reboot after successfully downloading an image. When auto reboot is enabled, no administrative action is required to activate the image and reload the switch.

Default	Enabled
Format	`boot host autoreboot`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.5.1 no boot host autoreboot

Use this command to prevent the switch from automatically rebooting after the image is downloaded by using the AutoInstall feature.

Format	`no boot host autoreboot`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.6 erase startup-config

Use this command to erase the text-based configuration file stored in non-volatile memory. If the switch boots and no startup- config file is found, the AutoInstall process automatically begins.

Format	`erase startup-config`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.7 erase factory-defaults

Use this command to erase the text-based factory-defaults file stored in non-volatile memory.

Default	Disabled
Format	`erase factory-defaults`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.1.8 show autoinstall

This command displays the current status of the AutoInstall process.

Format	`show autoinstall`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show autoinstall
AutoInstall Mode.............................. Stopped
AutoInstall Persistent Mode................... Disabled
AutoSave Mode................................. Disabled
AutoReboot Mode............................... Enabled
AutoInstall Retry Count....................... 3
```

4.2 Bonjour Commands

Bonjour is a protocol developed by Apple to provide zero-configuration networking over IP. The Bonjour protocol provides IP configuration without a server, name resolution without a name server, and the ability for a Bonjour-capable client to discover specific services in the network. The client does not need any information about the network to use the functionality that Bonjour provides.

Bonjour advertises the services (HTTP, HTTPS, Telnet, SSH) that are supported by the software. LCOS SX does not parse the services available on the network; it publishes the list of the services that are available with the LCOS SX-based device.

4.2.1 bonjour run

Use this command to enable Bonjour on the switch.

Default	Enabled
Format	`bonjour run`
Mode	Global Config

4.2.1.1 no bonjour run

Use this command to disable Bonjour on the switch.

Format	`no bonjour run`
Mode	Global Config

4.2.2 show bonjour

Use this command to show information about the Bonjour service and configuration on the switch.

Format	`show bonjour`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show bonjour

Bonjour Administration Mode: Enabled

Published Services:

#   Service Name       Type             Domain        Port    TXT data
--- -----------------  ---------------  ------------  ------  ------------------------------------
1   switchD4B273       _http._tcp.      local.        80      path=/
2   switchD4B273       _telnet._tcp.    local.        23
```

4.3 CLI Output Filtering Commands

4.3.1 show *xxx*|include "*string*"

The `command xxx` is executed and the output is filtered to only show lines containing the "`string`" match. All other non- matching lines in the output are suppressed.

Example: The following shows an example of the CLI command.

```
(Routing) #show running-config | include “spanning-tree”

spanning-tree configuration name "00-02-BC-42-F9-33"
spanning-tree bpduguard
spanning-tree bpdufilter default
```

4.3.2 show *xxx*|include “*string*” exclude “*string2*”

The command `xxx` is executed and the output is filtered to only show lines containing the “`string`” match and not containing the “`string2`” match. All other non-matching lines in the output are suppressed. If a line of output contains both the include and exclude strings then the line is not displayed.

Example: The following shows an example of the CLI command.

```
(Routing) #show running-config | include “spanning-tree” exclude “configuration”

spanning-tree bpduguard
spanning-tree bpdufilter default
```

4.3.3 show *xxx*|exclude “*string*”

The command `xxx` is executed and the output is filtered to show all lines not containing the “`string`” match. Output lines containing the “`string`” match are suppressed.

Example: The following shows an example of the CLI command.

```
(Routing) #show interface 0/1

Packets Received Without Error..................... 0
Packets Received With Error........................ 0
Broadcast Packets Received......................... 0
Receive Packets Discarded.......................... 0
Packets Transmitted Without Errors................. 0
Transmit Packets Discarded......................... 0
Transmit Packet Errors............................. 0
Collision Frames................................... 0
Time Since Counters Last Cleared................... 281 day 4 hr 9 min 0 sec

(Routing) #show interface 0/1 | exclude “Packets”

Transmit Packet Errors............................. 0
Collision Frames................................... 0
Time Since Counters Last Cleared................... 20 day 21 hr 30 min 9 sec
```

4.3.4 show *xxx*|begin “*string*”

The command `xxx` is executed and the output is filtered to show all lines beginning with and following the first line containing the “`string`” match. All prior lines are suppressed.

Example: The following shows an example of the CLI command.

```
(Routing) #show port all | begin “1/1”

1/1           Enable                     Down  Disable  N/A   N/A
1/2           Enable                     Down  Disable  N/A   N/A
1/3           Enable                     Down  Disable  N/A   N/A
1/4           Enable                     Down  Disable  N/A   N/A
1/5           Enable                     Down  Disable  N/A   N/A
1/6           Enable                     Down  Disable  N/A   N/A

(Routing) #
```

4.3.5 show *xxx*|section "*string*"

The command `xxx` is executed and the output is filtered to show only lines included within the section(s) identified by lines containing the "`string`" match and ending with the first line containing the default end-of-section identifier (i.e. "exit").

Example: The following shows an example of the CLI command.

```
(Routing) #show running-config | section "interface 0/1"

interface 0/1
no spanning-tree port mode
exit
```

4.3.6 show *xxx*|section "*string*" "*string2*"

The command `xxx` is executed and the output is filtered to only show lines included within the section(s) identified by lines containing the "`string`" match and ending with the first line containing the "`string2`" match. If multiple sessions matching the specified string match criteria are part of the base output, then all instances are displayed.

4.3.7 show *xxx*|section "*string*" include "*string2*"

The command `xxx` is executed and the output is filtered to only show lines included within the section(s) identified by lines containing the "`string`" match and ending with the first line containing the default end-of-section identifier (i.e. "exit") and that include the "`string2`" match. This type of filter command could also include "`exclude`" or user-defined end-of-section identifier parameters as well.

4.3.8 show *xxx*|count "*string*"

The command `xxx` is executed and the output is filtered to only count lines containing the "`string`" match. All lines in the output are suppressed however the count is displayed.

Example: The following shows an example of the CLI command.

```
(Routing) #show port all

                Admin     Physical   Physical   Link   Link    LACP   Actor
Intf      Type  Mode      Mode       Status     Status Trap    Mode   Timeout
--------- ------ --------- ---------- ---------- ------ ------- ------ --------
1/0/1           Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/2           Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/3           Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/4           Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/5           Enable    Auto       1000 Full  Up     Enable  Enable long
1/0/6           Enable    Auto       1000 Full  Up     Enable  Enable long
1/0/7           Enable    Auto       1000 Full  Up     Enable  Enable long
1/0/8           Enable    Auto       1000 Full  Up     Enable  Enable long
1/0/9           Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/10          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/11          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/12          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/13          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/14          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/15          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/16          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/17          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/18          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/19          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/20          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/21          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/22          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/23          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/24          Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
1/0/25          Enable    10G Full              Detach Enable  Enable long
1/0/26          Enable    10G Full              Detach Enable  Enable long
1/0/27          Enable    10G Full              Detach Enable  Enable long
1/0/28          Enable    10G Full              Detach Enable  Enable long
```

```
0/3/1            Enable                         Down   Disable N/A    N/A
0/3/2            Enable                         Down   Disable N/A    N/A
0/3/3            Enable                         Down   Disable N/A    N/A
0/3/4            Enable                         Down   Disable N/A    N/A
0/3/5            Enable                         Down   Disable N/A    N/A
0/3/6            Enable                         Down   Disable N/A    N/A

(Routing) #show port all | count "Up"

"Up" occurs in four lines.
```

4.4 Dual Image Commands

These commands are only available on selected platforms.

LCOS SX software supports a dual image feature that allows the switch to have two software images in the permanent storage. You can specify which image is the active image to be loaded in subsequent reboots. This feature allows reduced down-time when you upgrade or downgrade the software.

4.4.1 delete

This command deletes the backup image file from the permanent storage or the core dump file from the local file system. The optional *unit* parameter is valid only on Stacks. Error will be returned, if this parameter is provided, on Standalone systems. In a stack, the *unit* parameter identifies the node on which this command must be executed. When this parameter is not supplied, the command is executed on all nodes in a Stack.

Format	`delete [unit] backup`
	`delete core-dump-file file-name | all`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.4.2 boot system

This command activates the specified image. It will be the active-image for subsequent reboots and will be loaded by the boot loader. The current active-image is marked as the backup-image for subsequent reboots. If the specified image doesn't exist on the system, this command returns an error message. The optional *unit* parameter is valid only in Stacking, where the *unit* parameter identifies the node on which this command must be executed. When this parameter is not supplied, the command is executed on all nodes in a Stack.

Format	`boot system [unit] {active | backup}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.4.3 show bootvar

This command displays the version information and the activation status for the current active and backup images on the supplied unit (node) of the Stack. If you do not specify a unit number, the command displays image details for all nodes on the Stack. The command also displays any text description associated with an image. This command, when used on a Standalone system, displays the switch activation status. For a standalone system, the unit parameter is not valid.

Format	`show bootvar [unit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.4.4 filedescr

This command associates a given text description with an image. Any existing description will be replaced. The command is executed on all nodes in a Stack.

Format	`filedescr {active | backup} text-description`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.4.5 update bootcode

This command updates the bootcode (boot loader) on the switch. The bootcode is read from the active-image for subsequent reboots.The optional *unit* parameter is valid only on Stacks. Error will be returned, if this parameter is provided, on Standalone systems. For Stacking, the *unit* parameter identifies the node on which this command must be executed. When this parameter is not supplied, the command is executed on all nodes in a Stack.

Format	`update bootcode [unit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.5 System Information and Statistics Commands

This section describes the commands you use to view information about system features, components, and configurations.

4.5.1 load-interval

This command changes the length of time for which data is used to compute load statistics. The value is given in seconds, and must be a multiple of 30. The allowable range for `interval` is from 30 to 600 seconds. The smaller the value of the load interval is, the more accurate is the instantaneous rate given by load statistics. Smaller values may affect system performance.

Default	300 seconds
Format	`load-interval interval`
Mode	Interface Config

Example:

```
(Routing) (Interface 0/1)#load-interval 30
```

4.5.1.1 no load-interval

This command resets the load interval on the interface to the default value.

Format	`no load-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

4.5.2 show arp switch

This command displays the contents of the IP stack's Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table. The IP stack only learns ARP entries associated with the management interfaces - network or service ports. ARP entries associated with routing interfaces are not listed.

Format	`show arp switch`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
IP Address	IP address of the management interface or another device on the management network.
MAC Address	Hardware MAC address of that device.
Interface	For a service port the output is *Management*. For a network port, the output is the *unit/slot/port* of the physical interface.

4.5.3 show eventlog

This command displays the event log, which contains error messages from the system. The event log is not cleared on a system reset. The `unit` is the switch identifier.

Format	`show eventlog [unit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
File	The file in which the event originated.
Line	The line number of the event.
Task Id	The task ID of the event.
Code	The event code.
Time	The time this event occurred.
Unit	The unit for the event.

Event log information is retained across a switch reset.

4.5.4 show hardware

This command displays inventory information for the switch.

The `show version` command and the `show hardware` command display the same information. In future releases of the software, the `show hardware` command will not be available. For a description of the command output, see the command *show version* on page 187.

Format	`show hardware`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.5.5 show version

This command displays inventory information for the switch.

The `show version` command will replace the `show hardware` command in future releases of the software.

Format	`show version`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
System Description	Text used to identify the product name of this switch.
Machine Type	The machine model as defined by the Vital Product Data.
Machine Model	The machine model as defined by the Vital Product Data
Serial Number	The unique box serial number for this switch.
FRU Number	The field replaceable unit number.
Part Number	Manufacturing part number.
Maintenance Level	Hardware changes that are significant to software.
Manufacturer	Manufacturer descriptor field.
Burned in MAC Address	Universally assigned network address.
Software Version	The release.version.revision number of the code currently running on the switch.
Operating System	The operating system currently running on the switch.
Network Processing Device	The type of the processor microcode.
Additional Packages	The additional packages incorporated into this system.

4.5.6 show platform vpd

This command displays vital product data for the switch.

Format	`show platform vpd`
Mode	User Privileged

The following information is displayed.

Term	Definition
Operational Code Image File Name	Build Signature loaded into the switch
Software Version	Release Version Maintenance Level and Build (RVMB) information of the switch.
Timestamp	Timestamp at which the image is built

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show platform vpd

Operational Code Image File Name.............. LCOS-SX-Ent-esw-xgs4-gto-BL20R-CS-6AIQHSr3v7m14b35
Software Version.............................. 5.00.00.00
Timestamp..................................... Thu Mai 7 14:36:14 IST 2020
```

4.5.7 show interface

This command displays a summary of statistics for a specific interface or a count of all CPU traffic based upon the argument.

Format	`show interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| switchport | lag` *`lag-id`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The display parameters, when the argument is *unit/slot/port* or `lag` *lag-id*, are as follows:

Parameter	Definition
Packets Received Without Error	The total number of packets (including broadcast packets and multicast packets) received by the processor.
Packets Received With Error	The number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol.
Broadcast Packets Received	The total number of packets received that were directed to the broadcast address. Note that this does not include multicast packets.
Receive Packets Discarded	The number of inbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. One possible reason for discarding such a packet could be to free up buffered space.
Packets Transmitted Without Error	The total number of packets transmitted out of the interface.
Transmit Packets Discarded	The number of outbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. A possible reason for discarding a packet could be to free up buffer space.
Transmit Packets Errors	The number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors.
Collisions Frames	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
Load Interval	The length of time for which data is used to compute load statistics. The value is given in seconds, and must be a multiple of 30. The allowable range is from 30 to 600 seconds
Bits Per Second Received	Approximate number of bits per second received. This value is an exponentially weighted average and is affected by the configured load-interval.
Bits Per Second Transmitted.	Approximate number of bits per second transmitted. This value is an exponentially weighted average and is affected by the configured load-interval.
Packets Per Second Received	Approximate number of packets per second received. This value is an exponentially weighted average and is affected by the configured load-interval.
Packets Per Second Transmitted	Approximate number of packets per second transmitted. This value is an exponentially weighted average and is affected by the configured load-interval.
Percent Utilization Received	Value of link utilization in percentage representation for the RX line.
Percent Utilization Transmitted	Value of link utilization in percentage representation for the TX line.
Link Flaps	The number of link flaps (link up and down cycle) that have occurred.
Time Since Counters Last Cleared	The elapsed time, in days, hours, minutes, and seconds since the statistics for this port were last cleared.

The display parameters, when the argument is “switchport” are as follows:

Term	Definition
Packets Received Without Error	The total number of packets (including broadcast packets and multicast packets) received by the processor.
Broadcast Packets Received	The total number of packets received that were directed to the broadcast address. Note that this does not include multicast packets.
Packets Received With Error	The number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol.
Packets Transmitted Without Error	The total number of packets transmitted out of the interface.
Broadcast Packets Transmitted	The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested to be transmitted to the Broadcast address, including those that were discarded or not sent.

Term	Definition
Transmit Packet Errors	The number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors.
Time Since Counters Last Cleared	The elapsed time, in days, hours, minutes, and seconds since the statistics for this switch were last cleared.

4.5.8 show interfaces status

Use this command to display interface information, including the description, port state, speed and auto-neg capabilities. The command is similar to `show port all` but displays additional fields like interface description and port-capability.

The description of the interface is configurable through the existing command `description <name>` which has a maximum length of 64 characters that is truncated to 2S characters in the output. The long form of the description can be displayed using `show port description`. The interfaces displayed by this command are physical interfaces, LAG interfaces and VLAN routing interfaces.

The command `show interfaces status all` displays the configured vlan/trunk for each port under the VLAN column.

Format	`show interfaces status [{`*`unit/slot/port`*` | vlan `*`id`*`}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Port	The interface associated with the rest of the data in the row.
Name	The descriptive user-configured name for the interface.
Link State	Indicates whether the link is up or down.
Physical Mode	The speed and duplex settings on the interface.
Physical Status	Indicates the port speed and duplex mode for physical interfaces. The physical status for LAGs is not reported. When a port is down, the physical status is unknown.
Media Type	The media type of the interface.
Flow Control Status	The 802.3x flow control status.
Flow Control	The configured 802.3x flow control mode.
VLAN	When switchport mode for an interface is configured as trunk, this column displays **Trunk**. For switchport mode other than trunk, only the VLAN ID is displayed. The mode is not displayed.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command `show interfaces status all`

```
(Switching) #show interfaces status all

                                 Link    Physical    Physical    Media       Flow
Port       Name                  State   Mode        Status      Type        Control     VLAN
---------  --------------------  ------  ----------  ----------  ----------  ----------  ----------
0/1                              Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    1
0/2                              Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    22
0/3                              Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    5,1
0/4                              Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    1
0/5                              Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    trunk
0/6                              Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    10,1
0/7                              Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    1
0/8                              Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    1
0/9                              Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    1
0/10                             Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    1
0/11                             Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    1
0/12                             Down    Auto                    Unknown     Inactive    1
0/13                             Down    10G Full                Unknown     Inactive    1
```

```
0/14                              Down    10G Full               Unknown     Inactive    1
3/1                               Detach                                     N/A
3/2                               Detach                                     NN/A
3/3                               Detach                                     NN/A
3/4                               Detach                                     NN/A
3/5                               Detach                                     NN/A
3/6                               Detach                                     NN/A
3/7                               Detach                                     NN/A
3/8                               Detach                                     NN/A
3/9                               Detach                                     NN/A
```

4.5.9 show interfaces traffic

Use this command to display interface traffic information.

Format	`show interfaces traffic [`*`unit/slot/port`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Interface Name	The interface associated with the rest of the data in the row.
Congestion Drops	The number of packets that have been dropped on the interface due to congestion.
TX Queue	The number of bytes in the transmit queue.
RX Queue	The number of bytes in the receive queue.
Color Drops: Green	The number of green packets that were dropped.
Color Drops: Yellow	The number of yellow (conformed) packets that were dropped.
Color Drops: Red	The number of red (exceeded) packets that were dropped.
WRED TX Queue	The number of packets in the WRED transmit queue.
ECN Tx Queue	The number of packets in the ECN transmit queue.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show interfaces traffic
Intf     Congestion  Tx Queue  Rx Queue      Color Drops (Pkts)           WRED Tx      ECN Tx
Name     Drops(Pkts) (KB)      (KB)       Green       Yellow     Red        Queue(KB)    (Pkts)
-------  ----------- --------  ---------  ----------- ---------- ---------- ------------ --------
0/1      0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/2      0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/3      0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/4      0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/5      0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/6      0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/7      0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/8      0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/9      0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/10     0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
0/11     0           0         NA         0           0          0          0            0
```

The `show interfaces traffic <u/s/p>` command displays per cos queue statistics.

```
(Routing) #show interfaces traffic 0/1

Interface Name................................ 0/1
Congestion Drops(Pkts)........................ 0
Tx Queue(KB).................................. 0
Rx Queue(KB).................................. NA
Color Drops Green(Pkts)....................... 0
Color Drops Yellow(Pkts)...................... 0
Color Drops Red(Pkts)......................... 0
WRED Tx Queue(KB)............................. 0
ECN Tx(Pkts).................................. 0

CoS Queue statistics
CoS   Total Drops Total       Peak       Current    Average
      (Pkts)      (KB)        (KB)       (KB)       (KB)
```

```
----- ------------ ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
0     0            0          0          0          0
1     0            0          0          0          0
2     0            0          0          0          0
3     0            0          0          0          0
4     0            0          0          0          0
5     0            0          0          0          0
6     0            0          0          0          0
7     0            8          0          0          0
8     NA           NA         NA         NA         1344550
```

- If `counter` is not supported in hardware, the `show` command displays the counter value as NA.
- The `clear counters` command clears all the new counters except `peak count` as this is a status value not a counter.

4.5.10 show interface counters

This command reports key summary statistics for all the ports (physical/CPU/port-channel).

Format	`show interface counters`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Port	The interface associated with the rest of the data in the row.
InOctects	The total number of octets received on the interface.
InUcastPkts	The total number of unicast packets received on the interface.
InMcastPkts	The total number of multicast packets received on the interface.
InBcastPkts	The total number of broadcast packets received on the interface.
InDropPkts	The number of packets dropped at the ingress.
OutOctects	The total number of octets transmitted by the interface.
OutUcastPkts	The total number of unicast packets transmitted by the interface.
OutMcastPkts	The total number of multicast packets transmitted by the interface.
OutBcastPkts	The total number of broadcast packets transmitted by the interface.
OutDropPkts	The number of packets dropped at the egress.
Tx Error	The number of error packets (FCS, Jabbers, Undersize, and so on) captured at the egress.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show interface counters

Port          InOctets      InUcastPkts      InMcastPkts      InBcastPkts       InDropPkts   Rx Error
----- ---------------- ---------------- ---------------- ---------------- ---------------- ----------
0/1                  0                0                0                0                0          0
0/2                  0                0                0                0                0          0
0/3            7186336                0            76181            14757               12          0
0/4            7731501            13097            55309             3356                0          0
0/5             298587                0             2468                0                0          0
0/6                  0                0                0                0                0          0

Port         OutOctets     OutUcastPkts     OutMcastPkts     OutBcastPkts      OutDropPkts    Tx Error
----- ---------------- ---------------- ---------------- ---------------- ---------------- -----------
0/1                  0                0                0                0                0          0
0/2                  0                0                0                0                0          0
0/3            6284609               70            50423             3542                7          0
```

```
0/4          9122028        13670        78689        14951          0          0
0/5         13279037           70       124151        18307          0          0
0/6                0            0            0            0          0          0
```

4.5.11 show interface ethernet

This command displays detailed statistics for a specific interface or for all CPU traffic based upon the argument.

Format	`show interface ethernet {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

When you specify a value for *unit/slot/port*, the command displays the following information.

Term	Definition
Packets Received	› **Total Packets Received (Octets)** – The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network (excluding framing bits but including Frame Check Sequence (FCS) octets). This object can be used as a reasonable estimate of Ethernet utilization. If greater precision is desired, the etherStatsPkts and etherStatsOctets objects should be sampled before and after a common interval. The result of this equation is the value Utilization which is the percent utilization of the Ethernet segment on a scale of 0 to 100 percent. › **Packets Received 64 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Received 65-127 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 65 and 127 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Received 128-255 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 128 and 255 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Received 256-511 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 256 and 511 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Received 512-1023 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 512 and 1023 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Received 1024-1518 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 1024 and 1518 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Received > 1518 Octets** – The total number of packets received that were longer than 1522 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed. › **Packets RX and TX 64 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received and transmitted that were 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets RX and TX 65-127 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received and transmitted that were between 65 and 127 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets RX and TX 128-255 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received and transmitted that were between 128 and 255 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets RX and TX 256-511 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received and transmitted that were between 256 and 511 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets RX and TX 512-1023 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received and transmitted that were between 512 and 1023 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).

Term	Definition
	› **Packets RX and TX 1024-1518 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received and transmitted that were between 1024 and 1518 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets RX and TX 1519-2047 Octets** – The total number of packets received and transmitted that were between 1519 and 2047 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed. › **Packets RX and TX 1523-2047 Octets** – The total number of packets received and transmitted that were between 1523 and 2047 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed. › **Packets RX and TX 2048-4095 Octets** – The total number of packets received that were between 2048 and 4095 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed. › **Packets RX and TX 4096-9216 Octets** – The total number of packets received that were between 4096 and 9216 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed.
Packets Received Successfully	› **Total Packets Received Without Error** – The total number of packets received that were without errors. › **Unicast Packets Received** – The number of subnetwork-unicast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol. › **Multicast Packets Received** – The total number of good packets received that were directed to a multicast address. Note that this number does not include packets directed to the broadcast address. › **Broadcast Packets Received** – The total number of good packets received that were directed to the broadcast address. Note that this does not include multicast packets.
Packets Received Discarded	The number of inbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. One possible reason for discarding such a packet could be to free up buffer space.
Received Packets Error Counts	› **Total Packets Received with MAC Errors** – The total number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. › **Jabbers Received** – The total number of packets received that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets), and had either a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets (FCS Error) or a bad FCS with a non-integral number of octets (Alignment Error). Note that this definition of jabber is different than the definition in IEEE-802.3 section 8.2.1.5 (10BASE5) and section 10.3.1.4 (10BASE2). These documents define jabber as the condition where any packet exceeds 20 ms. The allowed range to detect jabber is between 20 ms and 150 ms. › **Fragments/Undersize Received** – The total number of packets received that were less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Alignment Errors** – The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had a bad Frame Check Sequence FCS) with a non-integral number of octets. › **FCS Errors** – The total number of packets received that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets. › **Overruns** – The total number of frames discarded as this port was overloaded with incoming packets, and could not keep up with the inflow. › **uRPF Discards** – The number of packets dropped due to failing the uRPF.
Received Packets Not Forwarded	› **Total Received Packets Not Forwarded** – A count of valid frames received which were discarded (in other words, filtered) by the forwarding process.

Term	Definition
	› **802.3x Pause Frames Received** – A count of MAC Control frames received on this interface with an opcode indicating the PAUSE operation. This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in half- duplex mode. › **Unacceptable Frame Type** – The number of frames discarded from this port due to being an unacceptable frame type.
Packets Transmitted Octets	› **Total Packets Transmitted (Octets)** – The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). This object can be used as a reasonable estimate of Ethernet utilization. If greater precision is desired, the etherStatsPkts and etherStatsOctets objects should be sampled before and after a common interval. › **Packets Transmitted 64 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Transmitted 65-127 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 65 and 127 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Transmitted 128-255 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 128 and 255 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Transmitted 256-511 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 256 and 511 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Transmitted 512-1023 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 512 and 1023 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Transmitted 1024-1518 Octets** – The total number of packets (including bad packets) received that were between 1024 and 1518 octets in length inclusive (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets). › **Packets Transmitted > 1518 Octets** – The total number of packets transmitted that were longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) and were otherwise well formed. › **Max Frame Size** – The maximum size of the Info (non-MAC) field that this port will receive or transmit. › **Maximum Transmit Unit** – The maximum Ethernet payload size.
Packets Transmitted Successfully	› **Total Packets Transmitted Successfully** – The number of frames that have been transmitted by this port to its segment. › **Unicast Packets Transmitted** – The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted to a subnetwork-unicast address, including those that were discarded or not sent. › **Multicast Packets Transmitted** – The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted to a Multicast address, including those that were discarded or not sent. › **Broadcast Packets Transmitted** – The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted to the Broadcast address, including those that were discarded or not sent.
Transmit Packets Discarded	The number of outbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. A possible reason for discarding a packet could be to free up buffer space.
Transmit Errors	› **Total Transmit Errors** – The sum of Single, Multiple, and Excessive Collisions.

Term	Definition
	› **FCS Errors** – The total number of packets transmitted that had a length (excluding framing bits, but including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets, inclusive, but had a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS) with an integral number of octets. › **Underrun Errors** – The total number of frames discarded because the transmit FIFO buffer became empty during frame transmission.
Transmit Discards	› **Total Transmit Packets Discards** – The sum of single collision frames discarded, multiple collision frames discarded, and excessive frames discarded. › **Single Collision Frames** – A count of the number of successfully transmitted frames on a particular interface for which transmission is inhibited by exactly one collision. › **Multiple Collision Frames** – A count of the number of successfully transmitted frames on a particular interface for which transmission is inhibited by more than one collision. › **Excessive Collisions** – A count of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to excessive collisions. › **Port Membership Discards** – The number of frames discarded on egress for this port due to egress filtering being enabled.
Protocol Statistics	› **802.3x Pause Frames Transmitted** – A count of MAC Control frames transmitted on this interface with an opcode indicating the PAUSE operation. This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in half-duplex mode. › **GVRP PDUs Received** – The count of GVRP PDUs received in the GARP layer. › **GVRP PDUs Transmitted** – The count of GVRP PDUs transmitted from the GARP layer. › **GVRP Failed Registrations** – The number of times attempted GVRP registrations could not be completed. › **GMRP PDUs Received** – The count of GMRP PDUs received in the GARP layer. › **GMRP PDUs Transmitted** – The count of GMRP PDUs transmitted from the GARP layer. › **GMRP Failed Registrations** – The number of times attempted GMRP registrations could not be completed. › **STP BPDUs Transmitted** – Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units sent. › **STP BPDUs Received** – Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units received. › **RST BPDUs Transmitted** – Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units sent. › **RSTP BPDUs Received** – Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units received. › **MSTP BPDUs Transmitted** – Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units sent. › **MSTP BPDUs Received** – Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units received. › **SSTP BPDUs Transmitted** – Shared Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units sent. › **SSTP BPDUs Received** – Shared Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units received.
Dot1x Statistics	› **EAPOL Frames Transmitted** – The number of EAPOL frames of any type that have been transmitted by this authenticator. › **EAPOL Start Frames Received** – The number of valid EAPOL start frames that have been received by this authenticator.
Traffic Load Statistics	› **Load Interval** – The length of time for which data is used to compute load statistics. The value is given in seconds, and must be a multiple of 30. The allowable range is from 30 to 600 seconds. › **Bits Per Second Received** – Approximate number of bits per second received. This value is an exponentially weighted average and is affected by the configured load-interval. › **Bits Per Second Transmitted** – Approximate number of bits per second transmitted. This value is an exponentially weighted average and is affected by the configured load-interval.

Term	Definition
	› **Packets Per Second Received** – Approximate number of packets per second received. This value is an exponentially weighted average and is affected by the configured load-interval. › **Packets Per Second Transmitted** – Approximate number of packets per second transmitted. This value is an exponentially weighted average and is affected by the configured load-interval. › **Percent Utilization Received** – Value of link utilization in percentage representation for the RX line. › **Percent Utilization Transmitted** – Value of link utilization in percentage representation for the TX line.
Time Since Counters Last Cleared	The elapsed time, in days, hours, minutes, and seconds since the statistics for this port were last cleared.

If you use the `all` keyword, the following information appears for all interfaces on the switch.

Term	Definition
Port	The Interface ID.
Bytes Tx	The total number of bytes transmitted by the interface.
Bytes Rx	The total number of bytes transmitted by the interface.
Packets Tx	The total number of packets transmitted by the interface.
Packets Rx	The total number of packets transmitted by the interface.

4.5.12 show interface lag

Use this command to display configuration information about the specified LAG interface.

Format	`show interface lag` *`lag-intf-num`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Definition
Packets Received Without Error	The total number of packets (including broadcast packets and multicast packets) received on the LAG interface
Packets Received With Error	The number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol.
Broadcast Packets Received	The total number of packets received that were directed to the broadcast address. Note that this does not include multicast packets.
Receive Packets Discarded	The number of inbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. One possible reason for discarding such a packet could be to free up buffer space.
Packets Transmitted Without Error	The total number of packets transmitted out of the LAG.
Transmit Packets Discarded	The number of outbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol. A possible reason for discarding a packet could be to free up buffer space.
Transmit Packets Errors	The number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors.
Collisions Frames	The best estimate of the total number of collisions on this Ethernet segment.
Time Since Counters Last Cleared	The elapsed time, in days, hours, minutes, and seconds since the statistics for this LAG were last cleared.

4.5.13 show mac-addr-table

This command displays the forwarding database entries. These entries are used by the transparent bridging function to determine how to forward a received frame.

Enter `all` or no parameter to display the entire table. Enter a MAC Address and VLAN ID to display the table entry for the requested MAC address on the specified VLAN. Enter the *`count`* parameter to view summary information about the forwarding database table. Use the `interface` *`unit/slot/port`* parameter to view MAC addresses on a specific interface.

Instead of *`unit/slot/port`*, `lag` *`lag-intf-num`* can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag` *`lag-intf-num`* can also be used to specify the LAG interface where *`lag-intf-num`* is the LAG port number. Use the `vlan` *`vlan_id`* parameter to display information about MAC addresses on a specified VLAN.

Format	`show mac-addr-table [{`*`macaddr vlan_id`*` | all | count | interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | lag `*`lag-id`*` | vlan `*`vlan_id`*`} | vlan `*`vlan_id`*`}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following information displays if you do not enter a parameter, the keyword all, or the MAC address and VLAN ID.

Term	Definition
VLAN ID	The VLAN in which the MAC address is learned.
MAC Address	A unicast MAC address for which the switch has forwarding and or filtering information. The format is 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons, for example `01:23:45:67:89:AB`.
Interface	The port through which this address was learned.
Interface Index	This object indicates the ifIndex of the interface table entry associated with this port.
Status	The status of this entry. The meanings of the values are: › *Static* – The value of the corresponding instance was added by the system or a user when a static MAC filter was defined. It cannot be relearned. › *Learned* – The value of the corresponding instance was learned by observing the source MAC addresses of incoming traffic, and is currently in use. › *Management* – The value of the corresponding instance (system MAC address) is also the value of an existing instance of dot1dStaticAddress. It is identified with interface 0/1. and is currently used when enabling VLANs for routing. › *Self* – The value of the corresponding instance is the address of one of the switch's physical interfaces (the system's own MAC address). › *GMRP Learned* – The value of the corresponding was learned via GMRP and applies to Multicast. › *Other* – The value of the corresponding instance does not fall into one of the other categories.

If you enter `vlan` *`vlan_id`*, only the MAC Address, Interface, and Status fields appear. If you enter the `interface` *`unit/slot/port`* parameter, in addition to the MAC Address and Status fields, the VLAN ID field also appears.

The following information displays if you enter the *`count`* parameter:

Term	Definition
Dynamic Address count	Number of MAC addresses in the forwarding database that were automatically learned.
Static Address (User-defined) count	Number of MAC addresses in the forwarding database that were manually entered by a user.

Term	Definition
Total MAC Addresses in use	Number of MAC addresses currently in the forwarding database.
Total MAC Addresses available	Number of MAC addresses the forwarding database can handle.

4.5.14 process cpu threshold

Use this command to configure the CPU utilization thresholds. The Rising and Falling thresholds are specified as a percentage of CPU resources. The utilization monitoring time period can be configured from 5 seconds to 86400 seconds in multiples of 5 seconds. The CPU utilization threshold configuration is saved across a switch reboot. Configuring the falling utilization threshold is optional. If the falling CPU utilization parameters are not configured, then they take the same value as the rising CPU utilization parameters.

Format	`process cpu threshold type total rising 1-100 interval`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
rising threshold	The percentage of CPU resources that, when exceeded for the configured rising interval, triggers a notification. The range is 1 to 100. The default is 0 (disabled).
rising interval	The duration of the CPU rising threshold violation, in seconds, that must be met to trigger a notification. The range is 5 to 86400. The default is 0 (disabled).
falling threshold	The percentage of CPU resources that, when usage falls below this level for the configured interval, triggers a notification. The range is 1 to 100. The default is 0 (disabled . A notification is triggered when the total CPU utilization falls below this level for a configured period of time. The falling utilization threshold notification is made only if a rising threshold notification was previously done. The falling utilization threshold must always be equal or less than the rising threshold value. The CLI does not allow setting the falling threshold to be greater than the rising threshold.
falling interval	The duration of the CPU falling threshold, in seconds, that must be met to trigger a notification. The range is 5 to 86400. The default is 0 (disabled).

4.5.15 show process app-list

This command displays the user and system applications.

Format	`show process app-list`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ID	The application identifier.
Name	The name that identifies the process.
PID	The number the software uses to identify the process.
Admin Status	The administrative status of the process.
Auto Restart	Indicates whether the process will automatically restart if it stops.
Running Status	Indicates whether the process is currently running or stopped.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
                          Admin     Auto      Running
ID   Name             PID   Status    Restart   Status
---- ---------------- ----- --------- --------- -------
```

```
1    dataplane         15309 Enabled   Disabled  Running
2    switchdrvr        15310 Enabled   Disabled  Running
3    syncdb            15314 Enabled   Disabled  Running
4    lighttpd          18718 Enabled   Enabled   Running
5    syncdb-test           0 Disabled  Disabled  Stopped
6    proctest              0 Disabled  Enabled   Stopped
7    user.start            0 Enabled   Disabled  Stopped
```

4.5.16 show process app-resource-list

This command displays the configured and in-use resources of each application.

Format	`show process app-resource-list`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ID	The application identifier.
Name	The name that identifies the process.
PID	The number the software uses to identify the process.
Memory Limit	The maximum amount of memory the process can consume.
CPU Share	The maximum percentage of CPU utilization the process can consume.
Memory Usage	The amount of memory the process is currently using.
Max Mem Usage	The maximum amount of memory the process has used at any given time since it started.

Example: The following information shows an example of the command output:

```
(Routing) #show process app-resource-list

                          Memory      CPU       Memory      Max Mem
ID   Name             PID  Limit       Share     Usage       Usage
---- ---------------- ---- ----------- --------- ----------- -----------
1    switchdrvr        251 Unlimited   Unlimited      380 MB       381 MB
2    syncdb            252 Unlimited   Unlimited        0 MB         0 MB
3    syncdb-test         0 Unlimited   Unlimited        0 MB         0 MB
4    proctest            0     10 MB         20%        0 MB         0 MB
5    utelnetd            0 Unlimited   Unlimited        0 MB         0 MB
6    lxshTelnetd         0 Unlimited   Unlimited        0 MB         0 MB
7    user.start          0 Unlimited   Unlimited        0 MB         0 MB
```

4.5.17 show process cpu

This command provides the percentage utilization of the CPU by different tasks.

It is not necessarily the traffic to the CPU, but different tasks that keep the CPU busy.

Format	`show process cpu [1-n | all]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Keyword	Description
Free	System wide free memory
Alloc	System wide allocated memory (excluding cache, file system used space)
Pid	Process or Thread Id
Name	Process or Thread Name
5Secs	CPU utilization sampling in 5Secs interval

Keyword	Description
60Secs	CPU utilization sampling in 60Secs interval
300Secs	CPU utilization sampling in 300Secs interval
Total CPU Utilization	Total CPU utilization % within the specified window of 5Secs, 60Secs and 300Secs.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show process cpu
Memory Utilization Report
status      bytes
------ ----------
free    106450944
alloc   423227392

CPU Utilization:
PID    Name                      5 Secs     60 Secs     300 Secs
-------------------------------------------------------------------
765    _interrupt_thread          0.00%       0.01%       0.02%
767    bcmL2X.0                   0.58%       0.35%       0.28%
768    bcmCNTR.0                  0.77%       0.73%       0.72%
773    bcmRX                      0.00%       0.04%       0.05%
786    cpuUtilMonitorTask         0.19%       0.23%       0.23%
834    dot1s_task                 0.00%       0.01%       0.01%
810    hapiRxTask                 0.00%       0.01%       0.01%
805    dtlTask                    0.00%       0.02%       0.02%
863    spmTask                    0.00%       0.01%       0.00%
894    ip6MapLocalDataTask        0.00%       0.01%       0.01%
908    RMONTask                   0.00%       0.11%       0.12%
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Total CPU Utilization             1.55%       1.58%       1.50%
```

4.5.18 show process proc-list

This application displays the processes started by applications created by the Process Manager.

Format	`show process proc-list`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
PID	The number the software uses to identify the process.
Process Name	The name that identifies the process.
Application ID-Name	The application identifier and its associated name.
Child	Indicates whether the process has spawned a child process.
VM Size	Virtual memory size.
VM Peak	The maximum amount of virtual memory the process has used at a given time.
FD Count	The file descriptors count for the process.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show process proc-list

      Process          Application              VM Size  VM Peak
PID   Name             ID-Name              Chld  (KB)     (KB)    FD Count
----  ---------------- -------------------- ---- -------- -------- --------
15260 procmgr          0-procmgr            No       1984     1984        8
15309 dataplane        1-dataplane          No     293556   293560       11
15310 switchdrvr       2-switchdrvr         No     177220   177408       57
15314 syncdb           3-syncdb             No       2060     2080        8
18718 lighttpd         4-lighttpd           No       5508     5644       11
18720 lua_magnet       4-lighttpd           Yes     12112    12112        7
18721 lua_magnet       4-lighttpd           Yes     25704    25708        7
```

4.5.19 show running-config

Use this command to display or capture the current setting of different protocol packages supported on the switch. This command displays or captures commands with settings and configurations that differ from the default value. To display or capture the commands with settings and configurations that are equal to the default value, include the `all` option.

Show running-config does not display the User Password, even if you set one different from the default.

The output is displayed in script format, which can be used to configure another switch with the same configuration. If the optional *`scriptname`* is provided with a file name extension of ".scr", the output is redirected to a script file.

Note the following:

- If you issue the `show running-config` command from a serial connection, access to the switch through remote connections (such as Telnet) is suspended while the output is being generated and displayed.
- If you use a text-based configuration file, the `show running-config` command only displays configured physical interfaces (i.e. if any interface only contains the default configuration, that interface will be skipped from the `show running-config` command output). This is true for any configuration mode that contains nothing but default configuration. That is, the command to enter a particular config mode, followed immediately by its exit command, are both omitted from the `show running-config` command output (and hence from the startup-config file when the system configuration is saved.)

Use the following keys to navigate the command output.

Key	Action
Enter	Advance one line.
Space Bar	Advance one page.
q	Stop the output and return to the prompt.

Note that `--More-- or (q)uit` is displayed at the bottom of the output screen until you reach the end of the output.

This command captures the current settings of OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 trapflag status:

- If all the flags are enabled, then the command displays `trapflags all`.
- If all the flags in a particular group are enabled, then the command displays `trapflags` *`group name`* `all`.
- If some, but not all, of the flags in that group are enabled, the command displays `trapflags` *`groupname flag-name`*.

Format	`show running-config [all |` *`scriptname`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.5.20 show running-config interface

Use this command to display the running configuration for a specific interface. Valid interfaces include physical, LAG, loopback, tunnel and VLAN interfaces.

Format	`show running-config interface {`*`interface`*` | lag {`*`lag-intf-num`*`} | loopback {`*`loopback-id`*`} | tunnel {`*`tunnel-id`*`} | vlan {`*`vlan-id`*`}}`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
interface	Running configuration for the specified interface.
lag-intf-num	Running configuration for the LAG interface.
loopback-id	Running configuration for the loopback interface.
tunnel-id	Running configuration for the tunnel interface.
vlan-id	Running configuration for the VLAN routing interface.

The following information is displayed for the command.

Parameter	Description
unitIslotIport	Enter an interface in unit/slot/port format.
lag	Display the running config for a specified lag interface.
loopback	Display the running config for a specified loopback interface.
tunnel	Display the running config for a specified tunnel interface.
vlan	Display the running config for a specified vlan routing interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show running-config interface 0/1
!Current Configuration:
!
interface 0/1
addport 3/1
exit
(Routing) #
```

4.5.21 show

This command displays the content of text-based configuration files from the CLI. The text-based configuration files startup- config, backup-config and factory-defaults) are saved compressed in flash. With this command, the files are decompressed while displaying their content.

Format	`show { startup-config | backup-config | factory-defaults }`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
startup-config	Display the content of the startup-config file.
backup-config	Display the content of the backup-config file.
factory-defaults	Display the content of the factory-defaults file.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command using the startup-config parameter.

```
(Routing) #show startup-config
!Current Configuration:
!
!System Description "Quanta LB6M, 8.1.14.41, Linux 2.6.27.47, U-Boot 2009.06 (Apr 19 2011 - 15:57:06)"
!System Software Version "8.1.14.41"
!System Up Time          "0 days 0 hrs 48 mins 19 secs"
!Cut-through mode is configured as disabled
!Additional Packages     BGP-4,QOS,IPv6,IPv6 Management,Routing
!Current SNTP Synchronized Time: Not Synchronized
!
vlan database
```

```
vlan 10
exit
configure
ipv6 router ospf
exit
line console
exit
line telnet
exit
line ssh
exit
!
--More-- or (q)uit
interface 0/1
description 'intf1'
exit
router ospf
exit
exit
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command using the backup-config parameter.

```
(Routing) #show backup-config
!Current Configuration:
!
!System Description "Quanta LB6M, 8.1.14.41, Linux 2.6.27.47, U-Boot 2009.06 (Apr 19 2011 - 15:57:06)"
!System Software Version "8.1.14.41"
!System Up Time          "0 days 0 hrs 48 mins 19 secs"
!Cut-through mode is configured as disabled
!Additional Packages     BGP-4,QOS,IPv6,IPv6 Management,Routing
!Current SNTP Synchronized Time: Not Synchronized
!
vlan database
vlan 10
exit
configure
ipv6 router ospf
exit
line console
exit
line telnet
exit
line ssh
exit
!
--More-- or (q)uit
interface 0/1
description 'intf1'
exit
router ospf
exit
exit
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command using the factory-defaults parameter.

```
(Routing) #show factory-defaults
!Current Configuration:
!
!System Description "Quanta LB6M, 8.1.14.41, Linux 2.6.27.47, U-Boot 2009.06 (Apr 19 2011 - 15:57:06)"
!System Software Version "8.1.14.41"
!System Up Time          "0 days 0 hrs 48 mins 19 secs"
!Cut-through mode is configured as disabled
!Additional Packages     BGP-4,QOS,IPv6,IPv6 Management,Routing
!Current SNTP Synchronized Time: Not Synchronized
!
vlan database
vlan 10
exit
configure
ipv6 router ospf
exit
line console
exit
line telnet
exit
line ssh
exit
!
--More-- or (q)uit
interface 0/1
```

```
description 'intf1'
exit
router ospf
exit
exit
```

4.5.22 show sysinfo

This command displays switch information.

Format	`show sysinfo`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Switch Description	Text used to identify this switch.
System Name	Name used to identify the switch.The factory default is blank. To configure the system name, see *snmp-server* on page 129.
System Location	Text used to identify the location of the switch. The factory default is blank. To configure the system location, see *snmp-server* on page 129.
System Contact	Text used to identify a contact person for this switch. The factory default is blank. To configure the system location, see *snmp-server* on page 129.
System ObjectID	The base object ID for the switch's enterprise MIB.
System Up Time	The time in days, hours and minutes since the last switch reboot.
Current SNTP Synchronized Time	The system time acquired from a network SNTP server.
MIBs Supported	A list of MIBs supported by this agent.

4.5.23 show lcsysinfo

This command displays LANCOM specific switch information.

Format	`show lcsysinfo`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Device	Name of the switch.
HW-Release	Internal Hardware release.
Serial-Number	Serial number of the switch.
Production-Date	Production date of the switch.
MAC-Address	The MAC address of the switch.
IP-Address	The IP address of the switch.
Version	The version of LCOS SX.
Name	Short name of the Switch.
Location	If the switch is controlled by the LANCOM Management Cloud and has a location assigned this location is displayed here.
HTTP-Port	The HTTP port of the switch.
Time	Time stamp.

Term	Definition
HW-Mask	Internal Hardware mask.
HW-Version	Internal Hardware version.
Config-Status	Internal configuration status.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(XS-5110F) #show lcsysinfo
DEVICE: LANCOM XS-5110F
HW-RELEASE: A
SERIAL-NUMBER: 4005701720000005
PRODUCTION-DATE:
MAC-ADDRESS: 0040c71ced62
IP-ADDRESS: 192.168.3.37
VERSION: 5.00.0099DBG / 06.07.2020
NAME: XS-5110F
LOCATION:
HTTP-PORT: 80
TIME: 13211206072020
HW-MASK: 00000010000000100000000000000000
HW-VERSION: v0.1.200
CONFIG-STATUS: 256;0
```

4.5.24 show tech-support

Use the `show tech-support` command to display system and configuration information when you contact technical support. The output of the `show tech-support` command combines the output of the following commands and includes log history files from previous runs:

- show version
- show sysinfo
- show port all
- show isdp neighbors
- show logging
- show event log
- show logging buffered
- show msg-queue
- show trap log
- show running-config

Including the optional `ospf` parameter also displays OSPF information.

Format	`show tech-support [bgp|bgp-ipv6|ospf|ospfv3]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.5.25 length *value*

Use this command to set the pagination length to value number of lines for the sessions specified by configuring on different Line Config modes (telnet/ssh/console) and is persistent.

Example: `Length` command on Line Console mode applies for Serial Console session.

Default	24
Format	`length` *`value`*

Mode	Line Config

4.5.25.1 no length *value*

Use this command to set the pagination length to the default value number of lines.

Format	`no length`
Mode	Line Config

4.5.26 terminal length

Use this command to set the pagination length to *value* number of lines for the current session. This command configuration takes an immediate effect on the current session and is nonpersistent.

Default	24 lines per page
Format	`terminal length` *`value`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.5.26.1 no terminal length

Use this command to set the *value* to the length value configured on Line Config mode depending on the type of session.

Format	`no terminal length`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.5.27 show terminal length

Use this command to display all the configured terminal length values.

Format	`show terminal length`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show terminal length
Terminal Length:
----------------------
For Current Session.................. 24
For Serial Console................... 24
For Telnet Sessions.................. 24
For SSH Sessions..................... 24
```

4.5.28 memory free low-watermark processor

Use this command to get notifications when the CPU free memory falls below the configured threshold. A notification is generated when the free memory falls below the threshold. Another notification is generated once the available free memory rises to 10 percent above the specified threshold. To prevent generation of excessive notifications when the CPU free memory fluctuates around the configured threshold, only one Rising or Falling memory notification is generated over a period of 60 seconds. The threshold is specified in kilobytes. The CPU free memory threshold configuration is saved across a switch reboot.

Format	`memory free low-watermark processor` *`1-1034956`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
low-watermark	When CPU free memory falls below this threshold, a notification message is triggered. The range is 1 to the maximum available memory on the switch. The default is 0 (disabled).

4.5.29 clear mac-addr-table

Use this command to dynamically clear learned entries from the forwarding database. Using the following options, the user can specify the set of dynamically-learned forwarding database entries to clear.

Default	No default value.
Format	`clear mac-addr-table {all | vlan` *`vlanId`* `| interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `|` *`macAddr`* `[`*`macMask`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
all	Clears dynamically learned forwarding database entries in the forwarding database table.
vlan *vlanId*	Clears dynamically learned forwarding database entries for this *vlanId*.
interface *unit/slot/port*	Clears forwarding database entries learned on for the specified interface.
macAddr macMask	Clears dynamically learned forwarding database entries that match the range specified by MAC address and MAC mask. When MAC mask is not entered, only specified MAC is removed from the forwarding database table.

4.6 Logging Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure system logging, and to view logs and the logging settings.

4.6.1 logging buffered

This command enables logging to an in-memory log.

Default	Disabled; critical when enabled
Format	`logging buffered`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.1.1 no logging buffered

This command disables logging to in-memory log.

Format	`no logging buffered`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.2 logging buffered wrap

This command enables wrapping of in-memory logging when the log file reaches full capacity. Otherwise when the log file reaches full capacity, logging stops.

Default	Enabled

Format	`logging buffered wrap`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.6.2.1 no logging buffered wrap

This command disables wrapping of in-memory logging and configures logging to stop when the log file capacity is full.

Format	`no logging buffered wrap`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.6.3 logging cli-command

This command enables the CLI command logging feature, which enables the LCOS SX software to log all CLI commands issued on the system. The commands are stored in a persistent log. Use the *show logging persistent* on page 214 command to display the stored history of CLI commands.

Default	Enabled
Format	`logging cli-command`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.3.1 no logging cli-command

This command disables the CLI command Logging feature.

Format	`no logging cli-command`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.4 logging console

This command enables logging to the console. You can specify the *severitylevel* value as either an integer from 0 to 7 or symbolically through one of the following keywords: `emergency` (0), `alert` (1), `critical` (2), `error` (3), `warning` (4), `notice` (5), `info` (6), or `debug` (7).

Default	Disabled; critical when enabled
Format	`logging console` *[severitylevel]*
Mode	Global Config

4.6.4.1 no logging console

This command disables logging to the console.

Format	`no logging console`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.5 logging host

This command configures the logging host parameters. You can configure up to eight hosts.

Default	› port: 514 (for UDP) and 6514 (for TLS) › authentication mode: anonymous › certificate index: 0

› level: critical (2)

Format	`logging host {hostaddress|hostname} addresstype tls [anon|x509name] certificate-index {port severitylevel}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
hostaddressI hostname	The IP address of the logging host.
address-type	Indicates the type of address being passed: DNS or IPv4.
tls	Enables TLS security for the host.
anonIx509name	The type of authentication mode: anonymous or x509name.
certificate-index	The certificate number to be used for authentication. The valid range is 0-8. Index 0 is used to the default file.
port	A port number from 1 to 65535.
severitylevel	Specify this value as either an integer from 0 to 7, or symbolically through one of the following keywords:`emergency` (0), `alert` (1), `critical` (2), `error` (3), `warning` (4), `notice` (5), `info` (6), or `debug` (7).

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# logging host google.com dns 214
(Routing) (Config)# logging host 10.130.64.88 ipv4 214 6
(Routing) (Config)# logging host 5.5.5.5 ipv4 tls anon 6514 debug
(Routing) (Config)# logging host 5.5.5.5 ipv4 tls x509name 3 6514 debug
```

4.6.6 logging host reconfigure

This command enables logging host reconfiguration.

Format	`logging host reconfigure hostindex`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
hostindex	Enter the Logging Host Index for which to change the IP address.

4.6.7 logging host remove

This command disables logging to host. See *show logging hosts* on page 213 for a list of host indexes.

Format	`logging host remove hostindex`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.8 logging protocol

Use this command to configure the logging protocol version number as 0 or 1. RFC 3164 uses version 0 and RFC 5424 uses version 1.

Default	The default is version 0 (RFC 3164).
Format	`logging protocol {0|1}`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.9 logging syslog

This command enables syslog logging. Use the optional `facility` parameter to set the default facility used in syslog messages for components that do not have an internally assigned facility. The *`facility`* value can be one of the following keywords: `kernel`, `user`, `mail`, `system`, `security`, `syslog`, `lpr`, `nntp`, `uucp`, `cron`, `auth`, `ftp`, `ntp`, `audit`, `alert`, `clock`, `local0`, `local1`, `local2`, `local3`, `local4`, `local5`, `local6`, `local7`. The default facility is `local7`.

Default	Disabled
Format	`logging syslog [facility` *`facility`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.9.1 no logging syslog

This command disables syslog logging.

Format	`no logging syslog [facility]`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.10 logging syslog port

This command enables syslog logging. The `portid` parameter is an integer with a range of 1-65535.

Default	Disabled
Format	`logging syslog port` *`portid`*
Mode	Global Config

4.6.10.1 no logging syslog port

This command disables syslog logging.

Format	`no logging syslog port`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.11 logging syslog source-interface

This command configures the syslog source-interface (source IP address) for syslog server configuration. The selected source-interface IP address is used for filling the IP header of management protocol packets. This allows security devices (firewalls) to identify the source packets coming from the specific switch. If a source-interface is not specified, the primary IP address of the originating (outbound) interface is used as the source address.

Format	`logging syslog source-interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|{loopback` *`loopback-id`*`}|{vlan` *`vlan-id`*`}}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	VLAN or port-based routing interface.
loopback-id	Configures the loopback interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the loopback ID is 0 to 7.

Parameter	Description
tunnel-id	Configures the tunnel interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the tunnel ID is 0 to 7.
vlan-id	Configures the VLAN interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(config)#logging syslog source-interface loopback 0
(config)#logging syslog source-interface tunnel 0
(config)#logging syslog source-interface 0/4/1
(config)#logging syslog source-interface 1/0/1
```

4.6.11.1 no logging syslog source-interface

This command displays logging configuration information.

Format	`no logging syslog`
Mode	Global Config

4.6.12 show logging

This command displays logging configuration information.

Format	`show logging`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Logging Client Local Port	Port on the collector/relay to which syslog messages are sent.
Logging Client Source Interface	Shows the configured syslog source-interface (source IP address .
CLI Command Logging	Shows whether CLI Command logging is enabled.
Logging Protocol	The logging protocol version number. › 0: RFC 3164 › 1: RFC 5424
Console Logging	Shows whether console logging is enabled.
Console Logging Severity Filter	The minimum severity to log to the console log. Messages with an equal or lower numerical severity are logged.
Buffered Logging	Shows whether buffered logging is enabled.
Persistent Logging	Shows whether persistent logging is enabled.
Persistent Logging Severity Filter	The minimum severity at which the logging entries are retained after a system reboot.
Syslog Logging	Shows whether syslog logging is enabled.
Syslog Logging Facility	Shows the value set for the facility in syslog messages.
Log Messages Received	Number of messages received by the log process. This includes messages that are dropped or ignored.
Log Messages Dropped	Number of messages that could not be processed due to error or lack of resources.
Log Messages Relayed	Number of messages sent to the collector/relay.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show logging

Logging Client Local Port           : 514
Logging Client USB File Name        :
Logging Client Source Interface     : (not configured)
CLI Command Logging                 : disabled
Console Logging                     : enabled
Console Logging Severity Filter     : error
Buffered Logging                    : enabled
Buffered Logging Severity Filter    : info
Persistent Logging                  : disabled
Persistent Logging Severity Filter  : alert

Syslog Logging                      : disabled
Syslog Logging Facility             : local7

Log Messages Received               : 229
Log Messages Dropped                : 0
Log Messages Relayed                : 0
```

4.6.13 show logging buffered

This command displays buffered logging (system startup and system operation logs).

Format	`show logging buffered`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Buffered (In-Memory) Logging	Shows whether the In-Memory log is enabled or disabled.
Buffered Logging Wrapping Behavior	The behavior of the In Memory log when faced with a log full situation.
Buffered Log Count	The count of valid entries in the buffered log.

4.6.14 show logging hosts

This command displays all configured logging hosts. Use the "|" character to display the output filter options.

Format	`show logging hosts`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Host Index	Used for deleting hosts.)
IP Address / Hostname	IP address or hostname of the logging host.
Severity Level	The minimum severity to log to the specified address. The possible values are emergency (0), alert (1), critical (2), error (3), warning (4), notice (5), info (6), or debug (7).
Port	The server port number, which is the port on the local host from which syslog messages are sent.
Status	Status field provides the current status of snmp row status. (Active, Not in Service, Not Ready).
Mode	The type of security: UDP or TLS.
Auth	The type of authentication mode: anonymous or x509name.
Cert #	The certificate number to be used for authentication. The valid range is 0-8. Index 0 is used to the default file.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show logging hosts
Index IP Address/Hostname   Severity   Port   Status    Mode
----- --------------------- ---------- ------ --------- -----
1     1.1.1.17              critical   514    Active    udp
2     10.130.191.90         debug      10514  Active    tls
3     5.5.5.5               debug      333    Active    tls

Auth     Cert#
-------- -----
x509name 6
x509name 4
```

4.6.15 show logging persistent

Use this command to display persistent log entries. If `log-files` is specified, the system persistent log files are displayed. `Persistent Logging` in the display output indicates whether persistent logging is enabled or disabled. `Persistent Log Count` in the display output indicates the number of persistent log entries.

Format	`show logging persistent [log-files|previous]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
none	Display persistent log entries.
log-files	Display the list of persistent log files existing in the system.
previous	Display persistent log entries from the last reboot.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show logging persistent

Persistent Logging  : disabled
Persistent Log Count: 0

(Switching) #show logging persistent log-files

Persistent Log Files:
slog0.txt
slog1.txt
```

4.6.16 show logging traplogs

This command displays SNMP trap events and statistics.

Format	`show logging traplogs`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Number of Traps Since Last Reset	The number of traps since the last boot.
Trap Log Capacity	The number of traps the system can retain.
Number of Traps Since Log Last Viewed	The number of new traps since the command was last executed.
Log	The log number.
System Time Up	How long the system had been running at the time the trap was sent.
Trap	The text of the trap message.

4.6.17 clear logging buffered

This command clears buffered logging (system startup and system operation logs).

Format	`clear logging buffered`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.7 Email Alerting and Mail Server Commands

4.7.1 logging email

This command enables email alerting and sets the lowest severity level for which log messages are emailed. If you specify a severity level, log messages at or above this severity level, but below the urgent severity level, are emailed in a non-urgent manner by collecting them together until the log time expires. You can specify the *severitylevel* value as either an integer from 0 to 7 or symbolically through one of the following keywords: `emergency`(0), `alert`(1), `critical`(2), `error`(3), `warning`(4), `notice`(5), `info` (6), or `debug`(7).

Default	Disabled; when enabled, log messages at or above severity Warning (4) are emailed
Format	`logging email` *[severitylevel]*
Mode	Global Config

4.7.1.1 no logging email

This command disables email alerting.

Format	`no logging email`
Mode	Global Config

4.7.2 logging email urgent

This command sets the lowest severity level at which log messages are emailed immediately in a single email message. Specify the *severitylevel* value as either an integer from 0 to 7 or symbolically through one of the following keywords: `emergency`(0), `alert` (1), `critical` (2), `error` (3), `warning` (4), `notice` (5), `info` (6), or `debug` (7). Specify `none` to indicate that log messages are collected and sent in a batch email at a specified interval.

Default	Alert (1) and emergency (0) messages are sent immediately.
Format	`logging email urgent {`*severitylevel* `| none}`
Mode	Global Config

4.7.2.1 no logging email urgent

This command resets the urgent severity level to the default value.

Format	`no logging email urgent`
Mode	Global Config

4.7.3 logging email message-type to-addr

This command configures the email address to which messages are sent. The message types supported are `urgent`, `non- urgent`, and `both`. For each supported severity level, multiple email addresses can be configured. The *`to-email-addr`* variable is a standard email address, for example admin@yourcompany.com.

Format	`logging email message-type {urgent | non-urgent | both} to-addr` *`to-email-addr`*
Mode	Global Config

4.7.3.1 no logging email message-type to-addr

This command removes the configured to-addr field of email.

Format	`logging email message-type {urgent | non-urgent | both} to-addr`
Mode	Global Config

4.7.4 logging email from-addr

This command configures the email address of the sender (the switch).

Default	switch@lancom.de
Format	`logging email from-addr` *`from-email-addr`*
Mode	Global Config

4.7.4.1 no logging email from-addr

This command removes the configured email source address.

Format	`no logging email from-addr`
Mode	Global Config

4.7.5 logging email message-type subject

This command configures the subject line of the email for the specified type.

Default	For urgent messages: Urgent Log Messages For non-urgent messages: Non Urgent Log Messages
Format	`logging email message-type {urgent | non-urgent | both} subject` *`subject`*
Mode	Global Config

4.7.5.1 no logging email message-type subject

This command removes the configured email subject for the specified message type and restores it to the default email subject.

Format	`no logging email message-type {urgent | non-urgent | both} subject`
Mode	Global Config

4.7.6 logging email logtime

This command configures how frequently non-urgent email messages are sent. Non-urgent messages are collected and sent in a batch email at the specified interval. The valid range is every 30 to 1440 minutes.

Default	30 minutes
Format	`logging email logtime` *`minutes`*
Mode	Global Config

4.7.6.1 no logging email logtime

This command resets the non-urgent log time to the default value.

Format	`no logging email logtime`
Mode	Global Config

4.7.7 logging email test message-type

This command sends an email to the SMTP server to test the email alerting function.

Format	`logging email test message-type {urgent | non-urgent | both} message-body` *`message-body`*
Mode	Global Config

4.7.8 show logging email config

This command displays information about the email alert configuration.

Format	`show logging email config`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Email Alert Logging	The administrative status of the feature: enabled or disabled
Email Alert From Address	The email address of the sender (the switch).
Email Alert Urgent Severity Level	The lowest severity level that is considered urgent. Messages of this type are sent immediately.
Email Alert Non Urgent Severity Level	The lowest severity level that is considered non-urgent. Messages of this type, up to the urgent level, are collected and sent in a batch email. Log messages that are less severe are not sent in an email message at all.
Email Alert Trap Severity Level	The lowest severity level at which traps are logged.
Email Alert Notification Period	The amount of time to wait between non-urgent messages.
Email Alert To Address Table	The configured email recipients.
Email Alert Subject Table	The subject lines included in urgent (Type 1) and non-urgent (Type 2) messages.
For Msg Type urgent, subject is	The configured email subject for sending urgent messages.
For Msg Type non-urgent, subject is	The configured email subject for sending non-urgent messages.

4.7.9 show logging email statistics

This command displays email alerting statistics.

Format	`show logging email statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Email Alert Operation Status	The operational status of the email alerting feature.
No of Email Failures	The number of email messages that have attempted to be sent but were unsuccessful.
No of Email Sent	The number of email messages that were sent from the switch since the counter was cleared.
Time Since Last Email Sent	The amount of time that has passed since the last email was sent from the switch.

4.7.10 clear logging email statistics

This command resets the email alerting statistics.

Format	`clear logging email statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.7.11 mail-server

This command configures the SMTP server to which the switch sends email alert messages and changes the mode to Mail Server Configuration mode. The server address can be in the IPv4, IPv6, or DNS name format.

Format	`mail-server {`*`ip-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `|` *`hostname`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

4.7.11.1 no mail-server

This command removes the specified SMTP server from the configuration.

Format	`no mail-server {`*`ip-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `|` *`hostname`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

4.7.12 security

This command sets the email alerting security protocol by enabling the switch to use TLS authentication with the SMTP Server. If the TLS mode is enabled on the switch but the SMTP sever does not support TLS mode, no email is sent to the SMTP server.

Default	none
Format	`security {tlsv1	none}`
Mode	Mail Server Config

4.7.13 port

This command configures the TCP port to use for communication with the SMTP server. The recommended port for TLSv1 is 465, and for no security (i.e. none) it is 25. However, any nonstandard port in the range 1 to 65535 is also allowed.

Default	25

Format	`port {465 | 25 | 1-65535}`
Mode	Mail Server Config

4.7.14 username (Mail Server Config)

This command configures the login ID the switch uses to authenticate with the SMTP server.

Default	admin
Format	`username` *`name`*
Mode	Mail Server Config

4.7.15 password

This command configures the password the switch uses to authenticate with the SMTP server.

Default	admin
Format	`password` *`password`*
Mode	Mail Server Config

4.7.16 show mail-server config

This command displays information about the email alert configuration.

Format	`show mail-server {`*`ip-address`* `|` *`hostname`* `| all} config`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
No of mail servers configured	The number of SMTP servers configured on the switch.
Email Alert Mail Server Address	The IPv4/IPv6 address or DNS hostname of the configured SMTP server.
Email Alert Mail Server Port	The TCP port the switch uses to send email to the SMTP server
Email Alert Security Protocol	The security protocol (TLS or none) the switch uses to authenticate with the SMTP server.
Email Alert Username	The username the switch uses to authenticate with the SMTP server.
Email Alert Password	The password the switch uses to authenticate with the SMTP server.

4.8 System Utility and Clear Commands

This section describes the commands you use to help troubleshoot connectivity issues and to restore various configurations to their factory defaults.

4.8.1 traceroute

Use the `traceroute` command to discover the routes that IPv4 or IPv6 packets actually take when traveling to their destination through the network on a hop-by-hop basis. Traceroute continues to provide a synchronous response when initiated from the CLI.

The user may specify the source IP address or the virtual router of the traceroute probes. Recall that traceroute works by sending packets that are expected not to reach their final destination, but instead trigger ICMP error messages back to the source address from each hop along the forward path to the destination. By specifying the source address, the user can determine where along the forward path there is no route back to the source address. Note that this is only useful if the route from source to destination and destination to source is symmetric.) It would be common, for example, to send a traceroute from an edge router to a target higher in the network using a source address from a host subnet on the edge router. This would test reachability from within the network back to hosts attached to the edge router. Alternatively, one might send a traceroute with an address on a loopback interface as a source to test reachability back to the loopback interface address.

In the CLI, the user may specify the source as an IPv4 address, IPv6 address, a virtual router, or as a routing interface. When the source is specified as a routing interface, the traceroute is sent using the primary IPv4 address on the source interface. With SNMP, the source must be specified as an address. The source cannot be specified in the web UI.

LCOS SX will not accept an incoming packet, such as a traceroute response, that arrives on a routing interface if the packet's destination address is on one of the out-of-band management interfaces (service port or network port). Similarly, LCOS SX will not accept a packet that arrives on a management interface if the packet's destination is an address on a routing interface. Thus, it would be futile to send a traceroute on a management interface using a routing interface address as source, or to send a traceroute on a routing interface using a management interface as source. When sending a traceroute on a routing interface, the source must be that routing interface or another routing interface. When sending a traceroute on a management interface, the source must be on that management interface. For this reason, the user cannot specify the source as a management interface or management interface address. When sending a traceroute on a management interface, the user should not specify a source address, but instead let the system select the source address from the outgoing interface.

Default	› count: 3 probes › interval: 3 seconds › size: 0 bytes › port: 33434 › maxTtl: 30 hops › maxFail: 5 probes › initTtl: 1 hop
Format	`traceroute [vrf vrf-name] {ip-address | [ipv6] {ipv6-address | hostname}} [initTtl initTtl] [maxTtl maxTtl] [maxFail maxFail] [interval interval] [count count] [port port] [size size] [source {ip-address | ipv6-address | unit/slot/port}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Using the options described below, you can specify the initial and maximum time-to-live (TTL) in probe packets, the maximum number of failures before termination, the number of probes sent for each TTL, and the size of each probe.

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	The name of the VRF instance from which to initiate traceroute. Only hosts reachable from within the VRF instance can be tracerouted. If a source parameter is specified in conjunction with a vrf parameter, it must be a member of the VRF. The ipv6 parameter cannot be used in conjunction with the vrf parameter.
ipaddressf	The *ipaddress* value should be a valid IP address.
ipv6-address	The *ipv6-address* value should be a valid IPv6 address.
hostname	The *hostname* value should be a valid hostname.

Parameter	Description
ipv6	The optional *ipv6* keyword can be used before *ipv6-address* or *hostname*. Giving the *ipv6* keyword before the *hostname* tries it to resolve to an IPv6 address.
initTtl	Use `initTtl` to specify the initial time-to-live (TTL), the maximum number of router hops between the local and remote system. Range is 0 to 255.
maxTtl	Use `maxTtle` to specify the maximum TTL. Range is 1 to 255.
maxFail	Use `maxFail` to terminate the traceroute after failing to receive a response for this number of consecutive probes. Range is 0 to 255.
interval	Use the optional `interval` parameter to specify the time between probes, in seconds. If a response is not received within this interval, then traceroute considers that probe a failure (printing *) and sends the next probe. If traceroute does receive a response to a probe within this interval, then it sends the next probe immediately. Range is 1 to 60 seconds.
count	Use the optional `count` parameter to specify the number of probes to send for each TTL value. Range is 1 to 10 probes.
port	Use the optional `port` parameter to specify destination UDP port of the probe. This should be an unused port on the remote destination system. Range is 1 to 65535.
size	Use the optional `size` parameter to specify the size, in bytes, of the payload of the Echo Requests sent. Range is 0 to 65507 bytes.
source	Use the optional *source* parameter to specify the source IP address or interface for the traceroute.

The following are examples of the CLI command.

Example: traceroute Success:

```
(Routing) # traceroute 10.240.10.115 initTtl 1 maxTtl 4 maxFail 0 interval 1 count 3 port 33434 size 43
Traceroute to 10.240.10.115 ,4 hops max 43 byte packets:
1 10.240.4.1  708 msec     41 msec     11 msec
2 10.240.10.115   0 msec    0 msec      0 msec
Hop Count = 1 Last TTL = 2 Test attempt = 6 Test Success = 6
```

Example: traceroute ipv6 Success

```
(Routing) # traceroute 2001::2 initTtl 1 maxTtl 4 maxFail 0 interval 1 count 3 port 33434 size 43
Traceroute to 2001::2 hops max 43 byte packets:
1  2001::2   708 msec     41 msec     11 msec
The above command can also be execute with the optional ipv6 parameter as follows:
(Routing) # traceroute ipv6 2001::2 initTtl 1 maxTtl 4 maxFail 0 interval 1 count 3 port 33434 size 43
```

Example: traceroute Failure:

```
(Routing) # traceroute 10.40.1.1 initTtl 1 maxFail 0 interval 1 count 3
port 33434 size 43
Traceroute to 10.40.1.1 ,30 hops max 43 byte packets:
1 10.240.4.1    19 msec     18 msec     9 msec
2 10.240.1.252   0 msec      0 msec     1 msec
3 172.31.0.9   277 msec    276 msec   277 msec
4 10.254.1.1   289 msec    327 msec   282 msec
5 10.254.21.2  287 msec    293 msec   296 msec
6 192.168.76.2 290 msec    291 msec   289 msec
7 0.0.0.0    0 msec *
Hop Count = 6 Last TTL = 7 Test attempt = 19 Test Success = 18
```

Example: traceroute ipv6 Failure

```
(Routing)# traceroute 2001::2 initTtl 1 maxFail 0 interval 1 count 3 port 33434 size 43
Traceroute to 2001::2 hops max 43 byte packets:
1  3001::1   708 msec     41 msec   11 msec
2  4001::2   250 msec    200 msec   193 msec
3  5001::3   289 msec    313 msec   278 msec
4  6001::4   651 msec     41 msec   270 msec
5         0                0 msec *
Hop Count = 4 Last TTL = 5 Test attempt = 1 Test Success = 0
```

4.8.2 clear config

This command resets the configuration to the factory defaults without powering off the switch. When you issue this command, a prompt appears to confirm that the reset should proceed. When you enter `y`, you automatically reset the current configuration on the switch to the default values. It does not reset the switch.

Format	`clear config`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.3 clear config interface

This command resets the configuration in the specified interface or range of interfaces to the factory defaults without powering off the switch. When you issue this command, a prompt appears to confirm that the reset should proceed. When you enter `y`, you automatically reset the current configuration on the interface or interfaces to the default values. It does not reset the switch.

The `clear config interface` command clears the configuration only for commands issued in Interface Config mode. Interface-related commands which were not issued in Interface Config mode, such as enabling routing on a VLAN interface, cannot be cleared using this command.

Format	`clear config interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| lag` *`lag_id`* `| vlan` *`vlan_id`* `| loopback` *`loopback_id`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.4 clear counters

This command clears the statistics for a specified *`unit/slot/port`*, for all the ports, or for an interface on a VLAN based on the argument, including the loop protection counters. The command accepts up to 255 character length ACL names. If a virtual router is specified, the statistics for the ports on the virtual router are cleared. If no router is specified, the information for the default router will be displayed.

Format	`clear counters {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| all [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`] | vlan` *`id`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.5 clear igmpsnooping

This command clears the tables managed by the IGMP Snooping function and attempts to delete these entries from the Multicast Forwarding Database.

Format	`clear igmpsnooping`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.6 clear ip access-list counters

This command clears the counters of the specified IP ACL and IP ACL rule. The command accepts up to 255-character length ACL names.

Format	`clear ip access-list counters` *`acl-ID | acl-name rule-id`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.7 clear ipv6 access-list counters

This command clears the counters of the specified IP ACL and IP ACL rule. The command accepts up to 255-character length ACL names.

Format	`clear ipv6 access-list counters` *`acl-name rule-id`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.8 clear mac access-list counters

This command clears the counters of the specified MAC ACL and MAC ACL rule. The command accepts up to 255-character length ACL names.

Format	`clear mac access-list counters` *`acl-name rule-id`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.9 clear traplog

This command clears the trap log.

Format	`clear traplog`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.10 clear vlan

This command resets VLAN configuration parameters to the factory defaults. When the VLAN configuration is reset to the factory defaults, there are some scenarios regarding GVRP that happen due to this:

1. Static VLANs are deleted.
2. GVRP is restored to the factory default as a result of handling the VLAN RESTORE NOTIFY event. Since GVRP is disabled by default, this means that GVRP should be disabled and all of its dynamic VLANs should be deleted.

Format	`clear vlan`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.11 clear vlan stats

This command clears the supported per-VLAN statistics for the VLAN(s) specified.

Format	`clear vlan [`*`vlan-list`*`] stats`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: Clear statistics on VLAN 10.

```
(Switching) # clear vlan 10 stats
```

Example: Clear statistics on multiple VLANs 10, 20, and 30.

```
(Switching) # clear vlan 10,20,30 stats
```

Example: Clear statistics on all available VLANs.

```
(Switching) # clear vlan stats
```

4.8.12 logout

This command closes the current telnet connection or resets the current serial connection.

Save configuration changes before logging out.

Format	`logout`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

4.8.13 ping

Use this command to determine whether another computer is on the network. Ping provides a synchronous response when initiated from the CLI and Web interfaces.

For information about the `ping` command for IPv6 hosts, see *ping ipv6* on page 875.

Default	› The default count is 1. › The default interval is 3 seconds. › The default size is 0 bytes.
Format	`ping [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`] {`*`ip-address`* `|` *`hostname`* `| {ipv6 {interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`1-4093`* `| loopback` *`loopback-id`* `| network | serviceport | tunnel` *`tunnel-id`* `} `*`link-local-address`*`} |` *`ip6addr`* `|` *`hostname`*`} [count` *`count`*`] [interval 1-60] [size` *`size`*`] [source` *`ip-address`* `|` *`ip6addr`* `| {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`1-4093`* `| serviceport | network}] [outgoing-interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan 1-4093 | serviceport | network}]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Using the options described below, you can specify the number and size of Echo Requests and the interval between Echo Requests.

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	The name of the virtual router in which to initiate the ping. If no virtual router is specified, the ping is initiated in the default router instance.
address	IPv4 or IPv6 addresses to ping.
count	Use the `count` parameter to specify the number of ping packets (ICMP Echo requests) that are sent to the destination address specified by the *`ip-address`* field. The range for *`count`* is 1 to 15 requests.
size	Use the `size` parameter to specify the size, in bytes, of the payload of the Echo Requests sent. Range is 0 to 65507 bytes.
source	Use the *`source`* parameter to specify the source IP/IPv6 address or interface to use when sending the Echo requests packets.
hostname	Use the *`hostname`* parameter to resolve to an IPv4 or IPv6 address. The *`ipv6`* keyword is specified to resolve the hostname to IPv6 address. The IPv4 address is resolved if no keyword is specified.

Parameter	Description
ipv6	The optional keyword *ipv6* can be used before the *ipv6-address* or *hostname* argument. Using the *ipv6* optional keyword before *hostname* tries to resolve it directly to the IPv6 address. Also used for pinging a link-local IPv6 address.
interface	Use the *interface* keyword to ping a link-local IPv6 address over an interface.
link-local-address	The link-local IPv6 address to ping over an interface.
outgoing-interface	Use the `outgoing-interface` parameter to specify the outgoing interface for multicast IP/IPv6 ping.

The following are examples of the CLI command.

Example: IPv4 ping success:

```
(Routing) #ping 10.254.2.160 count 3 interval 1 size 255
Pinging 10.254.2.160 with 255 bytes of data:

Received response for icmp_seq = 0. time = 275268 usec
Received response for icmp_seq = 1. time = 274009 usec
Received response for icmp_seq = 2. time = 279459 usec

----10.254.2.160 PING statistics----
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip (msec) min/avg/max = 274/279/276
```

Example: IPv6 ping success:

```
(Routing) #ping 2001::1
Pinging 2001::1 with 64 bytes of data:

Send count=3, Receive count=3 from 2001::1
Average round trip time = 3.00 ms
```

Example: IPv4 ping failure:

- In Case of Unreachable Destination:

```
(Routing) # ping 192.168.254.222 count 3 interval 1 size 255
Pinging 192.168.254.222 with 255 bytes of data:
Received Response: Unreachable Destination
Received Response :Unreachable Destination
Received Response :Unreachable Destination

----192.168.254.222 PING statistics----
3 packets transmitted,3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip (msec) min/avg/max = 0/0/0
```

- In Case Of Request TimedOut:

```
(Routing) # ping 1.1.1.1 count 1 interval 3
Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 0 bytes of data:

----1.1.1.1 PING statistics----
1 packets transmitted,0 packets received, 100% packet loss
round-trip (msec) min/avg/max = 0/0/0
```

Example: IPv6 ping failure

```
(Routing) #ping ipv6 2001::4
Pinging 2001::4 with 64 bytes of data:

Send count=3, Receive count=0 from 2001::4
Average round trip time = 0.00 ms
```

4.8.14 quit

This command closes the current telnet connection or resets the current serial connection. The system asks you whether to save configuration changes before quitting.

Format	`quit`

Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

4.8.15 reload

This command resets the switch without powering it off. Reset means that all network connections are terminated and the boot code executes. The switch uses the stored configuration to initialize the switch. You are prompted to confirm that the reset should proceed. The LEDs on the switch indicate a successful reset.

Format	`reload [configuration [`*`scriptname`*`]]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
configuration	Gracefully reloads the configuration. If no configuration file is specified, the startup-config file is loaded.
scriptname	The configuration file to load. The scriptname must include the extension.

4.8.16 dying-gasp

Use this command to allow a dying-gasp notification to be sent through Syslog or Ethernet-OAM when the switch loses power or resets abruptly. The switch reset might be due to an unexpected software failure, a LOG_ERROR, or a user-triggered switch reload. The Dying Gasp feature also notifies dying gasp events as *SNMP trap* to the trap receiver

The ability to send a dying-gasp notification on loss of power depends on the platform hardware capability. The switch hardware must be able to supply back power for approximately 300 ms to send the dying gasp notification after the abrupt power loss or reset occurs.

Format	`dying-gasp primary {syslog | ethernet-oam | snmptrap} secondary { syslog | ethernet-oam |snmptrap}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
primary	Dying Gasp primary notification
secondary	Dying Gasp secondary notification
ethernet-oam	Enable Ethernet-OAM notification
syslog	Enable system logger
snmptrap	Enable SNMP trap notification

4.8.16.1 no dying-gasp

This command disables the sending of dying gasp notifications.

Format	`no dying-gasp`
Mode	Global Config

4.8.17 show dying-gasp

This command displays the dying gasp configuration status.

Format	`show dying-gasp status`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

The command displays the information shown in the following table.

Parameter	Description
Dying Gasp Primary Mode	Identifies the primary notification mode, which can be one of the following: › Syslog › Ethernet-OAM › SnmpTrap
Dying Gasp Secondary Mode	Identifies the secondary notification mode, which can be one of the following: › Syslog › Ethernet-OAM › SnmpTrap

4.8.18 copy

The `copy` command uploads and downloads files to and from the switch. You can also use the `copy` command to manage the dual images (active and backup) on the file system. Upload and download files from a server using FTP, TFTP, Xmodem, Ymodem, and Zmodem. If FTP is used, a password is required.

SFTP and SCP are available as additional transfer methods if the software package supports secure management. CLI-based file transfers using the HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported on selected platforms where a native wget utility is available.

Format	`copy` *`source destination [source option]`* `[{verify | noverify}][checkcert | nocheckcert]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Replace the *`source`* and *`destination`* parameters with the options in *Table 9: Copy Parameters* on page 228. For the *`url`* source or destination, use one of the following values:

`{xmodem | tftp://`*`ipaddr|hostname|ip6address|hostname/filepath/filename`* `[noval] | sftp|scp://`*`username@ipaddr | ipv6address/filepath/filename | ftp://user@ipaddress | hostname/filepath/filename | http://{user@}ipaddr|hostname/filepath/filename | https://{user@}ipaddr|hostname/filepath/filename}`

The optional *`source option`* parameters specify the source-interface or source IP address for the `copy` command.

The selected source-interface IP address is to be used for filling the IP header of management protocol packets (SCP, SFTP and TFTP). This allows security devices (firewalls) to identify the source packets coming from the specific switch. If a source-interface is not specified, the primary IP address of the originating (outbound) interface is used as source address. When the user selects the source interface for SCP, SFTP, TFTP applications, it (re)bind the interface source IP address with the server. The source interface is not supported for HTTP/HTTPS protocols.

The `verify | noverify` options are only available if the image/configuration verify options feature is enabled (see *file verify* on page 231). `verify` specifies that digital signature verification will be performed for the specified downloaded image or configuration file. `noverify` specifies that no verification will be performed.

For HTTPS transfers, the `[checkcert | nocheckcert]` options are available to enable or disable server certificate validation. This option is valid only for HTTPS file transfer. If no option is specified, default action is applied for HTTPS file transfer.

The keyword `ias-users` supports the downloading of the IAS user database file. When the IAS users file is downloaded, the switch IAS user's database is replaced with the users and its attributes available in the downloaded file. In the command `copy url ias-users`, for *`url`* one of the following is used for IAS users file:

{ { tftp://<ipaddr | hostname> | <ipv6address | hostname> /<filepath>/<filename> } | { sftp | scp://<username>@<ipaddress>/<filepath>/<filename>} }

The maximum length for the file path is 160 characters, and the maximum length for the file name is 31 characters.

For FTP, TFTP, SFTP, and SCP, the *`ipaddr|hostname`* parameter is the IP address or host name of the server, *`filepath`* is the path to the file, and *`filename`* is the name of the file you want to upload or download. For SFTP and SCP, the *`username`* parameter is the username for logging into the remote server via SSH.

`ip6address` is also a valid parameter for routing packages that support IPv6.

For platforms that include stacking, use the optional `[unit` *`unit id`*`]` parameter (when available) to specify the stack member to use as the source for the item to copy. If no unit is specified, the item is copied from the stack master.

To copy OpenFlow SSL certificates to the switch using TFTP or XMODEM, using only the following options pertinent to the OpenFlow SSL certificates.

Format	`copy [<mode/file>] nvram:{openflow-ssl-ca-cert | openflow-ssl-cert | openflow-ssl- priv-key}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Remember to upload the existing configuration file off the switch prior to loading a new release image in order to make a backup.

Table 9: Copy Parameters

Source	Destination	Description
nvram:application:*sourcefilename*	*`url`*	Filename of source application file.
`nvram:backup-config`	`nvram:startup-config`	Copies the backup configuration to the startup configuration.
`nvram:clibanner`	*`url`*	Copies the CLI banner to a server.
`nvram: core-dump [unit` *`unit id`*`]`	tftp://<ipaddress|hostname>/<filepath>/<filename> | ftp://<user>@<ipaddr|hostname>/<path>/<filename> | scp://<user>@<ipaddr|hostname>/<path>/<filename> | sftp://<user>@<ipaddr|hostname>/<path>/<filename>	Uploads the core dump file on the local system to an external TFTP/ FTP/SCP/SFTP server.

Source	Destination	Description
`nvram:cpupktcapture.pcap [unit unit id]`	*url*	Uploads CPU packets capture file.
`nvram:crash-log`	*url*	Copies the crash log to a server.
`nvram:errorlog`	*url*	Copies the error log file to a server.
`nvram:factory-defaults`	*url*	Uploads factory defaults file.
`nvram:fastpath.cfg`	*url*	Uploads the binary config file to a server.
`nvram:log`	*url*	Copies the log file to a server.
`nvram:operational-log [unit unit id]`	*url*	Copies the operational log file to a server.
`nvram:script scriptname`	*url*	Copies a specified configuration script file to a server.
`nvram:startup-config`	`nvram:backup-config`	Copies the startup configuration to the backup configuration.
`nvram:startup-config`	*url*	Copies the startup configuration to a server.
`nvram:startup-log [unit unit id]`	*url*	Uploads the startup log file.
`nvram: tech-support [unit unit id]`	*url*	Uploads the system and configuration information for technical support.
`nvram:traplog`	*url*	Copies the trap log file to a server.
`system:running-config`	*url*	Accepts the url for upload operation. Uploads running-config using {xmodem | ymodem | zmodem | tftp://<ipaddresslhostname>/<filepath>/<filename>| ftp://<user>@<ipaddrlhostname>/<path>/<filename> | scp://<user>@<ipaddrlhostname>/<path>/<filename> | sftp://<user>@<ipaddrlhostname>/<path>/<filename>}
`system:running-config`	`nvram:startup-config`	Saves the running configuration to NVRAM.
`system:running-config`	`nvram:factory-defaults`	Saves the running configuration to NVRAM to the `factory-defaults` file.
`system:image`	*url*	Saves the system image to a server.
`tftp://<ipaddress>/<filename>`	`system:packet.pcap`	Copies a PCAP file into RAM. The PCAP file is used to inject packets into the silicon for tracing the packets.
url	`nvram:application` *destfilename*	Destination file name for the application file.
url	`nvram:ca-root` *index*	Downloads the CA certificate file to the boot persistent directory and uses the index number name the downloaded file to CA*index*.pem.
url	`nvram:ca-root-certs`	Downloads root CA certificate file(s) to the boot persistent root-certificates directory. The root CA certificates can be used by the native wget utility for

Source	Destination	Description
		HTTPS server certificate validation during the file download operation via HTTPS from the `copy` command.
url	`nvram:clibanner`	Downloads the CLI banner to the system.
url	`nvram:client-key` *index*	Downloads the client key file to the (boot persistent directory and uses the index number name the downloaded file to CA*index*.key.
url	`nvram:client-ssl-cert` *1-8*	Downloads the client certificate to the boot persistent directory and uses the index number to name the downloaded file to CA*index*.pem.
url	`nvram:fastpath.cfg`	Downloads the binary config file to the system.
url	`nvram:publickey-config`	Downloads the Public Key for Configuration Script validation.
url	`nvram:publickey-image`	Downloads Public Key for Image validation.
url	`nvram:script` *destfilename*	Downloads a configuration script file to the system. During the download of a configuration script, the `copy` command validates the script. In case of any error, the command lists all the lines at the end of the validation process and prompts you to confirm before copying the script file.
url	`nvram:script` *destfilename* `noval`	When you use this option, the `copy` command will not validate the downloaded script file. An example of the CLI command follows:
`(Routing) #copy tftp://1.1.1.1/file.scr nvram:script file.scr noval`		
url	`nvram:sshkey-dsa`	Downloads an SSH key file. For more information, see *Secure Shell Commands* on page 89.
url	`nvram:sshkey-rsa1`	Downloads an SSH key file.
url	`nvram:sshkey-rsa2`	Downloads an SSH key file.
url	`nvram:sslpem-dhweak`	Downloads an HTTP secure-server certificate.
url	`nvram:sslpem-dhstrong`	Downloads an HTTP secure-server certificate.
url	`nvram:sslpem-root`	Downloads an HTTP secure-server certificate. For more information, see *Hypertext Transfer Protocol Commands* on page 98.
url	`nvram:sslpem-server`	Downloads an HTTP secure-server certificate.
url	`nvram:startup-config`	Downloads the startup configuration file to the system.
url	`ias-users`	Downloads an IAS users database file to the system. When the IAS users file is downloaded, the switch IAS user's database is replaced with the users and their attributes available in the downloaded file.
url	`nvram:tech-support-cmds`	Downloads the file containing list of commands to be displayed using the `show tech-support` command.

Source	Destination	Description
url	{active | backup}	Download an image from the remote server to either image. In a stacking environment, the downloaded image is distributed to the stack nodes.
{active | backup}	*url*	Upload either image to the remote server.
active	backup	Copy the active image to the backup image.
backup	active	Copy the backup image to the active image.
{active | backup}	unit://*unit*/{active | backup}	Copy an image from the management node to a given node in a Stack. Use the unit parameter to specify the node to which the image should be copied.
{active | backup}	unit://*/{active | backup}	Copy an image from the management node to all of the nodes in a Stack.

Example: The following shows an example of downloading and applying ias users file.

```
(Routing) #copy tftp://10.131.17.104/aaa_users.txt ias-users

Mode........................................... TFTP
Set Server IP.................................. 10.131.17.104
Path........................................... ./
Filename....................................... aaa_users.txt
Data Type...................................... IAS Users

Management access will be blocked for the duration of the transfer
Are you sure you want to start? (y/n) y

File transfer operation completed successfully.

Validating and updating the users to the IAS users database.

Updated IAS users database successfully.

(Routing) #
```

Example: The following shows an example of the command to copy running config to a remote system URL for upload operation.

```
(Routing) #copy system:running-config tftp://10.89.105.143/run-cfg

Mode........................................... TFTP
Set Server IP.................................. 10.89.105.143
Path........................................... ./
Filename....................................... run-cfg
Data Type...................................... Text Configuration
Source Filename................................ running-config

Management access will be blocked for the duration of the transfer
Are you sure you want to start? (y/n) y

File transfer in progress. Management access will be blocked for the duration of the transfer. Please
wait...

File transfer operation completed successfully.

(Routing)#
```

4.8.19 file verify

This command enables digital signature verification while an image and/or configuration file is downloaded to the switch.

This command is available only when the image/configuration verify options feature is enabled.

Default	none

Format	`file verify {all | image | none | config}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
All	Verifies the digital signature of both image and configuration files.
Image	Verifies the digital signature of image files only.
None	Disables digital signature verification for both images and configuration files.
Config	Verifies the digital signature of configuration files.

4.8.19.1 no file verify

Resets the configured digital signature verification value to the factory default value.

Format	`no file verify`
Mode	Global Config

4.8.20 image verify

Use this command to validate an image file. The *file verify* on page 231 command validates an image during download, whereas the `image verify` *xxx* command validates images in active and backup partitions. A digest of the image being validated is calculated and compared with a digest from the digital signature that was extracted (during download) of the same image. A match indicates a valid image.

Format	`image verify {active|backup}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
active	Specifies an active image file that needs verification.
backup	Specifies an backup image file that needs verification.

4.8.21 ip scp server enable

This command enables SCP server functionality for SCP push operations on the switch, which allows files to be transferred from the host device to the switch using the SCP protocol. During an SCP file transfer operation, the management operations on the switch are blocked. After the completion of file download to the switch, the switch performs file validations similar to other download operations executed via the `copy` command.

To allow the SCP file transfers from the host system to the switch, the SCP server must be enabled on the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip scp server enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The transfer is initiated via the CLI on the host system, and not from the LCOS SX CLI. The following examples show the syntax for SCP push commands executed on a PC host for configuration and firmware images.

- `scp <config file> user@<scp server IP>:startup-config`
- `scp <config file> user@<scp server IP>:backup-config`

- `scp <config file> user@<scp server IP>:config`
- `scp <config file> user@<scp server IP>:firmware`
- `scp <config file> user@<scp server IP>:<scriptfile.scr>`
- `scp <image file> user@<scp server IP>:active`
- `scp <image file> user@<scp server IP>:backup`

4.8.21.1 no ip scp server enable

This command resets the SCP server functionality for SCP push operations on the switch to the default value.

Format	`no ip scp server enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.22 write memory

Use this command to save running configuration changes to NVRAM so that the changes you make will persist across a reboot. This command is the same as `copy system:running-config nvram:startup-config`. Use the `confirm` keyword to directly save the configuration to NVRAM without prompting for a confirmation.

Format	`write memory [confirm]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.23 erase permanent-storage

Use this command to reset all persistent data to the factory default settings. This will delete all settings, sensible data and certificates. After executing this command it is possible to pass the switch to another customer or partner without concern.

Format	`erase permanent-storage`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.24 erase user-packages

Use this command to delete all changes and user-installed packages in Debian Linux. When the command is invoked, the Debian Linux changes are marked for deletion. Only upon a switch reboot are the file changes deleted. In a stacking environment, this command takes effect on the switch manager and all the switch members.

Format	`erase user-packages`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.8.25 sync user-packages

Use this command to initiate the Debian Linux root file system synchronization procedure. The Debian file system changes on the management switch are transferred to all member switches in the stack. When this command is invoked, the Debian Linux changes are copied to all members of the stack. This command is available only in stacking-enabled switches. The user is required to reload the member switch for the copied changes to take effect.

Format	`sync user-packages`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.9 Power over Ethernet Commands

This section describes the commands used to configure and monitor Power Over Ethernet (PoE). PoE allows IP telephones, wireless LAN access points, and other appliances to receive power as well as data over existing LAN cabling without modifying the existing Ethernet infrastructure. PoE is only available on switches that contain a PoE controller.

PoE implements the PoE+ specification (IEEE 802.3at) for power sourcing equipment (PSE). IEEE 802.3at allows power to be supplied to Class 4 PD devices that require power greater than 15.4 Watts and up to 30.0 Watts. This allows the PoE+ enabled network switches and routers to be used for deployment with devices that require more power than the IEEE 802.3af specification allows. PoE+ IEEE 802.3at is compatible with IEEE 802.1af.

4.9.1 poe auto-check (Global Config)

This command enables a ping check.

Format	`poe auto-check`
Mode	Global Config

4.9.1.1 no poe auto-check (Global Config)

This command disables a ping check.

Format	`no poe auto-check`
Mode	Global Config

4.9.2 poe auto-check (Interface Config)

This command configures the Power-over-Ethernet auto check on the selected interface.

Format	`poe auto-check failure-action (nothing | reboot)`
	`poe auto-check interval-time <10-120>`
	`poe auto-check ip <ipaddr>`
	`poe auto-check max-reboot-times <0-10>`
	`poe auto-check reboot-time <3-120>`
	`poe auto-check retry-time <1-5>`
	`poe auto-check startup-time <30-60>`

Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
failure-action (nothing | reboot)	Set the failure action either to nothing or to reboot.
interval-time *<10-120>*	Set the interval-time in the range of 10 to 120 seconds.
ip *<ipaddr>*	Set the IP address.
max-reboot-times *<0-10>*	Set the maximum reboot times in the range of 0 to 10 seconds.
reboot-time *<3-120>*	Set the reboot-time in the range of 3 to 120 seconds.
retry-time *<1-5>*	Set the retry-time in the range of 1 to 5 seconds.

Parameter	Description
startup-time *<30-60>*	Set the startup-time in the range of 30 to 60 seconds.

4.9.2.1 no poe auto-check (Interface Config)

This command configures the Power-over-Ethernet auto check on the selected interface.

Format	`no poe auto-check failure-action`
	`no poe auto-check interval-time`
	`no poe auto-check ip`
	`no poe auto-check max-reboot-times`
	`no poe auto-check reboot-time`
	`no poe auto-check retry-time`
	`no poe auto-check startup-time`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
failure-action	Disable the previously set failure action.
interval-time	Disable the previously set interval-time.
ip	Disable the previously set IP address.
max-reboot-times	Disable the previously set maximum reboot times.
reboot-time	Disable the previously set reboot-time.
retry-time	Disable the previously set retry-time.
startup-time	Disable the previously set startup-time.

4.9.3 poe capacitor-detection

This command enables the Power-over-Ethernet legacy mode, that configures the PoE controller to detect IEEE standard devices or pre-IEEE legacy devices (which were pre-standard).

Format	`poe capacitor-detection`
Mode	Global Config

4.9.3.1 no poe capacitor-detection

This command disables the Power-over-Ethernet legacy mode.

Format	`no poe capacitor-detection`
Mode	Global Config

4.9.4 poe delay-mode

This command enables the Power-over-Ethernet power delay mode on the selected interface.

Format	`poe delay-mode`

Mode	Interface Config

4.9.5 poe delay-time

This command configures the Power-over-Ethernet power delay time in the range of 0 to 300 seconds on the selected interface.

Format	`poe delay-time <0-300>`
Mode	Interface Config

4.9.6 poe management mode

This command sets the Power-over-Ethernet power management mode.

Format	`poe management mode {allocation-consumption | allocation-reserved-power | class-consumption | class-reserved-power | lldp-consumption | lldp-reserved-power}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
allocation-consumption	Max. port power determined by allocated, and power is managed according to power consumption.
allocation-reserved-power	Max. port power determined by allocated, and power is managed according to reserved power.
class-consumption	Max. port power determined by class, and power is managed according to power consumption.
class-reserved-power	Max. port power determined by class, and power is managed according to reserved power.
lldp-consumption	Max. port power determined by LLDP media protocol, and power is managed according to power consumption.
lldp-reserved-power	Max. port power determined by LLDP media protocol, and power is managed according to reserved power.

Example:

```
GS-45XX (Config)#poe management mode class-reserved-power
GS-45XX (Config)#
```

4.9.6.1 poe management mode

This command disables the Power-over-Ethernet power management mode.

Format	`no poe management mode`
Mode	Global Config

4.9.7 poe mode

This command configures the Power-over-Ethernet mode on the selected port.

Format	`poe mode (disable | enable )`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
disable	Set mode to PoE disable.
enable	Set mode to PoE enable (Maximum power 30.0 W).

4.9.7.1 no poe mode

This command configures the Power-over-Ethernet mode on the selected port to disabled.

Format	`no poe mode`
Mode	Interface Config

4.9.8 poe port-profile

This command sets the Power-over-Ethernet scheduling profile on the selected interface.

Format	`poe port-profile name <name>`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
name *<name>*	The ASCII name for the profile.

4.9.9 poe power

This command sets the maximum power for the selected interface in allocation mode.

Format	`poe power limit <0-30>`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
limit *<0-30>*	Set the maximum power from 0 to 30 W.

4.9.9.1 no poe power

This command resets the maximum power for the selected interface in allocation mode to the default value.

Format	`no poe power limit`
Mode	Interface Config

4.9.10 poe priority

Use this command to configure the port priority level for the delivery of power to an attached device. The switch may not be able to supply power to all connected devices, so the port priority is used to determine which ports will supply power if adequate power capacity is not available for all enabled ports. For ports that have the same priority level the lower-numbered port has higher priority.

For a system delivering peak power to a certain number of devices, if a new device is attached to a high-priority port, power to a low-priority port is shut down and the new device is powered up.

Format	`poe priority (critical | low | high)`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
critical	Set priority to critical.
low	Set priority to high.
high	Set priority to low.

Example:

```
GS-45XX (Interface 1/0/1)#poe priority low
GS-45XX (Interface 1/0/1)#
```

4.9.10.1 no poe priority

Use this command to reset the port priority level for the delivery of power to an attached device to the default value.

Format	`no poe priority`
Mode	Interface Config

4.9.11 poe profile

This command sets the Power-over-Ethernet scheduling profile.

Format	`poe profile id <1-16> {Fri | Mon | Sat | Sun | Thu | Tue | Wed } <0-23> <0|5|10|20|25|30|35|40|45|50|55> <0-23> <0|5|10|20|25|30|35|40|45|50|55>` `poe profile id <1-16> name <name>`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
id *<1-16>*	PoE scheduling profile id, from 1 to 16.
Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun	Specific day of week.
<0-23>	Start resp. end hour.
0|5|10|20|25|30|35|40|45|50|55	Start resp. end minute.
name *<name>*	The ASCII name for the profile

4.9.12 show poe auto-check

This command displays the auto checking configuration for the switch.

Format	`show poe auto-check {unit/slot/port | all} | {begin | count | exclude | include | section }`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
all	All interfaces.
count	This extends the filtering rules as described in *CLI Output Filtering* on page 53 by counting the lines that match.

4.9.13 show poe config

This command displays the Power-over-Ethernet configuration for the switch.

Format	`show poe config {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all} | {begin | count | exclude | include | section }`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
all	All interfaces.
count	This extends the filtering rules as described in *CLI Output Filtering* on page 53 by counting the lines that match.

Example:

```
GS-45XX #show poe config all

PoE firmware version         : 208-211
Primary Power Supply [W]     : 720
Reserved Power determined by : Allocation
Power Management Mode        : Actual Consumption
Capacitor Detection          : Disabled

Interface Mode     Priority Max. Power [W]
--------- -------- -------- --------------
1/0/1     Enabled  Low      30
1/0/2     Enabled  Low      30
1/0/3     Enabled  Low      30
1/0/4     Enabled  Low      30
1/0/5     Enabled  Low      30
1/0/6     Enabled  Low      30
1/0/7     Enabled  Low      30
1/0/8     Enabled  Low      30
1/0/9     Enabled  Low      30
1/0/10    Enabled  Low      30
1/0/11    Enabled  Low      30
1/0/12    Enabled  Low      30
1/0/13    Enabled  Low      30
1/0/14    Enabled  Low      30
```

4.9.14 show poe status

This command displays the Power-over-Ethernet status for the switch.

Format	`show poe status {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all} | {begin | count | exclude | include | section }`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
all	All interfaces.
count	This extends the filtering rules as described in *CLI Output Filtering* on page 53 by counting the lines that match.

4.9.15 show poe power-delay

This command displays the configured power delay.

Format	`show poe power-delay {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all} | {begin | count | exclude | include | section }`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
all	All interfaces.
count	This extends the filtering rules as described in *CLI Output Filtering* on page 53 by counting the lines that match.

4.9.16 show poe profile

This command displays the configured Power-over-Ethernet profiles.

Format	`show poe profile all | { begin | count | exclude | include | section }` `show poe profile id <1-16> | { begin | count | exclude | include | section }`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
all	All profiles.
id *<1-16>*	Profile with identifier 1 to 16.
count	This extends the filtering rules as described in *CLI Output Filtering* on page 53 by counting the lines that match.

4.10 Simple Network Time Protocol Commands

This section describes the commands you use to automatically configure the system time and date by using Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP).

4.10.1 sntp broadcast client poll-interval

This command sets the poll interval for SNTP broadcast clients in seconds as a power of two where *poll-interval* can be a value from 6 to 10.

Default	6
Format	`sntp broadcast client poll-interval` *poll-interval*
Mode	Global Config

4.10.1.1 no sntp broadcast client poll-interval

This command resets the poll interval for SNTP broadcast client back to the default value.

Format	`no sntp broadcast client poll-interval`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.2 sntp client mode

This command enables Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) client mode and may set the mode to either broadcast or unicast.

Default	Disabled

Format	`sntp client mode [broadcast | unicast`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.2.1 no sntp client mode

This command disables Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) client mode.

Format	`no sntp client mode`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.3 sntp client port

This command sets the SNTP client port ID to 0, 123 or a value between 1025 and 65535. The default value is 0, which means that the SNTP port is not configured by the user. In the default case, the actual client port value used in SNTP packets is assigned by the underlying OS.

Default	0
Format	`sntp client port portid`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.3.1 no sntp client port

This command resets the SNTP client port back to its default value.

Format	`no sntp client port`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.4 sntp unicast client poll-interval

This command sets the poll interval for SNTP unicast clients in seconds as a power of two where *poll-interval* can be a value from 6 to 10.

Default	6
Format	`sntp unicast client poll-interval poll-interval`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.4.1 no sntp unicast client poll-interval

This command resets the poll interval for SNTP unicast clients to its default value.

Format	`no sntp unicast client poll-interval`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.5 sntp unicast client poll-timeout

This command sets the poll timeout for SNTP unicast clients in seconds to a value from 1-30.

Default	5
Format	`sntp unicast client poll-timeout poll-timeout`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.5.1 no sntp unicast client poll-timeout

This command will reset the poll timeout for SNTP unicast clients to its default value.

Format	`no sntp unicast client poll-timeout`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.6 sntp unicast client poll-retry

This command will set the poll retry for SNTP unicast clients to a value from 0 to 10.

Default	1
Format	`sntp unicast client poll-retry` *`poll-retry`*
Mode	Global Config

4.10.6.1 no sntp unicast client poll-retry

This command will reset the poll retry for SNTP unicast clients to its default value.

Format	`no sntp unicast client poll-retry`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.7 sntp server

This command configures an SNTP server (a maximum of three). The server address can be either an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address. The optional priority can be a value of 1-3, the version a value of 1-4, and the port id a value of 1-65535.

Format	`sntp server {`*`ipaddress`* `|` *`ipv6address`* `|` *`hostname`*`} [`*`priority`* `[`*`version`* `[`*`portid`*`]]]`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.7.1 no sntp server

This command deletes an server from the configured SNTP servers.

Format	`no sntp server remove {`*`ipaddress`* `|` *`ipv6address`* `|` *`hostname`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.8 sntp source-interface

Use this command to specify the physical or logical interface to use as the source interface (source IP address) for SNTP unicast server configuration. If configured, the address of source Interface is used for all SNTP communications between the SNTP server and the SNTP client. The selected source-interface IP address is used for filling the IP header of management protocol packets. This allows security devices (firewalls) to identify the source packets coming from the specific switch. If a source-interface is not specified, the primary IP address of the originating (outbound) interface is used as the source address. If the configured interface is down, the SNTP client falls back to its default behavior.

Format	`sntp source-interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|` `loopback` *`loopback-id`* `|` `vlan` *`vlan-id`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	The unit identifier assigned to the switch.
loopback-id	Configures the loopback interface. The range of the loopback ID is 0 to 7.
tunnel-id	Configures the IPv6 tunnel interface. The range of the tunnel ID is 0 to 7.
vlan-id	Configures the VLAN interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.

4.10.8.1 no sntp source-interface

Use this command to reset the SNTP source interface to the default settings.

Format	`no sntp source-interface`
Mode	Global Config

4.10.9 show sntp

This command is used to display SNTP settings and status.

Format	`show sntp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Last Update Time	Time of last clock update.
Last Attempt Time	Time of last transmit query (in unicast mode).
Last Attempt Status	Status of the last SNTP request (in unicast mode) or unsolicited message (in broadcast mode).
Broadcast Count	Current number of unsolicited broadcast messages that have been received and processed by the SNTP client since last reboot.

4.10.10 show sntp client

This command is used to display SNTP client settings.

Format	`show sntp client`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Client Supported Modes	Supported SNTP Modes (Broadcast or Unicast).
SNTP Version	The highest SNTP version the client supports.
Port	SNTP Client Port. The field displays the value 0 if it is default value. When the client port value is 0, if the client is in broadcast mode, it binds to port 123; if the client is in unicast mode, it binds to the port assigned by the underlying OS.
Client Mode	Configured SNTP Client Mode.

4.10.11 show sntp server

This command is used to display SNTP server settings and configured servers.

Format	`show sntp server`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Server Host Address	IP address or hostname of configured SNTP Server.
Server Type	Address type of server (IPv4, IPv6, or DNS).
Server Stratum	Claimed stratum of the server for the last received valid packet.
Server Reference ID	Reference clock identifier of the server for the last received valid packet.
Server Mode	SNTP Server mode.
Server Maximum Entries	Total number of SNTP Servers allowed.
Server Current Entries	Total number of SNTP configured.

For each configured server:

Term	Definition
IP Address / Hostname	IP address or hostname of configured SNTP Server.
Address Type	Address Type of configured SNTP server (IPv4, IPv6, or DNS).
Priority	IP priority type of the configured server.
Version	SNTP Version number of the server. The protocol version used to query the server in unicast mode.
Port	Server Port Number.
Last Attempt Time	Last server attempt time for the specified server.
Last Update Status	Last server attempt status for the server.
Total Unicast Requests	Number of requests to the server.
Failed Unicast Requests	Number of failed requests from server.

4.10.12 show sntp source-interface

Use this command to display the SNTP client source interface configured on the switch.

Format	`show sntp source-interface`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
SNTP Client Source Interface	The interface ID of the physical or logical interface configured as the SNTP client source interface.
SNTP Client Source IPv4 Address	The IP address of the interface configured as the SNTP client source interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show sntp source-interface

SNTP Client Source Interface.................. (not configured)

(Routing) #
```

4.11 Time Zone Commands

Use the Time Zone commands to configure system time and date, Time Zone and Summer Time (that is, Daylight Saving Time). Summer time can be recurring or non-recurring.

4.11.1 clock set

This command sets the system time and date.

Format	`clock set` *`hh:mm:ss`* `clock set` *`mm/dd/yyyy`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
hh:mm:ss	Enter the current system time in 24-hour format in hours, minutes, and seconds. The range is hours: 0 to 23, minutes: 0 to 59, seconds: 0 to 59.
mm/dd/yyyy	Enter the current system date the format month, day, year. The range for month is 1 to 12. The range for the day of the month is 1 to 31. The range for year is 2010 to 2079.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# clock set 03:17:00

(Routing) (Config)# clock set 11/01/2011
```

4.11.2 clock summer-time date

Use the clock summer-time date command to set the summer-time offset to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). If the optional parameters are not specified, they are read as either `0` or `\0`, as appropriate.

Format	`clock summer-time date {`*`date month year hh:mm date month year hh:mm`*`}[offset` *`offset`*`] [zone` *`acronym`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
date	Day of the month. Range is 1 to 31.
month	Month. The range is the first three letters by name (for example, Jan).
year	Year. The range is 2000 to 2097.
hh:mm	Time in 24-hour format in hours and minutes. The range is hours: 0 to 23, minutes: 0 to 59.
offset	The number of minutes to add during the summertime. The range is 1 to 1440.
acronym	The acronym for the summer-time to be displayed when summertime is in effect. The range is up to four characters are allowed.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# clock summer-time date 1 nov 2011 3:18 2 nov 2011 3:18
(Routing) (Config)# clock summer-time date 1 nov 2011 3:18 2 nov 2011 3:18 offset 120 zone INDA
```

4.11.2.1 no clock summer-time

This command disables the summer-time settings.

Format	`no clock summer-time`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# no clock summer-time
```

4.11.3 clock summer-time recurring

This command sets the summer-time recurring parameters.

Format	`clock summer-time recurring {`*`week day month hh:mm week day month hh:mm`*`}` `[offset` *`offset`*`] [zone` *`acronym`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
EU	The system clock uses the standard recurring summer time settings used in countries in the European Union.
USA	The system clock uses the standard recurring daylight saving time settings used in the United States.
week	Week of the month. The range is 1 to 5, first, last.)
day	Day of the week. The range is the first three letters by name; sun, for example.
month	Month. The range is the first three letters by name; jan, for example.
hh:mm	Time in 24-hour format in hours and minutes. The range is hours: 0 to 23, minutes: 0 to 59.
offset	The number of minutes to add during the summertime. The range is 1 to 1440.
acronym	The acronym for the summertime to be displayed when summertime is in effect. Up to four characters are allowed.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# clock summer-time recurring 2 sun nov 3:18 2 mon nov 3:18
(Routing) (Config)# clock summer-time recurring 2 sun nov 3:18 2 mon nov 3:18 offset 120 zone INDA
```

4.11.3.1 no clock summer-time

This command disables the summer-time settings.

Format	`no clock summer-time`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# no clock summer-time
```

4.11.4 clock timezone

Use this command to set the offset to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). If the optional parameters are not specified, they will be read as either `0` or `\0` as appropriate.

Format	`clock timezone {`*`hours`*`} [minutes` *`minutes`*`] [zone` *`acronym`*`]`

Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
hours	Hours difference from UTC. The range is -12 to +14.
minutes	Minutes difference from UTC. The range is 0 to 59.
acronym	The acronym for the time zone. The range is up to four characters.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# clock timezone 5 minutes 30 zone INDA
```

4.11.4.1 no clock timezone

Use this command to reset the time zone settings.

Format	`no clock timezone`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# no clock timezone
```

4.11.5 show clock

Use this command to display the time and date from the system clock.

Format	`show clock`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) # show clock

15:02:09 (UTC+0:00) Nov 1 2011
No time source
```

The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

With the above configuration the output appears as below:

```
(Routing) # show clock

10:55:40 INDA(UTC+7:30) Nov 1 2011
No time source
```

4.11.6 show clock detail

Use this command to display the detailed system time along with the time zone and the summertime configuration.

Format	`show clock detail`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) # show clock detail

15:05:24 (UTC+0:00) Nov 1 2011
No time source

Time zone:
Acronym not configured
Offset is UTC+0:00
```

```
Summertime:
Summer-time is disabled
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

With the above configuration the output appears as below:

```
(Routing) # show clock detail

10:57:57 INDA(UTC+7:30) Nov 1 2011
No time source

Time zone:
Acronym is INDA
Offset is UTC+5:30

Summertime:
Acronym is INDA
Recurring every year
Begins on second Sunday of Nov at 03:18
Ends on second Monday of Nov at 03:18
Offset is 120 minutes
Summer-time is in effect.
```

4.12 DHCP Server Commands

This section describes the commands you to configure the DHCP server settings for the switch. DHCP uses UDP as its transport protocol and supports a number of features that facilitate in administration address allocations.

4.12.1 ip dhcp pool

This command configures a DHCP address pool name on a DHCP server and enters DHCP pool configuration mode.

Default	None
Format	`ip dhcp pool` *`name`*
Mode	Global Config

4.12.1.1 no ip dhcp pool

This command removes the DHCP address pool. The name should be previously configured pool name.

Format	`no ip dhcp pool` *`name`*
Mode	Global Config

4.12.2 client-identifier

This command specifies the unique identifier for a DHCP client. Unique-identifier is a valid notation in hexadecimal format. In some systems, such as Microsoft DHCP clients, the client identifier is required instead of hardware addresses. The unique-identifier is a concatenation of the media type and the MAC address. For example, the Microsoft client identifier for Ethernet address c819.2488.f177 is 01c8.1924.88f1.77 where 01 represents the Ethernet media type. For more information, refer to the "Address Resolution Protocol Parameters" section of RFC 1700, *Assigned Numbers* for a list of media type codes.

Default	None
Format	`client-identifier` *`uniqueidentifier`*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.2.1 no client-identifier

This command deletes the client identifier.

Format	`no client-identifier`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.3 client-name

This command specifies the name for a DHCP client. Name is a string consisting of standard ASCII characters.

Default	None
Format	`client-name` *`name`*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.3.1 no client-name

This command removes the client name.

Format	`no client-name`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.4 default-router

This command specifies the default router list for a DHCP client. {*address1, address2,… address8*} are valid IP addresses, each made up of four decimal bytes ranging from 0 to 255. IP address 0.0.0.0 is invalid.

Default	None
Format	`default-router` *`address1 [address2…address8]`*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.4.1 no default-router

This command removes the default router list.

Format	`no default-router`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.5 dns-server

This command specifies the IP servers available to a DHCP client. Address parameters are valid IP addresses; each made up of four decimal bytes ranging from 0 to 255. IP address 0.0.0.0 is invalid.

Default	None
Format	`dns-server` *`address1 [address2…address8]`*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.5.1 no dns-server

This command removes the DNS Server list.

Format	`no dns-server`

Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.6 hardware-address

This command specifies the hardware address of a DHCP client. Hardware-address is the MAC address of the hardware platform of the client consisting of 6 bytes in dotted hexadecimal format. Type indicates the protocol of the hardware platform. It is 1 for 10 MB Ethernet and 6 for IEEE 802.

Default	ethernet
Format	`hardware-address` *`hardwareaddress type`*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.6.1 no hardware-address

This command removes the hardware address of the DHCP client.

Format	`no hardware-address`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.7 host

This command specifies the IP address and network mask for a manual binding to a DHCP client. Address and Mask are valid IP addresses; each made up of four decimal bytes ranging from 0 to 255. IP address 0.0.0.0 is invalid. The prefix-length is an integer from 0 to 32.

Default	None
Format	`host` *`address`* `[{`*`mask`* `|` *`prefix-length`*`}]`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.7.1 no host

This command removes the IP address of the DHCP client.

Format	`no host`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.8 lease

This command configures the duration of the lease for an IP address that is assigned from a DHCP server to a DHCP client. The overall lease time should be between 1-86400 minutes. If you specify *`infinite`*, the lease is set for 60 days. You can also specify a lease duration. *`Days`* is an integer from 0 to 59. *`Hours`* is an integer from 0 to 23. *`Minutes`* is an integer from 0 to 59.

Default	1 (day)
Format	`lease [{`*`days`* `[`*`hours`*`] [`*`minutes`*`] | infinite}]`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.8.1 no lease

This command restores the default value of the lease time for DHCP Server.

Format	`no lease`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.9 network (DHCP Pool Config)

Use this command to configure the subnet number and mask for a DHCP address pool on the server. Network-number is a valid IP address, made up of four decimal bytes ranging from 0 to 255. IP address 0.0.0.0 is invalid. Mask is the IP subnet mask for the specified address pool. The prefix-length is an integer from 0 to 32.

Default	None
Format	`network` *`networknumber`* `[{`*`mask`* `|` *`prefixlength`*`}]`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.9.1 no network (DHCP Pool Config)

This command removes the subnet number and mask.

Format	`no network`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.10 ntp

Use this command to configure the NTP server in the boot process of a DHCP client. The argument specifies the IP address of the Network Time Protocol Server.

Format	`ntp` *`<ip-address>`*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(localhost)(Config)#ip dhcp pool test
(localhost)(Config-dhcp-pool)#ntp 192.168.99.9
(localhost)(Config-dhcp-pool)#no ntp
```

4.12.10.1 no ntp

Use this command to unconfigure the NTP server address.

Format	`no ntp`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.11 bootfile

The command specifies the name of the default boot image for a DHCP client. The *`filename`* specifies the boot image file.

Format	`bootfile` *`filename`*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.11.1 no bootfile

This command deletes the boot image name.

Format	`no bootfile`

Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.12 domain-name

This command specifies the domain name for a DHCP client. The *domain* specifies the domain name string of the client.

Default	None
Format	`domain-name` *domain*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.12.1 no domain-name

This command removes the domain name.

Format	`no domain-name`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.13 domain-name enable

This command enables the domain name functionality.

Format	`domain-name enable [name` *name*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) (Config)#domain-name enable
(Switching) (Config)#exit
```

4.12.13.1 no domain-name enable

This command disables the domain name functionality.

Format	`no domain-name enable`
Mode	Global Config

4.12.14 netbios-name-server

This command configures NetBIOS Windows Internet Naming Service (WINS) name servers that are available to DHCP clients.

One IP address is required, although one can specify up to eight addresses in one command line. Servers are listed in order of preference (address1 is the most preferred server, address2 is the next most preferred server, and so on).

Default	None
Format	`netbios-name-server` *address* `[`*address2…address8*`]`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.14.1 no netbios-name-server

This command removes the NetBIOS name server list.

Format	`no netbios-name-server`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.15 netbios-node-type

The command configures the NetBIOS node type for Microsoft Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) clients. Specifies the NetBIOS node type. Valid types are:

- b-node-Broadcast
- p-node-Peer-to-peer
- m-node-Mixed
- h-node-Hybrid (recommended)

Default	None
Format	`netbios-node-type` *`type`*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.15.1 no netbios-node-type

This command removes the NetBIOS node Type.

Format	`no netbios-node-type`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.16 next-server

This command configures the next server in the boot process of a DHCP client.The *`address`* parameter is the IP address of the next server in the boot process, which is typically a TFTP server.

Default	inbound interface helper addresses
Format	`next-server` *`address`*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.16.1 no next-server

This command removes the boot server list.

Format	`no next-server`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.17 option

The `option` command configures DHCP Server options. The *`code`* parameter specifies the DHCP option code and ranges from 1-254. The *`ascii string`* parameter specifies an NVT ASCII character string. ASCII character strings that contain white space must be delimited by quotation marks. The *`hex string`* parameter specifies hexadecimal data. In hexadecimal, character strings are two hexadecimal digits. You can separate each byte by a period (for example, `a3.4f.22.0c`, colon for example, `a3:4f:22:0c`, or white space (for example, `a3 4f 22 0c`.

Default	None
Format	`option` *`code`* {*`ascii string`* | *`hex string1`* [*`string2…string8`*] | `ip` *`address1`* [*`address2…address8`*]}
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.17.1 no option

This command removes the DHCP Server options. The *code* parameter specifies the DHCP option code.

Format	`no option` *code*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

4.12.18 vrf <vrf-name>

Use this command to associate a DHCP address with a VRF. This command is an optional command. The address pools are, by default, associated with the default-VRF.

Using this command, a DHCP pool is associated with a specific VRF instance. The interfaces belonging to a specific VRF instance are allocated IP addresses from among the DHCP pools associated with this VRF instance only.

Default	By default, all address pools are associated with the default VRF.
Format	`vrf` *<vrf-name>*
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	The VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) name.

Example: The following example associates DHCP server DHCP pool `poolRed` with VRF `VrfRed`.

```
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)#configure
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)(Config)# ip dhcp pool poolRed
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)(Config-dhcp-pool)#vrf VrfRed
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)(Config-dhcp-pool)#
```

4.12.18.1 no vrf

Use this command to disassociate the address pool from the currently associated VRF and associate it to the default VRF.

Default	By default, all address pools are associated with the default VRF.
Format	`no vrf`
Mode	DHCP Pool Config

Example: The following example disassociates DHCP server DHCP pool `poolRed` with VRF `VrfRed`.

```
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)#configure
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)(Config)# ip dhcp pool poolRed
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)(Config-dhcp-pool)#no vrf
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)(Config-dhcp-pool)#
```

4.12.19 ip dhcp excluded-address

This command excludes the given IP address or range of addresses from the default VRF instance only. *Low-address* and *high-address* are valid IP addresses; each made up of four decimal bytes ranging from 0 to 255. IP address 0.0.0.0 is invalid.

Default	None
Format	`ip dhcp excluded-address` *lowaddress [highaddress]*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
low-address	The IP address (in dotted decimal notation) which, or starting with which, to exclude during address allocation from default VRF instance.
high-address	(Optional parameter). IP address (in dotted decimal notation) ending with which to exclude during address allocation from default VRF instance.

4.12.19.1 no ip dhcp excluded-address

This command removes the excluded IP addresses for a DHCP client. *Low-address* and *high-address* are valid IP addresses; each made up of four decimal bytes ranging from 0 to 255. IP address 0.0.0.0 is invalid.

Format	`no ip dhcp excluded-address` *lowaddress [highaddress]*
Mode	Global Config

4.12.20 ip dhcp excluded-address vrf

This command excludes the given address or range of addresses during address allocation from the given VRF instance. *Low-address* and *high-address* are valid IP addresses; each made up of four decimal bytes ranging from 0 to 255. IP address 0.0.0.0 is invalid.

Default	None
Format	`ip dhcp excluded-address vrf` *vrf-name lowaddress [highaddress]*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	The name of the VRF instance from which the given address or range of addresses are to be excluded during address allocation.
low-address	The IP address (in dotted decimal notation) which, or starting with which, to exclude during address allocation from a given VRF instance.
high-address	(Optional parameter). IP address (in dotted decimal notation) ending with which to exclude during address allocation from a given VRF instance.

Example: The following example shows how to configure this command to exclude the IP address 10.10.10.1 to 10.10.10.3 during address allocation in the VRF instance `red`.

```
(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address vrf red 10.10.10.1 10.10.10.3
```

4.12.21 ip dhcp ping packets

Use this command to specify the number, in a range from 2-10, of packets a DHCP server sends to a pool address as part of a ping operation. By default the number of packets sent to a pool address is 2, which is the smallest allowed number when sending packets. Setting the number of packets to 0 disables this command.

Default	2
Format	`ip dhcp ping packets` *0,2-10*
Mode	Global Config

4.12.21.1 no ip dhcp ping packets

This command restores the number of ping packets to the default value.

Format	`no ip dhcp ping packets`
Mode	Global Config

4.12.22 service dhcp

This command enables the DHCP server.

Default	Disabled
Format	`service dhcp`
Mode	Global Config

4.12.22.1 no service dhcp

This command disables the DHCP server.

Format	`no service dhcp`
Mode	Global Config

4.12.23 ip dhcp bootp automatic

This command enables the allocation of the addresses to the bootp client. The addresses are from the automatic address pool.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip dhcp bootp automatic`
Mode	Global Config

4.12.23.1 no ip dhcp bootp automatic

This command disables the allocation of the addresses to the bootp client. The address are from the automatic address pool.

Format	`no ip dhcp bootp automatic`
Mode	Global Config

4.12.24 ip dhcp conflict logging

This command enables conflict logging on DHCP server.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip dhcp conflict logging`
Mode	Global Config

4.12.24.1 no ip dhcp conflict logging

This command disables conflict logging on DHCP server.

Format	`no ip dhcp conflict logging`
Mode	Global Config

4.12.25 clear ip dhcp binding

This command deletes all the binding entries associated with the default VRF instance.

Format	`clear ip dhcp binding`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.12.26 clear ip dhcp binding *

This command deletes the DHCP bindings associated with all VRF instances.

Format	`clear ip dhcp binding *`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Syntax	Description
*	This symbol represents all and is used as part of this command to convey that all bindings in all VRF instances (including the default VRF) are to be deleted.

4.12.27 clear ip dhcp binding *<address>*

This command deletes the binding entry from the DHCP server database matching the given IP address associated with the default VRF instance.

Format	`clear ip dhcp binding <address>`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Syntax	Description
address	IP address (in dotted decimal notation) whose matching binding entry from the default VRF instance is to be deleted.

4.12.28 clear ip dhcp binding vrf *<vrf-name> <address>*

Use this command to delete the binding entry matching the given IP address and given VRF instance name.

Format	`clear ip dhcp binding vrf <vrf-name> <address>`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	The name of the VRF instance from which the binding entry matching the given address is to be deleted.
address	IP address (in dotted decimal notation) whose matching binding entry from the given VRF instance is to be deleted.

4.12.29 clear ip dhcp binding vrf *<vrf-name>*

Use this command to delete all the binding entries matching the given VRF instance name.

Format	`clear ip dhcp binding vrf <vrf-name>`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	The name of the VRF instance from which the binding entry matching the given address is to be deleted.

4.12.30 clear ip dhcp server statistics

This command clears DHCP server statistics counters.

Format	`clear ip dhcp server statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.12.31 clear ip dhcp conflict

The command is used to clear an address conflict from the DHCP Server database. The server detects conflicts using a ping. DHCP server clears all conflicts If the asterisk (*) character is used as the address parameter.

Default	None
Format	`clear ip dhcp conflict {`*`address`*` | *}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.12.32 show ip dhcp binding

This command displays all the binding entries that are associated with the default VRF instance. In addition, the command displays the associated pool-name information against each binding entry under the Pool Name column.

Format	`show ip dhcp binding`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Parameter	Description
IP address	The IP address of the client.
Hardware Address	The MAC Address or the client identifier.
Lease Expiry	The lease expiration time of the IP address assigned to the client.
Type	The manner in which IP address was assigned to the client.
Pool Name	The associated pool-name information for each binding entry.

Example: The following example shows all the DHCP binding entries associated with the default VRF instance.

```
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)#show ip dhcp binding

IP address       Hardware Address   Lease      Type      Pool Name
                                    Expiry
---------------  -----------------  ---------  --------  ----------------------
4.4.4.1          a5:56:d7:f4:13:12  00:31:44   DYNAMIC   pooldefault01
4.4.4.2          01:89:22:c6:2d:7f  00:34:16   DYNAMIC   pooldefault01
5.5.5.1          b3:d8:34:72:c5:f4  00:47:22   DYNAMIC   pooldefault02
5.5.5.2          00:f3:c9:63:20:34  00:51:37   DYNAMIC   pooldefault02
```

4.12.33 show ip dhcp binding *<address>*

This command displays the binding entry matching the given IP address associated with the default VRF instance.

Format	`show ip dhcp binding <`*`address`*`>]`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
IP address	The IP address (in dotted decimal notation) whose matching binding entry from the default VRF instance is displayed.
Hardware Address	The MAC Address or the client identifier.
Lease Expiry	The lease expiration time of the IP address assigned to the client.
Type	The manner in which IP address was assigned to the client.
Pool Name	The associated pool-name information for each binding entry.

Example: The following example shows the DHCP binding information of IP address 4.4.4.2 belonging to the default VRF instance.

```
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)#show ip dhcp binding 4.4.4.2

IP address       Hardware Address   Lease      Type      Pool Name
                                    Expiry
---------------  -----------------  ---------  --------  ----------------------
4.4.4.2          a5:56:d7:f4:13:12  00:34:16   DYNAMIC   pooldefault01
```

4.12.34 show ip dhcp binding vrf *<vrf-name> <address>*

This command displays the binding entry matching the given IP address and given VRF instance name.

Format	`show ip dhcp binding vrf <vrf-name> <address>`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Syntax	Description
vrf-name	The name of the VRF instance from which the binding entry matching the given address is displayed.
address	The IP address (in dotted decimal notation) whose matching binding entry from the given VRF instance is displayed.

Parameter	Description
IP address	The IP address (in dotted decimal notation) whose matching binding entry from the given VRF instance is displayed.
Hardware Address	The MAC Address or the client identifier.
Lease Expiry	The lease expiration time of the IP address assigned to the client.
Type	The manner in which IP address was assigned to the client.
Pool Name	The associated pool-name information for each binding entry.

Example: The following example shows the DHCP binding information of IP address 9.9.9.10 belonging to VRF instance red.

```
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)#show ip dhcp binding vrf red 9.9.9.10

IP address       Hardware Address   Lease      Type      Pool Name
                                    Expiry
---------------  -----------------  ---------  --------  ----------------------
9.9.9.10         12:45:78:01:34:67  00:04:15   DYNAMIC   poolred01
```

4.12.35 show ip dhcp binding vrf *<vrf-name>*

This command displays all the binding entries matching the given VRF instance name.

Format	`show ip dhcp binding vrf <vrf-name>`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Syntax	Description
vrf-name	The name of the VRF instance for which all associated binding entries are displayed.

Parameter	Description
IP address	The IP address (in dotted decimal notation) whose matching binding entry from the given VRF instance is displayed.
Hardware Address	The MAC Address or the client identifier.
Lease Expiry	The lease expiration time of the IP address assigned to the client.
Type	The manner in which IP address was assigned to the client.
Pool Name	The associated pool-name information for each binding entry.

Example: The following example shows all the DHCP binding entries associated with the VRF instance red.

```
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)#show ip dhcp binding vrf red

IP address       Hardware Address   Lease      Type      Pool Name
                                    Expiry
---------------  -----------------  ---------  --------  ----------------------
9.9.9.10         12:45:78:01:34:67  00:04:15   DYNAMIC   poolred01
9.9.9.11         34:7b:45:06:34:22  00:07:42   DYNAMIC   poolred01
6.6.6.1          06:41:c8:01:d5:14  00:20:31   DYNAMIC   poolred02
6.6.6.2          18:57:26:30:a1:b5  00:16:22   DYNAMIC   poolred02
```

4.12.36 show ip dhcp binding all

Use this command to display the binding entries for all VRF instances.

Format	`show ip dhcp binding all`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Syntax	Description
all	This keyword is used as part of the command to convey that all bindings in all VRF instances (including default VRF) have to be displayed.

Parameter	Description
IP address	The IP address (in dotted decimal notation) for each binding entry.
Hardware Address	The MAC Address or the client identifier.
Lease Expiry	The lease expiration time of the IP address assigned to the client.
Type	The manner in which IP address was assigned to the client.
Pool Name	The associated pool-name information for each binding entry.

Example: The following example shows the DHCP binding entries for all VRF instances. Assume there is one non-default VRF instance red, and assume that both default and non-default VRFs have two DHCP pools configured in each VRF instance.

```
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)#show ip dhcp binding all

IP address       Hardware Address   Lease      Type      Pool Name
                                    Expiry
---------------  -----------------  ---------  --------  ----------------------
```

```
4.4.4.1          a5:56:d7:f4:13:12   00:31:44  DYNAMIC   pooldefault01
4.4.4.2          01:89:22:c6:2d:7f   00:34:16  DYNAMIC   pooldefault01
5.5.5.1          b3:d8:34:72:c5:f4   00:47:22  DYNAMIC   pooldefault02
5.5.5.2          00:f3:c9:63:20:34   00:51:37  DYNAMIC   pooldefault02
9.9.9.10         12:45:78:01:34:67   00:04:15  DYNAMIC   poolred01
9.9.9.11         34:7b:45:06:34:22   00:07:42  DYNAMIC   poolred01
6.6.6.1          06:41:c8:01:d5:14   00:20:31  DYNAMIC   poolred02
6.6.6.2          18:57:26:30:a1:b5   00:16:22  DYNAMIC   poolred02
```

4.12.37 show ip dhcp global configuration

This command displays address bindings for the specific IP address on the DHCP server. If no IP address is specified, the bindings corresponding to all the addresses are displayed.

Format `show ip dhcp global configuration`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
Service DHCP	The field to display the status of dhcp protocol.
Number of Ping Packets	The maximum number of Ping Packets that will be sent to verify that an ip address id not already assigned.
Conflict Logging	Shows whether conflict logging is enabled or disabled.
BootP Automatic	Shows whether BootP for dynamic pools is enabled or disabled.

4.12.38 show ip dhcp pool configuration

This command displays pool configuration. If `all` is specified, configuration for all the pools is displayed.

Format `show ip dhcp pool configuration {`*`pool-name`*`| all}`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Parameter	Description
pool-name	The name of the configured DHCP pool for which the DHCP pool configuration details are to be displayed.
Pool Type	The pool type.
Lease Time	The lease expiration time of the IP address assigned to the client.
DNS Servers	The list of DNS servers available to the DHCP client.
Default Routers	The list of the default routers available to the DHCP client

The following additional field is displayed for Dynamic pool type:

Parameter	Description
Network	The network number and the mask for the DHCP address pool.

The following additional fields are displayed for Manual pool type:

Parameter	Description
Client Name	The name of a DHCP client.

Parameter	Description
Client Identifier	The unique identifier of a DHCP client.
Hardware Address	The hardware address of a DHCP client.
Hardware Address Type	The protocol of the hardware platform.
Host	The IP address and the mask for a manual binding to a DHCP client.

Example: The following example shows the DHCP pool configuration for all the pools configured. Assume there are three DHCP pools configured with the names poolRed, poolBlue, and poolGreen.

```
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)#show ip dhcp pool configuration all

Pool: poolGreen
Pool Type..................................... Dynamic
Network....................................... 9.9.9.0 255.255.255.0
Lease Time.................................... 1 days 0 hrs 0 mins
VRF Name...................................... Default

Pool: poolRed
Pool Type..................................... Dynamic
Network....................................... 8.8.8.0 255.255.255.0
Lease Time.................................... 1 days 0 hrs 0 mins
VRF Name...................................... VrfRed

Pool: poolBlue
Pool Type..................................... Dynamic
Network....................................... 7.7.7.0 255.255.255.0
Lease Time.................................... 1 days 0
```

Example: The following example shows the DHCP pool configuration for the poolVrfBlue.

```
(dhcp-10-130-187-64)#show ip dhcp pool configuration poolBlue

Pool: poolBlue
Pool Type..................................... Dynamic
Network....................................... 7.7.7.0 255.255.255.0
Lease Time.................................... 1 days 0 hrs 0 mins
VRF Name...................................... VrfBlue
```

4.12.39 show ip dhcp server statistics

This command displays DHCP server statistics.

Format `show ip dhcp server statistics`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Field	Definition
Automatic Bindings	The number of IP addresses that have been automatically mapped to the MAC addresses of hosts that are found in the DHCP database.
Expired Bindings	The number of expired leases.
Malformed Bindings	The number of truncated or corrupted messages that were received by the DHCP server.

Table 10: Message Received

Message	Definition
DHCP DISCOVER	The number of DHCPDISCOVER messages the server has received.
DHCP REQUEST	The number of DHCPREQUEST messages the server has received.
DHCP DECLINE	The number of DHCPDECLINE messages the server has received.

Message	Definition
DHCP RELEASE	The number of DHCPRELEASE messages the server has received.
DHCP INFORM	The number of DHCPINFORM messages the server has received.

Table 11: Message Sent

Message	Definition
DHCP OFFER	The number of DHCPOFFER messages the server sent.
DHCP ACK	The number of DHCPACK messages the server sent.
DHCP NACK	The number of DHCPNACK messages the server sent.

4.12.40 show ip dhcp conflict

This command displays address conflicts logged by the DHCP Server. If no IP address is specified, all the conflicting addresses are displayed.

Format	`show ip dhcp conflict [`*`ip-address`*`]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
IP address	The IP address of the host as recorded on the DHCP server.
Detection Method	The manner in which the IP address of the hosts were found on the DHCP Server.
Detection time	The time when the conflict was found.

4.13 DNS Client Commands

These commands are used in the Domain Name System (DNS), an Internet directory service. DNS is how domain names are translated into IP addresses. When enabled, the DNS client provides a hostname lookup service to other components of LCOS SX.

4.13.1 ip domain lookup

Use this command to enable the DNS client.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip domain lookup`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.1.1 no ip domain lookup

Use this command to disable the DNS client.

Format	`no ip domain lookup`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.2 ip domain name

Use this command to define a default domain name that LCOS SX software uses to complete unqualified host names (names with a domain name). By default, no default domain name is configured in the system. *name* may not be longer than 255 characters and should not include an initial period. This *name* should be used only when the default domain name list, configured using the `ip domain list command`, is empty.

Default	None
Format	`ip domain name` *name*
Mode	Global Config

Example: The CLI command `ip domain name yahoo.com` will configure yahoo.com as a default domain name. For an unqualified hostname xxx, a DNS query is made to find the IP address corresponding to xxx.yahoo.com.

4.13.2.1 no ip domain name

Use this command to remove the default domain name configured using the `ip domain name` command.

Format	`no ip domain name`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.3 ip domain list

Use this command to define a list of default domain names to complete unqualified names. By default, the list is empty. Each name must be no more than 256 characters, and should not include an initial period. The default domain name, configured using the `ip domain name` command, is used only when the default domain name list is empty. A maximum of 32 names can be entered in to this list.

Default	None
Format	`ip domain list` *name*
Mode	Global Config

4.13.3.1 no ip domain list

Use this command to delete a name from a list.

Format	`no ip domain list` *name*
Mode	Global Config

4.13.4 ip name server

Use this command to configure the available name servers. Up to eight servers can be defined in one command or by using multiple commands. The parameter *server-address* is a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address of the server. The preference of the servers is determined by the order they were entered.

Format	`ip name-server` *server-address1* `[`*server-address2…server-address8*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.4.1 no ip name server

Use this command to remove a name server.

Format	`no ip name-server server-address1 [server-address2…server-address8]`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.5 ip name source-interface

Use this command to specify the physical or logical interface to use as the DNS client (IP name) source interface (source IP address) for the DNS client management application. If configured, the address of source Interface is used for all DNS communications between the DNS server and the DNS client. The selected source-interface IP address is used for filling the IP header of management protocol packets. This allows security devices (firewalls) to identify the source packets coming from the specific switch. If a source-interface is not specified, the primary IP address of the originating (outbound) interface is used as the source address. If the configured interface is down, the DNS client falls back to its default behavior.

Format	`ip name source-interface {unit/slot/port| loopback loopback-id | tunnel tunnel-id | vlan vlan-id}`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.5.1 no ip name source-interface

Use this command to reset the DNS source interface to the default settings.

Format	`no ip name source-interface`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.6 ip host

Use this command to define static host name-to-address mapping in the host cache. The parameter *name* is host name and *p address* is the IP address of the host. The hostname can include 1-255 alphanumeric characters, periods, hyphens, underscores, and non-consecutive spaces. Hostnames that include one or more space must be enclosed in quotation marks, for example “lab-pc 45”.

Default	None
Format	`ip host name ipaddress`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.6.1 no ip host

Use this command to remove the name-to-address mapping.

Format	`no ip host name`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.7 ipv6 host

Use this command to define static host name-to-IPv6 address mapping in the host cache. The parameter *name* is host name and *v6 address* is the IPv6 address of the host. The hostname can include 1-255 alphanumeric characters, periods, hyphens, and spaces. Hostnames that include one or more space must be enclosed in quotation marks, for example "lab- pc 45".

Default	none
Format	`ipv6 host name v6 address`

Mode	Global Config

4.13.7.1 no ipv6 host

Use this command to remove the static host name-to-IPv6 address mapping in the host cache.

Format	`no ipv6 host` *`name`*
Mode	Global Config

4.13.8 ip domain retry

Use this command to specify the number of times to retry sending Domain Name System (DNS) queries. The parameter *`number`* indicates the number of times to retry sending a DNS query to the DNS server. This number ranges from 0 to 100.

Default	2
Format	`ip domain retry` *`number`*
Mode	Global Config

4.13.8.1 no ip domain retry

Use this command to return to the default.

Format	`no ip domain retry`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.9 ip domain timeout

Use this command to specify the amount of time to wait for a response to a DNS query. The parameter *`seconds`* specifies the time, in seconds, to wait for a response to a DNS query. The parameter *`seconds`* ranges from 0 to 3600.

Default	3
Format	`ip domain timeout` *`seconds`*
Mode	Global Config

4.13.9.1 no ip domain timeout

Use this command to return to the default setting.

Format	`no ip domain timeout`
Mode	Global Config

4.13.10 clear host

Use this command to delete entries from the host name-to-address cache. This command clears the entries from the DNS cache maintained by the software. This command clears both IPv4 and IPv6 entries.

Format	`clear host {`*`name`*` | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
name	A particular host entry to remove. The parameter *name* ranges from 1-255 characters.
all	Removes all entries.

4.13.11 show hosts

Use this command to display the default domain name, a list of name server hosts, the static and the cached list of host names and addresses. The parameter *name* ranges from 1-255 characters. This command displays both IPv4 and IPv6 entries.

Format `show hosts [name]`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Field	Description
Host Name	Domain host name.
Default Domain	Default domain name.
Default Domain List	Default domain list.
Domain Name Lookup	DNS client enabled/disabled.
Number of Retries	Number of time to retry sending Domain Name System (DNS) queries.
Retry Timeout Period	Amount of time to wait for a response to a DNS query.
Name Servers	Configured name servers.
DNS Client Source Interface	Shows the configured source interface (source IP address) used for a DNS client. The IP address of the selected interface is used as source IP for all communications with the server.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
<Switching> show hosts

Host name..................... Device
Default domain................ gm.com
Default domain list........... yahoo.com, Stanford.edu, rediff.com
Domain Name lookup............ Enabled
Number of retries............. 5
Retry timeout period.......... 1500
Name servers (Preference order)... 176.16.1.18 176.16.1.19
DNS Client Source Interface..... (not configured)

Configured host name-to-address mapping:

Host                          Addresses
----------------------------- -------------------------------
accounting.gm.com             176.16.8.8

Host              Total    Elapsed   Type        Addresses
---------------   -------- ------    --------    --------------
www.stanford.edu  72       3         IP          171.64.14.203
```

4.13.12 show ip name source-interface

Use this command to display the configured source interface details used for a DNS client. The IP address of the selected interface is used as source IP for all communications with the server.

Format `show ip name source-interface`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.14 IP Address Conflict Commands

The commands in this section help troubleshoot IP address conflicts.

4.14.1 ip address-conflict-detect run

This command triggers the switch to run active address conflict detection by sending gratuitous ARP packets for IPv4 addresses on the switch.

Format	`ip address-conflict-detect run`
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

4.14.2 show ip address-conflict

This command displays the status information corresponding to the last detected address conflict.

Format	`show ip address-conflict`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Address Conflict Detection Status	Identifies whether the switch has detected an address conflict on any IP address.
Last Conflicting IP Address	The IP Address that was last detected as conflicting on any interface.
Last Conflicting MAC Address	The MAC Address of the conflicting host that was last detected on any interface.
Time Since Conflict Detected	The time in days, hours, minutes and seconds since the last address conflict was detected.

4.14.3 clear ip address-conflict-detect

This command clears the detected address conflict status information for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, the command is executed for the default router.

Format	`clear ip address-conflict-detect [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15 Serviceability Packet Tracing Commands

These commands improve the capability of network engineers to diagnose conditions affecting their LCOS SX product.

The output of “debug” commands can be long and may adversely affect system performance.

4.15.1 capture start

Use the command `capture start` to manually start capturing CPU packets for packet trace. The packet capture operates in three modes:

- capture file
- remote capture
- capture line

The command is not persistent across a reboot cycle.

Format	`capture start [{all | receive | transmit}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
all	Capture all traffic.
receive	Capture only received traffic.
transmit	Capture only transmitted traffic.

4.15.2 capture stop

Use the command `capture stop` to manually stop capturing CPU packets for packet trace.

Format	`capture stop`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.3 capture file | remote | line

Use this command to configure file capture options. The command is persistent across a reboot cycle.

Format	`capture {file|remote|line}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
file	In the capture file mode, the captured packets are stored in a file on NVRAM. The maximum file size defaults to 524288 bytes. The switch can transfer the file to a TFTP server via TFTP, SFTP, SCP via CLI, and SNMP. The file is formatted in pcap format, is named cpuPktCapture.pcap, and can be examined using network analyzer tools such as Wireshark or Ethereal. Starting a file capture automatically terminates any remote capture sessions and line capturing. After the packet capture is activated, the capture proceeds until the capture file reaches its maximum size, or until the capture is stopped manually using the CLI command `capture stop`.
remote	In the remote capture mode, the captured packets are redirected in real time to an external PC running the Wireshark tool for Microsoft Windows. A packet capture server runs on the switch side and sends the captured packets via a TCP connection to the Wireshark tool. The remote capture can be enabled or disabled using the CLI. There should be a Windows PC with the Wireshark tool to display the captured file. When using the remote capture mode, the switch does not store any captured data locally on its file system. You can configure the IP port number for connecting Wireshark to the switch. The default port number is 2002. If a firewall is installed between the Wireshark PC and the switch, then these ports must be

Parameter	Description
	allowed to pass through the firewall. You must configure the firewall to allow the Wireshark PC to initiate TCP connections to the switch. If the client successfully connects to the switch, the CPU packets are sent to the client PC, then Wireshark receives the packets and displays them. This continues until the session is terminated by either end. Starting a remote capture session automatically terminates the file capture and line capturing.
line	In the capture line mode, the captured packets are saved into the RAM and can be displayed on the CLI. Starting a line capture automatically terminates any remote capture session and capturing into a file. There is a maximum 128 packets of maximum 128 bytes that can be captured and displayed in line mode.

4.15.4 capture remote port

Use this command to configure file capture options. The command is persistent across a reboot cycle. The *id* parameter is a TCP port number from 1024 to 49151.

Format	`capture remote port` *id*
Mode	Global Config

4.15.5 capture file size

Use this command to configure file capture options. The command is persistent across a reboot cycle. The *max-file-size* parameter is the maximum size the pcap file can reach, which is 2 to 512 KB.

Format	`capture file size` *max-file-size*
Mode	Global Config

4.15.6 capture line wrap

This command enables wrapping of captured packets in line mode when the captured packets reaches full capacity.

Format	`capture line wrap`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.6.1 no capture line wrap

This command disables wrapping of captured packets and configures capture packet to stop when the captured packet capacity is full.

Format	`no capture line wrap`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.7 show capture packets

Use this command to display packets captured and saved to RAM. It is possible to capture and save into RAM, packets that are received or transmitted through the CPU. A maximum 128 packets can be saved into RAM per capturing session. A maximum 128 bytes per packet can be saved into the RAM. If a packet holds more than 128 bytes, only the first 128 bytes are saved; data more than 128 bytes is skipped and cannot be displayed in the CLI.

Capturing packets is stopped automatically when 128 packets are captured and have not yet been displayed during a capture session. Captured packets are not retained after a reload cycle.

Format	`show capture packets`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.8 cpu-traffic direction interface

Use this command to associate CPU filters to an interface or list of interfaces. The interfaces can be a physical or logical LAG. The statistics counters are updated only for the configured interfaces. The traces can also be obtained for the configured interfaces.

The offset should consider the VLAN tag headers as the packet to the CPU is always a tagged packet.

Default	None
Format	`cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} interface` *`interface-range`*
Mode	Global Config

4.15.8.1 no cpu-traffic direction interface

Use this command to remove all interfaces from the CPU filters.

Format	`no cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} interface` *`interface-range`*
Mode	Global Config

4.15.9 cpu-traffic direction match cust-filter

Use this command to configure a custom filter. The statistics and/or traces for configured filters are obtained for the packet matching configured data at the specific offset. If the mask is not specified then the default mask is 0xFF. There can be three different offsets specified as match conditions. Each time a custom filter is configured, the switch overrides the previous configuration.

The offset should consider the VLAN tag headers as the packet to the CPU is always a tagged packet.

Default	None
Format	`cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match cust-filter` *`offset1 data1`* `|[mask1` *`mask1`*`]` *`offset2 data2`* `[mask2` *`mask2`*`]` *`offset3 data3`* `[mask3` *`mask3`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.9.1 no cpu-traffic direction match cust-filter

Use this command to remove the configured custom filter.

Default	None
Format	`no cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match cust-filter` *`offset1 data1`* `|[mask1` *`mask1`*`]` *`offset2 data2`* `[mask2` *`mask2`*`]` *`offset3 data3`* `[mask3` *`mask3`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.10 cpu-traffic direction match srcip

Use this command to configure the source IP address-specific filter. The statistics and/or the traces for configured filters are obtained for the packet matching configured source IP/Mask.

Default	None

Format	`cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match srcip` *`ipaddress`* `[mask` *`mask`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.10.1 no cpu-traffic direction match srcip

Use this command to disable the configured source IP address filter.

Format	`no cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match srcip` *`ipaddress`* `[mask` *`mask`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.11 cpu-traffic direction match dstip

Use this command to configure the destination IP address-specific filter. The statistics and/or the traces for configured filters are obtained for the packet matching configured destination IP/Mask.

Default	None
Format	`cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match dstip` *`ipaddress`* `[mask` *`mask`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.11.1 no cpu-traffic direction match dstip

Use this command to disable the configured destination IP address filter.

Format	`no cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match dstip` *`ipaddress`* `[mask` *`mask`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.12 cpu-traffic direction match tcp

Use this command to configure the source or destination TCP port-specific filter. The statistics and/or traces for configured filters are obtained for the packet matching configured source/destination TCP port.

Default	None
Format	`cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match {srctcp|dsttcp}` *`port`* `[mask` *`mask`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.12.1 no cpu-traffic direction match tcp

Use this command to remove the configured source/destination TCP port filter.

Format	`no cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match {srctcp|dsttcp}` *`port`* `[mask` *`mask`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.13 cpu-traffic direction match udp

Use this command to configure the source or destination UDP port-specific filter. The statistics and/or traces for configured filters are obtained for the packet matching configured source/destination UDP port.

Default	None

Format	`cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match {srcudp|dstudp} port [mask mask]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.13.1 no cpu-traffic direction match udp

Use this command to remove the configured source/destination UDP port filter.

Format	`no cpu-traffic direction {tx|rx|both} match {srcudp|dstudp} port [mask mask]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.14 cpu-traffic mode

Use this command to configure CPU-traffic mode. The packets in the RX/TX direction are matched when the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`cpu-traffic mode`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.14.1 no cpu-traffic mode

Use this command to disable CPU-traffic mode.

Format	`no cpu-traffic mode`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.15 cpu-traffic trace

Use this command to configure CPU packet tracing. The packet can be received by multiple components. If the feature is enabled and tracing configured, the packets are traced per the defined filter. If dump-pkt is enabled, the first 64 bytes of the packet are displayed along with the trace statistics.

Default	Disabled
Format	`cpu-traffic trace {dump-pkt}`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.15.1 no cpu-traffic trace

Use this command to disable CPU packet tracing and dump-pkt (if configured).

Format	`no cpu-traffic trace {dump-pkt}`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.16 show cpu-traffic

Use this command to display the current configuration parameters.

Default	None
Format	`show cpu-traffic`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show cpu-traffic

Admin Mode..................................... Disable
Packet Trace................................... Disable
Packet Dump.................................... Disable

Direction TX:
Filter Options................................. N/A
Interface...................................... N/A
Src TCP parameters............................. 0 0
Dst TCP parameters............................. 0 0
Src UDP parameters............................. 0 0
Dst UDP parameters............................. 0 0
Src IP parameters.............................. 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Dst IP parameters.............................. 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Src MAC parameters............................. 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00
Dst MAC parameters............................. 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00
Custom filter parameters1...................... Offset=0x0 Value=0x0 Mask=0x0
Custom filter parameters2...................... Offset=0x0 Value=0x0 Mask=0x0
Custom filter parameters3...................... Offset=0x0 Value=0x0 Mask=0x0

Direction RX:
Filter Options................................. N/A
Interface...................................... N/A
Src TCP parameters............................. 0 0
Dst TCP parameters............................. 0 0
Src UDP parameters............................. 0 0
Dst UDP parameters............................. 0 0
Src IP parameters.............................. 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Dst IP parameters.............................. 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Src MAC parameters............................. 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00
Dst MAC parameters............................. 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00
Custom filter parameters1...................... Offset=0x0 Value=0x0 Mask=0x0
Custom filter parameters2...................... Offset=0x0 Value=0x0 Mask=0x0
Custom filter parameters3...................... Offset=0x0 Value=0x0 Mask=0x0
```

4.15.17 show cpu-traffic interface

Use this command to display per interface statistics for configured filters. The statistics can be displayed for a specific filter (e.g., stp, udld, arp etc). If no filter is specified, statistics are displayed for all configured filters. Similarly, source/destination IP, TCP, UDP or MAC along with custom filter can be used as command option to get statistics.

Default	None
Format	`show cpu-traffic interface {all | unit/slot/port | cpu } filter`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.18 show cpu-traffic summary

Use this command to display summary statistics for configured filters for all interfaces.

Default	None
Format	`show cpu-traffic summary`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show cpu-traffic summary

Filter         Received Transmitted
------------ ---------- -----------
STP          4294967296  4294967296
LACPDU                0           0
GMRP         4294967296  4294967296
ARP                   0           0
```

```
GVRP          4294967296  4294967296
UDLD                   0           0
BCAST         4294967296  4294967296
MCAST                  0           0
UCAST         4294967296  4294967296
SRCIP                  0           0
DSTIP         4294967296  4294967296
SRCMAC                 0           0
DSTMAC        4294967296  4294967296
SRCPORT                0           0
```

4.15.19 show cpu-traffic trace

Use this command to display traced information. The trace information can be displayed either for all available packets or for specific filter (e.g., stp, udld, arp etc). Similarly, source/destination IP or MAC along with custom filter can be used as command option to get specific traces from history. If enabled, packet dump information is displayed along with packet trace statistics. By default, packet dump buffer size is set to store first 64 bytes of packet.

Default	None
Format	`show cpu-traffic trace` *`filter`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show cpu-traffic summary
Packet #1: IP; DHCP; UCAST; SRCMAC=00:10:10:10:10:10;
<08:06:10> Sysnet received in sysNetNotifyPduReceive()
<08:06:10> Packet delivered to IP via ipMapRecvIP()
<08:06:10> Freed
0000 00 10 18 82 18 b3 00 10 10 10 10 10 81 00 00 01   ................
0010 08 00 45 10 01 21 00 00 00 00 40 11 79 bd 00 00   ..E..!....@.y...
0020 00 00 ff ff ff ff 00 44 00 43 01 0d 48 10 03 01   .......D.C..H...
0030 06 00 18 85 4a 83 00 00 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ....J...........
```

4.15.20 clear cpu-traffic

Use this command to clear cpu-traffic statistics or trace information on all interfaces.

Default	None
Format	`clear cpu-traffic {counters | traces}`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.21 debug aaa accounting

This command is useful to debug accounting configuration and functionality in User Manager.

Format	`debug aaa accounting`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.21.1 no_debug aaa accounting

Use this command to turn off debugging of User Manager accounting functionality.

Format	`no debug aaa accounting`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.22 debug aaa authorization

Use this command to enable the tracing for AAA in User Manager. This is useful to debug authorization configuration and functionality in the User Manager. Each of the parameters are used to configure authorization debug flags.

Format	`debug aaa authorization commands|exec`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following is an example of the command.

```
(Switching) #debug aaa authorization
Tacacs authorization receive packet tracing enabled.
(Switching) #debug tacacs authorization packet transmit
authorization tracing enabled.
```

4.15.22.1 no debug aaa authorization

Use this command to turn off debugging of the User Manager authorization functionality.

Format	`no debug aaa authorization`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following is an example of the command.

```
(Switching) #no debug aaa authorization
AAA authorization tracing disabled
(Switching) #
```

4.15.23 debug arp

Use this command to enable ARP debug protocol messages. Optionally, a virtual router can be specified in which to execute the command.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug arp [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.23.1 no debug arp

Use this command to disable ARP debug protocol messages.

Format	`no debug arp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.24 debug authentication

This command displays either the debug trace for either a single event or all events for an interface

Default	None
Format	`debug authentication packet {all | event}` *`interface`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.25 debug auto-voip

Use this command to enable Auto VOIP debug messages. Use the optional parameters to trace H323, SCCP, or SIP packets respectively.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug auto-voip [H323|SCCP|SIP|oui]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.25.1 no debug auto-voip

Use this command to disable Auto VOIP debug messages.

Format	`no debug auto-voip`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.26 debug bonjour

Use this command to enable Bonjour tracing.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug bonjour [{level1 | level2}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.26.1 no debug bonjour

Use this command to disable Bonjour tracing.

Format	`no debug bonjour [{level1 | level2}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.27 debug clear

This command disables all previously enabled “debug” traces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug clear`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.28 debug console

This command enables the display of “debug” trace output on the login session in which it is executed. Debug console display must be enabled in order to view any trace output. The output of debug trace commands will appear on all login sessions for which debug console has been enabled. The configuration of this command remains in effect for the life of the login session. The effect of this command is not persistent across resets.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug console`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.28.1 no debug console

This command disables the display of “debug” trace output on the login session in which it is executed.

Format	`no debug console`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.29 debug crashlog

Use this command to view information contained in the crash log file that the system maintains when it experiences an unexpected reset. The crash log file contains the following information:

- Call stack information in both primitive and verbose forms
- Log Status
- Buffered logging
- Event logging
- Persistent logging
- System Information (output of sysapiMbufDump)
- Message Queue Debug Information
- Memory Debug Information
- Memory Debug Status
- OS Information (output of osapiShowTasks)
- /proc information (meminfo, cpuinfo, interrupts, version and net/sockstat)

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug crashlog {[kernel] crashlog-number [upload url] | proc | verbose | deleteall}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
kernel	View the crash log file for the kernel
crashlog-number	Specifies the file number to view. The system maintains up to four copies, and the valid range is 1 to 4.
upload *url*	To upload the crash log (or crash dump) to a TFTP server, use the `upload` keyword and specify the required TFTP server information.
proc	View the application process crashlog.
verbose	Enable the verbose crashlog.
deleteall	Delete all crash log files on the system.
data	Crash log data recorder.
crashdump-number	Specifies the crash dump number to view. The valid range is 0 to 2.
download *url*	To download a crash dump to the switch, use the `download` keyword and specify the required TFTP server information.
component-id	The ID of the component that caused the crash.
item-number	The item number.
additional-parameter	Additional parameters to include.

4.15.30 debug dcbx packet

Use this command to enable debug tracing for DCBX packets that are transmitted or received.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug dcbx packet {receive | transmit}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.31 debug debug-config

Use this command to download or upload the debug-config.ini file. The debug-config. ini file executes CLI commands (including devshell and drivshell commands) on specific predefined events. The debug config file is created manually and downloaded to the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug debug-config {download <url> | upload <url>}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.32 debug dhcp packet

This command displays "debug" information about DHCPv4 client activities and traces DHCPv4 packets to and from the local DHCPv4 client.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug dhcp packet [transmit | receive]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.32.1 no debug dhcp packet

This command disables the display of "debug" trace output for DHCPv4 client activity.

Format	`no debug dhcp packet [transmit | receive]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.33 debug dot1ag

Use this command to enable debugging of the messages sent between MPs and MEPs.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug dot1ag {all | ccm | events | lbm | lbr | ltm | ltr | pdu}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
all	Debug all dot1ag message types.
CCM	Configure debug flags for Continuity Check Message information. A multicast CFM PDU transmitted periodically by a MEP in order to ensure continuity over the MA to which the transmitting MEP belongs. No reply is sent by any MP in response to receiving a CCM.
LTM	Configure debug flags for Linktrace Message information. A CFM PDU initiated by a MEP to trace a path to a target MAC address, forwarded from MIP to MIP, up to the point at which the LTM reaches its target, a MEP, or can no longer be forwarded. Each MP along the path to the target generates an LTR.
LTR	Configure debug flags for Linktrace Reply information. A unicast CFM PDU sent by an MP to a MEP, in response to receiving an LTM from that MEP.

Parameter	Description
LBM	Configure debug flags for Loopback Message information. A unicast CFM PDU transmitted by a MEP, addressed to a specific MP, in the expectation of receiving an LBR.
LBR	Configure debug flags for Loopback Reply information. A unicast CFM PDU transmitted by an MP to a MEP, in response to an LBM received from that MEP.
PDU	Configure debug flags for CFM PDU information.

4.15.34 debug dot1x packet

Use this command to enable dot1x packet debug trace.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug dot1x`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.34.1 no debug dot1x packet

Use this command to disable dot1x packet debug trace.

Format	`no debug dot1x`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.35 debug dynamic ports

Use this command to enable dynamic port debug messages.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug dynamic ports`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.35.1 no debug dynamic ports

Use this command to disable dynamic port debug messages.

Format	`no debug dynamic ports`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.36 debug fip-snooping packet

Use the `debug fip-snooping packet` command in Privileged EXEC mode to enable FIP packet debug trace on transmit or receive path with different filter options configured.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug fip-snooping packet [{transmit | receive | filter {dst-mac` *mac-addr* `| fip-proto-code` *1-15* `| src-intf` *unit/slot/port* `| src-mac` *mac-addr* `| vlan` *1-4093*`}]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Parameter	Description
dst-mac	If the dst-mac filter option is given, trace output is filtered on matching the given Destination MAC Address.
fip-proto-code	If the fip-proto-code filter option is given, trace output is filtered on matching the supported types.
src-intf	If the src-intf filter option is given, trace output is filtered on matching the incoming source interface.
src-mac	If the src-mac filter option is given, trace output is filtered on matching the given Source MAC Address.
vlan	If the vlan filter option is given, trace output is filtered on matching the given VLAN ID.

4.15.36.1 no debug fip-snooping packet

Use the `no debug fip-snooping packet` command in Privileged EXEC mode to disable FIP packet debug trace on transmit or receive path with different filter options configured.

Format	`no debug fip-snooping packet [{transmit | receive | filter {dst-mac` *`mac-addr`* `| fip-proto-code` *`1-15`* `| src-intf` *`unit/slot/port`* `| src-mac` *`mac-addr`* `| vlan` *`1-4093`*`}]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

4.15.37 debug igmpsnooping packet

This command enables tracing of IGMP Snooping packets received and transmitted by the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug igmpsnooping packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.37.1 no debug igmpsnooping packet

This command disables tracing of IGMP Snooping packets.

Format	`no debug igmpsnooping packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.38 debug igmpsnooping packet transmit

This command enables tracing of IGMP Snooping packets transmitted by the switch. Snooping should be enabled on the device and the interface in order to monitor packets for a particular interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug igmpsnooping packet transmit`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

A sample output of the trace message is shown below.

```
<15> JAN 01 02:45:06 192.168.17.29-1 IGMPSNOOP[185429992]: igmp_snooping_debug.c(116) 908 % Pkt TX - Intf:
1/0/20(20), Vlan_Id:1 Src_Mac: 00:03:0e:00:00:00 Dest_Mac: 01:00:5e:00:00:01 Src_IP: 9.1.1.1 Dest_IP: 225.0.0.1
 Type: V2_Membership_Report Group: 225.0.0.1
```

The following parameters are displayed in the trace message.

Parameter	Definition
TX	A packet transmitted by the device.
Intf	The interface that the packet went out on. Format used is unit/slot/port (internal interface number). Unit is always shown as 1 for interfaces on a non-stacking device.
Src_Mac	Source MAC address of the packet.
Dest_Mac	Destination multicast MAC address of the packet.
Src_IP	The source IP address in the IP header in the packet.
Dest_IP	The destination multicast IP address in the packet.
Type	The type of IGMP packet. Type can be one of the following: › `Membership Query` – IGMP Membership Query › `V1_Membership_Report` – IGMP Version 1 Membership Report › `V2_Membership_Report` – IGMP Version 2 Membership Report › `V3_Membership_Report` – IGMP Version 3 Membership Report › `V2_Leave_Group` – IGMP Version 2 Leave Group
Group	Multicast group address in the IGMP header.

4.15.38.1 no debug igmpsnooping transmit

This command disables tracing of transmitted IGMP snooping packets.

Format	`no debug igmpsnooping transmit`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.39 debug igmpsnooping packet receive

This command enables tracing of IGMP Snooping packets received by the switch. Snooping should be enabled on the device and the interface in order to monitor packets for a particular interface.

A sample output of the trace message is shown below.

```
<15> JAN 01 02:45:06 192.168.17.29-1 IGMPSNOOP[185429992]: igmp_snooping_debug.c(116) 908 % Pkt RX - Intf:
1/0/20(20), Vlan_Id:1 Src_Mac: 00:03:0e:00:00:10 Dest_Mac: 01:00:5e:00:00:05 Src_IP: 11.1.1.1 Dest_IP: 225.0.0.5
 Type: Membership_Query Group: 225.0.0.5
```

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug igmpsnooping packet receive`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following parameters are displayed in the trace message:

Parameter	Definition
RX	A packet received by the device.
Intf	The interface that the packet went out on. Format used is unit/slot/port (internal interface number). Unit is always shown as 1 for interfaces on a non-stacking device.
Src_Mac	Source MAC address of the packet.
Dest_Mac	Destination multicast MAC address of the packet.
Src_IP	The source IP address in the ip header in the packet.

Parameter	Definition
Dest_IP	The destination multicast ip address in the packet.
Type	The type of IGMP packet. Type can be one of the following: › `Membership Query` – IGMP Membership Query › `V1_Membership_Report` – IGMP Version 1 Membership Report › `V2_Membership_Report` – IGMP Version 2 Membership Report › `V3_Membership_Report` – IGMP Version 3 Membership Report › `V2_Leave_Group` – IGMP Version 2 Leave Group
Group	Multicast group address in the IGMP header.

4.15.39.1 no debug igmpsnooping receive

This command disables tracing of received IGMP Snooping packets.

Format	`no debug igmpsnooping receive`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.40 debug ip acl

Use this command to enable debug of IP Protocol packets matching the ACL criteria.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ip acl` *`acl Number`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.40.1 no debug ip acl

Use this command to disable debug of IP Protocol packets matching the ACL criteria.

Format	`no debug ip acl` *`acl Number`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.41 debug ip bgp

Use this command to enable BGP packet debug trace. Debug messages are sent to the system log at the DEBUG severity level. To print the debug messages to the console, enable console logging at the DEBUG level using the command `logging console debug`. The debug options enabled for a specific peer are the union of the options enabled globally and the options enabled specifically for the peer. Enabling one of the packet type options enables packet tracing in both the inbound and outbound directions.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ip bgp [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`] {`*`ipv4-address`*`|`*`ipv6-address`*`} [ events | in | interface {`*`unit/ slot/port`*` | vlan `*`1-4093`*`} | keepalives | notification | open | out | refresh | updates ]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
peer-address	(Optional) The IPv4 address of a BGP peer. Debug traces are enabled for a specific peer when this option is specified. The command can be issued multiple times to enable simultaneous tracing for multiple peers.
events	(Optional) Trace adjacency state events.
keepalives	(Optional) Trace transmit and receive of KEEPALIVE packets.
notification	(Optional) Trace transmit and receive of NOTIFICATION packets.
open	(Optional) Trace transmit and receive of OPEN packets.
refresh	(Optional) Traces transmit and receive of ROUTE REFRESH packets.
updates	(Optional) Traces transmit and receive of UPDATE packets.

4.15.41.1 no debug ip bgp

Use this command to disable debug tracing of BGP events.

Format	`no debug ip bgp [`*`peer-address`*`|events|keepalives|notification|open|refresh|updates]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.42 debug ip dvmrp packet

Use this command to trace DVMRP packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received DVMRP packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted DVMRP packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all DVMRP packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, control packet type, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ip dvmrp packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.42.1 no debug ip dvmrp packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of DVMRP packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug ip dvmrp packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.43 debug ip igmp packet

Use this command to trace IGMP packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received IGMP packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted IGMP packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all IGMP packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, control packet type, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ip igmp packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.43.1 no debug ip igmp packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of IGMP packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug ip igmp packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.44 debug ip mcache packet

Use this command for tracing MDATA packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received data packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted data packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all data packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ip mcache packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.44.1 no debug ip mcache packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of MDATA packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug ip mcache packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.45 debug ip pimdm packet

Use this command to trace PIMDM packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received PIMDM packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted PIMDM packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all PIMDM packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, control packet type, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ip pimdm packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.45.1 no debug ip pimdm packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of PIMDM packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug ip pimdm packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.46 debug ip pimsm packet

Use this command to trace PIMSM packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received PIMSM packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted PIMSM packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all PIMSM packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, control packet type, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console.

Default	Disabled

Format	`debug ip pimsm packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.46.1 no debug ip pimsm packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of PIMSM packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug ip pimsm packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.47 debug ipv6 dhcp

This command displays "debug" information about DHCPv6 client activities and traces DHCPv6 packets to and from the local DHCPv6 client.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ipv6 dhcp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.47.1 no debug ipv6 dhcp

This command disables the display of "debug" trace output for DHCPv6 client activity.

Format	`no debug ipv6 dhcp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.48 debug ipv6 mcache packet

Use this command for tracing MDATAv6 packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received data packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted data packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all data packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ipv6 mcache packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.48.1 no debug ipv6 mcache packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of MDATAv6 packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug ipv6 mcache packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.49 debug ipv6 mld packet

Use this command to trace MLDv6 packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received MLDv6 packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted MLDv6 packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all MLDv6 packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, control packet type, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ipv6 mld packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.49.1 no debug ipv6 mld packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of MLDv6 packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug ipv6 mld packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.50 debug ipv6 ospfv3 packet

Use this command to enable IPv6 OSPFv3 packet debug trace.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ipv6 ospfv3 packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.50.1 no debug ipv6 ospfv3 packet

Use this command to disable tracing of IPv6 OSPFv3 packets.

Format	`no debug ipv6 ospfv3 packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.51 debug ipv6 pimdm packet

Use this command to trace PIMDMv6 packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received PIMDMv6 packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted PIMDMv6 packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all PIMDMv6 packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, control packet type, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ipv6 pimdm packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.51.1 no debug ipv6 pimdm packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of PIMDMv6 packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug ipv6 pimdm packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.52 debug ipv6 pimsm packet

Use this command to trace PIMSMv6 packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received PIMSMv6 packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted PIMSMv6 packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all PIMSMv6 packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, control packet type, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ipv6 pimsm packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.52.1 no debug ipv6 pimsm packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of PIMSMv6 packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug ipv6 pimsm packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.53 debug ip vrrp

Use this command to enable debug tracing of VRRP events. Debug messages are sent to the system log at the DEBUG severity level. To print them on the console, enable console logging at the DEBUG level (`logging console debug`).

The debug options enabled for a specific peer are the union of the options enabled globally and the options enabled specifically for the peer. Enabling one of the packet type options enables packet tracing in both the inbound and outbound directions.

Default	Enabled
Format	`debug ip vrrp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.53.1 no debug ip vrrp

Use this command to disable debug tracing of VRRP events.

Format	`no debug ip vrrp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.54 debug lacp packet

This command enables tracing of LACP packets received and transmitted by the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug lacp packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

A sample output of the trace message is shown below.

```
<15> JAN 01 14:04:51 10.254.24.31-1 DOT3AD[183697744]: dot3ad_debug.c(385) 58 %% Pkt TX - Intf: 1/0/1(1), Type:
 LACP, Sys: 00:11:88:14:62:e1, State: 0x47, Key: 0x36
```

4.15.54.1 no debug lacp packet

This command disables tracing of LACP packets.

Format	`no debug lacp packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.55 debug mldsnooping packet

Use this command to trace MLD snooping packet reception and transmission. `receive` traces only received MLD snooping packets and `transmit` traces only transmitted MLD snooping packets. When neither keyword is used in the command, then all MLD snooping packet traces are dumped. Vital information such as source address, destination address, control packet type, packet length, and the interface on which the packet is received or transmitted is displayed on the console.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug mldsnooping packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.55.1 no debug mldsnooping packet

Use this command to disable debug tracing of MLD snooping packet reception and transmission.

Format	`no debug mldsnooping packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.56 debug ospf packet

This command enables tracing of OSPF packets received and transmitted by the switch or, optionally, a virtual router can be specified.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ospf packet [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Sample outputs of the trace messages are shown below.

```
<15> JAN 02 11:03:31 10.50.50.1-2 OSPF[46300472]: ospf_debug.c(297) 25430 % Pkt RX - Intf:2/0/48 Src
Ip:192.168.50.2  DestIp:224.0.0.5  AreaId:0.0.0.0  Type:HELLO  NetMask:255.255.255.0  DesigRouter:0.0.0.0
Backup:0.0.0.0
<15> JAN 02 11:03:35 10.50.50.1-2 OSPF[46300472]: ospf_debug.c(293) 25431 % Pkt TX - Intf:2/0/48 Src Ip:10.50.50.1
 DestIp:192.168.50.2 AreaId:0.0.0.0 Type:DB_DSCR Mtu:1500 Options:E Flags: I/M/MS Seq:126166
<15> JAN 02 11:03:36 10.50.50.1-2 OSPF[46300472]: ospf_debug.c(297) 25434 % Pkt RX - Intf:2/0/48 Src
Ip:192.168.50.2 DestIp:192.168.50.1 AreaId:0.0.0.0 Type:LS_REQ Length: 1500
<15> JAN 02 11:03:36 10.50.50.1-2 OSPF[46300472]: ospf_debug.c(293) 25435 % Pkt TX - Intf:2/0/48 Src Ip:10.50.50.1
 DestIp:192.168.50.2 AreaId:0.0.0.0 Type:LS_UPD Length: 1500
<15> JAN 02 11:03:37 10.50.50.1-2 OSPF[46300472]: ospf_debug.c(293) 25441 % Pkt TX - Intf:2/0/48 Src Ip:10.50.50.1
 DestIp:224.0.0.6 AreaId:0.0.0.0 Type:LS_ACK Length: 1500
```

The following parameters are displayed in the trace message:

Parameter	Definition
TX/RX	TX refers to a packet transmitted by the device. RX refers to packets received by the device.
Intf	The interface that the packet came in or went out on. Format used is unit/slot/port (internal interface number).
SrcIp	The source IP address in the IP header of the packet.
DestIp	The destination IP address in the IP header of the packet.
AreaId	The area ID in the OSPF header of the packet.
Type	Could be one of the following: › `HELLO` – Hello packet › `DB_DSCR` – Database descriptor

Parameter	Definition
	› `LS_REQ` – LS Request › `LS_UPD` – LS Update › `LS_ACK` – LS Acknowledge

The remaining fields in the trace are specific to the type of OSPF Packet. HELLO packet field definitions:

Parameter	Definition
Netmask	The netmask in the hello packet.
DesignRouter	Designated Router IP address.
Backup	Backup router IP address.

DB_DSCR packet field definitions:

Field	Definition
MTU	MTU
Options	Options in the OSPF packet.
Flags	Could be one or more of the following: › `I` – Init › `M` – More › `MS` – Master/Slave
Seq	Sequence Number of the DD packet.

LS_REQ packet field definitions.

Field	Definition
Length	Length of packet

LS_UPD packet field definitions.

Field	Definition
Length	Length of packet

LS_ACK packet field definitions.

Field	Definition
Length	Length of packet

4.15.56.1 no debug ospf packet

This command disables tracing of OSPF packets.

Format	`no debug ospf packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.57 debug ospfv3 packet

Use this command to enable OSPFv3 packet debug trace.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ospfv3 packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.57.1 no debug ospfv3 packet

Use this command to disable tracing of OSPFv3 packets.

Format	`no debug ospfv3 packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.58 debug ping packet

This command enables tracing of ICMP echo requests and responses. The command traces pings on the network port/service port for switching packages. For routing packages, pings are traced on the routing ports as well. If specified, pings can be traced on the virtual router.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug ping packet [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: A sample output of the trace message is shown below.

```
<15> JAN 01 00:21:22 192.168.17.29-1 SIM[181040176]: sim_debug.c(128) 20 % Pkt TX - Intf: 1/0/1(1),
SRC_IP:10.50.50.2, DEST_IP:10.50.50.1, Type:ECHO_REQUEST
<15> JAN 01 00:21:22 192.168.17.29-1 SIM[182813968]: sim_debug.c(82) 21 % Pkt RX - Intf: 1/0/1(1),
SRC_IP:10.50.50.1, DEST_IP:10.50.50.2, Type:ECHO_REPLY
```

The following parameters are displayed in the trace message:

Parameter	Definition
TX/RX	TX refers to a packet transmitted by the device. RX refers to packets received by the device.
Intf	The interface that the packet came in or went out on. Format used is unit/slot/port (internal interface number). Unit is always shown as 1 for interfaces on a non-stacking device.
SRC_IP	The source IP address in the IP header in the packet.
DEST_IP	The destination IP address in the IP header in the packet.
Type	Type determines whether or not the ICMP message is a REQUEST or a RESPONSE.

4.15.58.1 no debug ping packet

This command disables tracing of ICMP echo requests and responses.

Format	`no debug ping packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.59 debug rip packet

This command turns on tracing of RIP requests and responses. This command takes no options. The output is directed to the log file.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug rip packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

A sample output of the trace message is shown below.

```
<15> JAN 01 00:35:15 192.168.17.29-1 RIP[181783160]: rip_map_debug.c(96) 775 % Pkt RX on Intf: 1/0/1(1),
Src_IP:43.1.1.1 Dest_IP:43.1.1.2 Rip_Version: RIPv2 Packet_Type:RIP_RESPONSE
ROUTE 1): Network: 10.1.1.0 Mask: 255.255.255.0 Metric: 1
ROUTE 2): Network: 40.1.0.0 Mask: 255.255.0.0 Metric: 1
ROUTE 3): Network: 10.50.50.0 Mask: 255.255.255.0 Metric: 1
ROUTE 4): Network: 41.1.0.0 Mask: 255.255.0.0 Metric: 1
ROUTE 5): Network:42.0.0.0 Mask:255.0.0.0 Metric:1
Another 6 routes present in packet not displayed.
```

The following parameters are displayed in the trace message:

Parameter	Definition
TX/RX	TX refers to a packet transmitted by the device. RX refers to packets received by the device.
Intf	The interface that the packet came in or went out on. Format used is unit/slot/port (internal interface number). Unit is always shown as 1 for interfaces on a non-stacking device.
Src_IP	The source IP address in the IP header of the packet.
Dest_IP	The destination IP address in the IP header of the packet.
Rip_Version	RIP version used: RIPv1 or RIPv2.
Packet_Type	Type of RIP packet: RIP_REQUEST or RIP_RESPONSE.
Routes	Up to 5 routes in the packet are displayed in the following format: `Network: a.b.c.d Mask a.b.c.d Next_Hop a.b.c.d Metric a` The next hop is only displayed if it is different from `0.0.0.0`. For RIPv1 packets, Mask is always `0.0.0.0`.
Number of routes not printed	Only the first five routes present in the packet are included in the trace. There is another notification of the number of additional routes present in the packet that were not included in the trace.

4.15.59.1 no debug rip packet

This command disables tracing of RIP requests and responses.

Format	`no debug rip packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.60 debug sflow packet

Use this command to enable sFlow debug packet trace.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug sflow packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.60.1 no debug sflow packet

Use this command to disable sFlow debug packet trace.

Format	`no debug sflow packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.61 debug spanning-tree bpdu

This command enables tracing of spanning tree BPDUs received and transmitted by the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug spanning-tree bpdu`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.61.1 no debug spanning-tree bpdu

This command disables tracing of spanning tree BPDUs.

Format	`no debug spanning-tree bpdu`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.62 debug spanning-tree bpdu receive

This command enables tracing of spanning tree BPDUs received by the switch. Spanning tree should be enabled on the device and on the interface in order to monitor packets for a particular interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug spanning-tree bpdu receive`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

A sample output of the trace message is shown below.

```
<15> JAN 01 01:02:04 192.168.17.29-1 DOT1S[191096896]: dot1s_debug.c(1249) 101 % Pkt RX - Intf: 1/0/9(9),
Source_Mac: 00:11:88:4e:c2:10 Version: 3, Root Mac: 00:11:88:4e:c2:00, Root Priority: 0x8000 Path Cost: 0
```

The following parameters are displayed in the trace message:

Parameter	Definition
RX	A packet received by the device.
Intf	The interface that the packet came in on. Format used is unit/port/slot (internal interface number). Unit is always shown as 1 for interfaces on a non-stacking device.
Source_Mac	Source MAC address of the packet.
Version	Spanning tree protocol version (0-3). 0 refers to STP, 2 RSTP and 3 MSTP.
Root_Mac	MAC address of the CIST root bridge.
Root_Priority	Priority of the CIST root bridge. The value is between 0 and 61440. It is displayed in hex in multiples of 4096.
Path_Cost	External root path cost component of the BPDU.

4.15.62.1 no debug spanning-tree bpdu receive

This command disables tracing of received spanning tree BPDUs.

Format	`no debug spanning-tree bpdu receive`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.63 debug spanning-tree bpdu transmit

This command enables tracing of spanning tree BPDUs transmitted by the switch. Spanning tree should be enabled on the device and on the interface in order to monitor packets on a particular interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug spanning-tree bpdu transmit`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

A sample output of the trace message is shown below.

```
<15> JAN 01 01:02:04 192.168.17.29-1 DOT1S[191096896]: dot1s_debug.c(1249) 101 % Pkt TX - Intf: 1/0/7(7),
Source_Mac: 00:11:88:4e:c2:00 Version: 3, Root_Mac: 00:11:88:4e:c2:00, Root_Priority: 0x8000 Path_Cost: 0
```

The following parameters are displayed in the trace message:

Parameter	Definition
TX	A packet transmitted by the device.
Intf	The interface that the packet went out on. Format used is unit/port/slot (internal interface number). Unit is always shown as 1 for interfaces on a non-stacking device.
Source_Mac	Source MAC address of the packet.
Version	Spanning tree protocol version (0-3). 0 refers to STP, 2 RSTP and 3 MSTP.
Root_Mac	MAC address of the CIST root bridge.
Root_Priority	Priority of the CIST root bridge. The value is between 0 and 61440. It is displayed in hex in multiples of 4096.
Path_Cost	External root path cost component of the BPDU.

4.15.63.1 no debug spanning-tree bpdu transmit

This command disables tracing of transmitted spanning tree BPDUs.

Format	`no debug spanning-tree bpdu transmit`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.64 debug tacacs

Use the `debug tacacs packet` command to turn on TACACS+ debugging.

Format	`debug tacacs {packet [receive | transmit] | accounting | authentication}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
packet receive	Turn on TACACS+ receive packet debugs.
packet transmit	Turn on TACACS+ transmit packet debugs.
accounting	Turn on TACACS+ authentication debugging.
authentication	Turn on TACACS+ authorization debugging.

4.15.65 debug transfer

This command enables debugging for file transfers.

Format	`debug transfer`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.65.1 no debug transfer

This command disables debugging for file transfers.

Format	`no debug transfer`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.66 debug udld events

This command enables debugging for the UDLD events.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug udld events`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.67 debug udld packet receive

This command enables debugging on the received UDLD PDU's.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug udld packet receive`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.68 debug udld packet transmit

This command enables debugging on the transmitted UDLD PDU's.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug udld packet transmit`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.69 show debugging

Use the `show debugging` command to display enabled packet tracing configurations.

Format	`show debugging`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
console# debug arp
Arp packet tracing enabled.

console# show debugging
Arp packet tracing enabled.
```

4.15.69.1 no show debugging

Use the `no show debugging` to disable packet tracing configurations.

Format	`no show debugging`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.70 exception protocol

Use this command to specify the protocol used to store the core dump file.

Default	None
Format	`exception protocol {nfs | tftp | ftp | local | usb | none}`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.70.1 no exception protocol

Use this command to reset the exception protocol configuration to its factory default value.

Format	`no exception protocol`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.71 exception dump tftp-server

Use this command to configure the IP address of a remote TFTP server in order to dump core files to an external server.

Default	None
Format	`exception dump tftp-server {`*`ip-address`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.71.1 no exception dump tftp-server

Use this command to reset the exception dump remote server configuration to its factory default value.

Format	`no exception dump tftp-server`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.72 exception dump nfs

Use this command to configure an NFS mount point in order to dump core file to the NFS file system.

Default	None
Format	`exception dump nfs `*`ip-address/dir`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.72.1 no exception dump nfs

Use this command to reset the exception dump NFS mount point configuration to its factory default value.

Format	`no exception dump nfs`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.73 exception dump filepath

Use this command to configure a file-path to dump core file to a TFTP or FTP server, NFS mount or USB device subdirectory.

Default	None
Format	`exception dump filepath` *`dir`*
Mode	Global Config

4.15.73.1 no exception dump filepath

Use this command to reset the exception dump filepath configuration to its factory default value.

Format	`no exception dump filepath`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.74 exception core-file

Use this command to configure a prefix for a core-file name. The core file name is generated with the prefix as follows:

If `hostname` is selected:

`file-name-prefix_hostname_Time_Stamp``.bin`

If `hostname` is not selected:

`file-name-prefix_MAC_Address_Time_Stamp``.bin`

If `hostname` is configured the core file name takes the `hostname`, otherwise the core-file names uses the MAC address when generating a core dump file. The prefix length is 15 characters.

Default	Core
Format	`exception core-file {`*`file-name-prefix`* `| [hostname] | [time-stamp]}`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.74.1 no exception core-file

Use this command to reset the exception core file prefix configuration to its factory default value. The hostname and time-stamp are disabled.

Format	`no exception core-file`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.75 exception switch-chip-register

This command enables or disables the switch-chip-register dump in case of an exception. The switch-chip-register dump is taken only for a master unit and not for member units

Default	Disabled
Format	`exception switch-chip-register {enable | disable}`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.76 exception dump ftp-server

This command configures the IP address of remote FTP server to dump core files to an external server. If the username and password are not configured, the switch uses anonymous FTP. (The FTP server should be configured to accept anonymous FTP.)

Default	None
Format	`exception dump ftp-server` *`ip-address`* `[{username` *`user-name`* `password` *`password`*`}]`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.76.1 no exception dump ftp-server

This command resets exception dump remote FTP server configuration to its factory default value. This command also resets the FTP username and password to empty string.

Format	`no exception dump ftp-server`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.77 exception dump compression

This command enables compression mode.

Default	Enabled
Format	`exception dump compression`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.77.1 no exception dump compression

This command disables compression mode.

Format	`no exception dump compression`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.78 exception dump stack-ip-address protocol

This command configures protocol (dhcp or static) to be used to configure service port when a unit has crashed. If configured as dhcp then the unit gets the IP address from dhcp server available in the network.

Default	dhcp
Format	`exception dump stack-ip-address protocol {dhcp | static}`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.78.1 no exception dump stack-ip-address protocol

This command resets stack IP protocol configuration (dhcp or static) to its default value.

Format	`no exception dump stack-ip-address protocol`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.79 exception dump stack-ip-address add

This command adds static IP address to be assigned to individual unit's service port in the stack when the switch has crashed. This IP address is used to perform the core dump.

Default	None
Format	`exception dump stack-ip-address add` *`ip-address netmask`* `[`*`gateway`*`]`

Mode	Global Config

4.15.80 exception dump stack-ip-address remove

This command removes stack IP address configuration. If this IP address is assigned to any unit in the stack then this IP is removed from the unit.

Default	None
Format	`exception dump stack-ip-address remove` *`ip-address netmask`*
Mode	Global Config

4.15.81 exception nmi

This command enables or disables taking core dump in case of NMI occurs.

Default	Disabled
Format	`exception nmi {enable | disable}`
Mode	Global Config

4.15.82 write core

Use the `write core` command to generate a core dump file on demand. The `write core test` command is helpful when testing the core dump setup. For example, if the TFTP protocol is configured, `write core test` communicates with the TFTP server and informs the user if the TFTP server can be contacted. Similarly, if protocol is configured as `nfs`, this command mounts and unmounts the file system and informs the user of the status.

`write core` reloads the switch which is useful when the device malfunctions, but has not crashed.

For `write core test`, the destination file name is used for the TFTP test. Optionally, you can specify the destination file name when the protocol is configured as TFTP.

Default	None
Format	`write core [test [`*`dest_file_name`*`]]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.83 debug exception

The command displays core dump features support.

Default	None
Format	`debug exception`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.84 show exception

Use this command to display the configuration parameters for generating a core dump file.

Default	None
Format	`show exception`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of this command.

```
show exception

Coredump file name                core
Coredump filename uses hostname   False
Coredump filename uses time-stamp TRUE
TFTP Server Address               TFTP server configuration
FTP Server IP                     FTP server configuration
FTP user name                     FTP user name
FTP password                      FTP password
NFS Mount point                   NFS mount point configuration
File path                         Remote file path
Core File name prefix             Core file prefix configuration.
Hostname                          Core file name contains hostname if enabled.
Timestamp                         Core file name contains timestamp if enabled.
Switch Chip Register Dump         Switch chip register dump configuration
Compression mode                  TRUE/FALSE
Active network port               0/28
Stack IP Address Protocol         DHCP/Static
Stack IP Address                  List of IP addresses configured
```

4.15.85 show exception core-dump-file

This command displays core dump files existing on the local file system.

Default	None
Format	`show exception core-dump-file`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Config Mode

4.15.86 show exception log

This command displays core dump traces on the local file system.

Default	None
Format	`show exception log [previous]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Config Mode

4.15.87 logging persistent

Use this command to configure the Persistent logging for the switch. The severity level of logging messages is specified at severity level. Possible values for severity level are (emergency|0, alert|1, critical|2, error|3, warning|4, notice|5, info|6, debug|7).

Default	Disabled
Format	`logging persistent` *`severity level`*
Mode	Global Config

4.15.87.1 no logging persistent

Use this command to disable the persistent logging in the switch.

Format	`no logging persistent`

Mode	Global Config

4.15.88 mbuf

Use this command to configure memory buffer (MBUF) threshold limits and generate notifications when MBUF limits have been reached.

Format	`mbuf {falling-threshold | rising threshold | severity}`
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
Rising Threshold	The percentage of the memory buffer resources that, when exceeded for the configured rising interval, triggers a notification. The range is 1 to 100. The default is 0 (disabled).
Falling Threshold	The percentage of memory buffer resources that, when usage falls below this level for the configured interval, triggers a notification. The range is 1 to 100. The default is 0 (disabled).
Severity	The severity level at which Mbuf logs messages. The range is 1 to 7. The default is 5 (L7_LOG_SEVERITY_NOTICE).

4.15.89 show mbuf

Use this command to display the memory buffer (MBUF) Utilization Monitoring parameters.

Format	`show mbuf`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Rising Threshold	The percentage of the memory buffer resources that, when exceeded for the configured rising interval, triggers a notification. The range is 1 to 100. The default is 0 (disabled).
Falling Threshold	The percentage of memory buffer resources that, when usage falls below this level for the configured interval, triggers a notification. The range is 1 to 100. The default is 0 (disabled).
Severity	The severity level.

4.15.90 show mbuf total

Use this command to display memory buffer (MBUF) information.

Format	`show mbuf total`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Mbufs Total	Total number of message buffers in the system.
Mbufs Free	Number of message buffers currently available.
Mbufs Rx Used	Number of message buffers currently in use.
Total Rx Norm Alloc Attempts	Number of times the system tried to allocate a message buffer allocation of class RX Norm.
Total Rx Mid2 Alloc Attempts	Number of times the system tried to allocate a message buffer allocation of class RX Mid2.
Total Rx Mid1 Alloc Attempts	Number of times the system tried to allocate a message buffer allocation of class RX Mid1.
Total Rx Mid0 Alloc Attempts	Number of times the system tried to allocate a message buffer allocation of class RX Mid0.

Field	Description
Total Rx High Alloc Attempts	Number of times the system tried to allocate a message buffer allocation of class RX High.
Total Tx Alloc Attempts	Number of times the system tried to allocate a message buffer allocation of class TX.
Total Rx Norm Alloc Failures	Number of message buffer allocation failures for RX Norm class of message buffer.
Total Rx Mid2 Alloc Failures	Number of message buffer allocation failures for RX Mid2 class of message buffer.
Total Rx Mid1 Alloc Failures	Number of message buffer allocation failures for RX Mid1 class of message buffer.
Total Rx Mid0 Alloc Failures	Number of message buffer allocation failures for RX Mid0 class of message buffer.
Total Rx High Alloc Failures	Number of message buffer allocation failures for RX High class of message buffer.
Total Tx Alloc Failures	Number of message buffer allocation failures for TX class of message buffer.

4.15.91 clear mbuf stats

Use this command to delete the MBUF stats.

Default	None
Format	`clear mbuf stats`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)#clear mbuf stats

Are you sure you want to clear mbuf statistics (y/n) y


mbuf stats cleared.
```

4.15.92 show msg-queue

Use this command to display the message queues.

Default	None
Format	`show msg-queue`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.93 debug packet-trace

Use this command to enable traces for the packet trace feature.

Default	None
Format	`debug packet-trace`
Mode	Privileged Exec

4.15.94 packet-trace eth

Use this command to specify the ethernet packet fields for a packets for which a trace profile is required. If the optional `vlan` parameter is not specified, the PVID/internal VLAN associated with the ingress port (specified in the `show packet-trace` command) is used in the VLAN tag.

Default	None

Format	`packet-trace eth src-mac` *`src-mac`* `dst-mac` *`dst-mac`* `vlan` *`vlan`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.95 packet-trace ipv4

Use this command to specify the IPv4 packet header fields.

Default	None
Format	`packet-trace ipv4 src-ip` *`src-ip`* `dst-ip` *`dst-ip`* `tos` *`tos`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.96 packet-trace ipv6

Use this command to specify the IPv6 packet header fields.

Default	None
Format	`packet-trace ipv6 src-ip` *`src-ip`* `dst-ip` *`dst-ip`* `tos` *`tos`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.97 packet-trace l4

Use this command to specify TCP packet fields.

Default	None
Format	`packet-trace l4 src-port` *`src-port`* `dst-port` *`dst-port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.98 show packet-trace ecmp

Use this command for getting a summary (link utilization percentage) for all complete packets present in the PCAP file (uploaded onto the system using the `copy` command).

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace ecmp` *`prefix/prefix-length`* `port` *`unit/slot/port`* `pcap summary`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.99 show packet-trace lag

Use this command for getting a summary (link utilization percentage) for all complete packets present in the PCAP file (uploaded onto the system using the `copy` command).

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace lag` *`lag-id`* `port` *`unit/slot/port`* `pcap summary`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing)#show packet-trace lag 1 port 0/1 pcap summary

LAG ............................... 3/1
```

```
Link State..................................... Up
Admin Mode..................................... Enabled
Type........................................... Static
Port-channel Min-links......................... 1
Load Balance Option............................ 3
(Src/Dest MAC, VLAN, EType, incoming port)

Mbr    Device/       Port      Port
Ports  Timeout       Speed     Active
------ ------------- --------- -------
0/3    actor/long    10G Full  True
       partner/long
0/2    actor/long    10G Full  True
       partner/long

LAG 1 member port link utilization %:
-------------------------------------
Total number of valid packets in pcap file: 20
Member port 0/3 utilization: 20%
Member port 0/4 utilization: 80%
```

4.15.100 show packet-trace packet-data

Use this command to dump all the configured packet header fields.

Default	By default, all packet fields are set to 0.
Format	`show packet-trace trace-data`
Mode	Privileged Exec

Example:

```
DUT#show packet-trace packet-data
L2 Header fields:
-----------------------
Src MAC: 00 00 00 0a 0b 0c
Dst MAC: 00 00 00 0d 0e 0f
VLAN: 10

L3 Header fields:
-------------------------
IPv4:
Src IP: 10.0.10.1
Dst IP: 10.0.10.10
TOS: 0

IPv6:
Src IP: 4001::1/8
Dst IP: 5001::1/8
Traffic Class: 0

L4 header fields:
-----------------------
Src Port: 80
Dst Port: 80
```

4.15.101 show packet-trace port

Use this command for getting detailed information for the maximum packets in the PCAP file.

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace port` *`unit/slot/port`* `pcap detailed` *`maxpkts`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
DUT#show packet-trace port 0/1 pcap detailed 5
            Packet fields:
src-Mac     --------------     00:00:00:00:00:0a
dst-mac     --------------     00:00:00:00:00:0b
vlan        --------------     10
```

```
src-ip       --------------     10.0.1.10
dst-ip       --------------     10.0.1.20

LAG                Destination member port
---------          ---------------------------------
Lag 1              0/4

             Packet fields:
src-Mac      --------------     00:00:00:00:00:0c
dst-mac      --------------     00:00:00:00:00:0d
vlan         --------------     10
src-ip       --------------     10.0.1.10
dst-ip       --------------     10.0.1.20

LAG                Destination member port
---------          ---------------------------------
Lag 1              0/3

             Packet fields:
src-Mac      --------------     00:00:00:00:00:0e
dst-mac      --------------     00:00:00:00:00:0f
vlan         --------------     10
src-ip       --------------     10.0.1.10
dst-ip       --------------     10.0.1.20

LAG                Destination member port
---------          ---------------------------------
Lag 1 0/2

             Packet fields:
src-Mac      --------------     00:00:00:00:00:1a
dst-mac      --------------     00:00:00:00:00:1b
vlan         --------------     10
src-ip       --------------     10.0.1.10
dst-ip       --------------     10.0.1.20

LAG                Destination member port
---------          ---------------------------------
Lag 1              0/4

             Packet fields:
src-Mac      --------------     00:00:00:00:00:1c
dst-mac      --------------     00:00:00:00:00:1d
vlan         --------------     10
src-ip       --------------     10.0.1.10
dst-ip       --------------     10.0.1.20

LAG                Destination member port
---------          ---------------------------------
Lag 1              0/3
```

4.15.102 show packet-trace port eth

Use this command to retrieve the trace profile for an ethernet packet created from the configured packet fields. The trace profile indicates if the packet went out on LAG/ECMP route and also the corresponding member/link information.

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace port` *`unit/slot/port`* `eth`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing)# show packet-trace port 0/1 eth

LAG                Destination member port
---------          ---------------------------------
Lag 1              0/3

LAG ................................ 3/1
Link State..................................... Up
Admin Mode..................................... Enabled
Type........................................... Static
Port-channel Min-links......................... 1
Load Balance Option............................ 3
```

```
(Src/Dest MAC, VLAN, EType, incoming port)

Mbr    Device/       Port      Port
Ports  Timeout       Speed     Active
------ ------------- --------- -------
0/3    actor/long    10G Full  True
       partner/long
0/2    actor/long    10G Full  True
       partner/long
```

4.15.103 show packet-trace port ipv4

Use this command to retrieve the trace profile for an IPv4 packet created from the configured packet fields. The trace profile indicates if the packet went out on LAG/ECMP route and also the corresponding member/link information. Note that in order to get the trace profile for an IP packet, both the Ethernet and IP packet fields need to be configured.

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace port` *`unit/slot/port`* `ipv4`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing)# show packet-trace port 0/1 ipv4
ECMP             Egress port             Next Hop IP
-----------      -----------------       -----------------
10.0.0.2/16      0/4                     3.3.3.3

ECMP routes to 10.0.0.2/16:
---------------------------------
via 3.3.3.3 on interface 0/4
via 2.2.2.2 on interface 0/5
```

4.15.104 show packet-trace port ipv6

Use this command to retrieve the trace profile for an IPv6 packet created from the configured packet fields. The trace profile indicates if the packet went out on LAG/ECMP route and also the corresponding member/link information. Note that in order to get the trace profile for an IP packet, both the ethernet and IP packet fields need to be configured.

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace port` *`unit/slot/port`* `ipv6`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing)# show packet-trace port 0/1 udpv6
ECMP             Egress port             Next Hop IP
-----------      -----------------       -----------------
6001::200/64     0/4                     8001::200

ECMP routes to 6001::200/64:
---------------------------------
via 8001::200 on interface 0/32
via 7001::200 on interface 0/5
```

4.15.105 show packet-trace port tcpv4

Use this command to get the egress LAG member port for a L3 IPv4 packet specified by the configured packet fields and to get the egressing ECMP route link information (physical port) for a TCP-IPv4 packet specified by the configured packet fields. Note that, in order to get the trace profile for a TCP packet, the L2, L3, and L4 packet fields need to be configured.

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace port` *`unit/slot/port`* `tcpv4`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.106 show packet-trace port tcpv6

Use this command to retrieve the trace profile for a TCP-IPv6 packet created from the configured packet fields. The trace profile indicates if the packet went out on LAG/ECMP route and also the corresponding member/link information. Note that in order to get the trace profile for a TCP packet, the ethernet, IP and L4 packet fields need to be configured.

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace port` *`unit/slot/port`* `tcpv6`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.107 show packet-trace port udpv4

Use this command to retrieve the trace profile for a UDP-IPv4 packet created from the configured packet fields. The trace profile indicates if the packet went out on LAG/ECMP route and also the corresponding member/link information. Note that in order to get the trace profile for a UDP packet, the ethernet, IP and L4 packet fields need to be configured.

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace port` *`unit/slot/port`* `udpv4`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.108 show packet-trace port udpv6

Use this command to retrieve the trace profile for a UDP-IPv4 packet created from the configured packet fields. The trace profile indicates if the packet went out on LAG/ECMP route and also the corresponding member/link information. Note that in order to get the trace profile for a UDP packet, the ethernet, IP and L4 packet fields need to be configured.

Default	None
Format	`show packet-trace port` *`unit/slot/port`* `udpv6`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.109 clear packet-trace packet-data

Use this command to clear the configured packet header fields.

Format	`clear packet-trace packet-data`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.110 session start

Use this command to initiate a console session from the stack master to another unit in the stack, or from a member unit to a manager or another member unit. During the session, troubleshooting and debugging commands can be issued on the member unit, and the output displays the relevant information from the member unit specified in the session. Commands are displayed on the member unit using the user help option ?.

Default	Disabled
Format	`session start {unit` *`unit-number`* `| manager}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit	Use to connect to the specified unit from the stack master.

Parameter	Description
manager	Use to connect directly to the manager unit from any member unit without entering the manager's unit number.

4.15.111 session stop

Use this command to terminate a session started from a manager to a member, a member to a member, or a member to manager that was started with the `session start` command.

Default	Disabled
Format	`session stop {unit` *`unit-number`* `| manager}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit	Use to disconnect from the specified unit from the stack master.
manager	Use to disconnect from the manager unit from any member unit without entering the manager's unit number.

4.15.112 watchdog clear

This command clears the watchdog settings and history and resets the timeout interval to the default value.

Format	`watchdog clear`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.113 watchdog disable

This command disables watchdog services. Watchdog is automatically changed (that is, no reboot is required).

Default	Disabled
Format	`watchdog disable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.15.114 watchdog enable

This command enables watchdog services. Watchdog services give LCOS SX the ability to recover when it is no longer executing properly. When a recovery is attempted, debug information is saved and the switch is reset.

Default	Disabled
Format	`watchdog enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.16 Cable Test Command

The cable test feature enables you to determine the cable connection status on a selected port.

Note the following:

- The cable test feature is supported only for copper cable. It is not supported for optical fiber cable.
- If the port has an active link while the cable test is run, the link can go down for the duration of the test.

4.16.1 cablestatus

This command returns the status of the specified port.

Format	`cablestatus` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Cable Status	One of the following statuses is returned: - **Normal**: The cable is working correctly. - **Open**: The cable is disconnected or there is a faulty connector. - **Short**: There is an electrical short in the cable. - **Cable Test Failed**: The cable status could not be determined. The cable may in fact be working. - **Crosstalk**: There is crosstalk present on the cable. - **No Cable**: There is no cable present.
Cable Length	If this feature is supported by the PHY for the current link speed, the cable length is displayed as a range between the shortest estimated length and the longest estimated length. Note that if the link is down and a cable is attached to a 10/100 Ethernet adapter, then the cable status may display as Open or Short because some Ethernet adapters leave unused wire pairs unterminated or grounded. Unknown is displayed if the cable length could not be determined.

4.17 Link Debounce Commands

In network deployments where the switch detects random spurious link flaps, network performance is affected due to the frequent unwanted re-convergence of topology for protocols like spanning tree, OSPF, and link aggregation.

The link debounce feature tries to solve this problem by delaying the link-down event notification to applications by waiting for a configurable duration of time known as the *debounce time*. During this time, the link may cycle through down-and-up states several times before it finally settles down. If the link goes down (and stays down), applications are notified after the debounce time period expires; otherwise it is ignored.

4.17.1 link debounce time

This command sets the duration of the link debounce timer. The link debounce timer starts when a link-down event occurs on an interface and runs for the configured amount of milliseconds. While the timer is running, any link flaps (up and down cycles) are ignored, and no link-down notifications are sent to higher-layer applications. After the debounce timer expires, if the link is still down, notifications are sent. The value for `milliseconds` is from 100 to 5000 in a multiple of 100 milliseconds.

Default	0 (No timer)link
Format	`link debounce time` *`milliseconds`*
Mode	Interface Config

4.17.1.1 no link debounce time

This command resets the duration of the link debounce timer to the default value, effectively disabling the timer.

Format	`no link debounce time` *`milliseconds`*
Mode	Interface Config

4.17.2 show interface debounce

This command displays the configured debounce time and occurrences of link flaps for all interfaces.

Format	`show interface debounce`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Definition
Interface	The physical port, LAG, or CPU interface associated with the rest of the data in the row.
Debounce Time	The time, in milliseconds, to delay a link-down event notification to applications after a link-down event occurs on the interface. If the link goes down (and stays down), applications are notified after the debounce time period expires; otherwise it is ignored. While the debounce timer is running, link flaps (up and down cycles) are counted but ignored.
Flaps	The number of link flaps (up and down cycles) the interface experienced while the debounce time was running.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show interface debounce
Interface Debounce Time (ms) Flaps
--------- ------------------ -------
0/1       0                  0
0/2       0                  0
0/3       0                  0
0/4       0                  0
0/5       0                  0
0/6       0                  0
0/7       0                  0
0/8       0                  0
0/9       0                  0
0/10      0                  0
0/11      0                  0
0/12      0                  0
--More-- or (q)uit
```

4.18 sFlow Commands

sFlow is the standard for monitoring high-speed switched and routed networks. sFlow technology is built into network equipment and gives complete visibility into network activity, enabling effective management and control of network resources.

4.18.1 sflow poller

A data source configured to collect counter samples is called a poller. Use this command to enable a new sFlow poller instance on an interface or range of interfaces for this data source if *`rcvr_idx`* is valid.

Format	`sflow poller {`*`rcvr-indx`* `|` `interval` *`poll-interval`*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

Field	Description
Receiver Index	Enter the sFlow Receiver associated with the sampler/poller. A value of zero (0) means that no receiver is configured. The range is 1-8. The default is 0.
Poll Interval	Enter the sFlow instance polling interval. A poll interval of zero (0) disables counter sampling. When set to zero (0), all the poller parameters are set to their corresponding default value. The range is 0-86400. The default is 0. A value of N means once in N seconds a counter sample is generated.

The sFlow task is heavily loaded when the sFlow polling interval is configured at the minimum value (i.e., one second for all the sFlow supported interfaces). In this case, the sFlow task is always busy collecting the counters on all the configured interfaces. This can cause the device to hang for some time when the user tries to configure or issue show sFlow commands. To overcome this situation, sFlow polling interval configuration on an interface or range of interfaces is controlled as mentioned below:

1. The maximum number of allowed interfaces for the polling intervals max (1, (interval - 10)) to min ((interval + 10), 86400) is interval * 5.
2. For every one second increment in the polling interval that is configured, the number of allowed interfaces that can be configured increases by 5.

4.18.1.1 no sflow poller

Use this command to reset the sFlow poller instance to the default settings.

Format	`no sflow poller [interval]`
Mode	Interface Config

4.18.2 sflow receiver

Use this command to configure the sFlow collector parameters (owner string, receiver timeout, max datagram size, IP address, and port).

Format	`sflow receiver` *`rcvr_idx`* `{owner` *`owner-string`* `timeout` *`rcvr_timeout`* `| maxdatagram` *`size`* `| ip` *`ip`* `| port` *`port`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
Receiver Owner	The identity string for the receiver, the entity making use of this sFlowRcvrTable entry. The range is 127 characters. The default is a null string. The empty string indicates that the entry is currently unclaimed and the receiver configuration is reset to the default values. An entity wishing to claim an sFlowRcvrTable entry must ensure that the entry is unclaimed before trying to claim it. The entry is claimed by setting the owner string to a non-null value. The entry must be claimed before assigning a receiver to a sampler or poller.
Receiver Timeout	The time, in seconds, remaining before the sampler or poller is released and stops sending samples to receiver. A management entity wanting to maintain control of the sampler is responsible for setting a new value before the old one expires. The allowed range is 0-2147488647 seconds. The default is zero (0).
No Timeout	The configured entry will be in the config until you explicitly removes the entry.
Receiver Max Datagram Size	The maximum number of data bytes that can be sent in a single sample datagram. The management entity should set this value to avoid fragmentation of the sFlow datagrams. The allowed range is 200 to 9116). The default is 1400.

Parameter	Description
Receiver IP	The sFlow receiver IP address. If set to 0.0.0.0, no sFlow datagrams will be sent. The default is 0.0.0.0.
Receiver Port	The destination Layer4 UDP port for sFlow datagrams. The range is 1-65535. The default is 6343.

4.18.2.1 no sflow receiver

Use this command to set the sFlow collector parameters back to the defaults.

Format	`no sflow receiver` *`rcvr_idx`* `{owner` *`owner-string`* `timeout` *`rcvr_timeout`* `| maxdatagram` *`size`* `| ip` *`ip`* `| port` *`port`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

4.18.3 sflow receiver owner timeout

Use this command to configure a receiver as a timeout entry. As the sFlow receiver is configured as a timeout entry, information related to sampler and pollers are also shown in the running-config and are retained after reboot.

If a receiver is configured with a specific value, these configurations will not be shown in running-config. Samplers and pollers information related to this receiver will also not be shown in running-config.

Format	`sflow receiver` *`index`* `owner` *`owner-string`* `timeout`
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
index	Receiver index identifier. The range is 1 to 8.
Receiver Owner	The owner name corresponds to the receiver name. The identity string for the receiver, the entity making use of this sFlowRcvrTable entry. The range is 127 characters. The default is a null string. The empty string indicates that the entry is currently unclaimed and the receiver configuration is reset to the default values. An entity wishing to claim an sFlowRcvrTable entry must ensure that the entry is unclaimed before trying to claim it. The entry is claimed by setting the owner string to a non-null value. The entry must be claimed before assigning a receiver to a sampler or poller.

4.18.4 sflow receiver owner notimeout

Use this command to configure a receiver as a non-timeout entry. Unlike entries configured with a specific timeout value, this command will be shown in show running-config and retained after reboot. As the sFlow receiver is configured as a non- timeout entry, information related to sampler and pollers will also be shown in the running-config and will be retained after reboot.

If a receiver is configured with a specific value, these configurations will not be shown in running-config. Samplers and pollers information related to this receiver will also not be shown in running-config.

Format	`sflow receiver` *`index`* `owner` *`owner-string`* `notimeout`
Mode	Global Config

Field	Description
index	Receiver index identifier. The range is 1 to 8.
Receiver Owner	The owner name corresponds to the receiver name. The identity string for the receiver, the entity making use of this sFlowRcvrTable entry. The range is 127 characters. The default is a null string. The empty string indicates that the entry is currently unclaimed and the receiver configuration is reset to the default values. An entity wishing to claim an sFlowRcvrTable entry must ensure that

Field	Description
	the entry is unclaimed before trying to claim it. The entry is claimed by setting the owner string to a non-null value. The entry must be claimed before assigning a receiver to a sampler or poller.

4.18.5 sflow remote-agent ip

Use this command to assign an IPv4 address to a remote agent. When sFlow hardware sampling is enabled, the switch/hardware sends sampled packets encapsulated in sFlow custom packet to this IP address.

Default	0.0.0.0
Format	`sflow remote-agent` *`index`* `ip` *`ipv4-address`*
Mode	Global Config

4.18.5.1 no sflow remote-agent ip

Use this command to remove the remote agent IPv4 address.

Format	`no sflow remote-agent` *`index`* `ip`
Mode	Global Config

4.18.6 sflow remote-agent monitor-session

Use this command to assign the monitor ID (MTP) for the remote agent session. The destination port is an outgoing interface for sFlow sampled packets. The sflow sampled packets are sent to all the configured destination ports, irrespective of monitor session index.

Default	0 for both monitor session and destination port
Format	`sflow remote-agent` *`index`* `monitor-session` *`session id range 1-4`* `destination interface unit/slot/port`
Mode	Global Config

4.18.6.1 no sflow remote-agent monitor-session

This command removes the remote-agent configuration.

Format	`no sflow remote-agent` *`index`* `monitor-session`
Mode	Global Config

4.18.7 sflow remote-agent port

This command configures the destination UDP port for the remote-agent.

Default	16343
Format	`sflow remote-agent` *`index`* `port` *`value`*
Mode	Global Config

4.18.7.1 no sflow remote-agent port

This command removes remote agent port configuration.

Format	`no sflow remote-agent port`

Mode	Global Config

4.18.8 sflow remote-agent source-interface

Use this command to specify the physical or logical interface to use as the sFlow client source interface for the remote-agent. If configured, the address of source interface is used for all sFlow communications between the sFlow receiver and the sFlow client. Otherwise, there is no change in behavior. If the configured interface is down, the sFlow client falls back to normal behavior.

Format	`sflow remote-agent source-interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| loopback` *`loopback-id`* `| tunnel` *`tunnel-id`* `| vlan` *`vlan-id`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

4.18.8.1 no sflow remote-agent source-interface

Use this command to reset the sFlow source interface for the remote-agent to the default settings.

Format	`no sflow remote-agent port`
Mode	Global Config

4.18.9 sflow sampler

A data source configured to collect flow samples is called a poller. Use this command to configure a new sFlow sampler instance on an interface or range of interfaces for this data source if *`rcvr_idx`* is valid.

Format	`sflow sampler {`*`rcvr-indx`* `| rate` *`sampling-rate`* `| maxheadersize` *`size`*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

Field	Description
Receiver Index	The sFlow Receiver for this sFlow sampler to which flow samples are to be sent. A value of zero (0) means that no receiver is configured, no packets will be sampled. Only active receivers can be set. If a receiver expires, then all samplers associated with the receiver will also expire. Possible values are 1-8. The default is 0.
Maxheadersize	The maximum number of bytes that should be copied from the sampler packet. The range is 20-256. The default is 128. When set to zero (0), all the sampler parameters are set to their corresponding default value.
Sampling Rate	The statistical sampling rate for packet sampling from this source. A sampling rate of 1 counts all packets. A value of zero (0) disables sampling. A value of N means that out of N incoming packets, 1 packet will be sampled. The range is 1024-65536 and 0. The default is 0.

4.18.9.1 no sflow sampler

Use this command to reset the sFlow sampler instance to the default settings.

Format	`no sflow sampler {`*`rcvr-indx`* `| rate` *`sampling-rate`* `| maxheadersize` *`size`*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

4.18.10 sflow sampler rate

Use this command to set the sampling rate for ingress/egress/flow-based sampling on this interface.

Default	0 for the ingress sampling rate.

Format	`sflow sampler rate` *`value`* `{ingress | egress | flow-based}`
Mode	Interface Config

4.18.10.1 no sflow sampler rate

Use this command to remove the sampling rate for ingress/egress/flow-based sampling on this interface.

Format	`no sflow sampler rate` *`value`* `{ingress | egress | flow-based}`
Mode	Interface Config

4.18.11 sflow sampler remote-agent

Use this command to enable a new sFlow sampler remote agent instance for this data source.

Default	None
Format	`sflow sampler remote-agent` *`index`*
Mode	Interface Config

4.18.11.1 no sflow sampler remote-agent

Use this command to disable an sFlow sampler remote agent instance for this data source.

Format	`no sflow sampler remote-agent`
Mode	Interface Config

4.18.12 sflow source-interface

Use this command to specify the physical or logical interface to use as the sFlow client source interface. If configured, the address of source Interface is used for all sFlow communications between the sFlow receiver and the sFlow client.

Otherwise there is no change in behavior. If the configured interface is down, the sFlow client falls back to normal behavior.

Format	`sflow source-interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| loopback` *`loopback-id`* `| tunnel` *`tunnel-id`* `| vlan` *`vlan-id`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	VLAN or port-based routing interface.
loopback-id	Configures the loopback interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the loopback ID is 0 to 7.
tunnel-id	Configures the tunnel interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the tunnel ID is 0 to 7.
vlan-id	Configures the VLAN interface to use as the source IP address. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.

4.18.12.1 no sflow source-interface

Use this command to reset the sFlow source interface to the default settings.

Format	`no sflow source-interface`

Mode	Global Config

4.18.13 show sflow agent

The sFlow agent collects time-based sampling of network interface statistics and flow-based samples. These are sent to the configured sFlow receivers. Use this command to display the sFlow agent information.

Format	`show sflow agent`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
sFlow Version	Uniquely identifies the version and implementation of this MIB. The version string must have the following structure: MIB Version; Organization; Software Revision where: › MIB Version: 5.0, the version of this MIB. › Organization: LANCOM › Revision: 1.0
IP Address	The IP address associated with this agent.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show sflow agent
sFlow Version..................................... 5.0;LANCOM;1.0
IP Address........................................ 10.131.12.66
```

4.18.14 show sflow pollers

Use this command to display the sFlow polling instances created on the switch. Use "-" for range.

Format	`show sflow pollers`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Poller Data Source	The sFlowDataSource (slot/port) for this sFlow sampler. This agent will support Physical ports only.
Receiver Index	The sFlowReceiver associated with this sFlow counter poller.
Poller Interval	The number of seconds between successive samples of the counters associated with this data source.

4.18.15 show sflow receivers

Use this command to display configuration information related to the sFlow receivers.

Format	`show sflow receivers [`*`index`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Receiver Index	The sFlow Receiver associated with the sampler/poller.
Owner String	The identity string for receiver, the entity making use of this sFlowRcvrTable entry.
Time Out	The time (in seconds) remaining before the receiver is released and stops sending samples to sFlow receiver. The **no timeout** value of this parameter means that the sFlow receiver is configured as a non- timeout entry.

Parameter	Description
Max Datagram Size	The maximum number of bytes that can be sent in a single sFlow datagram.
Port	The destination Layer4 UDP port for sFlow datagrams.
IP Address	The sFlow receiver IP address.
Address Type	The sFlow receiver IP address type. For an IPv4 address, the value is 1 and for an IPv6 address, the value is 2.
Datagram Version	The sFlow protocol version to be used while sending samples to sFlow receiver.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the `show sflow receivers` command.

```
(switch) #show sflow receivers 1
Receiver Index.............................. 1
Owner String................................ tulasi
Time out.................................... 0
IP Address:................................. 0.0.0.0
Address Type................................ 1
Port........................................ 6343
Datagram Version............................ 5
Maximum Datagram Size....................... 1400
```

Example: The following examples show CLI display output for the command when a receiver is configured as a non-timeout entry.

```
(Routing) #show sflow receivers

Rcvr Owner                            Timeout    Max Dgram Port  IP Address
Indx String                                      Size
---- -------------------------------- ---------- --------- ----- ---------------
1    tulasi                           No Timeout 1400      6343  0.0.0.0
2                                     0          1400      6343  0.0.0.0
3                                     0          1400      6343  0.0.0.0
4                                     0          1400      6343  0.0.0.0
5                                     0          1400      6343  0.0.0.0
6                                     0          1400      6343  0.0.0.0
7                                     0          1400      6343  0.0.0.0
8                                     0          1400      6343  0.0.0.0

(Routing) #show sflow receivers 1
Receiver Index.............................. 1
Owner String................................ tulasi
Time out.................................... No Timeout
IP Address:................................. 0.0.0.0
Address Type................................ 1
Port........................................ 6343
Datagram Version............................ 5
Maximum Datagram Size....................... 1400
```

4.18.16 show sflow remote-agents

Use this command to display the details for configured sFlow remote agents.

Format	`show sflow remote-agents`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config)#show sflow remote-agents
Rem Agent  Port      IP Address       Monitor    Dest.
Index                               Session    Port
---------  --------  ---------------  ---------  ----------
1          16343     1.1.1.1          1          0/4
2          26343     2.2.1.1          2          0/8
3          16343     0.0.0.0
4          16343     0.0.0.0
```

4.18.17 show sflow remote-agents source-interface

Use this command to display the source interface configured on the switch for the sFlow remote agent.

Format	`show sflow remote-agents`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show sflow remote-agents source-interface

sFlow Remote Agent Source Interface..... serviceport
sFlow Remote Agent Client Source IPv4 Address.. 10.130.86.191         [Up]
```

4.18.18 show sflow samplers

Use this command to display the sFlow sampling instances created on the switch.

Format	`show sflow samplers`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Sampler Data Source	The sFlowDataSource (slot/port) for this sFlow sampler. This agent will support Physical ports only.
Receiver Index	The sFlowReceiver configured for this sFlow sampler.
Remote Agent	The remote agent instance index number.
Ingress Sampling Rate	The sampling rate for the ingress.
Flow Sampling Rate	The statistical sampling rate for packet sampling from this source.
Egress Sampling Rate	The sampling rate for the egress.
Max Header Size	The maximum number of bytes that should be copied from a sampled packet to form a flow sample.

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config)#show sflow samplers

Sampler      Receiver    Remote     Ingress       Flow          Egress      Max
Data         Index       Agent      Sampling      Sampling      Sampling    Header
Source                              Rate          Rate          Rate        Size
----------   ----------  --------   -----------   -----------   ----------  --------
0/1          1           2          1024          2048          4096        128
```

4.18.19 show sflow source-interface

Use this command to display the sFlow source interface configured on the switch.

Format	`show sflow source-interface`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
sFlow Client Source Interface	The interface ID of the physical or logical interface configured as the sFlow client source interface.
sFlow Client Source IPv4 Address	The IP address of the interface configured as the sFlow client source interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show sflow source-interface

sFlow Client Source Interface.................. (not configured)
```

4.19 Switch Database Management Template Commands

A Switch Database Management (SDM) template is a description of the maximum resources a switch or router can use for various features. Different SDM templates allow different combinations of scaling factors, enabling different allocations of resources depending on how the device is used. In other words, SDM templates enable you to reallocate system resources to support a different mix of features based on your network requirements.

If you attach a unit to a stack and its template does not match the stack's template, the new unit will automatically reboot using the template used by other stack members. To avoid the automatic reboot, you may first set the template to the template used by existing members of the stack. Then power off the new unit, attach it to the stack, and power it on.

4.19.1 sdm prefer

Use this command to change the template that will be active after the next reboot. The keywords are as follows:

- `dual-ipv4-and-ipv6` – Filters subsequent template choices to those that support both IPv4 and IPv6. The `default` template maximizes the number of IPv4 and IPv6 unicast routes, while limiting the number of ECMP next hops in each route to 4. The `data-center` template support increases the number of ECMP next hops to 32. The `alpm` and `alpm-mpls-data-center` templates accommodate larger routes. The values for the `alpm` and `alpm-mpls-data-center` templates are shown below:

```
dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 alpm:
ARP Entries.................................... 2560
IPv4 Unicast Routes............................ 32768
IPv6 NDP Entries............................... 2560
IPv6 Unicast Routes............................ 24576
ECMP Next Hops................................. 48
IPv4 Multicast Routes.......................... 0
IPv6 Multicast Routes.......................... 0

dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 alpm-mpls-data-center:
ARP Entries.................................... 2560
IPv4 Unicast Routes............................ 32768
IPv6 NDP Entries............................... 2560
IPv6 Unicast Routes............................ 24576
ECMP Next Hops................................. 16
IPv4 Multicast Routes.......................... 0
IPv6 Multicast Routes.......................... 0
```

- `ipv4-routing` – Filters subsequent template choices to those that support IPv4, and not IPv6. The IPv4-routing `default` template maximizes the number of IPv4 unicast routes, while limiting the number of ECMP next hops in each route to 4. The `data-center default` template supports increases the number of ECMP next hops to 32 and reduces the number of routes. The `data-center plus` template increases the number of ECMP next hops to 32 while keeping the maximum IPv4 routes.

After setting the template, you must reboot in order for the configuration change to take effect.

Default	ipv4-routing data-center plus

Format	`sdm prefer {dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 {default | data-center | alpm | alpm-mpls-data-center} | ipv4-routing {default | {data-center {default | plus}}}`
Mode	Global Config

4.19.1.1 no sdm prefer

Use this command to revert to the default template after the next reboot.

Format	`no sdm prefer`
Mode	Global Config

4.19.2 show sdm prefer

Use this command to view the currently active SDM template and its scaling parameters, or to view the scaling parameters for an inactive template. When invoked with no optional keywords, this command lists the currently active template and the template that will become active on the next reboot, if it is different from the currently active template. If the system boots with a non-default template, and you clear the template configuration, either using `no sdm prefer` or by deleting the startup configuration, `show sdm prefer` lists the default template as the next active template. To list the scaling parameters of a specific template, use that template's keyword as an argument to the command.

Use the optional keywords to list the scaling parameters of a specific template.

Format	`show sdm prefer [dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 {default | data-center | alpm | alpm-mpls-data-center} | ipv4-routing {default | data-center {default | plus}} ]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Syntax	Description
dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 default	(Optional) List the scaling parameters for the template supporting IPv4 and IPv6.
dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 data-center	(Optional) List the scaling parameters for the Dual IPv4 and IPv6 template supporting more ECMP next hops.
dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 alpm	(Optional) Lists the scaling parameters for the alpm template.
dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 alpm-mpls-data-center	(Optional) Lists the scaling parameters for the alpm-mpls-data- center template.
ipv4-routing default	(Optional) List the scaling parameters for the IPv4-only template maximizing the number of unicast routes.
ipv4-routing data-center default	(Optional) List the scaling parameters for the IPv4-only template supporting more ECMP next hops.
ipv4-routing data-center plus	(Optional) List the scaling parameters for the IPv4-only template maximizing the number of unicast routes and also supporting more ECMP next hops.

Field	Description
ARP Entries	The maximum number of entries in the IPv4 Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache for routing interfaces.
IPv4 Unicast Routes	The maximum number of IPv4 unicast forwarding table entries.
IPv6 NDP Entries	The maximum number of IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) cache entries.
IPv6 Unicast Routes	The maximum number of IPv6 unicast forwarding table entries.

Field	Description
ECMP Next Hops	The maximum number of next hops that can be installed in the IPv4 and IPv6 unicast forwarding tables.

Example: This example shows the current SDM template. The user has not changed the next active SDM template.

```
(router)#show sdm prefer

The current template is the Dual IPv4 and IPv6 template.

ARP Entries..................................... 4096
IPv4 Unicast Routes............................. 8160
IPv6 NDP Entries................................ 1024
IPv6 Unicast Routes............................. 4096
ECMP Next Hops.................................. 4
```

Now the user sets the next active SDM template.

```
(router) # configure
(router) (Config) # sdm prefer ipv4-only data-center

Changes to the running SDM preferences have been stored, but cannot take effect until the next reload.
Use 'show sdm prefer' to see what SDM preference is currently active.

(router) # show sdm prefer

The current template is the dual IPv4 and IPv6 template.

ARP Entries.................................4096
IPv4 Unicast Routes.........................8160
IPv6 NDP Entries............................1024
IPv6 Unicast Routes.........................4096
ECMP Next Hops..............................4
```

On the next reload, the template will be the IPv4 data center template.

To list the scaling parameters for the data center template, invoke the command with the `ipv4-only data-center` keywords.

```
(router) # show sdm prefer ipv4-only data-center

Scaling parameters for the IPv4 data center template:

ARP Entries.................................4096
IPv4 Unicast Routes.........................8160
IPv6 NDP Entries............................0
IPv6 Unicast Routes.........................0
ECMP Next Hops..............................32
```

4.20 Green Ethernet Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Green Ethernet modes on the system. The purpose of the Green Ethernet features is to save power. LCOS SX software supports the following three Green Ethernet modes:

- Energy-detect mode
- Short-reach mode
- Energy-efficient Ethernet (EEE) mode

Support for each Green Ethernet mode is platform dependent. The features and commands described in this section might not be available on your switch.

4.20.1 green-mode energy-detect

Use this command to enable energy-detect mode on an interface or on a range of interfaces. With this mode enabled, when the port link is down, the port automatically powers down for short period of time and then wakes up to check link pulses. In energy-detect mode, the port can perform auto-negotiation and consume less power when no link partner is present.

Default	Disabled
Format	`green-mode energy-detect`
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.1.1 no green-mode energy-detect

Use this command to disable energy-detect mode on the interface(s).

Format	`no green-mode energy-detect`
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.2 green-mode short-reach

Use this command to enable short reach mode on an interface or on a range of interfaces. Short-reach mode enables the port to enter low-power mode if the length of the cable is less than 10m. Use the `auto` keyword to enable short-reach mode automatically on detection of cable length less than 10m, and/or use the `force` keyword to force the port into short-reach mode.

The `green-mode short-reach` command allows you to enable both forced and auto short-reach modes simultaneously, but auto mode is practically ineffective when force mode is also enabled on the interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`green-mode short-reach {[auto] [force]}`
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.2.1 no green-mode short-reach

Use this command to disable short-reach mode on the interface(s).

Format	`no green-mode short-reach {[auto] [force]}`
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.3 green-mode eee

Use this command to enable EEE low-power idle mode on an interface or on a range of interfaces. The EEE mode enables both send and receive sides of the link to disable some functionality for power saving when lightly loaded. The transition to EEE low-power mode does not change the port link status. Frames in transit are not dropped or corrupted in transition to and from this mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`green-mode eee`
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.3.1 no green-mode eee

Use this command to disable EEE mode on the interface(s).

Format	`no green-mode eee`
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.4 green-mode eee tx-idle-time

Use this command to configure the EEE mode transmit idle time for an interface or range of interfaces. The idle time is in microseconds. The transmit idle time is the amount of time the port waits before moving to the MAC TX transitions to the LPI state.

This command is not available on all systems, even if EEE mode is supported.

Default	0
Format	`green-mode eee tx-idle-time` *`0–4294977295`*
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.4.1 no green-mode eee tx-idle-time

Use this command to return the EEE idle time to the default value.

Format	`no green-mode eee tx-idle-time`
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.5 green-mode eee tx-wake-time

Use this command to configure the EEE mode transmit wake time for an interface or range of interfaces. The wake time is in microseconds. The transmit wake time is the amount of time the switch must wait to go back to the ACTIVE state from the LPI state when it receives a packet for transmission.

This command is not available on all systems, even if EEE mode is supported.

Default	0
Format	`green-mode eee tx-wake-time` *`0–65535`*
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.5.1 no green-mode eee tx-wake-time

Use this command to return the EEE wake time to the default value.

Format	`no green-mode eee tx-wake-time`
Mode	Interface Config

4.20.6 green-mode eee-lpi-history sampling-interval

Use this command to configure global EEE LPI history collection interval for the system. The value specified in this command is applied globally on all interfaces in the switch or stack of switches. The sampling interval unit is seconds.

The sampling interval takes effect immediately; the current and future samples are collected at this new sampling interval.

Default	3600 seconds
Format	`green-mode eee-lpi-history sampling-interval` *`30-36000`*
Mode	Global Config

4.20.6.1 no green-mode eee-lpi-history sampling-interval

Use this command to return the global EEE LPI history collection interval to the default value.

Format	`no green-mode eee-lpi-history sampling-interval`
Mode	Global Config

4.20.7 green-mode eee-lpi-history max-samples

Use this command to configure global EEE LPI history collection buffer size for the system. The value specified in this command is applied globally on all interfaces in the switch or stack of switches.

Default	168
Format	`green-mode eee-lpi-history max-samples` *`1-168`*
Mode	Global Config

4.20.7.1 no green-mode eee-lpi-history max-samples

Use this command to return the global EEE LPI history collection buffer size to the default value.

Format	`no green-mode eee-lpi-history max-samples`
Mode	Global Config

4.20.8 show green-mode

Use this command to display the green-mode configuration and operational status on all ports or on the specified port.

The fields that display in the `show green-mode` command output depend on the Green Ethernet modes available on the hardware platform.

Format	`show green-mode [`*`unit/slot/port`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

If you do **not** specify a port, the command displays the information in the following table.

Term	Definition
Global	
Cumulative Energy Saving per Stack	Estimated Cumulative energy saved per stack in (Watts * hours) due to all green modes enabled
Current Power Consumption per Stack	Power Consumption by all ports in stack in mWatts.
Power Saving	Estimated Percentage Power saved on all ports in stack due to Green mode(s) enabled.

Term	Definition
Unit	Unit Index of the stack member
Green Ethernet Features supported	List of Green Features supported on the given unit which could be one or more of the following: Energy-Detect (Energy Detect), Short-Reach (Short Reach), EEE (Energy Efficient Ethernet), LPI-History (EEE Low Power Idle History), LLDP-Cap-Exchg (EEE LLDP Capability Exchange), Pwr-Usg-Est (Power Usage Estimates).
Energy Detect	
Energy-detect Config	Energy-detect Admin mode is enabled or disabled
Energy-detect Opr	Energy detect mode is currently active or inactive. The energy detect mode may be administratively enabled, but the operational status may be inactive.
Short Reach	
Short-Reach-Config auto	Short reach auto Admin mode is enabled or disabled
Short-Reach-Config forced	Short reach forced Admin mode is enabled or disabled
Short-Reach Opr	Short reach mode is currently active or inactive. The short-reach mode may be administratively enabled, but the operational status may be inactive.
EEE	
EEE Config	EEE Admin Mode is enabled or disabled.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for on a system that supports all Green Ethernet features.

```
(Routing) #show green-mode

Current Power Consumption (mW)..............  11172
Power Saving (%)............................  10
Cumulative Energy Saving /Stack (W * H)...  10

Unit Green Ethernet Features Supported
---- ---------------------------------
1    Energy-Detect Short-Reach EEE LPI-History LLDP-Cap-Exchg Pwr-Usg-Est

Interface    Energy-Detect       Short-Reach-Config    Short-Reach   EEE
           Config     Opr        Auto       Forced     Opr           Config
---------  ---------  ---------  ---------  ---------  -----------   --------
1/0/1      Enabled    Active     Enabled    Disabled   Inactive      Enabled
1/0/2      Enabled    Active     Enabled    Disabled   Inactive      Enabled
1/0/3      Enabled    Active     Enabled    Disabled   Inactive      Enabled
1/0/4      Enabled    Active     Enabled    Disabled   Inactive      Enabled
1/0/5      Enabled    Active     Enabled    Disabled   Inactive      Enabled
1/0/6      Enabled    Active     Enabled    Disabled   Inactive      Enabled
1/0/7      Enabled    Active     Enabled    Disabled   Inactive      Enabled
--More-- or (q)uit
```

If you specify the port, the command displays the information in the following table.

Term	Definition
Energy Detect	
Energy-detect admin mode	Energy-detect mode is enabled or disabled
Energy-detect operational status	Energy detect mode is currently active or inactive. The energy-detect mode may be administratively enabled, but the operational status may be inactive. The possible reasons for the status are described below.
Reason for Energy-detect current operational status	The energy detect mode may be administratively enabled, but the operational status may be inactive for one of the following reasons: › Port is currently operating in the fiber mode › Link is up. › Admin Mode Disabled

Term	Definition
	If the energy-detect operational status is active, this field displays *No energy detected.*
Short Reach	
Short-reach auto Admin mode	Short reach auto mode is enabled or disabled
Short-reach force Admin mode	Short reach force mode is enabled or disabled
Short reach operational status	short reach mode is currently active or inactive. The short-reach mode may be administratively enabled, but the operational status may be inactive.
Reason for Short Reach current operational status	The short-reach mode may be administratively enabled, but the operational status may be inactive for one of the following reasons: › Long cable >10m › Link Down › Fiber › Admin Mode Disabled › Not At GIG speed › Cable length Unknown If the short reach operational status is active, this field displays one of the following reasons: › Short cable < 10m › Forced
EEE	
EEE Admin Mode	EEE Admin Mode is enabled or disabled.
Transmit Idle Time	It is the time for which condition to move to LPI state is satisfied, at the end of which MAC TX transitions to LPI state. The Range is (0 to 429496729). The Default value is 0
Transmit Wake Time	It is the time for which MAC / switch has to wait to go back to ACTIVE state from LPI state when it receives packet for transmission. The Range is (0 to 65535).The Default value is 0.
Rx Low Power Idle Event Count	This field is incremented each time MAC RX enters LP IDLE state. Shows the total number of Rx LPI Events since EEE counters are last cleared.
Rx Low Power Idle Duration (Sec)	This field indicates duration of Rx LPI state in 10 s increments. Shows the total duration of Rx LPI since the EEE counters are last cleared.
Tx Low Power Idle Event Count	This field is incremented each time MAC TX enters LP IDLE state. Shows the total number of Tx LPI Events since EEE counters are last cleared.
Tx Low Power Idle Duration (Sec)	This field indicates duration of Tx LPI state in 10 s increments. Shows the total duration of Tx LPI since the EEE counters are last cleared.
Tw_sys_tx (Sec)	Integer that indicates the value of Tw_sys that the local system can support. This value is updated by the EEE DLL Transmitter state diagram.
Tw_sys_tx Echo (Sec)	Integer that indicates the remote system's Transmit Tw_sys that was used by the local system to compute the Tw_sys that it wants to request from the remote system.
Tw_sys_rx (Sec)	Integer that indicates the value of Tw_sys that the local system requests from the remote system. This value is updated by the EEE Receiver L2 state diagram.
Tw_sys_rx Echo (Sec)	Integer that indicates the remote systems Receive Tw_sys that was used by the local system to compute the Tw_sys that it can support.
Fallback Tw_sys (Sec)	Integer that indicates the value of fallback Tw_sys that the local system requests from the remote system.

Term	Definition
Remote Tw_sys_tx (Sec)	Integer that indicates the value of Tw_sys that the remote system can support.
Remote Tw_sys_tx Echo (Sec)	Integer that indicates the value Transmit Tw_sys echoed back by the remote system.
Remote Tw_sys_rx (Sec)	Integer that indicates the value of Tw_sys that the remote system requests from the local system.
Remote Tw_sys_rx Echo (Sec)	Integer that indicates the value of Receive Tw_sys echoed back by the remote system.
Remote FallbackTw_sys (Sec)	Integer that indicates the value of fallback Tw_sys that the remote system is advertising.
Tx_dll_enabled	Initialization status of the EEE transmit Data Link Layer management function on the local system.
Tx_dll_ready	Data Link Layer ready: This variable indicates that the TX system initialization is complete and is ready to update/receive LLDPDU containing EEE TLV. This variable is updated by the local system software.
Rx_dll_enabled	Status of the EEE capability negotiation on the local system.
Rx_dll_ready	Data Link Layer ready: This variable indicates that the RX system initialization is complete and is ready to update/receive LLDPDU containing EEE TLV. This variable is updated by the local system software.
Cumulative Energy Saving	Estimated Cumulative energy saved on this port in (Watts x hours) due to all green modes enabled
Time Since Counters Last Cleared	Time Since Counters Last Cleared (since the time of power up, or after the `clear eee statistics` command is executed)

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for on a system that supports all Green Ethernet features.

```
(Routing) #show green-mode 1/0/1
Energy Detect Admin Mode..................... Enabled
   Operational Status....................... Active
   Reason................................... No Energy Detected

Auto Short Reach Admin Mode.................. Enabled
Forced Short Reach Admin Mode................ Enabled
   Operational Status....................... Active
   Reason................................... Forced

EEE Admin Mode............................... Enabled
   Transmit Idle Time....................... 0
   Transmit Wake Time....................... 0
   Rx Low Power Idle Event Count............ 0
   Rx Low Power Idle Duration (uSec)........ 0
   Tx Low Power Idle Event Count............ 0
   Tx Low Power Idle Duration (uSec)........ 0
   Tw_sys_tx (usec)......................... XX
   Tw_sys_tx Echo(usec)..................... XX
   Tw_sys_rx (usec)......................... XX
   Tw_sys_tx Echo(usec)..................... XX
   Fallback Tw_sys (usec)................... XX
   Remote Tw_sys_tx (usec).................. XX
   Remote Tw_sys_tx Echo(usec).............. XX
   Remote Tw_sys_rx (usec).................. XX
   Remote Tw_sys_tx Echo(usec).............. XX
   Remote fallback Tw_sys (usec)............ XX
   Tx DLL enabled........................... Yes
   Tx DLL ready............................. Yes
   Rx DLL enabled........................... Yes
   Rx DLL ready............................. Yes
Cumulative Energy Saving (W * H)........... XX
Time Since Counters Last Cleared......... 1 day 20 hr 47 min 34 sec
```

4.20.9 clear green-mode statistics

Use this command to clear the following Green Ethernet mode statistics:

- EEE LPI event count and LPI duration
- EEE LPI history table entries
- Cumulative power-savings estimates

You can clear the statistics for a specified port or for all ports.

Executing `clear eee statistics` clears only the EEE Transmit, Receive LPI event count, LPI duration, and Cumulative Energy Savings Estimates of the port. Other status parameters that display after executing `show green-mode`(see *show green-mode* on page 324 retain their data.

Format	`clear green-mode statistics {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

4.20.10 show green-mode eee-lpi-history

Use this command to display interface green-mode EEE LPI history.

Format	`green-mode eee-lpi-history interface` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Sampling Interval	Interval at which EEE LPI statistics is collected.
Total No. of Samples to Keep	Maximum number of samples to keep
Percentage LPI time per stack	Percentage of Total time spent in LPI mode by all port in stack when compared to total time since reset.
Sample No.	Sample Index.
Sample Time	Time since last reset.
%time spent in LPI mode since last sample	Percentage of time spent in LPI mode on this port when compared to sampling interval.
%time spent in LPI mode since last reset	Percentage of total time spent in LPI mode on this port when compared to time since reset.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command on a system with the EEE feature enabled.

```
(Routing) #show green-mode eee-lpi-history interface 1/0/1
Sampling Interval (sec)..................... 30
Total No. of Samples to Keep................... 168
Percentage LPI time per stack.................. 29

Percentage of Percentage of
Sample Time Since            Time spent in   Time spent in
No.    The Sample            LPI mode since  LPI mode since
       Was Recorded          last sample     last reset
------ --------------------  --------------  --------------
10     0d:00:00:13           3               2
9      0d:00:00:44           3               2
8      0d:00:01:15           3               2
7      0d:00:01:46           3               2
6      0d:00:02:18           3               2
5      0d:00:02:49           3               2
4      0d:00:03:20           3               2
3      0d:00:03:51           3               1
2      0d:00:04:22           3               1
1      0d:00:04:53           3               1
```

4.21 Remote Monitoring Commands

Remote Monitoring (RMON) is a method of collecting a variety of data about network traffic. RMON supports 64-bit counters (RFC 3273) and High Capacity Alarm Table (RFC 3434).

There is no configuration command for ether stats and high capacity ether stats. The data source for ether stats and high capacity ether stats are configured during initialization.

4.21.1 rmon alarm

This command sets the RMON alarm entry in the RMON alarm MIB group.

Format	`rmon alarm` *`alarm number variable sample interval`* `{absolute|delta} rising-threshold` *`value`* `[`*`falling-event-index`*`] [startup {`*`rising|falling|rising-falling`*`}] [owner` *`string`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
Alarm Index	An index that uniquely identifies an entry in the alarm table. Each entry defines a diagnostic sample at a particular interval for an object on the device. The range is 1 to 65535.
Alarm Variable	The object identifier of the particular variable to be sampled. Only variables that resolve to an ASN.1 primitive type of integer.
Alarm Interval	The interval in seconds over which the data is sampled and compared with the rising and falling thresholds. The range is 1 to 2147483647. The default is 1.
Alarm Absolute Value	The value of the statistic during the last sampling period. This object is a read-only, 32-bit signed value.
Alarm Rising Threshold	The rising threshold for the sample statistics. The range is 2147483648 to 2147483647. The default is 1.
Alarm Rising Event Index	The index of the eventEntry that is used when a rising threshold is crossed. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 1.
Alarm Falling Threshold	The falling threshold for the sample statistics. The range is 2147483648 to 2147483647. The default is 1.
Alarm Falling Event Index	The index of the eventEntry that is used when a falling threshold is crossed. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 2.
Alarm Startup Alarm	The alarm that may be sent. Possible values are **rising, falling** or both **rising-falling**. The default is **rising-falling**.
Alarm Owner	The owner string associated with the alarm entry. The default is **monitorAlarm**.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# rmon alarm 1 ifInErrors.2 30 absolute rising-threshold 100 1 falling-threshold 10 2 startup
 rising owner myOwner
```

4.21.1.1 no rmon alarm

This command deletes the RMON alarm entry.

Format	`no rmon alarm` *`alarm number`*

Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# no rmon alarm 1
```

4.21.2 rmon hcalarm

This command sets the RMON hcalarm entry in the High Capacity RMON alarm MIB group.

Format	`rmon hcalarm` *`alarm number variable sample interval`* `{absolute|delta} rising-threshold high` *`value`* `low` *`value`* `status {positive|negative} [`*`rising-event-index`*`] falling-threshold high` *`value`* `low` *`value`* `status {positive|negative} [`*`falling-event-index`*`] [startup {`*`rising|falling|rising-falling`*`}] [owner` *`string`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
High Capacity Alarm Index	An arbitrary integer index value used to uniquely identify the high capacity alarm entry. The range is 1 to 65535.
High Capacity Alarm Variable	The object identifier of the particular variable to be sampled. Only variables that resolve to an ASN.1 primitive type of integer.
High Capacity Alarm Interval	The interval in seconds over which the data is sampled and compared with the rising and falling thresholds. The range is 1 to 2147483647. The default is 1.
High Capacity Alarm Sample Type	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds. Possible types are **Absolute Value** or **Delta Value**. The default is **Absolute Value**.
High Capacity Alarm Absolute Value	The absolute value (that is, the unsigned value) of the hcAlarmVariable statistic during the last sampling period. The value during the current sampling period is not made available until the period is complete. This object is a 64-bit unsigned value that is Read-Only.
High Capacity Alarm Absolute Alarm Status	This object indicates the validity and sign of the data for the high capacity alarm absolute value object (hcAlarmAbsValueobject). Possible status types are **valueNotAvailable**, **valuePositive**, or **valueNegative**. The default is **valueNotAvailable**.
High Capacity Alarm Startup Alarm	High capacity alarm startup alarm that may be sent. Possible values are **rising**, **falling**, or **rising-falling**. The default is **rising-falling**.
High Capacity Alarm Rising-Threshold Absolute Value Low	The lower 32 bits of the absolute value for threshold for the sampled statistic. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 1.
High Capacity Alarm Rising-Threshold Absolute Value High	The upper 32 bits of the absolute value for threshold for the sampled statistic. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 0.
High Capacity Alarm Rising-Threshold Value Status	This object indicates the sign of the data for the rising threshold, as defined by the objects hcAlarmRisingThresAbsValueLow and hcAlarmRisingThresAbsValueHigh. Possible values are **valueNotAvailable**, **valuePositive**, or **valueNegative**. The default is **valuePositive**.
High Capacity Alarm Falling-Threshold Absolute Value Low	The lower 32 bits of the absolute value for threshold for the sampled statistic. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 1.
High Capacity Alarm Falling-Threshold Absolute Value High	The upper 32 bits of the absolute value for threshold for the sampled statistic. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 0.
High Capacity Alarm Falling-Threshold Value Status	This object indicates the sign of the data for the falling threshold, as defined by the objects hcAlarmFallingThresAbsValueLow and hcAlarmFallingThresAbsValueHigh.

Parameter	Description
	Possible values are **valueNotAvailable**, **valuePositive**, or **valueNegative**. The default is **valuePositive**.
High Capacity Alarm Rising Event Index	The index of the eventEntry that is used when a rising threshold is crossed. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 1.
High Capacity Alarm Falling Event Index	The index of the eventEntry that is used when a falling threshold is crossed. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 2.
High Capacity Alarm Failed Attempts	The number of times the associated hcAlarmVariable instance was polled on behalf of the hcAlarmEntry (while in the active state) and the value was not available. This object is a 32-bit counter value that is read-only.
High Capacity Alarm Owner	The owner string associated with the alarm entry. The default is **monitorHCAlarm**.
High Capacity Alarm Storage Type	The type of non-volatile storage configured for this entry. This object is read-only. The default is **volatile**.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# rmon hcalarm 1 ifInOctets.1 30 absolute rising-threshold high 1 low 100 status positive 1
 falling-threshold high 1 low 10 status positive startup rising owner myOwner
```

4.21.2.1 no rmon hcalarm

This command deletes the rmon hcalarm entry.

Format	`no rmon hcalarm` *`alarm number`*
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# no rmon hcalarm 1
```

4.21.3 rmon event

This command sets the RMON event entry in the RMON event MIB group.

Format	`rmon event` *`event number`* `[description` *`string`*`|log|owner` *`string`*`|trap` *`community`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
Event Index	An index that uniquely identifies an entry in the event table. Each such entry defines one event that is to be generated when the appropriate conditions occur. The range is 1 to 65535.
Event Description	A comment describing the event entry. The default is **alarmEvent**.
Event Type	The type of notification that the probe makes about the event. Possible values are **None**, **Log**, **SNMP Trap**, **Log and SNMP Trap**. The default is **None**.
Event Owner	Owner string associated with the entry. The default is **monitorEvent**.
Event Community	The SNMP community specific by this octet string which is used to send an SNMP trap. The default is **public**.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# rmon event 1 log description test
```

4.21.3.1 no rmon event

This command deletes the rmon event entry.

Format	`no rmon event` *`event number`*
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# no rmon event 1
```

4.21.4 rmon collection history

This command sets the history control parameters of the RMON historyControl MIB group.

This command is not supported on interface range. Each RMON history control collection entry can be configured on only one interface. If you try to configure on multiple interfaces, DUT displays an error.

Format	`rmon collection history` *`index number`* `[buckets` *`number`*`|interval` *`interval in sec`*`|owner` *`string`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
History Control Index	An index that uniquely identifies an entry in the historyControl table. Each such entry defines a set of samples at a particular interval for an interface on the device. The range is 1 to 65535.
History Control Data Source	The source interface for which historical data is collected.
History Control Buckets Requested	The requested number of discrete time intervals over which data is to be saved. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 50.
History Control Buckets Granted	The number of discrete sampling intervals over which data shall be saved. This object is read-only. The default is 10.
History Control Interval	The interval in seconds over which the data is sampled. The range is 1 to 3600. The default is 1800.
History Control Owner	The owner string associated with the history control entry. The default is monitorHistoryControl.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1)# rmon collection history 1 buckets 10 interval 30 owner myOwner
```

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)#rmon collection history 1 buckets 10 interval 30 owner myOwner

Error: 'rmon collection history' is not supported on range of interfaces.
```

4.21.4.1 no rmon collection history

This command will delete the history control group entry with the specified index number.

Format	`no rmon collection history` *`index number`*
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)# no rmon collection history 1
```

4.21.5 show rmon

This command displays the entries in the RMON alarm table.

Format	`show rmon {alarms | alarm` *`alarm-index`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Alarm Index	An index that uniquely identifies an entry in the alarm table. Each entry defines a diagnostic sample at a particular interval for an object on the device. The range is 1 to 65535.
Alarm Variable	The object identifier of the particular variable to be sampled. Only variables that resolve to an ASN.1 primitive type of integer.
Alarm Interval	The interval in seconds over which the data is sampled and compared with the rising and falling thresholds. The range is 1 to 2147483647. The default is 1.
Alarm Absolute Value	The value of the statistic during the last sampling period. This object is a read-only, 32-bit signed value.
Alarm Rising Threshold	The rising threshold for the sample statistics. The range is 2147483648 to 2147483647. The default is 1.
Alarm Rising Event Index	The index of the eventEntry that is used when a rising threshold is crossed. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 1.
Alarm Falling Threshold	The falling threshold for the sample statistics. The range is 2147483648 to 2147483647. The default is 1.
Alarm Falling Event Index	The index of the eventEntry that is used when a falling threshold is crossed. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 2.
Alarm Startup Alarm	The alarm that may be sent. Possible values are **rising, falling** or both **rising-falling**. The default is **rising- falling**.
Alarm Owner	The owner string associated with the alarm entry. The default is **monitorAlarm**.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon alarms
Index    OID                      Owner
-----------------------------------------------
1        alarmInterval.1          MibBrowser
2        alarmInterval.1          MibBrowser
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon alarm 1

Alarm 1
----------
OID: alarmInterval.1
Last Sample Value: 1
Interval: 1
Sample Type: absolute
Startup Alarm: rising-falling
Rising Threshold: 1
Falling Threshold: 1
Rising Event: 1
Falling Event: 2
Owner: MibBrowser
```

4.21.6 show rmon collection history

This command displays the entries in the RMON history control table.

Format	`show rmon collection history [interfaces` *`unit/slot/port`*`]`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
History Control Index	An index that uniquely identifies an entry in the historyControl table. Each such entry defines a set of samples at a particular interval for an interface on the device. The range is 1 to 65535.
History Control Data Source	The source interface for which historical data is collected.
History Control Buckets Requested	The requested number of discrete time intervals over which data is to be saved. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 50.
History Control Buckets Granted	The number of discrete sampling intervals over which data shall be saved. This object is read-only. The default is 10.
History Control Interval	The interval in seconds over which the data is sampled. The range is 1 to 3600. The default is 1800.
History Control Owner	The owner string associated with the history control entry. The default is monitorHistoryControl.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon collection history

Index   Interface    Interval   Requested   Granted     Owner
                                Samples     Samples
-------------------------------------------------------------------
1       1/0/1        30         10          10          myowner
2       1/0/1        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
3       1/0/2        30         50          10          monitorHistoryControl
4       1/0/2        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
5       1/0/3        30         50          10          monitorHistoryControl
6       1/0/3        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
7       1/0/4        30         50          10          monitorHistoryControl
8       1/0/4        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
9       1/0/5        30         50          10          monitorHistoryControl
10      1/0/5        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
11      1/0/6        30         50          10          monitorHistoryControl
12      1/0/6        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
13      1/0/7        30         50          10          monitorHistoryControl
14      1/0/7        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
15      1/0/8        30         50          10          monitorHistoryControl
16      1/0/8        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
17      1/0/9        30         50          10          monitorHistoryControl
18      1/0/9        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
19      1/0/10       30         50          10          monitorHistoryControl
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon collection history interfaces 1/0/1

Index   Interface    Interval   Requested   Granted     Owner
                                Samples     Samples
-------------------------------------------------------------------
1       1/0/1        30         10          10          myowner
2       1/0/1        1800       50          10          monitorHistoryControl
```

4.21.7 show rmon events

This command displays the entries in the RMON event table.

Format	`show rmon events`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Event Index	An index that uniquely identifies an entry in the event table. Each such entry defines one event that is to be generated when the appropriate conditions occur. The range is 1 to 65535.
Event Description	A comment describing the event entry. The default is **alarmEvent**.

Parameter	Description
Event Type	The type of notification that the probe makes about the event. Possible values are **None**, **Log**, **SNMP Trap**, **Log and SNMP Trap**. The default is **None**.
Event Owner	Owner string associated with the entry. The default is **monitorEvent**.
Event Community	The SNMP community specific by this octet string which is used to send an SNMP trap. The default is **public**.
Owner	Event owner. The owner string associated with the entry.
Last time sent	The last time over which a log or a SNMP trap message is generated.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) # show rmon events

Index  Description       Type      Community   Owner      Last time sent
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1      test              log       public      MIB        0 days 0 h:0 m:0 s
```

4.21.8 show rmon history

This command displays the specified entry in the RMON history table.

Format	`show rmon history` *`index`* `{errors | other | throughput | high-capacity}[period` *`seconds`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Common Fields	
Sample set	The index (identifier) for the RMON history entry within the RMON history group. Each such entry defines a set of samples at a particular interval for an interface on the device.
Owner	The owner string associated with the history control entry. The default is monitorHistoryControl.
Interface	The interface that was sampled.
Interval	The time between samples, in seconds.
Requested Samples	The number of samples (intervals) requested for the RMON history entry.
Granted Samples	The number of samples granted for the RMON history entry.
Maximum Table Size	Maximum number of entries that the history table can hold.
Output for Errors Parameter	
Time	Time at which the sample is collected, displayed as period seconds.
CRC Align	Number of CRC align errors.
Undersize Packets	Total number of undersize packets. Packets are less than 64 octets long (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
Oversize Packets	Total number of oversize packets. Packets are longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
Fragments	Total number of fragment packets. Packets are not an integral number of octets in length or had a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS), and are less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
Jabbers	Total number of jabber packets. Packets are longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets), and are not an integral number of octets in length or had a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS).

Parameter	Description
Output for Others Parameter	
Time	Time at which the sample is collected, displayed as period seconds.
Dropped Collisions	Total number of dropped collisions.
Output for Throughput Parameter	
Time	Time at which the sample is collected, displayed as period seconds.
Octets	Total number of octets received on the interface.
Packets	Total number of packets received (including error packets) on the interface.
Broadcast	Total number of good broadcast packets received on the interface.
Multicast	Total number of good multicast packets received on the interface.
Util	Port utilization of the interface associated with the history index specified.
Output for High-Capacity Parameter	
Time	Time at which the sample is collected, displayed as period seconds.
Overflow Pkts	The number of times the associated packet counter has overflowed.
Pkts	The total number of packets (including bad packets, broadcast packets, and multicast packets) received.
Overflow Octets	The number of times the associated octet counter has overflowed.
Octets	The total number of octets of data (including those in bad packets) received on the network (excluding framing bits but including FCS octets).

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon history 1 errors

Sample set: 1 Owner: myowner
Interface: 1/0/1 Interval: 30
Requested Samples: 10 Granted Samples: 10
Maximum table size: 1758

Time                  CRC Align  Undersize Oversize  Fragments  Jabbers
--------------------- ---------- --------- --------- ---------- -------
Jan 01 1970 21:41:43  0          0         0         0          0
Jan 01 1970 21:42:14  0          0         0         0          0
Jan 01 1970 21:42:44  0          0         0         0          0
Jan 01 1970 21:43:14  0          0         0         0          0
Jan 01 1970 21:43:44  0          0         0         0          0
Jan 01 1970 21:44:14  0          0         0         0          0
Jan 01 1970 21:44:45  0          0         0         0          0
Jan 01 1970 21:45:15  0          0         0         0          0
Jan 01 1970 21:45:45  0          0         0         0          0
Jan 01 1970 21:46:15  0          0         0         0          0
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon history 1 throughput

Sample set: 1    Owner: myowner
Interface: 1/0/1    Interval: 30
Requested Samples: 10    Granted Samples: 10
Maximum table size: 1758

Time                  Octets     Packets   Broadcast Multicast  Util
--------------------- ---------- --------- --------- ---------- --------
Jan 01 1970 21:41:43 0          0         0         0          1
Jan 01 1970 21:42:14 0          0         0         0          1
Jan 01 1970 21:42:44 0          0         0         0          1
Jan 01 1970 21:43:14 0          0         0         0          1
Jan 01 1970 21:43:44 0          0         0         0          1
Jan 01 1970 21:44:14 0          0         0         0          1
Jan 01 1970 21:44:45 0          0         0         0          1
```

```
Jan 01 1970 21:45:15 0          0         0         0          1
Jan 01 1970 21:45:45 0          0         0         0          1
Jan 01 1970 21:46:15 0          0         0         0          1

(Routing) #show rmon history 1 other
Sample set: 1   Owner: myowner
Interface: 1/0/1   Interval: 30
Requested Samples: 10   Granted Samples: 10
Maximum table size: 1758

Time                 Dropped Collisions
-------------------- ------- ----------
Jan 01 1970 21:41:43 0       0
Jan 01 1970 21:42:14 0       0
Jan 01 1970 21:42:44 0       0
Jan 01 1970 21:43:14 0       0
Jan 01 1970 21:43:44 0       0
Jan 01 1970 21:44:14 0       0
Jan 01 1970 21:44:45 0       0
Jan 01 1970 21:45:15 0       0
Jan 01 1970 21:45:45 0       0
Jan 01 1970 21:46:15 0       0
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon history 1 high-capacity
Sample set: 1 Owner: monitorHistoryControl
Interface: 0/1 Interval: 30
Requested Samples: 50 Granted Samples: 10
Maximum table size: 414
Time                  OverFlow Pkts     Pkts            Overflow Octets    Octets
--------------------  -------------     ----            -------------      ------
Jan 17 2017 09:12:56  0                 0               0                  0
Jan 17 2017 09:13:27  0                 0               0                  0
Jan 17 2017 09:13:57  0                 0               0                  0
Jan 17 2017 09:14:27  0                 0               0                  0
Jan 17 2017 09:14:57  0                 0               0                  0
Jan 17 2017 09:15:28  0                 0               0                  0
Jan 17 2017 09:15:58  0                 0               0                  0
Jan 17 2017 09:16:28  0                 0               0                  0
Jan 17 2017 09:16:58  0                 0               0                  0
Jan 17 2017 09:17:29  0                 0               0                  0
```

4.21.9 show rmon log

This command displays the entries in the RMON log table.

Format	`show rmon log [`*`event-index`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Maximum table size	Maximum number of entries that the log table can hold.
Event	Event index for which the log is generated.
Description	A comment describing the event entry for which the log is generated.
Time	Time at which the event is generated.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon log

Event   Description                   Time
-----------------------------------------------
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon log 1

Maximum table size: 10
```

```
Event   Description                  Time
-----------------------------------------------
```

4.21.10 show rmon statistics interfaces

This command displays the RMON statistics for the given interfaces.

Format	`show rmon statistics interfaces` *unit/slot/port*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Port	unit/slot/port
Dropped	Total number of dropped events on the interface.
Octets	Total number of octets received on the interface.
Packets	Total number of packets received (including error packets) on the interface.
Broadcast	Total number of good broadcast packets received on the interface.
Multicast	Total number of good multicast packets received on the interface.
CRC Align Errors	Total number of packets received have a length (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets) of between 64 and 1518 octets inclusive.
Collisions	Total number of collisions on the interface.
Undersize Pkts	Total number of undersize packets. Packets are less than 64 octets long (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
Oversize Pkts	Total number of oversize packets. Packets are longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
Fragments	Total number of fragment packets. Packets are not an integral number of octets in length or had a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS), and are less than 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
Jabbers	Total number of jabber packets. Packets are longer than 1518 octets (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets), and are not an integral number of octets in length or had a bad Frame Check Sequence (FCS).
64 Octets	Total number of packets which are 64 octets in length (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
65-127 Octets	Total number of packets which are between 65 and 127 octets in length (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
128-255 Octets	Total number of packets which are between 128 and 255 octets in length (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
256-511 Octets	Total number of packets which are between 256 and 511 octets in length (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
512-1023 Octets	Total number of packets which are between 512 and 1023 octets in length (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
1024-1518 Octets	Total number of packets which are between 1024 and 1518 octets in length (excluding framing bits, including FCS octets).
HC Overflow Pkts	Total number of times the packet counter has overflowed.
HC Overflow Octets	Total number of times the octet counter has overflowed.
HC Overflow Pkts 64 Octets	The number of times the associated 64-octet counter has overflowed.
HC Overflow Pkts 65 - 127 Octets	The number of times the associated 65 to 127 octet counter has overflowed.

Parameter	Description
HC Overflow Pkts 128 - 255 Octets	The number of times the associated 128 to 255 octet counter has overflowed.
HC Overflow Pkts 256 - 511 Octets	The number of times the associated 256 to 511 octet counter has overflowed.
HC Overflow Pkts 512 - 1023 Octets	The number of times the associated 512 to 1023 octet counter has overflowed.
HC Overflow Pkts 1024 - 1518 Octets	The number of times the associated 1024 to 1518 octet counter has overflowed.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) # show rmon statistics interfaces 1/0/1
Port: 1/0/1
Dropped: 0
Octets: 0  Packets: 0
Broadcast: 0  Multicast: 0
CRC Align Errors: 0  Collisions: 0
Undersize Pkts: 0  Oversize Pkts: 0
Fragments: 0  Jabbers: 0
64 Octets: 0  65 - 127 Octets: 0
128 - 255 Octets: 0  256 - 511 Octets: 0
512 - 1023 Octets: 0  1024 - 1518 Octets: 0
HC Overflow Pkts: 0  HC Pkts: 0
HC Overflow Octets: 0  HC Octets: 0
HC Overflow Pkts 64 Octets: 0  HC Pkts 64 Octets: 0
HC Overflow Pkts 65 - 127 Octets: 0  HC Pkts 65 - 127 Octets: 0
HC Overflow Pkts 128 - 255 Octets: 0  HC Pkts 128 - 255 Octets: 0
HC Overflow Pkts 256 - 511 Octets: 0  HC Pkts 256 - 511 Octets: 0
HC Overflow Pkts 512 - 1023 Octets: 0  HC Pkts 512 - 1023 Octets: 0
HC Overflow Pkts 1024 - 1518 Octets: 0  HC Pkts 1024 - 1518 Octets: 0
```

4.21.11 show rmon hcalarms

This command displays the entries in the RMON high-capacity alarm table.

Format	`show rmon {hcalarms|hcalarm` *`alarm index`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
High Capacity Alarm Index	An arbitrary integer index value used to uniquely identify the high capacity alarm entry. The range is 1 to 65535.
High Capacity Alarm Variable	The object identifier of the particular variable to be sampled. Only variables that resolve to an ASN.1 primitive type of integer.
High Capacity Alarm Interval	The interval in seconds over which the data is sampled and compared with the rising and falling thresholds. The range is 1 to 2147483647. The default is 1.
High Capacity Alarm Sample Type	The method of sampling the selected variable and calculating the value to be compared against the thresholds. Possible types are **Absolute Value** or **Delta Value**. The default is **Absolute Value**.
High Capacity Alarm Absolute Value	The absolute value (that is, the unsigned value) of the hcAlarmVariable statistic during the last sampling period. The value during the current sampling period is not made available until the period is complete. This object is a 64-bit unsigned value that is Read-Only.
High Capacity Alarm Absolute Alarm Status	This object indicates the validity and sign of the data for the high capacity alarm absolute value object (hcAlarmAbsValueobject). Possible status types are **valueNotAvailable**, **valuePositive**, or **valueNegative**. The default is **valueNotAvailable**.
High Capacity Alarm Startup Alarm	High capacity alarm startup alarm that may be sent. Possible values are **rising**, **falling**, or **rising-falling**. The default is **rising-falling**.

Parameter	Description
High Capacity Alarm Rising-Threshold Absolute Value Low	The lower 32 bits of the absolute value for threshold for the sampled statistic. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 1.
High Capacity Alarm Rising-Threshold Absolute Value High	The upper 32 bits of the absolute value for threshold for the sampled statistic. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 0.
High Capacity Alarm Rising-Threshold Value Status	This object indicates the sign of the data for the rising threshold, as defined by the objects hcAlarmRisingThresAbsValueLow and hcAlarmRisingThresAbsValueHigh. Possible values are **valueNotAvailable**, **valuePositive**, or **valueNegative**. The default is **valuePositive**.
High Capacity Alarm Falling-Threshold Absolute Value Low	The lower 32 bits of the absolute value for threshold for the sampled statistic. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 1.
High Capacity Alarm Falling-Threshold Absolute Value High	The upper 32 bits of the absolute value for threshold for the sampled statistic. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 0.
High Capacity Alarm Falling-Threshold Value Status	This object indicates the sign of the data for the falling threshold, as defined by the objects hcAlarmFallingThresAbsValueLow and hcAlarmFallingThresAbsValueHigh. Possible values are **valueNotAvailable**, **valuePositive**, or **valueNegative**. The default is **valuePositive**.
High Capacity Alarm Rising Event Index	The index of the eventEntry that is used when a rising threshold is crossed. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 1.
High Capacity Alarm Falling Event Index	The index of the eventEntry that is used when a falling threshold is crossed. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 2.
High Capacity Alarm Failed Attempts	The number of times the associated hcAlarmVariable instance was polled on behalf of the hcAlarmEntry (while in the active state) and the value was not available. This object is a 32-bit counter value that is read-only.
High Capacity Alarm Owner	The owner string associated with the alarm entry. The default is **monitorHCAlarm**.
High Capacity Alarm Storage Type	The type of non-volatile storage configured for this entry. This object is read-only. The default is **volatile**.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show rmon hcalarms

Index    OID                      Owner
-----------------------------------------------
1        alarmInterval.1          MibBrowser
2        alarmInterval.1          MibBrowser

(Routing) #show rmon hcalarm 1

Alarm 1
----------
OID: alarmInterval.1
Last Sample Value: 1
Interval: 1
Sample Type: absolute
Startup Alarm: rising-falling
Rising Threshold High: 0
Rising Threshold Low: 1
Rising Threshold Status: Positive
Falling Threshold High: 0
Falling Threshold Low: 1
Falling Threshold Status: Positive
Rising Event: 1
Falling Event: 2
Startup Alarm: Rising-Falling
Owner: MibBrowser
```

4.22 Statistics Application Commands

The statistics application gives you the ability to query for statistics on port utilization, flow-based and packet reception on programmable time slots. The statistics application collects the statistics at a configurable time range. You can specify the port number(s) or a range of ports for statistics to be displayed. The configured time range applies to all ports. Detailed statistics are collected between a specified time range in date and time format. You can define the time range as having an absolute time entry and/or a periodic time. For example, you can specify the statistics to be collected and displayed between 9:00 12 NOV 2011 (START) and 21:00 12 NOV 2012 (END) or schedule it on every Mon, Wed, and Fri 9:00 (START) to 21:00 (END).

You can receive the statistics in the following ways:

- User requests through the CLI for a set of counters.
- Configuring the device to display statistics using syslog or email alert. The syslog or email alert messages are sent by the statistics application at END time.

You can configure the device to display statistics on the console. The collected statistics are presented on the console at END time.

4.22.1 stats group

This command creates a new group with the specified id or name and configures the time range and the reporting mechanism for that group.

Format	`stats group` *`group id|name`* `timerange` *`time range name`* `reporting` *`list of reporting methods`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
group ID, name	Name of the group of statistics or its identifier to apply on the interface. The range is: **1.** received **2.** received-errors **3.** transmitted **4.** transmitted-errors **5.** received-transmitted **6.** port-utilization **7.** congestion The default is None.
time range name	Name of the time range for the group or the flow-based rule. The range is 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters. The default is None.
list of reporting methods	Report the statistics to the configured method. The range is: **1.** none **2.** console **3.** syslog **4.** e-mail The default is None.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# stats group received timerange test reporting console email syslog
(Routing) (Config)# stats group received-errors timerange test reporting email syslog
(Routing) (Config)# stats group received-transmitted timerange test reporting none
```

4.22.1.1 no stats group

This command deletes the configured group.

Format	`no stats group` *`group id|name`*
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# no stats group received
(Routing) (Config)# no stats group received-errors
(Routing) (Config)# no stats group received-transmitted
```

4.22.2 stats flow-based

This command configures flow based statistics rules for the given parameters over the specified time range. Only an IPv4 address is allowed as source and destination IP address.

Format	`stats flow-based` *`rule-id`* `timerange` *`time range name`* `[{srcip` *`ip-address`*`}` `{dstip` *`ip-address`*`}` `{srcmac` *`mac-address`*`}` `{dstmac` *`mac-address`*`}` `{srctcpport` *`portid`*`}` `{dsttcpport` *`portid`*`}` `{srcudpport` *`portid`*`}` `{dstudpport` *`portid`*`}]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
rule ID	The flow-based rule ID. The range is 1 to 16. The default is None.
time range name	Name of the time range for the group or the flow-based rule. The range is 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters. The default is None.
srcip ip-address	The source IP address.
dstip ip-address	The destination IP address.
srcmac mac-address	The source MAC address.
dstmac mac-address	The destination MAC address.
srctcpport portid	The source TCP port number.
dsttcpport portid	The destination TCP port number.
srcudpport portid	The source UDP port number.
dstudpport portid	The destination UDP port number.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#stats flow-based 1 timerange test srcip 1.1.1.1 dstip 2.2.2.2 srcmac 1234 dstmac 1234
srctcpport 123 dsttcpport 123 srcudpport 123 dstudpport 123
(Routing) (Config)#stats flow-based 2 timerange test srcip 1.1.1.1 dstip 2.2.2.2 srctcpport 123 dsttcpport 123
 srcudpport 123 dstudpport 123
```

4.22.2.1 no stats flow-based

This command deletes flow-based statistics.

Format	`no stats flow-based` *`rule-id`*

Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# no stats flow-based 1
(Routing) (Config)# no stats flow-based 2
```

4.22.3 stats flow-based reporting

This command configures the reporting mechanism for all the flow-based rules configured on the system. There is no per flow-based rule reporting mechanism. Setting the reporting method as `none` resets all the reporting methods.

Format	`stats flow-based reporting` *`list of reporting methods`*
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)# stats flow-based reporting console email syslog
(Routing) (Config)# stats flow-based reporting email syslog
(Routing) (Config)# stats flow-based reporting none
```

4.22.4 stats group

This command applies the group specified on an interface or interface-range.

Format	`stats group <group id | name>`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
group id	The unique identifier for the group.
name	The name of the group.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)# stats group 1
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)# stats group 2
```

4.22.4.1 no stats group

This command deletes the interface or interface-range from the group specified.

Format	`no stats group <group id | name>`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)# no stats group 1
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)# no stats group 2
```

4.22.5 stats flow-based

This command applies the flow-based rule specified by the ID on an interface or interface-range.

Format	`stats flow-based <rule-id>`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
rule-id	The unique identifier for the flow-based rule.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)# stats flow-based 1
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)# stats flow-based 2
```

4.22.5.1 no stats flow-based

This command deletes the interface or interface-range from the flow-based rule specified.

Format	`no stats flow-based <rule-id>`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)# no stats flow-based 1
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1-1/0/10)# no stats flow-based 2
```

4.22.6 show stats group

This command displays the configured time range and the interface list for the group specified and shows collected statistics for the specified time-range name on the interface list after the time-range expiry.

Format	`show stats group <group id | name>`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
group id	The unique identifier for the group.
name	The name of the group.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show stats group received

Group: received
Time Range: test
Interface List
-----------------
1/0/2, 1/0/4, lag 1

Counter ID                 Interface  Counter Value
-------------------------  ---------  -------------
Rx Total                   1/0/2      951600
Rx Total                   1/0/4      304512
Rx Total                   lag 1      0
Rx 64                      1/0/2      0
Rx 64                      1/0/4      4758
Rx 64                      lag 1      0
Rx 65to128                 1/0/2      0
Rx 65to128                 1/0/4      0
Rx 65to128                 lag 1      0
Rx 128to255                1/0/2      4758
Rx 128to255                1/0/4      0
Rx 128to255                lag 1      0
Rx 256to511                1/0/2      0
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show stats group port-utilization

Group: port-utilization
Time Range: test
Interface List
--------------
```

```
1/0/2, 1/0/4, lag 1

Interface  Utilization (%)
---------  ---------------
1/0/2      0
1/0/4      0
lag 1      0
```

4.22.7 show stats flow-based

This command displays the configured time range, flow-based rule parameters, and the interface list for the flow specified.

Format	`show stats flow-based` *rule-id*|`all`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
rule-id	The unique identifier for the flow-based rule.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show stats flow-based all

Flow based rule Id.............................. 1
Time Range...................................... test
Source IP....................................... 1.1.1.1
Source MAC...................................... 1234
Source TCP Port................................. 123
Source UDP Port................................. 123
Destination IP.................................. 2.2.2.2
Destination MAC................................. 1234
Destination TCP Port............................ 123
Destination UDP Port............................ 123

Interface List
--------------
1/0/1 - 1/0/2

Interface  Hit Count
---------  ---------
1/0/1      100
1/0/2      0

Flow based rule Id.............................. 2
Time Range...................................... test
Source IP....................................... 1.1.1.1
Source TCP Port................................. 123
Source UDP Port................................. 123
Destination IP.................................. 2.2.2.2
Destination TCP Port............................ 123
Destination UDP Port............................ 123

Interface List
--------------
1/0/1 - 1/0/2

Interface  Hit Count
---------  ---------
1/0/1      100
1/0/2      0
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show stats flow-based 2

Flow based rule Id.............................. 2
Time Range...................................... test
Source IP....................................... 1.1.1.1
Source TCP Port................................. 123
Source UDP Port................................. 123
Destination IP.................................. 2.2.2.2
Destination TCP Port............................ 123
Destination UDP Port............................ 123
```

```
Interface List
--------------
1/0/1 - 1/0/2

Interface  Hit Count
---------  ---------
1/0/1      100
1/0/2      0
```

5 Switching Commands

This chapter describes the switching commands available in the LCOS SX CLI.

5.1 Port Configuration Commands

This section describes the commands you use to view and configure port settings.

5.1.1 interface

This command gives you access to the Interface Config mode, which allows you to enable or modify the operation of an interface (port). You can also specify a range of ports to configure at the same time by specifying the starting *unit/slot/port* and ending *unit/slot/port*, separated by a hyphen.

Format	`interface {unit/slot/port | unit/slot/port(startrange)-unit/slot/port(endrange)}`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following example enters Interface Config mode for port 1/0/1:

```
(switch) #configure
(switch) (config)#interface 1/0/1
(switch) (interface 1/0/1)#
```

Example: The following example enters Interface Config mode for ports 1/0/1 through 1/0/4:

```
(switch) #configure
(switch) (config)#interface 1/0/1-1/0/4
(switch) (interface 1/0/1-1/0/4)#
```

5.1.2 auto-negotiate all

This command enables automatic negotiation on all ports.

Default	Enabled
Format	`auto-negotiate all`
Mode	Global Config

5.1.2.1 no auto-negotiate all

This command disables automatic negotiation on all ports.

Format	`no auto-negotiate all`
Mode	Global Config

5.1.3 description

Use this command to create an alpha-numeric description of an interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`description` *description*

Mode	Interface Config

5.1.4 fec

Use this command to enable forward error correction (FEC) for an interface in adherence with IEEE requirements (IEEE 802.3bj -CL 91). This command is available only on interfaces operating at 100G, 50G and 25G speeds. If you change the speed of an interface to a speed at which FEC is not supported, FEC is automatically disabled on the interface. When the interface returns to the speed that supports FEC, LCOS SX retains the original FEC configuration and re-applies it on the interface.

Format	`fec {100G | 50G | 25G}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.1.4.1 no fec

Use this command to disable FEC on an interface.

Format	`no fec`
Mode	Interface Config

5.1.5 media-type

Use this command to change between fiber and copper mode on the Combo port.

- Combo Port: A port or an interface that can operate in either copper or in fiber mode.
- Copper and Fiber port: A port that uses copper a medium for communication (for example, RJ45 ports). A fiber port uses the fiber optics as a medium for communication (for example, example SFP ports).

Default	Auto-select, SFP preferred
Format	`media-type {auto-select | rj45 | sfp }`
Mode	Interface Config

The following modes are supported by the `media-type` command.

- Auto-select, SFP preferred: The medium is selected automatically based on the physical medium presence. However, when both the fiber and copper links are connected, the fiber link takes precedence and the fiber link is up.
- Auto-select, RJ45 preferred: The medium is selected automatically based on the physical medium presence. However, when both the fiber and copper links are connected, the copper link takes precedence and the copper link is up.
- SFP: Only the fiber medium works. The copper medium is always down.
- RJ45: Only the copper medium works. The fiber medium is always down.

5.1.5.1 no media-type

Use this command to revert the `media-type` configuration and configure the default value on the interface.

Format	`no media-type`
Mode	Interface Config

5.1.6 mtu

Use the `mtu` command to set the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size, in bytes, for frames that ingress or egress the interface. You can use the `mtu` command to configure jumbo frame support for physical and port-channel (LAG) interfaces.

For the standard LCOS SX implementation, the MTU size is a valid integer between 1504-12270 for tagged packets and a valid integer between 1500-12270 for untagged packets.

To receive and process packets, the Ethernet MTU must include any extra bytes that Layer-2 headers might require. To configure the IP MTU size, which is the maximum size of the IP packet (IP Header + IP payload), see *ip mtu* on page 637.

Default	1500 (untagged)
Format	`mtu` *`1518-12270`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.1.6.1 no mtu

This command sets the default MTU size (in bytes) for the interface.

Format	`no mtu`
Mode	Interface Config

5.1.7 shutdown

This command disables a port or range of ports.

You can use the `shutdown` command on physical and port-channel (LAG) interfaces, but not on VLAN routing interfaces.

Default	Enabled
Format	`shutdown`
Mode	Interface Config

5.1.7.1 no shutdown

This command enables a port.

Format	`no shutdown`
Mode	Interface Config

5.1.8 shutdown all

This command disables all ports.

You can use the `shutdown al` command on physical and port-channel (LAG) interfaces, but not on VLAN routing interfaces.

Default	Enabled
Format	`shutdown all`

Mode	Global Config

5.1.8.1 no shutdown all

This command enables all ports.

Format	`no shutdown all`
Mode	Global Config

5.1.9 speed

Use this command to enable or disable auto-negotiation and set the speed that will be advertised by that port. The duplex parameter allows you to set the advertised speed for both half as well as full duplex mode.

Use the `auto` keyword to enable auto-negotiation on the port. Use the command without the `auto` keyword to ensure auto-negotiation is disabled and to set the port speed and mode according to the command values. If auto-negotiation is disabled, the speed and duplex mode must be set.

Default	Auto-negotiation is enabled.
Format	`speed auto {10|100|1000|2.5G|10G|20G|25G|40G|50G|100G} [10|100|1000|2.5G|10G|20G|25G|40G|50G|100G] [half-duplex|full-duplex]` `speed {10|100|1000|2.5G|10G|20G|25G|40G|50G|100G} {half-duplex|full-duplex}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.1.10 speed all

This command sets the speed and duplex setting for all interfaces if auto-negotiation is disabled. If auto-negotiation is enabled, an error message is returned. Use the `no auto-negotiate` command to disable.

Default	Auto-negotiation is enabled. Adv. is 10h, 10f, 100h, 100f, 1000f.
Format	`speed all {100 | 10} {half-duplex | full-duplex}`
Mode	Global Config

5.1.11 show interface media-type

Use this command to display the media-type configuration of the interface.

Format	`show interface media-type`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following information is displayed for the command.

Term	Definition
Port	Interface in unit/slot/port format.
Configured Media Type	The media type for the interface. › auto-select – The media type is automatically selected. The preferred media type is displayed. › RJ45 – RJ45 › SFP – SFP

Term	Definition
Active	Displays the current operational state of the combo port.

Example: The following command shows the command output:

```
(Routing) #show interface media-type

Port       Configured Media Type        Active
---------  ---------------------------  ------
0/21       SFP                          RJ45
0/22       auto-select, SFP preferred   Down
0/23       auto-select, SFP preferred   RJ45
0/24       auto-select, SFP preferred   Down
```

5.1.12 show interface fec

Use this command to display the FEC status for the specified interface or for all interfaces, if no interface is specified.

Format	`show interface [unit/slot/port] fec`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following information is displayed for the command.

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface associated with the rest of the information in the row.
Configured FEC Status	The FEC status for the interface.

Example: The following command shows the command output:

```
(Switching) (Config)#show interface 0/85 fec

Interface     Configured FEC Status
--------------------------------------
0/85          fec 100G

(Switching) (Config)#show interface fec

Interface     Configured FEC Status
--------------------------------------
0/65          fec 25G
0/66          fec 25G
0/67          fec 25G
0/68          fec 25G
0/69          fec 25G
```

5.1.13 show port

This command displays port information.

Format	`show port {intf-range | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
Type	If not blank, this field indicates that this port is a special type of port. The possible values are: › **Mirror** – this port is a monitoring port. For more information, see *Port Mirroring Commands* on page 507. › **PC Mbr** – this port is a member of a port-channel (LAG). › **Probe** – this port is a probe port.

Parameter	Definition
Admin Mode	The Port control administration state. The port must be enabled for it to be allowed into the network. May be enabled or disabled. The factory default is enabled. The Admin Mode column displays `D-Disable` when the port is locked due to the insertion of an unsupported transceiver.
Physical Mode	The desired port speed and duplex mode. If auto-negotiation support is selected, then the duplex mode and speed is set from the auto-negotiation process. Note that the maximum capability of the port (full duplex -100M) is advertised. Otherwise, this object determines the port's duplex mode and transmission rate. The factory default is Auto.
Physical Status	The port speed and duplex mode.
Link Status	The Link is up or down.
Link Trap	This object determines whether or not to send a trap when link status changes. The factory default is enabled.
LACP Mode	LACP is enabled or disabled on this port.
Admin Status	This column shows the reason the Admin Mode column displays `D-Disable` state. Admin Status displays: › `XCEIVER` when the port is diag-disabled due to the insertion of an unsupported transceiver. › `STP` for an STP protocol violation. › `UDLD` for a UDLD protocol violation.

Example: The following command shows an example of the command output for all ports.

```
(Routing) #show port all

                 Admin     Physical   Physical   Link   Link    LACP   Actor
Intf      Type   Mode      Mode       Status     Status Trap    Mode   Timeout
--------- ------ --------- ---------- ---------- ------ ------- ------ --------
0/1              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/2              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/3              Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
0/4              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/5              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/6              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/7              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/8              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
1/1              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/2              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/3              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/4              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/5              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/6              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
```

Example: The following command shows an example of the command output for a range of ports.

```
(Routing) #show port 0/1-1/6

                 Admin     Physical   Physical   Link   Link    LACP   Actor
Intf      Type   Mode      Mode       Status     Status Trap    Mode   Timeout
--------- ------ --------- ---------- ---------- ------ ------- ------ --------
0/1              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/2              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/3              Enable    Auto                  Down   Enable  Enable long
0/4              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/5              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/6              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/7              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
0/8              Enable    Auto       100 Full   Up     Enable  Enable long
1/1              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/2              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/3              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/4              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/5              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
1/6              Enable                          Down   Disable N/A    N/A
```

5.1.14 show port advertise

Use this command to display the local administrative link advertisement configuration, local operational link advertisement, and the link partner advertisement for an interface. It also displays priority Resolution for speed and duplex as per 802.3 Annex 28B.3. It displays the Auto negotiation state, PHY Master/Slave Clock configuration, and Link state of the port.

If the link is down, the Clock is displayed as *No Link*, and a dash is displayed against the Oper Peer advertisement, and Priority Resolution. If Auto negotiation is disabled, then the admin Local Link advertisement, operational local link advertisement, operational peer advertisement, and Priority resolution fields are not displayed.

If this command is executed without the optional *unit/slot/port* parameter, then it displays the Auto-negotiation state and operational Local link advertisement for all the ports. Operational link advertisement will display speed only if it is supported by both local as well as link partner. If auto-negotiation is disabled, then operational local link advertisement is not displayed.

Format	`show port advertise [unit/slot/port]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following commands show the command output with and without the optional parameter:

```
(Switching)#show port advertise 0/1

Port: 0/1
Type: Gigabit - Level
Link State: Down
Auto Negotiation: Enabled
Clock: Auto
                              1000f 1000h 100f 100h 10f 10h
                              ----- ----- ---- ---- --- ---
Admin Local Link Advertisement no    no    yes  no   yes no
Oper Local Link Advertisement  no    no    yes  no   yes no
Oper Peer Advertisement        no    no    yes  yes  yes yes
Priority Resolution            -     -     yes  -    -   -

(Switching)#show port advertise
Port      Type                           Neg         Operational Link Advertisement
--------- ------------------------------ ----------- ------------------------------
0/1       Gigabit - Level                Enabled     1000f, 100f, 100h, 10f, 10h
0/2       Gigabit - Level                Enabled     1000f, 100f, 100h, 10f, 10h
0/3       Gigabit - Level                Enabled     1000f, 100f, 100h, 10f, 10h
```

5.1.15 show port description

This command displays the interface description. Instead of `unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Format	`show port description unit/slot/port`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
ifIndex	The interface index number associated with the port.
Description	The alpha-numeric description of the interface created by the command. See *description* on page 347.
MAC address	The MAC address of the port. The format is 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons, for example 01:23:45:67:89:AB.
Bit Offset Val	The bit offset value.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show port description 0/1

Interface...........0/1
ifIndex.............1
Description.........
MAC address.........00:10:18:82:0C:10
Bit Offset Val......1
```

5.2 Spanning Tree Protocol Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Spanning Tree Protocol (STP). STP helps prevent network loops, duplicate messages, and network instability.

Note the following:

- STP is enabled on the switch and on all ports and LAGs by default.
- If STP is disabled, the system does not forward BPDU messages.

5.2.1 spanning-tree

This command sets the spanning-tree operational mode to enabled.

Default	Enabled
Format	`spanning-tree`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.1.1 no spanning-tree

This command sets the spanning-tree operational mode to disabled. While disabled, the spanning-tree configuration is retained and can be changed, but is not activated.

Format	`no spanning-tree`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.2 spanning-tree auto-edge

Use this command to allow the interface to become an edge port if it does not receive any BPDUs within a given amount of time.

Default	Enabled
Format	`spanning-tree auto-edge`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.2.1 no spanning-tree auto-edge

This command resets the auto-edge status of the port to the default value.

Format	`no spanning-tree auto-edge`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.3 spanning-tree backbonefast

Use this command to enable the detection of indirect link failures and accelerate spanning tree convergence on PVSTP configured switches.

Backbonefast accelerates finding an alternate path when an indirect link to the root port goes down.

Backbonefast can be configured even if the switch is configured for MST(RSTP) or PVST mode. It only has an effect when the switch is configured for the PVST mode.

If a backbonefast-enabled switch receives an inferior BPDU from its designated switch on a root or blocked port, it sets the maximum aging time on the interfaces on which it received the inferior BPDU if there are alternate paths to the designated switch. This allows a blocked port to immediately move to the listening state where the port can be transitioned to the forwarding state in the normal manner.

On receipt of an inferior BPDU from a designated bridge, backbonefast enabled switches send a Root Link Query (RLQ) request to all non-designated ports except the port from which it received the inferior BPDU. This check validates that the switch can receive packets from the root on ports where it expects to receive BPDUs. The port from which the original inferior BPDU was received is excluded because it has already encountered a failure. Designated ports are excluded as they do not lead to the root.

On receipt of an RLQ response, if the answer is negative, the receiving port has lost connection to the root and its BPDU is immediately aged out. If all nondesignated ports have already received a negative answer, the whole bridge has lost the root and can start the STP calculation from scratch.

If the answer confirms the switch can access the root bridge on a port, it can immediately age out the port on which it initially received the inferior BPDU.

A bridge that sends an RLQ puts its bridge ID in the PDU. This ensures that it does not flood the response on designated ports.

A bridge that receives an RLQ and has connectivity to the root forwards the query toward the root through its root port.

A bridge that receives a RLQ request and does not have connectivity to the root (switch bridge ID is different from the root bridge ID in the query) or is the root bridge immediately answers the query with its root bridge ID.

RLQ responses are flooded on designated ports.

Default	NA
Format	`spanning-tree backbonefast`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.3.1 no spanning-tree backbonefast

This command disables backbonefast.

PVRSTP embeds support for FastBackbone and FastUplink. Even if FastUplink and FastBackbone are configured, they are effective only in PVSTP mode.

Format	`no spanning-tree backbonefast`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.4 spanning-tree bpdufilter

Use this command to enable BPDU Filter on an interface or range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	spanning-tree bpdufilter

Mode	Interface Config

5.2.4.1 no spanning-tree bpdufilter

Use this command to disable BPDU Filter on the interface or range of interfaces.

Format	no spanning-tree bpdufilter
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.5 spanning-tree bpdufilter default

Use this command to enable BPDU Filter on all the edge port interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`spanning-tree bpdufilterv default`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.5.1 no spanning-tree bpdufilter default

Use this command to disable BPDU Filter on all the edge port interfaces.

Format	`no spanning-tree bpdufilterv default`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.6 spanning-tree bpduflood

Use this command to enable BPDU Flood on an interface or range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`spanning-tree bpduflood`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.6.1 no spanning-tree bpduflood

Use this command to disable BPDU Flood on an interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`no spanning-tree bpduflood`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.7 spanning-tree bpduguard

Use this command to enable BPDU Guard on the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`spanning-tree bpduguard`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.7.1 no spanning-tree bpduguard

Use this command to disable BPDU Guard on the switch.

Format	`no spanning-tree bpduguard`

Mode	Global Config

5.2.8 spanning-tree bpdumigrationcheck

Use this command to force a transmission of rapid spanning tree (RSTP) and multiple spanning tree (MSTP) BPDUs. Use the *unit/slot/port* parameter to transmit a BPDU from a specified interface, or use the `all` keyword to transmit RST or MST BPDUs from all interfaces. This command forces the BPDU transmission when you execute it, so the command does not change the system configuration or have a `no` version.

Format	`spanning-tree bpdumigrationcheck {`*unit/slot/port* `| all}`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.9 spanning-tree configuration name

This command sets the Configuration Identifier Name for use in identifying the configuration that this switch is currently using. The *name* is a string of up to 32 characters.

Default	Base MAC address in hexadecimal notation
Format	`spanning-tree configuration name` *name*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.9.1 no spanning-tree configuration name

This command resets the Configuration Identifier Name to its default.

Format	`no spanning-tree configuration name`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.10 spanning-tree configuration revision

This command sets the Configuration Identifier Revision Level for use in identifying the configuration that this switch is currently using. The Configuration Identifier Revision Level is a number in the range of 0 to 65535.

Default	0
Format	`spanning-tree configuration revision` *0-65535*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.10.1 no spanning-tree configuration revision

This command sets the Configuration Identifier Revision Level for use in identifying the configuration that this switch is currently using to the default value.

Format	`no spanning-tree configuration revision`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.11 spanning-tree cost

Use this command to configure the external path cost for port used by a MST instance. When the `auto` keyword is used, the path cost from the port to the root bridge is automatically determined by the speed of the interface. To configure the cost manually, specify a *cost* value from 1 to 200000000.

Default	auto
Format	`spanning-tree cost {`*`cost`*`| auto}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.11.1 no spanning-tree cost

This command resets the auto-edge status of the port to the default value.

Format	`no spanning-tree cost`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.12 spanning-tree edgeport

This command specifies that an interface (or range of interfaces) is an Edge Port within the common and internal spanning tree. This allows this port to transition to Forwarding State without delay.

Format	`spanning-tree edgeport`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.12.1 no spanning-tree edgeport

This command specifies that this port is not an Edge Port within the common and internal spanning tree.

Format	`no spanning-tree edgeport`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.13 spanning-tree forward-time

This command sets the Bridge Forward Delay parameter to a new value for the common and internal spanning tree. The forward-time value is in seconds within a range of 4 to 30, with the value being greater than or equal to "(Bridge Max Age / 2) + 1".

Default	15
Format	`spanning-tree forward-time` *`4-30`*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.13.1 no spanning-tree forward-time

This command sets the Bridge Forward Delay parameter for the common and internal spanning tree to the default value.

Format	`no spanning-tree forward-time`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.14 spanning-tree guard

This command selects whether loop guard or root guard is enabled on an interface or range of interfaces. If neither is enabled, then the port operates in accordance with the multiple spanning tree protocol.

Default	None
Format	`spanning-tree guard {none	root	loop}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.14.1 no spanning-tree guard

This command disables loop guard or root guard on the interface.

Format	`no spanning-tree guard`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.15 spanning-tree max-age

This command sets the Bridge Max Age parameter to a new value for the common and internal spanning tree. The max-age value is in seconds within a range of 6 to 40, with the value being less than or equal to *2 x (Bridge Forward Delay - 1)*.

Default	20
Format	`spanning-tree max-age` *`6-40`*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.15.1 no spanning-tree max-age

This command sets the Bridge Max Age parameter for the common and internal spanning tree to the default value.

Format	`no spanning-tree max-age`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.16 spanning-tree max-hops

This command sets the Bridge Max Hops parameter to a new value for the common and internal spanning tree. The max- hops value is a range from 6 to 40.

Default	20
Format	`spanning-tree max-hops` *`6-40`*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.16.1 no spanning-tree max-hops

This command sets the Bridge Max Hops parameter for the common and internal spanning tree to the default value.

Format	`no spanning-tree max-hops`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.17 spanning-tree mode

This command configures global spanning tree mode per VLAN spanning tree, Rapid-PVST, MST, RSTP or STP. Only one of MSTP (RSTP), PVST or RPVST can be enabled on a switch.

When PVSTP or rapid PVSTP (PVRSTP) is enabled, MSTP/RSTP/STP is operationally disabled. To reenable MSTP/RSTP/ STP, disable PVSTP/PVRSTP. By default, LCOS SX has MSTP enabled. In PVSTP or PVRSTP mode, BPDUs contain per-VLAN information instead of the common spanning-tree information (MST/RSTP).

PVSTP maintains independent spanning tree information about each configured VLAN. PVSTP uses IEEE 802.1Q trunking and allows a trunked VLAN to maintain blocked or forwarding state per port on a per-VLAN basis. This allows a trunk port to be forwarded on some VLANs and blocked on other VLANs.

PVRSTP is based on the IEEE 8012.1w standard. It supports fast convergence IEEE 802.1D. PVRSTP is compatible with IEEE 802.1D spanning tree. PVRSTP sends BPDUs on all ports, instead of only the root bridge sending BPDUs, and supports the discarding, learning, and forwarding states.

When the mode is changed to PVRSTP, version 0 STP BPDUs are no longer transmitted and version 2 PVRSTP BPDUs that carry per-VLAN information are transmitted on the VLANs enabled for spanning-tree. If a version 0 BPDU is seen, PVRSTP reverts to sending version 0 BPDUs.

Per VLAN Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (PVRSTP) embeds support for PVSTP FastBackbone and FastUplink. There is no provision to enable or disable these features in PVRSTP.

Default	Disabled
Format	`spanning-tree mode { mst | pvst | rapid-pvst | stp | rstp }`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.17.1 no spanning-tree mode

This command globally configures the switch to the default LCOS SX spanning-tree mode, MSTP.

Format	`no spanning-tree mode { pvst | rapid-pvst }`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.18 spanning-tree mst

This command sets the Path Cost or Port Priority for this port within the multiple spanning tree instance or in the common and internal spanning tree. If you specify an *`mstid`* parameter that corresponds to an existing multiple spanning tree instance, the configurations are done for that multiple spanning tree instance. If you specify 0 (defined as the default CIST ID) as the *`mstid`*, the configurations are done for the common and internal spanning tree instance.

If you specify the `cost` option, the command sets the path cost for this port within a multiple spanning tree instance or the common and internal spanning tree instance, depending on the *`mstid`* parameter. You can set the path cost as a number in the range of 1 to 200000000 or `auto`. If you select `auto` the path cost value is set based on Link Speed.

If you specify the `port-priority` option, this command sets the priority for this port within a specific multiple spanning tree instance or the common and internal spanning tree instance, depending on the *`mstid`* parameter. The port-priority value is a number in the range of 0 to 240 in increments of 16.

Default	› cost-auto › port-priority-128
Format	`spanning-tree mst` *`mstid`* `{{cost` *`1-200000000`* `| auto} | port-priority` *`0-240`*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.18.1 no spanning-tree mst

This command sets the Path Cost or Port Priority for this port within the multiple spanning tree instance, or in the common and internal spanning tree to the respective default values. If you specify an *`mstid`* parameter that corresponds to an existing multiple spanning tree instance, you are configuring that multiple spanning tree instance. If you specify 0 (defined as the default CIST ID) as the *`mstid`*, you are configuring the common and internal spanning tree instance.

If you specify `cost`, this command sets the path cost for this port within a multiple spanning tree instance or the common and internal spanning tree instance, depending on the *`mstid`* parameter, to the default value, i.e., a path cost value based on the Link Speed.

If you specify `port-priority`, this command sets the priority for this port within a specific multiple spanning tree instance or the common and internal spanning tree instance, depending on the *`mstid`* parameter, to the default value.

Format	`no spanning-tree mst` *`mstid`* `{cost` *`1-200000000`* `| port-priority}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.19 spanning-tree mst instance

This command adds a multiple spanning tree instance to the switch. The parameter *`mstid`* is a number within a range of 1 to 4094, that corresponds to the new instance ID to be added. The maximum number of multiple instances supported by the switch is 4.

Default	None
Format	`spanning-tree mst instance` *`mstid`*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.19.1 no spanning-tree mst instance

This command removes a multiple spanning tree instance from the switch and reallocates all VLANs allocated to the deleted instance to the common and internal spanning tree. The parameter *`mstid`* is a number that corresponds to the desired existing multiple spanning tree instance to be removed.

Format	`no spanning-tree mst instance` *`mstid`*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.20 spanning-tree mst priority

This command sets the bridge priority for a specific multiple spanning tree instance. The parameter *`mstid`* is a number that corresponds to the desired existing multiple spanning tree instance. The priority value is a number within a range of 0 to 4094.

If you specify 0 (defined as the default CIST ID) as the *`mstid`*, this command sets the Bridge Priority parameter to a new value for the common and internal spanning tree. The bridge priority value is a number within a range of 0 to 4094. The twelve least significant bits are masked according to the 802.1s specification. This causes the priority to be rounded down to the next lower valid priority.

Default	32768
Format	`spanning-tree mst priority` *`mstid 0-4094`*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.20.1 no spanning-tree mst priority

This command sets the bridge priority for a specific multiple spanning tree instance to the default value. The parameter *`mstid`* is a number that corresponds to the desired existing multiple spanning tree instance.

If 0 (defined as the default CIST ID) is passed as the *`mstid`*, this command sets the Bridge Priority parameter for the common and internal spanning tree to the default value.

Format	`no spanning-tree mst priority` *`mstid`*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.21 spanning-tree mst vlan

This command adds an association between a multiple spanning tree instance and one or more VLANs so that the VLAN(s) are no longer associated with the common and internal spanning tree. The parameter *`mstid`* is a multiple spanning tree instance identifier, in the range of 0 to 4094, that corresponds to the desired existing multiple spanning tree instance. The *`vlanid`* can be specified as a single VLAN, a list, or a range of values. To specify a list of VLANs, enter a list of VLAN IDs in the range 1 to 4093, each separated by a comma with no spaces in between. To specify a range of VLANs, separate the beginning and ending VLAN ID with a dash (-). Spaces and zeros are not permitted. The VLAN IDs may or may not exist in the system.

Format	`spanning-tree mst vlan` *`mstid vlanid`*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.21.1 no spanning-tree mst vlan

This command removes an association between a multiple spanning tree instance and one or more VLANs so that the VLAN(s) are again associated with the common and internal spanning tree.

Format	`no spanning-tree mst vlan` *`mstid vlanid`*
Mode	Global Config

5.2.22 spanning-tree port mode

This command sets the Administrative Switch Port State for this port to enabled for use by spanning tree.

Default	Enabled
Format	`spanning-tree port mode`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.22.1 no spanning-tree port mode

This command sets the Administrative Switch Port State for this port to disabled, disabling the port for use by spanning tree.

Format	`no spanning-tree port mode`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.23 spanning-tree port mode all

This command sets the Administrative Switch Port State for all ports to enabled.

Default	Enabled
Format	`spanning-tree port mode all`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.23.1 no spanning-tree port mode all

This command sets the Administrative Switch Port State for all ports to disabled.

Format	`no spanning-tree port mode all`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.24 spanning-tree port-priority

Use this command to change the priority value of the port to allow the operator to select the relative importance of the port in the forwarding process. Set this value to a lower number to prefer a port for forwarding of frames.

All LAN ports have 128 as priority value by default. PVSTP/PVRSTP puts the LAN port with the lowest LAN port number in the forwarding state and blocks other LAN ports.

The application uses the port priority value when the LAN port is configured as an edge port.

Default	Enabled
Format	`spanning-tree port-priority` *`0-240`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.25 spanning-tree tcnguard

Use this command to enable TCN guard on the interface. When enabled, TCN Guard restricts the interface from propagating any topology change information received through that interface.

Default	Enabled
Format	`spanning-tree tcnguard`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.25.1 no spanning-tree tcnguard

This command resets the TCN guard status of the port to the default value.

Format	`no spanning-tree tcnguard`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.26 spanning-tree transmit

This command sets the Bridge Transmit Hold Count parameter.

Default	6
Format	`spanning-tree transmit` *`hold-count`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
hold-count	The Bridge Tx hold-count parameter. The value in an integer between 1 and 10.

5.2.27 spanning-tree uplinkfast

Use this command to configure the rate at which gratuitous frames are sent (in packets per second) after switchover to an alternate port on PVSTP configured switches and enables uplinkfast on PVSTP switches. The range is 0-32000; the default is 150. This command has the effect of accelerating spanning-tree convergence after switchover to an alternate port.

Uplinkfast can be configured even if the switch is configured for MST(RSTP) mode, but it only has an effect when the switch is configured for PVST mode. Enabling FastUplink increases the priority by 3000. Path costs less than 3000 have an additional 3000 added when uplinkfast is enabled. This reduces the probability that the switch will become the root switch.

Uplinkfast immediately changes to an alternate root port on detecting a root port failure and changes the new root port directly to the forwarding state. A TCN is sent for this event.

After a switchover to an alternate port (new root port), uplinkfast multicasts a gratuitous frame on the new root port on behalf of each attached machine so that the rest of the network knows to use the secondary link to reach that machine.

PVRSTP embeds support for backbonefast and uplinkfast. There is no provision to enable or disable these features in PVRSTP configured switches.

Default	150
Format	`spanning-tree uplinkfast [max-update-rate` *`packets`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.27.1 no spanning-tree uplinkfast

This command disables uplinkfast on PVSTP configured switches. All switch priorities and path costs that have not been modified from their default values are set to their default values.

Format	`no spanning-tree uplinkfast`
Mode	Global Config

5.2.28 spanning-tree vlan

Use this command to enable/disable spanning tree on a VLAN.

Default	None
Format	`spanning-tree vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLANs to which to apply this command.

5.2.29 spanning-tree vlan cost

Use this command to set the path cost for a port in a VLAN. The valid values are in the range of 1 to 200000000 or auto. If auto is selected, the path cost value is set based on the link speed.

Default	None
Format	`spanning-tree vlan` *`vlan-id`* `cost {auto |` *`1-200000000`*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.2.30 spanning-tree vlan forward-time

Use this command to configure the spanning tree forward delay time for a VLAN or a set of VLANs. The default is 15 seconds.

Set this value to a lower number to accelerate the transition to forwarding. The network operator should take into account the end-to-end BPDU propagation delay, the maximum frame lifetime, the maximum transmission halt delay, and the message age overestimate values specific to their network when configuring this parameter.

Default	15 seconds
Format	`spanning-tree vlan` *`vlan-list`* `forward-time` *`4-30`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLANs to which to apply this command.
forward-time	The spanning tree forward delay time. The range is 4-30 seconds.

5.2.31 spanning-tree vlan hello-time

Use this command to configure the spanning tree hello time for a specified VLAN or a range of VLANs. The default is 2 seconds. Set this value to a lower number to accelerate the discovery of topology changes.

Default	2 seconds
Format	`spanning-tree vlan` *`vlan-list`* `hello-time` *`1-10`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLANs to which to apply this command.
hello-time	The spanning tree forward hello time. The range is 1-10 seconds.

5.2.32 spanning-tree vlan max-age

Use this command to configure the spanning tree maximum age time for a set of VLANs. The default is 20 seconds.

Set this value to a lower number to accelerate the discovery of topology changes. The network operator must take into account the end-to-end BPDU propagation delay and message age overestimate for their specific topology when configuring this value.

The default setting of 20 seconds is suitable for a network of diameter 7, lost message value of 3, transit delay of 1, hello interval of 2 seconds, overestimate per bridge of 1 second, and a BPDU delay of 1 second. For a network of diameter 4, a setting of 16 seconds is appropriate if all other timers remain at their default values.

Default	20 seconds
Format	`spanning-tree vlan` *`vlan-list`* `max-age` *`6-40`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLANs to which to apply this command.
hello-time	The spanning tree forward hello time. The range is 1-10 seconds.

5.2.33 spanning-tree vlan root

Use this command to configure the switch to become the root bridge or standby root bridge by modifying the bridge priority from the default value of 32768 to a lower value calculated to ensure the bridge is the root (or standby) bridge.

The logic takes care of setting the bridge priority to a value lower (primary) or next lower (secondary) than the lowest bridge priority for the specified VLAN or a range of VLANs.

Default	32768

Format	`spanning-tree vlan` *`vlan-list`* `root {primary|secondary}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLANs to which to apply this command.

5.2.34 spanning-tree vlan port-priority

Use this command to change the VLAN port priority value of the VLAN port to allow the operator to select the relative importance of the VLAN port in the forwarding selection process when the port is configured as a point-to-point link type. Set this value to a lower number to prefer a port for forwarding of frames.

Default	None
Format	`spanning-tree vlan` *`vlan-id`* `port-priority` *`priority`*
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLANs to which to apply this command.
priority	The VLAN port priority. The range is 0-255.

5.2.35 spanning-tree vlan priority

Use this command to configure the bridge priority of a VLAN. The default value is 32768.

If the value configured is not among the specified values, it will be rounded off to the nearest valid value.

Default	32768
Format	`spanning-tree vlan` *`vlan-list`* `priority` *`priority`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLANs to which to apply this command.
priority	The VLAN bridge priority. Valid values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440.

5.2.36 show spanning-tree

This command displays spanning tree settings for the common and internal spanning tree. The following details are displayed.

Format	`show spanning-tree`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Bridge Priority	Specifies the bridge priority for the Common and Internal Spanning tree (CST). The value lies between 0 and 61440. It is displayed in multiples of 4096.

Term	Definition
Bridge Identifier	The bridge identifier for the CST. It is made up using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Time Since Topology Change	Time in seconds.
Topology Change Count	Number of times changed.
Topology Change in Progress	Boolean value of the Topology Change parameter for the switch indicating if a topology change is in progress on any port assigned to the common and internal spanning tree.
Designated Root	The bridge identifier of the root bridge. It is made up from the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Root Path Cost	Value of the Root Path Cost parameter for the common and internal spanning tree.
Root Port Identifier	Identifier of the port to access the Designated Root for the CST
Bridge Max Age	Derived value.
Bridge Max Hops	Bridge max-hops count for the device.
Root Port Bridge Forward Delay	Derived value.
Hello Time	Configured value of the parameter for the CST.
Bridge Hold Time	Minimum time between transmission of Configuration Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs).
CST Regional Root	Bridge Identifier of the CST Regional Root. It is made up using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Regional Root Path Cost	Path Cost to the CST Regional Root.
Associated FIDs	List of forwarding database identifiers currently associated with this instance.
Associated VLANs	List of VLAN IDs currently associated with this instance.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show spanning-tree

Bridge Priority.............................. 32768
Bridge Identifier............................ 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Time Since Topology Change..................... 8 day 3 hr 22 min 37 sec
Topology Change Count........................ 0
Topology Change in progress.................. FALSE
Designated Root.............................. 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Root Path Cost............................... 0
Root Port Identifier......................... 00:00
Bridge Max Age............................... 20
Bridge Max Hops.............................. 20
Bridge Tx Hold Count......................... 6
Bridge Forwarding Delay...................... 15
Hello Time................................... 2
Bridge Hold Time............................. 6
CST Regional Root............................ 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Regional Root Path Cost...................... 0

     Associated FIDs             Associated VLANs
     ---------------             ----------------
(Routing) #
```

5.2.37 show spanning-tree active

Use this command to display the spanning tree values on active ports for the modes (xSTP and PV(R)STP).

Format	`show spanning-tree active`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Example: Example 1

```
((Routing))#show spanning-tree active

Spanning Tree: Enabled (BPDU Flooding: Disabled) Portfast BPDU Filtering: Disabled
Mode: rstp
CST Regional Root:       80:00:00:01:85:48:F0:0F
Regional Root Path Cost: 0

###### MST 0 Vlan Mapped: 3
ROOT ID
             Priority        32768
             Address         00:00:EE:EE:EE:EE
             This Switch is the Root.
             Hello Time: 2s Max Age: 20s Forward Delay: 15s
Interfaces

Name      State    Prio.Nbr  Cost      Sts           Role  RestrictedPort
--------- -------- --------- --------- ------------- ----- --------------
0/49      Enabled  128.49    2000      Forwarding    Desg  No
3/1       Enabled  96.66     5000      Forwarding    Desg  No
3/2       Enabled  96.67     5000      Forwarding    Desg  No
3/10      Enabled  96.75     0         Forwarding    Desg  No
```

Example: Example 2

```
((Routing))#show spanning-tree active

Spanning-tree enabled protocol rpvst

VLAN 1
 RootID    Priority        32769
           Address         00:00:EE:EE:EE:EE
           Cost            0
           Port            This switch is the root
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
 BridgeID  Priority        32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
           Address         00:00:EE:EE:EE:EE
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
           Aging Time 300 sec

Interface State     Prio.Nbr  Cost    Status        Role
--------- --------- --------- ------- ------------- -----------
0/49      Enabled   128.49    2000    Forwarding    Designated
3/1       Enabled   128.66    5000    Forwarding    Designated
3/2       Enabled   128.67    5000    Forwarding    Designated
3/10      Enabled   128.75    0       Forwarding    Designated

VLAN 3
 RootID    Priority        32771
           Address         00:00:EE:EE:EE:EE
           Cost            0
           Port            This switch is the root
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
 BridgeID  Priority        32771 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 3)
           Address         00:00:EE:EE:EE:EE
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
           Aging Time 300 sec

Interface State     Prio.Nbr  Cost    Status        Role
--------- --------- --------- ------- ------------- -----------
3/1       Enabled   128.66    5000    Forwarding    Designated
3/2       Enabled   128.67    5000    Forwarding    Designated
3/10      Enabled   128.75    0       Forwarding    Designated
```

Example: Example 3

```
((Routing))#show spanning-tree active

Spanning-tree enabled protocol rpvst

VLAN 1
 RootID    Priority        32769
           Address         00:00:EE:EE:EE:EE
           Cost            0
           Port            10(3/10   )
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
 BridgeID  Priority        32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
           Address         00:00:EE:EE:EE:EE
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
          Aging Time 300 sec

Interface State     Prio.Nbr  Cost    Status        Role
--------- --------- --------- ------- ------------- -----------
0/49      Enabled   128.49    2000    Discarding    Alternate
3/1       Enabled   128.66    5000    Forwarding    Disabled
3/2       Enabled   128.67    5000    Forwarding    Disabled
3/10      Enabled   128.75    0       Forwarding    Root

VLAN 3
 RootID    Priority        32771
           Address         00:00:EE:EE:EE:EE
           Cost            0
           Port            10(3/10   )
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
 BridgeID Priority       32771 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 3)
           Address        00:00:EE:EE:EE:EE
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
           Aging Time 300 sec

Interface State     Prio.Nbr  Cost    Status        Role
--------- --------- --------- ------- ------------- -----------
3/1       Enabled   128.66    5000    Forwarding    Disabled
3/2       Enabled   128.67    5000    Forwarding    Disabled
3/10      Enabled   128.75    0       Forwarding    Root
```

5.2.38 show spanning-tree backbonefast

This command displays spanning tree information for backbonefast.

Format	`show spanning-tree backbonefast`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Transitions via Backbonefast	The number of backbonefast transitions.
Inferior BPDUs received (all VLANs)	The number of inferior BPDUs received on all VLANs.
RLQ request PDUs received (all VLANs)	The number of root link query (RLQ) requests PDUs received on all VLANs.
RLQ response PDUs received (all VLANs)	The number of RLQ response PDUs received on all VLANs.
RLQ request PDUs sent (all VLANs)	The number of RLQ request PDUs sent on all VLANs.
RLQ response PDUs sent (all VLANs)	The number of RLQ response PDUs sent on all VLANs.

Example: The following shows example output from the command.

```
(Routing)#show spanning-tree backbonefast

Backbonefast Statistics
-----------------------
Transitions via Backbonefast (all VLANs)         : 0
Inferior BPDUs received (all VLANs)              : 0
RLQ request PDUs received (all VLANs)            : 0
RLQ response PDUs received (all VLANs)           : 0
RLQ request PDUs sent (all VLANs)                : 0
RLQ response PDUs sent (all VLANs)               : 0
```

5.2.39 show spanning-tree brief

This command displays spanning tree settings for the bridge. The following information appears.

Format	`show spanning-tree brief`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Bridge Priority	Configured value.
Bridge Identifier	The bridge identifier for the selected MST instance. It is made up using the bridge priority and the base MAC address of the bridge.
Bridge Max Age	Configured value.
Bridge Max Hops	Bridge max-hops count for the device.
Bridge Hello Time	Configured value.
Bridge Forward Delay	Configured value.
Bridge Hold Time	Minimum time between transmission of Configuration Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs).

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show spanning-tree brief

Bridge Priority.............................. 32768
Bridge Identifier............................ 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Bridge Max Age............................... 20
Bridge Max Hops.............................. 20
Bridge Hello Time............................ 2
Bridge Forward Delay......................... 15
Bridge Hold Time............................. 6

(Routing) #
```

5.2.40 show spanning-tree interface

This command displays the settings and parameters for a specific switch port within the common and internal spanning tree. The *unit/slot/port* is the desired switch port. Instead of *unit/slot/port*, `lag` *lag-intf-num* can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag` *lag-intf-num* can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag` *lag-intf-num* is the LAG port number. The following details are displayed on execution of the command.

Format	`show spanning-tree interface` *unit/slot/port* | `lag` *lag-intf-num*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Hello Time	Admin hello time for this port.
Port Mode	Enabled or disabled.
BPDU Guard Effect	Enabled or disabled.
Root Guard	Enabled or disabled.
Loop Guard	Enabled or disabled.
TCN Guard	Enable or disable the propagation of received topology change notifications and topology changes to other ports.
BPDU Filter Mode	Enabled or disabled.
BPDU Flood Mode	Enabled or disabled.
Auto Edge	To enable or disable the feature that causes a port that has not seen a BPDU for **edge delay** time, to become an edge port and transition to forwarding faster.

Term	Definition
Port Up Time Since Counters Last Cleared	Time since port was reset, displayed in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
STP BPDUs Transmitted	Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units sent.
STP BPDUs Received	Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units received.
RSTP BPDUs Transmitted	Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units sent.
RSTP BPDUs Received	Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units received.
MSTP BPDUs Transmitted	Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units sent.
MSTP BPDUs Received	Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol Bridge Protocol Data Units received.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) >show spanning-tree interface 0/1

Hello Time..................................... Not Configured
Port Mode...................................... Enabled
BPDU Guard Effect.............................. Disabled
Root Guard..................................... FALSE
Loop Guard..................................... FALSE
TCN Guard...................................... FALSE
BPDU Filter Mode............................... Disabled
BPDU Flood Mode................................ Disabled
Auto Edge...................................... TRUE
Port Up Time Since Counters Last Cleared....... 8 day 3 hr 39 min 58 sec
STP BPDUs Transmitted.......................... 0
STP BPDUs Received............................. 0
RSTP BPDUs Transmitted......................... 0
RSTP BPDUs Received............................ 0
MSTP BPDUs Transmitted......................... 0
MSTP BPDUs Received............................ 0

(Routing) >
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) >show spanning-tree interface lag 1

Hello Time..................................... Not Configured
Port Mode...................................... Enabled
BPDU Guard Effect.............................. Disabled
Root Guard..................................... FALSE
Loop Guard..................................... FALSE
TCN Guard...................................... FALSE
BPDU Filter Mode............................... Disabled
BPDU Flood Mode................................ Disabled
Auto Edge...................................... TRUE
Port Up Time Since Counters Last Cleared....... 8 day 3 hr 42 min 5 sec
STP BPDUs Transmitted.......................... 0
STP BPDUs Received............................. 0
RSTP BPDUs Transmitted......................... 0
RSTP BPDUs Received............................ 0
MSTP BPDUs Transmitted......................... 0
MSTP BPDUs Received............................ 0

(Routing) >
```

5.2.41 show spanning-tree mst detailed

This command displays the detailed settings for an MST instance.

Format `show spanning-tree mst detailed` *mstid*

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Parameter	Description
mstid	A multiple spanning tree instance identifier. The value is 0-4094.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) >show spanning-tree mst detailed 0

MST Instance ID.............................. 0
MST Bridge Priority.......................... 32768
MST Bridge Identifier........................ 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Time Since Topology Change................... 8 day 3 hr 47 min 7 sec
Topology Change Count........................ 0
Topology Change in progress.................. FALSE
Designated Root.............................. 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Root Path Cost............................... 0
Root Port Identifier......................... 00:00

     Associated FIDs           Associated VLANs
     ---------------           ----------------

(Routing) >
```

5.2.42 show spanning-tree mst port detailed

This command displays the detailed settings and parameters for a specific switch port within a particular multiple spanning tree instance. The parameter *mstid* is a number that corresponds to the desired existing multiple spanning tree instance. The *unit/slot/port* is the desired switch port. Instead of *unit/slot/port*, `lag` *lag-intf-num* can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag` *lag-intf-num* can also be used to specify the LAG interface where *lag-intf-num* is the LAG port number.

Format	`show spanning-tree mst port detailed` *mstid unit/slot/port*|`lag` *lag-intf-num*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
MST Instance ID	The ID of the existing multiple spanning tree (MST) instance identifier. The value is 0-4094.
Port Identifier	The port identifier for the specified port within the selected MST instance. It is made up from the port priority and the interface number of the port.
Port Priority	The priority for a particular port within the selected MST instance. The port priority is displayed in multiples of 16.
Port Forwarding State	Current spanning tree state of this port.
Port Role	Each enabled MST Bridge Port receives a Port Role for each spanning tree. The port role is one of the following values: Root Port, Designated Port, Alternate Port, Backup Port, Master Port or Disabled Port
Auto-Calculate Port Path Cost	Indicates whether auto calculation for port path cost is enabled.
Port Path Cost	Configured value of the Internal Port Path Cost parameter.
Designated Root	The Identifier of the designated root for this port.
Root Path Cost	The path cost to get to the root bridge for this instance. The root path cost is zero if the bridge is the root bridge for that instance.
Designated Bridge	Bridge Identifier of the bridge with the Designated Port.
Designated Port Identifier	Port on the Designated Bridge that offers the lowest cost to the LAN.

Term	Definition
Loop Inconsistent State	The current loop inconsistent state of this port in this MST instance. When in loop inconsistent state, the port has failed to receive BPDUs while configured with loop guard enabled. Loop inconsistent state maintains the port in a blocking state until a subsequent BPDU is received.
Transitions Into Loop Inconsistent State	The number of times this interface has transitioned into loop inconsistent state.
Transitions Out of Loop Inconsistent State	The number of times this interface has transitioned out of loop inconsistent state.

If you specify 0 (defined as the default CIST ID) as the *mstid*, this command displays the settings and parameters for a specific switch port within the common and internal spanning tree. The *unit/slot/port* is the desired switch port. In this case, the following are displayed.

Term	Definition
Port Identifier	The port identifier for this port within the CST.
Port Priority	The priority of the port within the CST.
Port Forwarding State	The forwarding state of the port within the CST.
Port Role	The role of the specified interface within the CST.
Auto-Calculate Port Path Cost	Indicates whether auto calculation for port path cost is enabled or not (disabled).
Port Path Cost	The configured path cost for the specified interface.
Auto-Calculate External Port Path Cost	Indicates whether auto calculation for external port path cost is enabled.
External Port Path Cost	The cost to get to the root bridge of the CIST across the boundary of the region. This means that if the port is a boundary port for an MSTP region, then the external path cost is used.
Designated Root	Identifier of the designated root for this port within the CST.
Root Path Cost	The root path cost to the LAN by the port.
Designated Bridge	The bridge containing the designated port.
Designated Port Identifier	Port on the Designated Bridge that offers the lowest cost to the LAN.
Topology Change Acknowledgment	Value of flag in next Configuration Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) transmission indicating if a topology change is in progress for this port.
Hello Time	The hello time in use for this port.
Edge Port	The configured value indicating if this port is an edge port.
Edge Port Status	The derived value of the edge port status. True if operating as an edge port; false otherwise.
Point To Point MAC Status	Derived value indicating if this port is part of a point to point link.
CST Regional Root	The regional root identifier in use for this port.
CST Internal Root Path Cost	The internal root path cost to the LAN by the designated external port.
Loop Inconsistent State	The current loop inconsistent state of this port in this MST instance. When in loop inconsistent state, the port has failed to receive BPDUs while configured with loop guard enabled. Loop inconsistent state maintains the port in a blocking state until a subsequent BPDU is received.
Transitions Into Loop Inconsistent State	The number of times this interface has transitioned into loop inconsistent state.
Transitions Out of Loop Inconsistent State	The number of times this interface has transitioned out of loop inconsistent state.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command in `slot/port` format.

```
(Routing) >show spanning-tree mst port detailed 0 0/1

Port Identifier.............................. 80:01
Port Priority................................ 128
Port Forwarding State........................ Disabled
Port Role.................................... Disabled
Auto-calculate Port Path Cost................ Enabled
Port Path Cost............................... 0
Auto-Calculate External Port Path Cost....... Enabled
External Port Path Cost...................... 0
Designated Root.............................. 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Root Path Cost............................... 0
Designated Bridge............................ 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Designated Port Identifier................... 00:00
Topology Change Acknowledge.................. FALSE
Hello Time................................... 2
Edge Port.................................... FALSE
Edge Port Status............................. FALSE
Point to Point MAC Status.................... TRUE
CST Regional Root............................ 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
CST Internal Root Path Cost.................. 0
Loop Inconsistent State...................... FALSE
Transitions Into Loop Inconsistent State..... 0
Transitions Out Of Loop Inconsistent State.... 0
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command using a LAG interface number.

```
(Routing) >show spanning-tree mst port detailed 0 lag 1

Port Identifier.............................. 60:42
Port Priority................................ 96
Port Forwarding State........................ Disabled
Port Role.................................... Disabled
Auto-calculate Port Path Cost................ Enabled
Port Path Cost............................... 0
Auto-Calculate External Port Path Cost....... Enabled
External Port Path Cost...................... 0
Designated Root.............................. 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Root Path Cost............................... 0
Designated Bridge............................ 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
Designated Port Identifier................... 00:00
Topology Change Acknowledge.................. FALSE
Hello Time................................... 2
Edge Port.................................... FALSE
Edge Port Status............................. FALSE
Point to Point MAC Status.................... TRUE
CST Regional Root............................ 80:00:00:10:18:48:FC:07
CST Internal Root Path Cost.................. 0
Loop Inconsistent State...................... FALSE
Transitions Into Loop Inconsistent State..... 0
Transitions Out Of Loop Inconsistent State.... 0
--More-- or (q)uit

(Routing) >
```

5.2.43 show spanning-tree mst port summary

This command displays the settings of one or all ports within the specified multiple spanning tree instance. The parameter *mstid* indicates a particular MST instance. The parameter {*unit/slot/port*|all} indicates the desired switch port or all ports. Instead of *unit/slot/port*, lag *lag-intf-num* can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. lag *lag-intf-num* can also be used to specify the LAG interface where *lag-intf-num* is the LAG port number.

If you specify 0 (defined as the default CIST ID) as the *mstid*, the status summary displays for one or all ports within the common and internal spanning tree.

Format	show spanning-tree mst port summary *mstid* {*unit/slot/port* | lag *lag-intf-num* | all}
Mode	> Privileged EXEC

› User EXEC

Term	Definition
MST Instance ID	The MST instance associated with this port.
Interface	*unit/slot/port*
STP Mode	Indicates whether spanning tree is enabled or disabled on the port.
Type	Currently not used.
STP State	The forwarding state of the port in the specified spanning tree instance.
Port Role	The role of the specified port within the spanning tree.
Desc	Indicates whether the port is in loop inconsistent state or not. This field is blank if the loop guard feature is not available.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command in `slot/port` format.

```
(Routing) >show spanning-tree mst port summary 0 0/1

MST Instance ID.............................. CST

          STP               STP               Port
Interface Mode     Type     State             Role       Desc
--------- -------- -------  ----------------- ---------- ----------
0/1       Enabled           Disabled          Disabled
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command using a LAG interface number.

```
(Routing) >show spanning-tree mst port summary 0 lag 1

MST Instance ID.............................. CST

          STP               STP               Port
Interface Mode     Type     State             Role       Desc
--------- -------- -------  ----------------- ---------- ----------
3/1       Enabled           Disabled          Disabled
```

5.2.44 show spanning-tree mst port summary active

This command displays settings for the ports within the specified multiple spanning tree instance that are active links.

Format `show spanning-tree mst port summary` *`mstid`* `active`

Mode
› Privileged EXEC
› User EXEC

Term	Definition
MST Instance ID	The ID of the existing MST instance.
Interface	unit/slot/port
STP Mode	Indicates whether spanning tree is enabled or disabled on the port.
Type	Currently not used.
STP State	The forwarding state of the port in the specified spanning tree instance.
Port Role	The role of the specified port within the spanning tree.
Desc	Indicates whether the port is in loop inconsistent state or not. This field is blank if the loop guard feature is not available.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) >show spanning-tree mst port summary 0 active

          STP              STP              Port
Interface Mode     Type    State            Role       Desc
--------- -------- ------- ---------------- ---------- ----------
```

5.2.45 show spanning-tree mst summary

This command displays summary information about all multiple spanning tree instances in the switch. On execution, the following details are displayed.

Format	`show spanning-tree mst summary`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
MST Instance ID List	List of multiple spanning trees IDs currently configured.
For each MSTID: › Associated FIDs › Associated VLANs	› List of forwarding database identifiers associated with this instance. › List of VLAN IDs associated with this instance.

5.2.46 show spanning-tree summary

This command displays spanning tree settings and parameters for the switch. The following details are displayed on execution of the command.

Format	`show spanning-tree summary`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Spanning Tree Adminmode	Enabled or disabled.
Spanning Tree Version	Version of 802.1 currently supported (IEEE 802.1s, IEEE 802.1w, or IEEE 802.1d) based upon the Force Protocol Version parameter.
BPDU Guard Mode	Enabled or disabled.
BPDU Filter Mode	Enabled or disabled.
Configuration Name	Identifier used to identify the configuration currently being used.
Configuration Revision Level	Identifier used to identify the configuration currently being used.
Configuration Digest Key	A generated Key used in the exchange of the BPDUs.
Configuration Format Selector	Specifies the version of the configuration format being used in the exchange of BPDUs. The default value is zero.
MST Instances	List of all multiple spanning tree instances configured on the switch.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) >show spanning-tree summary

Spanning Tree Adminmode.......... Enabled
Spanning Tree Version............ IEEE 802.1s
BPDU Guard Mode.................. Disabled
```

```
BPDU Filter Mode.................. Disabled
Configuration Name................ ****
Configuration Revision Level...... ****
Configuration Digest Key.......... ****
Configuration Format Selector..... 0
No MST instances to display.
```

5.2.47 show spanning-tree uplinkfast

This command displays spanning tree information for uplinkfast.

Format	`show spanning-tree uplinkfast`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Uplinkfast transitions (all VLANs)	The number of uplinkfast transitions on all VLANs.
Proxy multicast addresses transmitted (all VLANs)	The number of proxy multicast addresses transmitted on all VLANs.

Example: The following shows example output from the command.

```
(Routing) #show spanning-tree uplinkfast

Uplinkfast is enabled.
BPDU update rate : 150 packets/sec

Uplinkfast Statistics
---------------------
Uplinkfast transitions (all VLANs)................. 0
Proxy multicast addresses transmitted (all VLANs).. 0
```

5.2.48 show spanning-tree vlan

This command displays spanning tree information per VLAN and also lists out the port roles and states along with port cost. The *vlan-list* parameter is a list of VLANs or VLAN-ranges separated by commas and with no embedded blank spaces. VLAN ranges are of the form "X-Y" where X and Y are valid VLAN identifiers and X<Y. The *vlanid* corresponds to an existing VLAN ID.

Format	`show spanning-tree vlan {`*vlanid* `|` *vlan-list*`}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) show spanning-tree vlan 1

VLAN    1
          Spanning-tree enabled protocol rpvst
          RootID    Priority        32769
           Address         00:0C:29:D3:80:EA
           Cost            0
           Port            This switch is the root
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 15 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
 BridgeID  Priority        32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
           Address         00:0C:29:D3:80:EA
           Hello Time 2 Sec Max Age 15 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
           Aging Time 300
Interface  Role        Sts            Cost       Prio.Nbr
---------  ----------  -------------  ---------  --------
1/0/1      Designated  Forwarding     3000       128.1
1/0/2      Designated  Forwarding     3000       128.2
1/0/3      Disabled    Disabled       3000       128.3
1/0/4      Designated  Forwarding     3000       128.4
```

```
1/0/5       Designated  Forwarding      3000        128.5
1/0/6       Designated  Forwarding      3000        128.6
1/0/7       Designated  Forwarding      3000        128.7
1/0/8       Designated  Forwarding      3000        128.8
0/1/1       Disabled    Disabled        3000        128.1026
0/1/2       Disabled    Disabled        3000        128.1027
0/1/3       Disabled    Disabled        3000        128.1028
0/1/4       Disabled    Disabled        3000        128.1029
0/1/5       Disabled    Disabled        3000        128.1030
0/1/6       Disabled    Disabled        3000        128.1031
```

5.3 Loop Protection Commands

This section describes the commands used to configure loop protection. Loop protection detects physical and logical loops between Ethernet ports on a device. Loop protection must be enabled globally before it can be enabled at the interface level.

5.3.1 keepalive (Global Config)

This command enables loop protection for the system. The default shuts down the port.

Default	Disabled
Format	`keepalive [transmit-interval: <1-10>] [max-pdu: <1-10>]`
	`keepalive disable-timer: <0-604800>`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
transmit-interval	Enter the transmit-interval value, range 1 to 10. The transmit interval is the time gap between each keep-alive PDU sent.
max-pdu	Enter the max-pdu value, range 1 to 10. The max-pdu is the maximum number of PDUs looped and received before the configured action is taken.
disable-timer	Configure the disable duration for an interface.

5.3.1.1 no keepalive (Global Config)

This command disables loop protection for the system. This command also sets the transmit interval and retry count to the default value.

Format	`no keepalive`
Mode	Global Config

5.3.2 keepalive (Interface Config)

This command enables keepalive on a particular interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`keepalive`
Mode	Interface Config

5.3.2.1 no keepalive (Interface Config)

This command disables keepalive on a particular interface.

Format	`no keepalive`
Mode	Interface Config

5.3.3 keepalive action

This command configures the action to be taken on a port when a loop is detected.

Default	Disabled
Format	`keepalive action {log | disable | both}`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
log	Only logs the message. The log mode only logs the message to buffer logs without bringing the port down. This option also generates an SNMP trap message that is sent to the trap receiver based on the trap configuration.
disable	Shuts down the port. This is the default.
both	Logs and disables the port. This option also generates an SNMP trap message that is sent to the trap receiver based on the trap configuration.

5.3.3.1 no keepalive action

This command returns the command to the default action of disabling a port when a loop is detected.

Format	`no keepalive action {log | disable | both}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.3.4 keepalive tag

This command configures the VLAN to be used when generating the VLAN tag of the loop protection PDUs. The TPID used is based on the TPID type configured on that port.

Default	None
Format	`keepalive tag { dot1q | dot1ad } vlan-id`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
dot1q	Uses a TPID of 0x8100
dot1ad	Uses a TPID of 0xSSAS
vlan-id	The ID of the VLAN to use when generating the VLAN

5.3.4.1 no keepalive tag

This command removes the VLAN-based loop protection and resets the port to port-based loop protection only.

Format	`no keepalive tag`
Mode	Interface Config

5.3.5 keepalive disable-timer

This command configures the time, in seconds, for which a port is down if a loop is detected. The default time is 0 so that port needs to be re-enabled manually to bring it up.

This command is available only on platforms that do not support the error disable auto-recovery feature.

Default	0
Format	`keepalive disable-timer` *value*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
value	The time, in seconds, for which the port is down if a loop is detected.

5.3.5.1 no keepalive disable-timer

This command removes the disable-timer.

Format	`no keepalive disable-timer`
Mode	Global Config

5.3.6 keepalive retry

This command configures the time in seconds between transmission of keep-alive packets. Retry is an optional parameter that configures the count of keepalive packets received by the switch after which the interface will be error disabled.

Default	5
Format	`keepalive` *val* `[retry]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
val	The time in seconds between transmission of keep-alive packets.
retry	Configures the count of keepalive packets received by the switch after which the switch will be error disabled.

5.3.7 show keepalive

This command displays the global keepalive configuration.

Format	`show keepalive`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show keepalive

Keepalive..................... Disabled
Transmit interval............. 5
Max PDU Receive............... 1
Disable timer................. 0
```

5.3.8 show keepalive statistics

This command displays the keep-alive statistics for each port or a specific port. Use the *port-num* parameter to display statistics for a specific interface or range of interfaces.

Statistics are displayed only for the ports on which keep-alive is enabled at the interface level.

Format	`show keepalive statistics {port-num | all }`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
port-num	The port number for which to show statistics.
all	Show statistics for all ports.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show keepalive statistics all
       Keep      Loop        Loop     Time Since    Rx            Port
Port   Alive     Detected    Count    Last Loop     Action        Status
------ --------- ----------- -------- ------------- ------------- --------
0/1    Yes       Yes         1        85            shut-down     D-Disable
0/3    Yes       No                                 log-shutdown  Enable
```

5.3.9 clear counters keepalive

This command clears keepalive statistics associated with ports for example, number of transmitted packets, received packets, and loop packets).

Default	None
Format	`clear counters keepalive`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.4 VLAN Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure VLAN settings.

5.4.1 vlan database

This command gives you access to the VLAN Database mode, which allows you to configure VLAN characteristics

Format	`vlan database`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.4.2 network mgmt_vlan

This command configures the Management VLAN ID.

Default	1
Format	`network mgmt_vlan 1-4093`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.4.2.1 no network mgmt_vlan

This command sets the Management VLAN ID to the default.

Format	`no network mgmt_vlan`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.4.3 vlan

This command creates a new VLAN and assigns it an ID. The ID is a valid VLAN identification number (ID 1 is reserved for the default VLAN). VLAN range is 2-4093.

Format	`vlan` *`2-4093`*
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.3.1 no vlan

This command deletes an existing VLAN. The ID is a valid VLAN identification number (ID 1 is reserved for the default VLAN). The VLAN range is 2-4093.

Format	`no vlan` *`2-4093`*
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.4 vlan acceptframe

This command sets the frame acceptance mode on an interface or range of interfaces. For VLAN Only mode, untagged frames or priority frames received on this interface are discarded. For Admit All mode, untagged frames or priority frames received on this interface are accepted and assigned the value of the interface VLAN ID for this port. For admituntaggedonly mode, only untagged frames are accepted on this interface; tagged frames are discarded. With any option, VLAN tagged frames are forwarded in accordance with the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN Specification.

Default	all
Format	`vlan acceptframe {admituntaggedonly | vlanonly | all}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.4.4.1 no vlan acceptframe

This command resets the frame acceptance mode for the interface or range of interfaces to the default value.

Format	`no vlan acceptframe`
Mode	Interface Config

5.4.5 vlan ingressfilter

This command enables ingress filtering on an interface or range of interfaces. If ingress filtering is disabled, frames received with VLAN IDs that do not match the VLAN membership of the receiving interface are admitted and forwarded to ports that are members of that VLAN.

Default	Disabled
Format	`vlan ingressfilter`
Mode	Interface Config

5.4.5.1 no vlan ingressfilter

This command disables ingress filtering. If ingress filtering is disabled, frames received with VLAN IDs that do not match the VLAN membership of the receiving interface are admitted and forwarded to ports that are members of that VLAN.

Format	`no vlan ingressfilter`
Mode	Interface Config

5.4.6 vlan internal allocation

Use this command to configure which VLAN IDs to use for port-based routing interfaces. When a port-based routing interface is created, an unused VLAN ID is assigned internally.

Format	`vlan internal allocation {base vlan-id | policy ascending | policy descending}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
base *vlan-id*	The first VLAN ID to be assigned to a port-based routing interface.
policy ascending	VLAN IDs assigned to port-based routing interfaces start at the base and increase in value
policy descending	VLAN IDs assigned to port-based routing interfaces start at the base and decrease in value

5.4.7 vlan makestatic

This command changes a dynamically created VLAN (created by GVRP registration) to a static VLAN (one that is permanently configured and defined). The ID is a valid VLAN identification number. VLAN range is 2-4093.

Format	`vlan makestatic 2-4093`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.8 vlan name

This command changes the name of a VLAN. The name is an alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters, and the ID is a valid VLAN identification number. ID range is 1-4093.

Default	› VLAN ID 1 – default › other VLANS – blank string
Format	`vlan name 1-4093 name`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.8.1 no vlan name

This command sets the name of a VLAN to a blank string.

Format	`no vlan name 1-4093`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.9 vlan participation

This command configures the degree of participation for a specific interface or range of interfaces in a VLAN. The ID is a valid VLAN identification number, and the interface is a valid interface number.

Format	`vlan participation {exclude | include | auto} 1-4093`
Mode	Interface Config

Participation options are:

Parameter	Description
include	The interface is always a member of this VLAN. This is equivalent to registration fixed.
exclude	The interface is never a member of this VLAN. This is equivalent to registration forbidden.
auto	The interface is dynamically registered in this VLAN by GVRP and will not participate in this VLAN unless a join request is received on this interface. This is equivalent to registration normal.

5.4.10 vlan participation all

This command configures the degree of participation for all interfaces in a VLAN. The ID is a valid VLAN identification number.

Format	`vlan participation all {exclude | include | auto} 1-4093`
Mode	Global Config

You can use the following participation options:

Participation Options	Description
include	The interface is always a member of this VLAN. This is equivalent to registration fixed.
exclude	The interface is never a member of this VLAN. This is equivalent to registration forbidden.
auto	The interface is dynamically registered in this VLAN by GVRP. The interface will not participate in this VLAN unless a join request is received on this interface. This is equivalent to registration normal.

5.4.11 vlan port acceptframe all

This command sets the frame acceptance mode for all interfaces.

Default	all
Format	`vlan port acceptframe all {vlanonly | admituntaggedonly | all}`
Mode	Global Config

The modes are defined as follows:

Mode	Definition
VLAN Only mode	Untagged frames or priority frames received on this interface are discarded.
Admit Untagged Only mode	VLAN-tagged and priority tagged frames received on this interface are discarded.
Admit All mode	Untagged frames or priority frames received on this interface are accepted and assigned the value of the interface VLAN ID for this port.

With either option, VLAN tagged frames are forwarded in accordance with the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN Specification.

5.4.11.1 no vlan port acceptframe all

This command sets the frame acceptance mode for all interfaces to Admit All. For Admit All mode, untagged frames or priority frames received on this interface are accepted and assigned the value of the interface VLAN ID for this port. With either option, VLAN tagged frames are forwarded in accordance with the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN Specification.

Format	`no vlan port acceptframe all`
Mode	Global Config

5.4.12 vlan port ingressfilter all

This command enables ingress filtering for all ports. If ingress filtering is disabled, frames received with VLAN IDs that do not match the VLAN membership of the receiving interface are admitted and forwarded to ports that are members of that VLAN.

Default	Disabled
Format	`vlan port ingressfilter all`
Mode	Global Config

5.4.12.1 no vlan port ingressfilter all

This command disables ingress filtering for all ports. If ingress filtering is disabled, frames received with VLAN IDs that do not match the VLAN membership of the receiving interface are admitted and forwarded to ports that are members of that VLAN.

Format	`no vlan port ingressfilter all`
Mode	Global Config

5.4.13 vlan port pvid all

This command changes the VLAN ID for all interfaces.

Default	1
Format	`vlan port pvid all` *`1-4093`*
Mode	Global Config

5.4.13.1 no vlan port pvid all

This command sets the VLAN ID for all interfaces to 1.

Format	`no vlan port pvid all`
Mode	Global Config

5.4.14 vlan port tagging all

This command configures the tagging behavior for all interfaces in a VLAN to enabled. If tagging is enabled, traffic is transmitted as tagged frames. If tagging is disabled, traffic is transmitted as untagged frames. The ID is a valid VLAN identification number.

Format	`vlan port tagging all` *`1-4093`*
Mode	Global Config

5.4.14.1 no vlan port tagging all

This command configures the tagging behavior for all interfaces in a VLAN to disabled. If tagging is disabled, traffic is transmitted as untagged frames. The ID is a valid VLAN identification number.

Format	`no vlan port tagging all`

Mode	Global Config

5.4.15 vlan protocol group

This command adds protocol-based VLAN groups to the system. The *groupid* is a unique number from 1-128 that is used to identify the group in subsequent commands.

Format	`vlan protocol group` *groupid*
Mode	Global Config

5.4.16 vlan protocol group name

This command assigns a name to a protocol-based VLAN groups. The *groupname* variable can be a character string of 0 to 16 characters.

Format	`vlan protocol group name` *groupid groupname*
Mode	Global Config

5.4.16.1 no vlan protocol group name

This command removes the name from the group identified by *groupid*.

Format	`no vlan protocol group name` *groupid*
Mode	Global Config

5.4.17 vlan protocol group add protocol

This command adds the *protocol* to the protocol-based VLAN identified by *groupid*. A group may have more than one protocol associated with it. Each interface and protocol combination can only be associated with one group. If adding a protocol to a group causes any conflicts with interfaces currently associated with the group, this command fails and the protocol is not added to the group. The possible values for *protocol* are The possible values for *protocol-list* includes the keywords *ip*, *arp*, and *ipx* and hexadecimal or decimal values ranging from 0x0600 (1536) to 0xFFFF (65535). The protocol list can accept up to 16 protocols separated by a comma.

Default	None
Format	`vlan protocol group add protocol` *groupid ethertype protocol-list*
Mode	Global Config

5.4.17.1 no vlan protocol group add protocol

This command removes the protocols specified in the *protocol-list* from this protocol-based VLAN group that is identified by this *groupid*.

Format	`no vlan protocol group add protocol` *groupid ethertype protocol-list*
Mode	Global Config

5.4.18 protocol group

This command attaches a *vlanid* to the protocol-based VLAN identified by *groupid*. A group may only be associated with one VLAN at a time, however the VLAN association can be changed.

Default	None
Format	`protocol group groupid vlanid`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.18.1 no protocol group

This command removes a *vlanid* from this protocol-based VLAN group that is identified by this *groupid*.

Format	`no protocol group groupid vlanid`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.19 protocol vlan group

This command adds a physical interface or a range of interfaces to the protocol-based VLAN identified by *groupid*.

You can associate multiple interfaces with a group, but you can only associate each interface and protocol combination with one group. If adding an interface to a group causes any conflicts with protocols currently associated with the group, this command fails and the interface(s) are not added to the group.

Default	None
Format	`protocol vlan group groupid`
Mode	Interface Config

5.4.19.1 no protocol vlan group

This command removes the interface from this protocol-based VLAN group that is identified by this *groupid*.

Format	`no protocol vlan group groupid`
Mode	Interface Config

5.4.20 protocol vlan group all

This command adds all physical interfaces to the protocol-based VLAN identified by *groupid*. You can associate multiple interfaces with a group, but you can only associate each interface and protocol combination with one group. If adding an interface to a group causes any conflicts with protocols currently associated with the group, this command will fail and the interface(s) will not be added to the group.

Default	None
Format	`protocol vlan group all groupid`
Mode	Global Config

5.4.20.1 no protocol vlan group all

This command removes all interfaces from this protocol-based VLAN group that is identified by this *groupid*.

Format	`no protocol vlan group all groupid`
Mode	Global Config

5.4.21 show port protocol

This command displays the Protocol-Based VLAN information for either the entire system, or for the indicated group.

Format	`show port protocol {`*`groupid`* `| all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Group Name	The group name of an entry in the Protocol-based VLAN table.
Group ID	The group identifier of the protocol group.
VLAN	The VLAN associated with this Protocol Group.
Protocol(s)	The type of protocol(s) for this group.
Interface(s)	Lists the *unit/slot/port* interface(s) that are associated with this Protocol Group.

5.4.22 vlan pvid

This command changes the VLAN ID on an interface or range of interfaces.

Default	1
Format	`vlan pvid` *1-4093*
Mode	› Interface Config › Interface Range Config

5.4.22.1 no vlan pvid

This command sets the VLAN ID on an interface or range of interfaces to 1.

Format	`no vlan pvid`
Mode	› Interface Config › Interface Range Config

5.4.23 vlan stats

This command enables statistics collection on the VLAN list specified if the specified VLAN(s) are administratively created in the system.

This command is only available on an XS-6128QF switch.

Default	Enabled
Format	`vlan` *vlan-list* `stats`
Mode	VLAN Database

Example: To enable statistics on VLANs 10, 20, and 30.

```
(Switching) (Vlan)# vlan 10,20,30 stats
```

5.4.23.1 no vlan stats

This command disables statistics collection on the VLAN list specified if the specified VLAN(s) are administratively created in the system.

This command is only available on an XS-6128QF switch.

Format	`no vlan` *`vlan-list`* `stats`
Mode	VLAN Database

Example: To disable statistics on VLANs 10, 20, and 30.

```
(Switching) (Vlan)# no vlan 10,20,30 stats
```

5.4.24 vlan tagging

This command configures the tagging behavior for a specific interface or range of interfaces in a VLAN to enabled. If tagging is enabled, traffic is transmitted as tagged frames. If tagging is disabled, traffic is transmitted as untagged frames. The ID is a valid VLAN identification number.

Format	`vlan tagging` *`1-4093`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.4.24.1 no vlan tagging

This command configures the tagging behavior for a specific interface or range of interfaces in a VLAN to disabled. If tagging is disabled, traffic is transmitted as untagged frames. The ID is a valid VLAN identification number.

Format	`no vlan tagging` *`1-4093`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.4.25 vlan association subnet

This command associates a VLAN to a specific IP-subnet.

Format	`vlan association subnet` *`ipaddr netmask vlanid`*
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.25.1 no vlan association subnet

This command removes association of a specific IP-subnet to a VLAN.

Format	`no vlan association subnet` *`ipaddr netmask`*
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.26 vlan association mac

This command associates a MAC address to a VLAN.

Format	`vlan association mac` *`macaddr vlanid`*
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.26.1 no vlan association mac

This command removes the association of a MAC address to a VLAN.

Format	`no vlan association mac` *`macaddr`*
Mode	VLAN Database

5.4.27 remote-span

This command identifies the VLAN as the RSPAN VLAN. To enter VLAN Config mode, use the `vlan vlan-id` from Global Config mode.

Default	None
Format	`remote-span`
Mode	VLAN Config

5.4.27.1 no remote-span

This command clears RSPAN information for the VLAN.

Format	`no remote-span`
Mode	VLAN Config

5.4.28 show vlan

This command displays information about the configured private VLANs, including primary and secondary VLAN IDs, type (community, isolated, or primary) and the ports which belong to a private VLAN.

Format	`show vlan {`*`vlanid`*` | private-vlan [`*`type`*`]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Primary	Primary VLAN identifier. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.
Secondary	Secondary VLAN identifier.
Type	Secondary VLAN type (community, isolated, or primary).
Ports	Ports which are associated with a private VLAN.
VLAN ID	The VLAN identifier (VID) associated with each VLAN. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.
VLAN Name	A string associated with this VLAN as a convenience. It can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters long, including blanks. The default is blank. VLAN ID 1 always has a name of **Default**. This field is optional.
VLAN Type	Type of VLAN, which can be Default (VLAN ID = 1) or static (one that is configured and permanently defined), or Dynamic. A dynamic VLAN can be created by GVRP registration or during the 802.1X authentication process DOT1X) if a RADIUS-assigned VLAN does not exist on the switch.
Interface	unit/slot/port. It is possible to set the parameters for all ports by using the selectors on the top line.
Current	The degree of participation of this port in this VLAN. The permissible values are: › **Include** – This port is always a member of this VLAN. This is equivalent to registration fixed in the IEEE 802.1Q standard. › **Exclude** – This port is never a member of this VLAN. This is equivalent to registration forbidden in the IEEE 802.1Q standard. › **Autodetect** – To allow the port to be dynamically registered in this VLAN via GVRP. The port will not participate in this VLAN unless a join request is received on this port. This is equivalent to registration normal in the IEEE 802.1Q standard.

Term	Definition
Configured	The configured degree of participation of this port in this VLAN. The permissible values are: › **Include** – This port is always a member of this VLAN. This is equivalent to registration fixed in the IEEE 802.1Q standard. › **Exclude** – This port is never a member of this VLAN. This is equivalent to registration forbidden in the IEEE 802.1Q standard. › **Autodetect** – To allow the port to be dynamically registered in this VLAN via GVRP. The port will not participate in this VLAN unless a join request is received on this port. This is equivalent to registration normal in the IEEE 802.1Q standard.
Tagging	The tagging behavior for this port in this VLAN. › **Tagged** – Transmit traffic for this VLAN as tagged frames. › **Untagged** – Transmit traffic for this VLAN as untagged frames.

5.4.29 show vlan stats

This command displays the supported per-VLAN statistics for the VLAN(s) specified.

This command is only available on an XS-6128QF switch.

Format	`show vlan [vlan-id | vlan-list] stats`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: To display statistics on VLAN 10.

```
(Switching) # show vlan 10 stats
VlanID..................................... 10
RxBytes.................................... 0
RxFrames................................... 0
RxDiscardBytes............................. 0
RxDiscardFrames............................ 0
TxBytes.................................... 0
TxFrames................................... 0
TxDiscardBytes............................. 0
TxDiscardFrames............................ 0
```

Example: To display statistics on VLAN 10, 20 and 30.

```
(Switching) # show vlan 10,20,30 stats
VlanID..................................... 10
RxBytes.................................... 0
RxFrames................................... 0
RxDiscardBytes............................. 0
RxDiscardFrames............................ 0
TxBytes.................................... 0
TxFrames................................... 0
TxDiscardBytes............................. 0
TxDiscardFrames............................ 0

VlanID..................................... 20
RxBytes.................................... 0
RxFrames................................... 0
RxDiscardBytes............................. 0
RxDiscardFrames............................ 0
TxBytes.................................... 0
TxFrames................................... 0
TxDiscardBytes............................. 0
TxDiscardFrames............................ 0

VlanID..................................... 30
RxBytes.................................... 0
RxFrames................................... 0
RxDiscardBytes............................. 0
RxDiscardFrames............................ 0
```

```
TxBytes..................................... 0
TxFrames.................................... 0
TxDiscardBytes.............................. 0
TxDiscardFrames............................. 0
```

Example: To display statistics on all available VLANs.

```
(Switching) # show vlan stats
VlanID...................................... 1
RxBytes..................................... 0
RxFrames.................................... 0
RxDiscardBytes.............................. 0
RxDiscardFrames............................. 0
TxBytes..................................... 0
TxFrames.................................... 0
TxDiscardBytes.............................. 0
TxDiscardFrames............................. 0

VlanID...................................... 10
RxBytes..................................... 0
RxFrames.................................... 0
RxDiscardBytes.............................. 0
RxDiscardFrames............................. 0
TxBytes..................................... 0
TxFrames.................................... 0
TxDiscardBytes.............................. 0
TxDiscardFrames............................. 0

VlanID...................................... 20
RxBytes..................................... 0
RxFrames.................................... 0
RxDiscardBytes.............................. 0
RxDiscardFrames............................. 0
TxBytes..................................... 0
TxFrames.................................... 0
TxDiscardBytes.............................. 0
TxDiscardFrames............................. 0

VlanID...................................... 30
RxBytes..................................... 0
RxFrames.................................... 0
RxDiscardBytes.............................. 0
RxDiscardFrames............................. 0
TxBytes..................................... 0
TxFrames.................................... 0
TxDiscardBytes.............................. 0
TxDiscardFrames............................. 0
```

5.4.30 show vlan internal usage

This command displays information about the VLAN ID allocation on the switch.

Format	`show vlan internal usage`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Base VLAN ID	Identifies the base VLAN ID for Internal allocation of VLANs to the routing interface.
Allocation policy	Identifies whether the system allocates VLAN IDs in ascending or descending order.

5.4.31 show vlan brief

This command displays a list of all configured VLANs.

Format	`show vlan brief`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN ID	There is a VLAN Identifier (vlanid) associated with each VLAN. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.
VLAN Name	A string associated with this VLAN as a convenience. It can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters long, including blanks. The default is blank. VLAN ID 1 always has a name of "Default." This field is optional.
VLAN Type	Type of VLAN, which can be Default (VLAN ID = 1) or static (one that is configured and permanently defined), or a Dynamic (one that is created by GVRP registration).

5.4.32 show vlan port

This command displays VLAN port information.

Format `show vlan port {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| all}`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	*`unit/slot/port`* It is possible to set the parameters for all ports by using the selectors on the top line.
Port VLAN ID Configured	The VLAN ID that this port will assign to untagged frames or priority tagged frames received on this port. The value must be for an existing VLAN. The factory default is 1.
Port VLAN ID Current	The current VLAN ID that this port assigns to untagged frames or priority tagged frames received on this port. The factory default is 1.
Acceptable Frame Types	The types of frames that may be received on this port. The options are 'VLAN only' and 'Admit All'. When set to 'VLAN only', untagged frames or priority tagged frames received on this port are discarded. When set to 'Admit All', untagged frames or priority tagged frames received on this port are accepted and assigned the value of the Port VLAN ID for this port. With either option, VLAN tagged frames are forwarded in accordance to the 802.1Q VLAN specification.
Ingress Filtering Configured	May be enabled or disabled. When enabled, the frame is discarded if this port is not a member of the VLAN with which this frame is associated. In a tagged frame, the VLAN is identified by the VLAN ID in the tag. In an untagged frame, the VLAN is the Port VLAN ID specified for the port that received this frame. When disabled, all frames are forwarded in accordance with the 802.1Q VLAN bridge specification. The factory default is disabled.
Ingress Filtering Current	Shows the current ingress filtering configuration.
GVRP	May be enabled or disabled.
Default Priority	The 802.1p priority assigned to tagged packets arriving on the port.
Protected Port	Specifies if this is a protected port. If False, it is not a protected port; If true, it is.
Switchport mode	The current switchport mode for the port.
Operating parameters	The operating parameters for the port, including the VLAN, name, egress rule, and type.
Static configuration	The static configuration for the port, including the VLAN, name, and egress rule.
Forbidden VLANs	The forbidden VLAN configuration for the port, including the VLAN and name.

5.4.33 show vlan association subnet

This command displays the VLAN associated with a specific configured IP-Address and net mask. If no IP address and net mask are specified, the VLAN associations of all the configured IP-subnets are displayed.

Format	`show vlan association subnet [ipaddr netmask]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
IP Address	The IP address assigned to each interface.
Net Mask	The subnet mask.
VLAN ID	There is a VLAN Identifier (VID) associated with each VLAN.

5.4.34 show vlan association mac

This command displays the VLAN associated with a specific configured MAC address. If no MAC address is specified, the VLAN associations of all the configured MAC addresses are displayed.

Format	`show vlan association mac [macaddr]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Mac Address	A MAC address for which the switch has forwarding and or filtering information. The format is 6 or 8 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons, for example 01:23:45:67:89:AB. In an IVL system the MAC address will be displayed as 8 bytes.
VLAN ID	There is a VLAN Identifier (VID) associated with each VLAN.

5.5 Double VLAN Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure double VLAN (DVLAN). Double VLAN tagging is a way to pass VLAN traffic from one customer domain to another through a Metro Core in a simple and cost effective manner. The additional tag on the traffic helps differentiate between customers in the MAN while preserving the VLAN identification of the individual customers when they enter their own IEEE 802.1Q domain.

5.5.1 dvlan-tunnel ethertype (Interface Config)

This command is not available on all platforms.

This command configures the ethertype for the specified interface. The two-byte hex ethertype is used as the first 16 bits of the DVLAN tag. The ethertype may have the values of `802.1Q`, `vman`, or `custom`. If the ethertype has an optional value of `custom`, then it is a custom tunnel value, and ethertype must be set to a value in the range of 1 to 65535.

Default	802.1Q
Format	`dvlan-tunnel ethertype {802.1Q | vman | custom 1-65535}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
802.1Q	Configure the ethertype as 0x8100.
custom	Configure the value of the custom tag in the range from 1to 65535.

Parameter	Description
vman	Represents the commonly used value of 0xSSAS.

5.5.1.1 no dvlan-tunnel ethertype (Interface Config)

This command is not available on all platforms.

This command removes the ethertype value for the interface.

Format	`no dvlan-tunnel ethertype`
Mode	Global Config

5.5.2 dvlan-tunnel ethertype primary-tpid

Use this command to create a new TPID and associate it with the next available TPID register. If no TPID registers are empty, the system returns an error to the user. Specifying the optional keyword [primary-tpid] forces the TPID value to be configured as the default TPID at index 0.

Format	`dvlan-tunnel ethertype {802.1Q | vman | custom` *`1-65535`*`} [primary-tpid]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
802.1Q	Configure the ethertype as 0x8100.
custom	Configure the value of the custom tag in the range from 1 to 65535.
vman	Represents the commonly used value of 0xSSAS.

5.5.2.1 no dvlan-tunnel ethertype primary-tpid

Use the `no` form of the command to reset the TPID register to 0. (At initialization, all TPID registers will be set to their default values.)

Format	`no dvlan-tunnel ethertype {802.1Q | vman | custom` *`1-65535`*`} [primary-tpid]`
Mode	Global Config

5.5.3 mode dot1q-tunnel

This command is used to enable Double VLAN Tunneling on the specified interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`mode dot1q-tunnel`
Mode	Interface Config

5.5.3.1 no mode dot1q-tunnel

This command is used to disable Double VLAN Tunneling on the specified interface. By default, Double VLAN Tunneling is disabled.

Format	`no mode dot1q-tunnel`
Mode	Interface Config

5.5.4 mode dvlan-tunnel

Use this command to enable Double VLAN Tunneling on the specified interface.

When you use the `mode dvlan-tunnel` command on an interface, it becomes a service provider port. Ports that do not have double VLAN tunneling enabled are customer ports.

Default	Disabled
Format	`mode dvlan-tunnel`
Mode	Interface Config

5.5.4.1 no mode dvlan-tunnel

This command is used to disable Double VLAN Tunneling on the specified interface. By default, Double VLAN Tunneling is disabled.

Format	`no mode dvlan-tunnel`
Mode	Interface Config

5.5.5 show dot1q-tunnel

Use this command without the optional parameters to display all interfaces enabled for Double VLAN Tunneling. Use the optional parameters to display detailed information about Double VLAN Tunneling for the specified interface or all interfaces.

Format	`show dot1q-tunnel [interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	*unit/slot/port*
Mode	The administrative mode through which Double VLAN Tunneling can be enabled or disabled. The default value for this field is disabled.
EtherType	A 2-byte hex EtherType to be used as the first 16 bits of the DVLAN tunnel. There are three different EtherType tags. The first is 802.1Q, which represents the commonly used value of 0x8100. The second is vMAN, which represents the commonly used value of 0xSSAS. If EtherType is not one of these two values, then it is a custom tunnel value, representing any value in the range of 1 to 65535.

5.5.6 show dvlan-tunnel

Use this command without the optional parameters to display all interfaces enabled for Double VLAN Tunneling. Use the optional parameters to display detailed information about Double VLAN Tunneling for the specified interface or all interfaces.

Format	`show dvlan-tunnel [interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|all|lag `*`lag-intf-num`*`}]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	*unit/slot/port*
LAG	Instead of *unit/slot/port*, `lag` *lag-intf-num* can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag` *lag-intf-num* can also be used to specify the LAG interface where *lag-intf-num* is the LAG port number.
Mode	The administrative mode through which Double VLAN Tunneling can be enabled or disabled. The default value for this field is disabled.
EtherType	A 2-byte hex EtherType to be used as the first 16 bits of the DVLAN tunnel. There are three different EtherType tags. The first is 802.1Q, which represents the commonly used value of 0x8100. The second is vMAN, which represents the commonly used value of 0xSSAS. If EtherType is not one of these two values, then it is a custom tunnel value, representing any value in the range of 1 to 65535.

Example: The following shows examples of the CLI display output for the commands.

```
(Routing) #show dvlan-tunnel

TPIDs Configured.............................. 0x88a8
Default TPID.................................. 0x88a8
Interfaces Enabled for DVLAN Tunneling......... None

(Routing) #

(switch)#show dvlan-tunnel interface 1/0/1

Interface Mode    EtherType
--------- ------- ------------
1/0/1     Disable 0x88a8
```

5.6 Private VLAN Commands

This section describes the commands you use for private VLANs. Private VLANs provides Layer 2 isolation between ports that share the same broadcast domain. In other words, it allows a VLAN broadcast domain to be partitioned into smaller point-to-multipoint subdomains. The ports participating in a private VLAN can be located anywhere in the Layer 2 network.

5.6.1 switchport private-vlan

This command defines a private-VLAN association for an isolated or community port or a mapping for a promiscuous port.

Format	`switchport private-vlan {host-association primary-vlan-id secondary-vlan-id | mapping primary-vlan-id {add | remove} secondary-vlan-list | mapping trunk primary-vlan-id {secondary-vlan-list | add secondary-vlan-list | remove secondary-vlan-list} | trunk {native vlan vlan-id | allowed vlan vlan-list}} | association trunk primary-vlan-id secondary-vlan-id}`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
host-association	Defines the VLAN association for community or host ports.
mapping	Defines the private VLAN mapping for promiscuous ports.

Parameter	Description
mapping trunk	Maps the port to a primary VLAN and selected secondary VLANs.
primary-vlan-id	Primary VLAN ID of a private VLAN.
secondary-vlan-id	Secondary (isolated or community) VLAN ID of a private VLAN.
add	Associates the secondary VLAN with the primary one.
remove	Deletes the secondary VLANs from the primary VLAN association.
secondary-vlan-list	A list of secondary VLANs to be mapped to a primary VLAN.
trunk native vlan	Defines the VLAN association for untagged packets. If not configured, untagged packets are dropped.
trunk allowed vlan	Specifies the list of allowed normal VLANs on the trunk port.
association trunk	Associates a primary VLAN with a secondary (isolated only) VLAN. Multiple private VLAN pairs can be configured using this command.

5.6.1.1 no switchport private-vlan

This command removes the private-VLAN association or mapping from the port.

Format	`no switchport private-vlan {host-association | mapping | mapping trunk {primary-vlan- id}| trunk allowed vlan-list | trunk native vlan vlan-id} association trunk primary- vlan-id secondary-vlan-id}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.6.2 switchport mode private-vlan

This command configures a port as a promiscuous or host private VLAN port. Note that the properties of each mode can be configured even when the switch is not in that mode. However, they will only be applicable once the switch is in that particular mode.

Default	`general`
Format	`switchport mode private-vlan {host | promiscuous | trunk promiscuous | trunk secondary}`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
host	Configures an interface as a private VLAN host port. It can be either isolated or community port depending on the secondary VLAN it is associated with.
promiscuous	Configures an interface as a private VLAN promiscuous port. The promiscuous ports are members of the primary VLAN.
trunk promiscuous	Configures an interface as a private VLAN promiscuous trunk port. These ports can carry traffic of several primary VLANs and normal VLANs. An endpoint connected to a promiscuous trunk port is allowed to communicate with all the endpoints within the private VLAN and also with other ports participating in normal VLANs. These ports carry the traffic of multiple primary VLANs towards the upstream router and regular VLANs. Promiscuous trunk ports are used when it is required to reduce the number of links connected to upstream devices while still being able to manage all the endpoints in a private VLAN- in addition to carrying traffic of normal VLANs. These ports are typically used where the switches are connected to upstream devices that do not understand private VLANs.

Parameter	Description
trunk secondary	Configures an interface as a private VLAN isolated trunk port. These ports can carry traffic of several secondary VLANs and normal VLANs.

5.6.2.1 no switchport mode private-vlan

This command removes the private-VLAN association or mapping from the port.

Format	`switchport mode private-vlan`
Mode	Interface Config

5.6.3 private-vlan

This command configures the private VLANs and configures the association between the primary private VLAN and secondary VLANs.

Format	`private-vlan {association [add | remove] secondary-vlan-list | community | isolated | primary}`
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
association	Associates the primary and secondary VLAN.
secondary-vlan-list	A list of secondary VLANs to be mapped to a primary VLAN.
community	Designates a VLAN as a community VLAN.
isolated	Designates a VLAN as the isolated VLAN.
primary	Designates a VLAN as the primary VLAN.

5.6.3.1 no private-vlan

This command restores normal VLAN configuration.

Format	`no private-vlan {association}`
Mode	VLAN Config

5.6.4 show interface ethernet switchport

This command displays the private VLAN mapping information for the switch interfaces.

Format	`show interface ethernet` *`interface-id`* `switchport`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
interface-id	The *unit/slot/port* of the switch.

The command displays the following information. Note that the fields that display depend on the configured mode on the port.

Term	Definition
Port	The port number for which data is displayed.

Term	Definition
VLAN Switchport Mode	The private VLAN mode of the interface, which is one of the following: › General - The interface is in general mode and is not a member of a private VLAN. › Private VLAN Promiscuous – The interface belongs to a primary VLAN and can communicate with all interfaces in the private VLAN, including other promiscuous ports, community ports, and isolated ports. › Private VLAN Promiscuous Trunk – The interface belongs to a primary VLAN and can communicate with all interfaces in the private VLAN, including other promiscuous trunk ports, community ports, and isolated ports. › Private VLAN Host – The interface belongs to a secondary VLAN and, depending upon the type of secondary VLAN, can either communicate with other ports in the same community (if the secondary VLAN is a community VLAN) and with the promiscuous ports or is able to communicate only with the promiscuous ports (if the secondary VLAN is an isolated VLAN). › Private VLAN Isolated Trunk – The interface belongs to an isolated VLAN and can communicate with promiscuous, promiscuous trunk, and trunk ports.
Private VLAN Host Association	The VLAN association for the private-VLAN host ports.
Private VLAN Mapping	The VLAN mapping for the private-VLAN promiscuous ports.
Private VLAN trunk native VLAN	Displays the native VLAN for the promiscuous trunk ports. When the port is configured to operate in Promiscuous Trunk mode, the native VLAN defines VLAN association for untagged packets. If not configured, untagged packets are dropped.
Private VLAN trunk normal VLANs	The list of normal VLANs for the promiscuous trunk ports.
Private-VLAN trunk mappings	The mappings of all the primary VLANs and their associated secondary VLANs of promiscuous trunk ports.
Private-vlan trunk associations	The associations of all the primary VLANs and their associated isolated VLANs of isolated trunk ports.
Operational Private VLANS	The operational private VLANs on this interface.

5.7 Switch Ports

This section describes the commands used for switch port mode.

5.7.1 switchport mode

Use this command to configure the mode of a switch port as access, trunk or general.

In Trunk mode, the port becomes a member of all VLANs on switch unless specified in the allowed list in the `switchport trunk allowed vlan` command. The PVID of the port is set to the Native VLAN as specified in the `switchport trunk native vlan` command. It means that trunk ports accept both tagged and untagged packets, where untagged packets are processed on the native VLAN and tagged packets are processed on the VLAN ID contained in the packet. MAC learning is performed on both tagged and untagged packets. Tagged packets received with a VLAN ID of which the port is not a member are discarded and MAC learning is not performed. The Trunk ports always transmit packets untagged on native VLAN.

In Access mode, the port becomes a member of only one VLAN. The port sends and receives untagged traffic. It can also receive tagged traffic.The ingress filtering is enabled on port. It means that when the VLAN ID of received packet is not identical to Access VLAN ID, the packet is discarded.

In General mode, the user can perform custom configuration of VLAN membership, PVID, tagging, ingress filtering etc. This is legacy LCOS SX behavior of switch port configuration. Legacy LCOS SX CLI commands are used to configure port in general mode.

Default	General mode
Format	`switchport mode {access | trunk | general}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.7.1.1 no switchport mode

This command resets the switch port mode to its default value.

Format	`no switchport mode`
Mode	Interface Config

5.7.2 switchport trunk allowed vlan

Use this command to configure the list of allowed VLANs that can receive and send traffic on this interface in tagged format when in trunking mode. The default is all.

The VLANs list can be modified using the add or remove options or replaced with another list using the vlan-list, all, or except options. If all is chosen, all VLANs are added to the list of allowed vlan. The except option provides an exclusion list.

Trunk ports accept tagged packets, where tagged packets are processed on the VLAN ID contained in the packet, if this VLAN is in the allowed VLAN list. Tagged packets received with a VLAN ID to which the port is not a member are discarded and MAC learning is not performed. If a VLAN is added to the system after a port is set to the Trunk mode and it is in the allowed VLAN list, this VLAN is assigned to this port automatically.

Default	All
Format	`switchport trunk allowed vlan {`*`vlan-list`*` | all | {add `*`vlan-list`*`} | {remove `*`vlan-list`*`} | {except `*`vlan-list`*` }}`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
all	Specifies all VLANs from 1 to 4093. This keyword is not allowed on commands that do not permit all VLANs in the list to be set at the same time.
add	Adds the defined list of VLANs to those currently set instead of replacing the list.
remove	Removes the defined list of VLANs from those currently set instead of replacing the list. Valid IDs are from 1 to 4093; extended-range VLAN IDs of the form X-Y or X,Y,Z are valid in this command.
except	Lists the VLANs that should be calculated by inverting the defined list of VLANs. (VLANs are added except the ones specified.)
vlan-list	Either a single VLAN number from 1 to 4093 or a continuous range of VLANs described by two VLAN numbers, the lesser one first, separated by a hyphen.

5.7.2.1 no switchport trunk allowed vlan

This command resets the list of allowed VLANs on the trunk port to its default value.

Format	`no switchport trunk allowed vlan`
Mode	Interface Config

5.7.3 switchport trunk native vlan

Use this command to configure the Trunk port Native VLAN (PVID) parameter. Any ingress untagged packets on the port are tagged with the value of Native VLAN. Native VLAN must be in the allowed VLAN list for tagging of received untagged packets. Otherwise, untagged packets are discarded. Packets marked with Native VLAN are transmitted untagged from Trunk port. The default is 1.

Default	1 (Default VLAN)
Format	`switchport trunk native vlan` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.7.3.1 no switchport trunk native vlan

Use this command to reset the switch port trunk mode native VLAN to its default value.

Format	`no switchport trunk native vlan`
Mode	Interface Config

5.7.4 switchport access vlan

Use this command to configure the VLAN on the Access port. Only one VLAN can be assigned to the Access port. Access ports are members of VLAN 1 by default. Access ports may be assigned to a VLAN other than VLAN 1. Removing the Access VLAN on the switch makes the Access port a member of VLAN 1. Configuring an Access port to be a member of a VLAN that does not exist results in an error and does not change the configuration.

Default	1 (Default VLAN)
Format	`switchport access vlan` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.7.4.1 no switchport access vlan

This command resets the switch port access mode VALN to its default value.

Format	`no switchport access vlan`
Mode	Interface Config

5.7.5 show interfaces switchport

Use this command to display the switchport status for all interfaces or a specified interface. The output contains information about configured switchport mode, VLAN membership, PVID/Native VLAN, acceptable frame type, and other options per switchport modes.

Format	`show interfaces switchport` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Switching) # show interfaces switchport 1/0/20

Port: 1/0/20
Switchport Mode: Access Mode
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
General Mode PVID: 1 (default)
General Mode Ingress Filtering: Enabled
General Mode Acceptable Frame Type: Admit All
General Mode Dynamically Added VLANs:
```

```
General Mode Untagged VLANs: 1
General Mode Tagged VLANs:
General Mode Forbidden VLANs:
Trunking Mode Native VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Mode Native VLAN Tagging: Disabled
Trunking Mode VLANs Enabled: All
Protected: False

(Routing) #show interfaces switchport

Port: 1/0/1
VLAN Membership Mode: General
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
General Mode PVID: 1 (default)
General Mode Ingress Filtering: Disabled
General Mode Acceptable Frame Type: Admit all
General Mode Dynamically Added VLANs:
General Mode Untagged VLANs: 1
General Mode Tagged VLANs:
General Mode Forbidden VLANs:
Trunking Mode Native VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Mode Native VLAN tagging: Disable
Trunking Mode VLANs Enabled: All
Protected Port: False
```

5.7.6 show interfaces switchport

Use this command to display the switchport configuration for a selected mode per interface. If the interface is not specified, the configuration for all interfaces is displayed.

Format	`show interfaces switchport {access | trunk | general} [`*`unit/slot/port`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
Switching) # show interfaces switchport access 1/0/1

Intf      PVID
--------- ----
1/0/1     1

(Switching) # show interfaces switchport trunk 1/0/6

Intf      PVID  Allowed Vlans List
--------- ----- -------------------
1/0/6     1     All

(Switching) # show interfaces switchport general 1/0/5

Intf      PVID  Ingress    Acceptable  Untagged  Tagged    Forbidden Dynamic
                Filtering  Frame Type  Vlans     Vlans     Vlans     Vlans
--------- ----- ---------- ----------  --------- --------- --------- ---------
1/0/5     1     Enabled    Admit All   7         10-50,55  9,100-200 88,96

(Switching) # show interfaces switchport general

Intf      PVID  Ingress    Acceptable  Untagged  Tagged    Forbidden Dynamic
                Filtering  Frame Type  Vlans     Vlans     Vlans     Vlans
--------- ----- ---------- ----------  --------- --------- --------- ---------
1/0/1     1     Enabled    Admit All   1,4-7     30-40,55  3,100-200 88,96
1/0/2     1     Disabled   Admit All   1         30-40,55  none      none
..
```

5.8 Voice VLAN Commands

This section describes the commands you use for Voice VLAN. Voice VLAN enables switch ports to carry voice traffic with defined priority so as to enable separation of voice and data traffic coming onto the port. The benefits of using Voice

VLAN is to ensure that the sound quality of an IP phone could be safeguarded from deteriorating when the data traffic on the port is high.

Also the inherent isolation provided by VLANs ensures that inter-VLAN traffic is under management control and that network- attached clients cannot initiate a direct attack on voice components. QoS-based on IEEE 802.1P class of service (CoS) uses classification and scheduling to sent network traffic from the switch in a predictable manner. The system uses the source MAC of the traffic traveling through the port to identify the IP phone data flow.

5.8.1 voice vlan (Global Config)

Use this command to enable the Voice VLAN capability on the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`voice vlan`
Mode	Global Config

5.8.1.1 no voice vlan (Global Config)

Use this command to disable the Voice VLAN capability on the switch.

Format	`no voice vlan`
Mode	Global Config

5.8.2 voice vlan (Interface Config)

Use this command to enable the Voice VLAN capability on the interface or range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`voice vlan {vlanid` *`id`* `| dot1p` *`priority`* `| none | untagged}`
Mode	Interface Config

You can configure Voice VLAN in one of four different ways:

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	Configure the IP phone to forward all voice traffic through the specified VLAN. Valid VLAN ID's are from 1 to 4093 the max supported by the platform).
dot1p	Configure the IP phone to use 802.1p priority tagging for voice traffic and to use the default native VLAN (VLAN 0) to carry all traffic. Valid *priority* range is 0 to 7.
none	Allow the IP phone to use its own configuration to send untagged voice traffic.
untagged	Configure the phone to send untagged voice traffic.

5.8.2.1 no voice vlan (Interface Config)

Use this command to disable the Voice VLAN capability on the interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`no voice vlan`
Mode	Interface Config

5.8.3 voice vlan data priority

Use this command to either trust or untrust the data traffic arriving on the Voice VLAN interface or range of interfaces being configured.

Default	trust
Format	`voice vlan data priority {untrust | trust}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.8.4 show voice vlan

Format	`show voice vlan [interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

When the `interface` parameter is not specified, only the global mode of the Voice VLAN is displayed.

Term	Definition
Administrative Mode	The Global Voice VLAN mode.

When the `interface` is specified:

Term	Definition
Voice VLAN Mode	The admin mode of the Voice VLAN on the interface.
Voice VLAN ID	The Voice VLAN ID
Voice VLAN Priority	The do1p priority for the Voice VLAN on the port.
Voice VLAN Untagged	The tagging option for the Voice VLAN traffic.
Voice VLAN CoS Override	The Override option for the voice traffic arriving on the port.
Voice VLAN Status	The operational status of Voice VLAN on the port.

5.9 Provider Bridge Commands

Provider bridge commands configure the switch to use IEEE802.1ad stacked VLANs. Service providers use stacked VLANs-in which 801.Q VLAN tags are encapsulated in a second layer of 802.1Q tags *802.1Q-in-Q*)—to enable a single VLAN to support customers who have multiple internal VLANs.

Provider bridge commands include data tunneling commands and L2 protocol tunneling commands.

- *Data Tunneling Commands* on page 405 define service instances and apply them to specific ports.
- *L2 Protocol Tunneling Commands* on page 412 enable using Layer 2 protocols across customer networks at different sites that are connected through a service provider network.

5.9.1 Data Tunneling Commands

To enable a VLAN on the switch to be bridged throughout the service provider network, you define *service instances*. A service instance definition includes the service name, the type of forwarding to use, and QoS information. A service instance is also associated with a unique service VLAN (or *SVLAN*), which is identified by the service VLAN ID (or *S-VID*).

The administrator can subscribe individual ports to a service. When a port subscribes to a service, a VLAN is created on the switch (if it does not already exist) and the subscribing port is configured as a participant in the SVLAN. The service provider port (called the *Network-to-Network*, or *NNI*, port) is also configured as a participant in the SVLAN in order to transmit and receive upstream/downstream traffic.

A subscription includes match criteria such as the customer VLAN ID, such as C-VID, priority, S-VID. When an incoming packet on UNI-P matches the subscription criteria on the port, the switch adds the service VLAN tag to the packet and, optionally, re-marks the C-VID/removes the C-tag before forwarding/redirecting to the service provider network. When an incoming packet on UNI-S matches the subscription criteria on the port, the switch may remark S-VID and/or remarks C-VID/removes C-tag to the packet before forwarding/redirecting to the service provider network. LCOS SX supports up to 4K service subscriptions per switch/port.

When a TLS service is subscribed on a port, then the port's P-VID is set to be the S-VID of the TLS service. The P-VID of the NNI port is set to the Management VLAN. The default management VLAN is 1. Creation and participation behavior of VLANs on the switch is the same for all types of services (TLS, E-LAN, E-Tree, E-Line) of services.

In LCOS SX software, VLANs and participation of ports (customer and service provider ports) is configured automatically based on service and subscription configuration. It is recommended that administrators do not create or change VLANs and port VLAN participations on any ports. Manual configuration of VLANs and port participations may result in undefined behavior in the system.

5.9.1.1 dot1ad mode

This command enables UNI/NNI mode and sets the dot1ad type for an interface or range of interfaces. UNI-P is for a port- based service interface and UNI-S is for a service-based interface. A match based on S-VID/C-VID and C-VID/Priority can be configured on an UNI-S port. A UNI-P port may be configured with C-VID/Priority/Untagged-based match criteria.

Dot1ad services cannot be subscribed on a switch port. Subscriptions on NNI ports are allowed. When mode is set to switchport, the port can be used for normal switching/routing traffic.

Default	None
Format	`dot1ad mode {uni-p | uni-s | nni | switchport}`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switch)(Config)(interface 1/0/6)#dot1ad mode nni
```

5.9.1.2 dot1ad service

This command configures a service of a given type by name. This command allows configuration of the S-VID and NNI port association at the service level.

Format	`dot1ad service` *`service-name`* `svid` *`svid`* `{e-lan | e-line | e-tree | tls} [nni` *`port list`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
service-name	The user-assigned service name.
svid	The service VLAN ID (S-VID).
e-lan | e-line | e-tree | tls	These parameters define the type of traffic associated with this service instance. › **e-lan** – A switched or general service is one in which the traffic associated with that service is forwarded based on a standard L2 switching lookup using the S-VID and destination MAC as lookups in the FDB. In LCOS SX a port can be a member of multiple E-LAN services. If a switched service is

Parameter	Description
	assigned to multiple UNI ports, those ports will be able to forward traffic to each other as well as to the NNI ports. The same E-LAN service can also be applied on UNI-P and UNI-S ports. › **e-line** – The *e-line* parameter creates a point-to-point service, in which traffic is forwarded directly to the NNI port in the upstream direction and to the associated UNI port in the downstream direction. An e-line service bypasses the standard VLAN/MAC-based switching decisions, including the source MAC learning. Be default, LCOS SX does not learn traffic belonging to the e-line service. An e-line service-instance defines a point-to-point service in which only one UNI-P or UNI-S port participates. It is important to note that downstream broadcast and multicast traffic will still be redirected to the associated UNI port participating in the e-line service. › **e-tree** – The *e-tree* parameter creates a point-to-multipoint service in which the traffic associated with that service is forwarded directly to the NNI port in the upstream direction and direct to the associated UNI port(s) in the downstream direction. If an e-tree service instance is applied to multiple UNI ports, it becomes a point- to-multipoint service in which the participating user ports are still isolated from each other. It is important to note that downstream broadcast, multicast, and unknown destination (DLF) traffic will still be forwarded (replicated) to all ports participating in the e-tree service. › **tls** (Transparent LAN Service). Administrators can configure a TLS on UNI-P and UNI-S ports. A Transparent LAN service is used to connect the remote sites of a customer with C-Tag transparency. There are no match criteria for a TLS. › If no TLS service is configured on an UNI-P port, all packets not matching any of the service instances configured on the ports will be dropped. If a TLS service is configured, then all packets not matching the other service instances on that port will be tagged as per the TLS definition on that port. TLS service defined by the user will be used by Untagged, Priority Tagged, and C-VLAN tagged packets which do not match any other service instances on the port. › If a TLS service is configured on an UNI-S port, service VLAN tagged (including double tagged) frames that do not match other service instances on the port will be forwarded to appropriate NNI port(s) based on the S-VID associated with the service without any VLAN modification. Untagged and priority tagged packets that do not match other service instances on the port will be dropped.
port-list	NNI port list.

Example: The following shows an example of service creation with an NNI port list.

```
(Switch)(Config)#dot1ad service s1 svid 10 e-lan nni 1/0/6,1/0/8,1/0/10
```

5.9.1.2.1 no dot1ad service

Use the `no` form of the command to delete a service.

Format	`no dot1ad service` *service-name*
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of deleting a service.

```
(Switch) (Config)#no dot1ad service s1
```

5.9.1.3 subscribe match untagged-pkt

Use this command to configure the match VLAN assignment for untagged packets (UNI-P ports only) on an interface or range of interfaces. Upstream traffic goes to configured NNI ports based on a switching or redirection action, depending upon the service subscribed for.

Format	`subscribe` *`service-name subscription-name`* `match untagged-pkt [assign-cvid` *`cvid`*`] [nni` *`port-list`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.1.3.1 no subscribe match untagged-pkt

Use the `no` form of the command to unsubscribe the untagged packets.

Format	`no subscribe` *`service-name subscription-name`* `match untagged-pkt [assign-cvid` *`cvid`*`] [nni` *`port-list`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.1.4 subscribe match priority

Use this command to configure the VLAN assignment criteria for priority tagged packets on an interface or range of interfaces. Upstream traffic goes to configured NNI ports based on a switching or redirection action, depending upon the service subscribed for.

Format	`subscribe` *`service-name subscription-name`* `match priority` *`pri`* `[assign-cvid` *`cvid`*`] [nni` *`port-list`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.1.5 subscribe match cvid

Use this command to configure the match VLAN assignment criteria for C-tagged packets. Upstream traffic goes to configured NNI ports based on a switching or redirection action, depending upon the service subscribed for. This command is applicable only on UNI-P ports.

Format	`subscribe` *`service-name subscription-name`* `match cvid` *`cvid`* `[[remark-cvid]` *`cvid]`* `| [remove-ctag]] [nni` *`port-list`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.1.6 subscribe match cvid priority

Use this command to configure the match VLAN assignment criteria for C-tagged packets based on both C-VID and, optionally, the Priority value in the C-tag. Upstream traffic goes to configured NNI ports based on switching or redirection action depending upon the service subscribed for. This command is applicable only on UNI-P ports.

Format	`subscribe` *`service-name subscription-name`* `match cvid` *`cvid`* `[priority` *`pri`* `[[remark-cvid]	[remove-ctag]] [nni` *`port-list`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.1.7 subscribe match svid

Use this command to configure the match VLAN assignment criteria for single S-tagged packets. Upstream traffic goes to configured NNI ports based on a switching or redirection action, depending upon the service subscribed for.

Format	`subscribe` *`service-name subscription-name`* `match svid` *`svid`* `[nni` *`port-list`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.1.8 subscribe match svid cvid

Use this command to configure the match VLAN assignment criteria for double-tagged packets. Upstream traffic goes to configured NNI ports based on a switching or redirection action, depending upon the service subscribed for.

Format	`subscribe` *`service-name subscription-name`* `match svid` *`svid`* `[cvid` *`cvid`* `[[remark-cvid` *`cvid`*`] | [remove-ctag]]] [nni` *`port list`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.1.9 subscribe

Use this command to subscribe for a TLS service on the port. Upstream traffic goes to configured NNI ports based on a switching decision.

Format	`subscribe` *`service-name subscription-name`* `[nni` *`port list`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.1.10 show dot1ad service

Use this command to display the specified service or all the services information (i.e. service name, service type and the S- VID) configured on the CPE.

Format	`show dot1ad service [[`*`service-name`*`] [`*`unit/slot/port`*`]]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show dot1ad service

service name             service type   s-vid    NNI
------------------------ -------------  -------  ----
s1                       e-lan          100      1/0/6,1/0/8
s2                       e-line         200      1/0/12
s3                       e-tree         300      1/0/18
s4                       tls            400      1/0/2,1/0/1

(Switch) #show dot1ad service s1

Service Name..................................... s1
Service Type..................................... e-lan
Service VLAN ID.................................. 100
NNI ports.....................................1/0/6,1/0/8

(Switch) #show dot1ad service s1 1/0/1

Service Name..................................... s1
Interface........................................ 1/0/1
NNI Interfaces................................1/0/6,1/0/8
Service Type..................................... e-lan
Subscription Name................................ sub1
Packet Type...................................... VLAN tagged
Assign C-VID..................................... 50
Match C-VID...................................... 10

(Switch) #show dot1ad service s3 1/0/4

Service Name..................................... s3
Interface........................................ 1/0/4
NNI Interface.................................1/0/6
Service Type..................................... e-tree
Subscription Name................................ sub3
```

```
Packet Type.................................. VLAN tagged
Match Priority............................... 4
Match C-VID.................................. 10
Remove C-tag................................. YES
```

5.9.1.11 show dot1ad service-subscription

This command output shows all the services subscribed on the given LAN interfaces.

Format	`show dot1ad service-subscription {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| all |` *`service-name`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	Shows all subscriptions on the specified unit/slot/port.
all	Shows subscriptions to all services.
service-name	Shows all subscriptions to the specified service name.
e-lan | e-line | e-tree | tls	These parameters define the type of traffic associated with this service instance. › **e-lan** – A switched or general service is one in which the traffic associated with that service is forwarded based on a standard L2 switching lookup using the S-VID and destination MAC as lookups in the FDB. In LCOS SX a port can be a member of multiple E-LAN services. If a switched service is assigned to multiple UNI ports, those ports will be able to forward traffic to each other as well as to the NNI ports. The same E-LAN service can also be applied on UNI-P and UNI-S ports. › **e-line** – The *e-line* parameter creates a point-to-point service, in which traffic is forwarded directly to the NNI port in the upstream direction and to the associated UNI port in the downstream direction. An e-line service bypasses the standard VLAN/MAC-based switching decisions, including the source MAC learning. Be default, LCOS SX does not learn traffic belonging to the e-line service. An e-line service-instance defines a point-to-point service in which only one UNI-P or UNI-S port participates. It is important to note that downstream broadcast and multicast traffic will still be redirected to the associated UNI port participating in the e-line service. › **e-tree** – The *e-tree* parameter creates a point-to-multipoint service in which the traffic associated with that service is forwarded directly to the NNI port in the upstream direction and direct to the associated UNI port(s) in the downstream direction. If an e-tree service instance is applied to multiple UNI ports, it becomes a point- to-multipoint service in which the participating user ports are still isolated from each other. It is important to note that downstream broadcast, multicast, and unknown destination (DLF) traffic will still be forwarded (replicated) to all ports participating in the e-tree service. › **tls** (Transparent LAN Service). Administrators can configure a TLS on UNI-P and UNI-S ports. A Transparent LAN service is used to connect the remote sites of a customer with C-Tag transparency. There are no match criteria for a TLS. › If no TLS service is configured on an UNI-P port, all packets not matching any of the service instances configured on the ports will be dropped. If a TLS service is configured, then all packets not matching the other service instances on that port will be tagged as per the TLS definition on that port. TLS service defined by the user will be used by Untagged, Priority Tagged, and C-VLAN tagged packets which do not match any other service instances on the port. › If a TLS service is configured on an UNI-S port, service VLAN tagged (including double tagged) frames that do not match other service instances on the port will be forwarded to appropriate NNI port(s) based on the S-VID associated with the service without any

Parameter	Description
	VLAN modification. Untagged and priority tagged packets that do not match other service instances on the port will be dropped.
port-list	NNI port list.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show dot1ad service-subscription 0/1

Subscription Name.............................. sub1
Service Name................................... s1
Interface...................................... 0/1
NNI Interface List............................. 0/10
Packet Type.................................... VLAN tagged
Assign C-VID................................... 50
Match C-VID.................................... 10

(Switch) #show dot1ad service-subscription 0/5

Subscription Name.............................. sub6
Service Name................................... s3
Interface...................................... 0/5
NNI Interface List............................. 0/10
Packet Type.................................... VLAN tagged
Match Priority................................. 4
Match C-VID.................................... 50
Remove C-Tag................................... YES
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show dot1ad service-subscription all

Interface   Subscription Name                Service Name
---------   ------------------------------   -------------
1/0/1       eline_sub1                       e_line
            eline_sub2                       e_line
            eline_sub3                       e_line
            elan_sub1                        e_lan
1/0/2       eline_sub1                       e_line
            eline_sub2                       e_line
            elan_sub2                        e_lan
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show dot1ad service-subscription service-name e_line

Subscription Name.............................. eline_sub1
Interface...................................... 1/0/1
NNI Interface List............................. 1/0/10
Packet Type.................................... VLAN tagged
Match CVID..................................... 20

Subscription Name.............................. eline_sub2
Interface...................................... 1/0/1
NNI Interface List............................. 1/0/10
Packet Type.................................... VLAN tagged
Match CVID..................................... 30

Subscription Name.............................. eline_sub3
Interface...................................... 1/0/1
NNI Interface List............................. 1/0/10
Packet Type.................................... VLAN tagged
Match CVID..................................... 40

Subscription Name.............................. eline_sub1
Interface...................................... 1/0/2
NNI Interface List............................. 1/0/10
Packet Type.................................... VLAN tagged
--More-- or (q)uit
Match CVID..................................... 100

Subscription Name.............................. eline_sub2
Interface...................................... 1/0/2
NNI Interface List............................. 1/0/10
```

```
Packet Type..................................... VLAN tagged
Match CVID...................................... 2000
```

5.9.2 L2 Protocol Tunneling Commands

Layer 2 tunneling can be used to extend a network to remote sites across a service provider network. These commands configure layer 2 tunneling on switch interfaces.

To configure L2 protocol tunneling on an interface, you configure it as 802.1ad network-to-network interface (NNI) or user- to-network interface (UNI). Then, you configure the action (tunnel, terminate, discard, or discard-shutdown) the interface takes when it receives a PDU with a specified combination of a destination reserved MAC address and a protocol ID. If the interface is configured to tunnel the protocol/MAC address PDUs, then it appropriately tags the packet with a service definition (S-tag) and optionally with the customer's VLAN ID (C-tag), and forwards it to the NNI port.

5.9.2.1 dot1ad l2tunnel

This command configures an action (tunnel or terminate) for the given reserved MAC address on a particular service.

All reserved MAC addresses in the range 01:80:C2:00:00:00 to 01:80:C2:00:00:3F are configured with the “terminate” action by default. When a reserved MAC is configured with the “terminate” action, it is not visible under any “show” or *show running-config* on page 202 commands.

Default	terminate
Format	`dot1ad l2tunnel vlan` *`vlan id`* `mac-address` *`reserved-mac`* `protocol-id` *`proto-id`* `{tunnel | terminate | discard [shutdown]}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
protocol-id	The protocol ID field that has to be matched in the ingress packet to perform protocol tunneling. Protocol-id range is from 0x0001 to 0xffff.
reserved-mac	The destination mac-address field in the ingress packet that has to be matched for which the protocol tunneling needs to be configured. MAC address range is from 01:80:c2:00:00:00 to 01:80:c2:00:00:3F.
tunnel | terminate | discard [shutdown]	The action to be taken on any packets that match the MAC-address/protocol-id combination. › **tunnel** – The packet is double-tagged with the service definition S-VID) and customer VLAN ID (C-VID) and the packet is forwarded to the NNI port based on the S-VID. This action is taken whether or not the protocol has been enabled on the interface. › **terminate** – If the protocol has been enabled on the interface, then the control PDU is handed to the protocol processing application. If the protocol has not been enabled, then the control packet is dropped. › **discard [shutdown]** – The packet is discarded, regardless of whether the protocol is enabled on the interface. Use the optional `shutdown` keyword to shut down the interface and generate an SNMP trap.
vlan id	The service VLAN ID.

5.9.2.1.1 no dot1ad l2tunnel

This command removes any dot1ad protocol processing from the port.

Format	`no dot1ad l2tunnel vlan` *`vlan id`* `mac-address` *`reserved-mac`* `protocol-id` *`proto-id`*
Mode	Global Config

5.9.2.2 dot1ad preserve ctag-dot1p

This command enables the capability to preserve the C-tag's priority for an interface or range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dot1ad preserve ctag-dot1p`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.2.2.1 no dot1ad preserve ctag-dot1p

This command disables the capability to preserve the C-tag's priority for an interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`no dot1ad preserve ctag-dot1p`
Mode	Interface Config

5.9.2.3 show dot1ad mode

This command displays the port-type (UNI-P, UNI-S, NNI, or switch port), and the preserve C-tag's priority capability.

Format	`show dot1ad mode {all | unit/slot/port}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
Interface    Dot1ad InterfaceType            Preserve C-tag's Priority
---------    ----------------------------    -------------------------
1/0/1        uni-p                           Enabled
1/0/2        uni-p                           Disabled
1/0/3        uni-s                           Enabled
1/0/4        uni-s                           Disabled
1/0/5        nni                             Disabled
1/0/6        nni                             Enabled
1/0/7        switchport                      Disabled
1/0/8        switchport                      Disabled
```

5.9.2.4 show dot1ad l2tunnel

This command display the L2 reserved MAC filtering configuration.

Format	`show dot1ad l2tunnel {all | mac-address mac-addr | protocol-id proto-id} | vlan vlan-id}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example output for the command `show dot1ad l2tunnel all` for a device of n ports:

```
VLAN   MAC Address          ProtocolId     ACTION
-----  -------------------  -------------  -----------
10     01:80:c2:00:00:00    Match All      tunnel
10     01:80:c2:00:00:01    Match All      discard
10     01:80:c2:00:00:02    0x8100         tunnel
20     01:80:c2:00:00:02    0x88a8         discard and shutdown
30     01:80:c2:00:00:01    0x9100         discard
```

Example: The following shows example output for the command `show dot1ad l2tunnel service 10`:

```
MAC Address          ProtocolId     ACTION
-------------------  -------------  -----------
01:80:c2:00:00:00    Match All      tunnel
01:80:c2:00:00:01    Match All      discard
01:80:c2:00:00:02    0x8100         tunnel
```

Example: The following shows example output for the command `show dot1ad l2tunnel mac-address 01-80-c2-00-00-01`:

```
VLAN   ProtocolId            ACTION
-----  -------------------   -----------
10     0x8100                tunnel
20     0x88a8                discard and shutdown
```

Example: The following shows example output for the command `show dot1ad l2tunnel protocol-id 0x8100`:

```
VLAN   MAC Address          ACTION
-----  ------------------   -----------
10     01:80:c2:00:00:02    tunnel
```

Both MAC-address and protocol-id can be used for indexing while displaying entries.

5.10 Provisioning (IEEE 802.1p) Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure provisioning (IEEE 802.1p), which allows you to prioritize ports.

5.10.1 vlan port priority all

This command configures the port priority assigned for untagged packets for all ports presently plugged into the device. The range for the priority is 0-7. Any subsequent per port configuration will override this configuration setting.

Format	`vlan port priority all` *priority*
Mode	Global Config

5.10.2 vlan priority

This command configures the default 802.1p port priority assigned for untagged packets for a specific interface. The range for the priority is 0-7.

Default	0
Format	`vlan priority` *priority*
Mode	Interface Config

5.11 Asymmetric Flow Control

Note the following:

- Asymmetric Flow Control can only be configured globally for all ports on XGS®4 silicon-based switches.
- Asymmetric Flow Control is not supported on Fast Ethernet platforms.
- If Asymmetric Flow Control is not supported on the platform, then only symmetric, or no flow control, modes are configurable.

When in asymmetric flow control mode, the switch responds to PAUSE frames received from a peer by stopping packet transmission, but the switch does not initiate MAC control PAUSE frames.

When you configure the switch in asymmetric flow control (or no flow control mode), the device is placed in egress drop mode. Egress drop mode maximizes the throughput of the system at the expense of packet loss in a heavily congested system, and this mode avoids head-of-line blocking.

5.11.1 flowcontrol {symmetric|asymmetric}

The `flowcontrol {symmetric|asymmetric}` command is available if the platform supports the asymmetric flow control feature.

Use this command to enable or disable the symmetric or asymmetric flow control on the switch. Asymmetric here means that `Tx Pause` can never be enabled. Only `Rx Pause` can be enabled.

Default	Flow control is disabled.
Format	`flowcontrol {symmetric|asymmetric}`
Mode	Global Config

5.11.1.1 no flowcontrol {symmetric|asymmetric}

Use the `no` form of this command to disable symmetric or asymmetric flow control.

Format	`no flowcontrol {symmetric|asymmetric}`
Mode	Global Config

5.11.2 flowcontrol

This flowcontrol command is available if the platform supports only the symmetric flow control feature.

Use this command to enable or disable the symmetric flow control on the switch.

Default	Flow control is disabled.
Format	`flowcontrol`
Mode	Global Config

5.11.2.1 no flowcontrol

Use the `no` form of this command to disable the symmetric flow control.

Format	`no flowcontrol`
Mode	Global Config

5.11.3 show flowcontrol

Use this command to display the IEEE 802.3 Annex 31B flow control settings and status for a specific interface or all interfaces. The command also displays 802.3 Tx and Rx pause counts. Priority Flow Control frames counts are not displayed. If the port is enabled for priority flow control, operational flow control status is displayed as `Inactive`.

Operational flow control status for stacking ports is always displayed as `N/A`.

Format	`show flowcontrol [`*`unit/slot/port`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching)#show flowcontrol

Admin Flow Control: Symmetric

Port     Flow Control   RxPause    TxPause
         Oper
------   ------------   --------   ---------
0/1      Active         310        611
0/2      Inactive       0          0
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching)#show flowcontrol interface 0/1

Admin Flow Control: Symmetric

Port     Flow Control   RxPause    TxPause
         Oper
------   ------------   --------   ---------
0/1      Active         310        611
```

5.12 Protected Ports Commands

This section describes commands you use to configure and view protected ports on a switch. Protected ports do not forward traffic to each other, even if they are on the same VLAN. However, protected ports can forward traffic to all unprotected ports in their group. Unprotected ports can forward traffic to both protected and unprotected ports. Ports are unprotected by default.

If an interface is configured as a protected port, and you add that interface to a Port Channel or Link Aggregation Group (LAG), the protected port status becomes operationally disabled on the interface, and the interface follows the configuration of the LAG port. However, the protected port configuration for the interface remains unchanged. Once the interface is no longer a member of a LAG, the current configuration for that interface automatically becomes effective.

5.12.1 switchport protected (Global Config)

Use this command to create a protected port group. The *groupid* parameter identifies the set of protected ports. Use the `name` *name* pair to assign a name to the protected port group. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters long, including blanks. The default is blank.

Port protection occurs within a single switch. Protected port configuration does not affect traffic between ports on two different switches. No traffic forwarding is possible between two protected ports.

Default	Unprotected
Format	`switchport protected` *groupid* `name` *name*
Mode	Global Config

5.12.1.1 no switchport protected (Global Config)

Use this command to remove a protected port group. The *groupid* parameter identifies the set of protected ports. The `name` keyword specifies the name to remove from the group.

Format	`no switchport protected` *groupid* `name`
Mode	Global Config

5.12.2 switchport protected (Interface Config)

Use this command to add an interface to a protected port group. The *groupid* parameter identifies the set of protected ports to which this interface is assigned. You can only configure an interface as protected in one group.

Port protection occurs within a single switch. Protected port configuration does not affect traffic between ports on two different switches. No traffic forwarding is possible between two protected ports.

Default	Unprotected
Format	`switchport protected` *groupid*
Mode	Interface Config

5.12.2.1 no switchport protected (Interface Config)

Use this command to configure a port as unprotected. The *groupid* parameter identifies the set of protected ports to which this interface is assigned.

Format	`no switchport protected` *groupid*
Mode	Interface Config

5.12.3 show switchport protected

This command displays the status of all the interfaces, including protected and unprotected interfaces.

Format	`show switchport protected` *groupid*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Group ID	The number that identifies the protected port group.
Name	An optional name of the protected port group. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters long, including blanks. The default is blank.
List of Physical Ports	List of ports, which are configured as protected for the group identified with *groupid*. If no port is configured as protected for this group, this field is blank.

5.12.4 show interfaces switchport

This command displays the status of the interface (protected/unprotected) under the groupid.

Format	`show interfaces switchport` *unit/slot/port groupid*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Name	A string associated with this group as a convenience. It can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters long, including blanks. The default is blank. This field is optional.
Protected	Indicates whether the interface is protected or not. It shows TRUE or FALSE. If the group is a multiple groups then it shows TRUE in Group *groupid*.

5.13 GARP Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Generic Attribute Registration Protocol (GARP) and view GARP status. The commands in this section affect both GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP) and GARP Multicast Registration Protocol (GMRP). GARP is a protocol that allows client stations to register with the switch for membership in VLANS (by using GVMP) or multicast groups (by using GVMP).

5.13.1 set garp timer join

This command sets the GVRP join time per GARP for one interface, a range of interfaces, or all interfaces. Join time is the interval between the transmission of GARP Protocol Data Units PDUs) registering (or reregistering) membership for a VLAN or multicast group. This command has an effect only when GVRP is enabled. The time is from 10 to 100 (centiseconds). The value 20 centiseconds is 0.2 seconds.

Default	20
Format	`set garp timer join` *`10-100`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.13.1.1 no set garp timer join

This command sets the GVRP join time to the default and only has an effect when GVRP is enabled.

Format	`no set garp timer join`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.13.2 set garp timer leave

This command sets the GVRP leave time for one interface, a range of interfaces, or all interfaces or all ports and only has an effect when GVRP is enabled. Leave time is the time to wait after receiving an unregister request for a VLAN or a multicast group before deleting the VLAN entry. This can be considered a buffer time for another station to assert registration for the same attribute in order to maintain uninterrupted service. The leave time is 20 to 600 (centiseconds). The value 60 centiseconds is 0.6 seconds. The leave time must be greater than or equal to three times the join time.

Default	60
Format	`set garp timer leave` *`20-600`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.13.2.1 no set garp timer leave

This command sets the GVRP leave time on all ports or a single port to the default and only has an effect when GVRP is enabled.

Format	`no set garp timer leave`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.13.3 set garp timer leaveall

This command sets how frequently Leave All PDUs are generated. A Leave All PDU indicates that all registrations will be unregistered. Participants would need to rejoin in order to maintain registration. The value applies per port and per GARP participation. The time may range from 200 to 6000 (centiseconds). The value 1000 centiseconds is 10 seconds. You can use this command on all ports (Global Config mode), or on a single port or a range of ports (Interface Config mode) and it only has an effect only when GVRP is enabled. The leave all time must be greater than the leave time.

Default	1000
Format	`set garp timer leaveall` *`200-6000`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.13.3.1 no set garp timer leaveall

This command sets how frequently Leave All PDUs are generated the default and only has an effect when GVRP is enabled.

Format	`no set garp timer leaveall`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.13.4 show garp

This command displays GARP information.

Format	`show garp`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
GMRP Admin Mode	The administrative mode of GARP Multicast Registration Protocol (GMRP) for the system.
GVRP Admin Mode	The administrative mode of GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP) for the system.

5.14 GVRP Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure and view GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP) information. GVRP-enabled switches exchange VLAN configuration information, which allows GVRP to provide dynamic VLAN creation on trunk ports and automatic VLAN pruning.

If GVRP is disabled, the system does not forward GVRP messages.

5.14.1 set gvrp adminmode

This command enables GVRP on the system.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set gvrp adminmode`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.14.1.1 no set gvrp adminmode

This command disables GVRP.

Format	`no set gvrp adminmode`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.14.2 set gvrp interfacemode

This command enables GVRP on a single port (Interface Config mode), a range of ports (Interface Range mode), or all ports Global Config mode).

Default	Disabled
Format	`set gvrp interfacemode`
Mode	› Interface Config › Interface Range › Global Config

5.14.2.1 no set gvrp interfacemode

This command disables GVRP on a single port (Interface Config mode) or all ports (Global Config mode). If GVRP is disabled, Join Time, Leave Time and Leave All Time have no effect.

Format	`no set gvrp interfacemode`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.14.3 show gvrp configuration

This command displays Generic Attributes Registration Protocol GARP) information for one or all interfaces.

Format	`show gvrp configuration {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
Join Timer	The interval between the transmission of GARP PDUs registering (or reregistering) membership for an attribute. Current attributes are a VLAN or multicast group. There is an instance of this timer on a per-Port, per-GARP participant basis. Permissible values are 10 to 100 centiseconds (0.1 to 1.0 seconds). The factory default is 20 centiseconds (0.2 seconds). The finest granularity of specification is one centisecond (0.01 seconds).
Leave Timer	The period of time to wait after receiving an unregister request for an attribute before deleting the attribute. Current attributes are a VLAN or multicast group. This may be considered a buffer time for another station to assert registration for the same attribute in order to maintain uninterrupted service. There is an instance of this timer on a per-Port, per-GARP participant basis. Permissible values are 20 to 600 centiseconds (0.2 to 6.0 seconds). The factory default is 60 centiseconds (0.6 seconds).

Term	Definition
LeaveAll Timer	This Leave All Time controls how frequently LeaveAll PDUs are generated. A LeaveAll PDU indicates that all registrations will shortly be deregistered. Participants will need to rejoin in order to maintain registration. There is an instance of this timer on a per-Port, per-GARP participant basis. The Leave All Period Timer is set to a random value in the range of LeaveAllTime to 1.5*LeaveAllTime. Permissible values are 200 to 6000 centiseconds (2 to 60 seconds). The factory default is 1000 centiseconds (10 seconds).
Port GMRP Mode	The GMRP administrative mode for the port, which is enabled or disabled (default). If this parameter is disabled, Join Time, Leave Time and Leave All Time have no effect.

5.15 GMRP Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure and view GARP Multicast Registration Protocol (GMRP) information. Like IGMP snooping, GMRP helps control the flooding of multicast packets.GMRP-enabled switches dynamically register and de-register group membership information with the MAC networking devices attached to the same segment. GMRP also allows group membership information to propagate across all networking devices in the bridged LAN that support Extended Filtering Services.

If GMRP is disabled, the system does not forward GMRP messages.

5.15.1 set gmrp adminmode

This command enables GARP Multicast Registration Protocol (GMRP on the system.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set gmrp adminmode`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.15.1.1 no set gmrp adminmode

This command disables GARP Multicast Registration Protocol (GMRP) on the system.

Format	`no set gmrp adminmode`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.15.2 set gmrp interfacemode

This command enables GARP Multicast Registration Protocol on a single interface (Interface Config mode), a range of interfaces, or all interfaces (Global Config mode). If an interface which has GARP enabled is enabled for routing or is enlisted as a member of a port-channel (LAG), GARP functionality is disabled on that interface. GARP functionality is subsequently re-enabled if routing is disabled and port-channel (LAG) membership is removed from an interface that has GARP enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set gmrp interfacemode`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.15.2.1 no set gmrp interfacemode

This command disables GARP Multicast Registration Protocol on a single interface or all interfaces. If an interface which has GARP enabled is enabled for routing or is enlisted as a member of a port-channel (LAG), GARP functionality is disabled. GARP functionality is subsequently re-enabled if routing is disabled and port-channel (LAG) membership is removed from an interface that has GARP enabled.

Format	`no set gmrp interfacemode`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.15.3 show gmrp configuration

This command displays Generic Attributes Registration Protocol GARP) information for one or all interfaces.

Format	`show gmrp configuration {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The *unit/slot/port* of the interface that this row in the table describes.
Join Timer	The interval between the transmission of GARP PDUs registering (or reregistering) membership for an attribute. Current attributes are a VLAN or multicast group. There is an instance of this timer on a per-port, per-GARP participant basis. Permissible values are 10 to 100 centiseconds (0.1 to 1.0 seconds). The factory default is 20 centiseconds (0.2 seconds). The finest granularity of specification is 1 centisecond (0.01 seconds).
Leave Timer	The period of time to wait after receiving an unregister request for an attribute before deleting the attribute. Current attributes are a VLAN or multicast group. This may be considered a buffer time for another station to assert registration for the same attribute in order to maintain uninterrupted service. There is an instance of this timer on a per-Port, per-GARP participant basis. Permissible values are 20 to 600 centiseconds (0.2 to 6.0 seconds). The factory default is 60 centiseconds (0.6 seconds).
LeaveAll Timer	This Leave All Time controls how frequently LeaveAll PDUs are generated. A LeaveAll PDU indicates that all registrations will shortly be deregistered. Participants will need to rejoin in order to maintain registration. There is an instance of this timer on a per-Port, per-GARP participant basis. The Leave All Period Timer is set to a random value in the range of LeaveAllTime to 1.5*LeaveAllTime. Permissible values are 200 to 6000 centiseconds (2 to 60 seconds). The factory default is 1000 centiseconds (10 seconds).
Port GMRP Mode	The GMRP administrative mode for the port. It may be enabled or disabled. If this parameter is disabled, Join Time, Leave Time and Leave All Time have no effect.

5.15.4 show mac-address-table gmrp

This command displays the GMRP entries in the Multicast Forwarding Database (MFDB) table.

Format	`show mac-address-table gmrp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN ID	The VLAN in which the MAC Address is learned.

Term	Definition
MAC Address	A unicast MAC address for which the switch has forwarding and or filtering information. The format is 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons, for example 01:23:45:67:89:AB.
Type	The type of the entry. Static entries are those that are configured by the end user. Dynamic entries are added to the table as a result of a learning process or protocol.
Description	The text description of this multicast table entry.
Interfaces	The list of interfaces that are designated for forwarding (Fwd:) and filtering (Flt:).

5.16 Port-Based Network Access Control Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure port-based network access control (IEEE 802.1X and Authentication Manager). Port-based network access control allows you to permit access to network services only to and devices that are authorized and authenticated.

The IEEE 802.1X version has been upgraded from the 2004 standard to the 2010 standard. The authenticator and supplicant PACP state machines now comply with the 2010 standard.

Due to this migration, several IEEE 802.1X (dot1x) commands have been deprecated. For information about the deprecated commands, see *Deprecated IEEE 802.1X Commands* on page 446.

5.16.1 aaa authentication dot1x default

Use this command to configure the authentication method for port-based access to the switch. The possible methods are as follows:

- ias. Uses the internal authentication server users database for authentication. This method can be used in conjunction with any one of the existing methods like `local`, `radius`, etc.
- local. Uses the local username database for authentication.
- none. Uses no authentication.
- radius. Uses the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication.

Format	`aaa authentication dot1x default {[ias | local | none | radius]}`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following is an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#aaa authentication dot1x default local
```

5.16.2 clear dot1x statistics

This command resets the 802.1X statistics for the specified port or for all ports.

Format	`clear dot1x statistics {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.16.3 clear radius statistics

This command is used to clear all RADIUS statistics.

Format	`clear radius statistics`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.16.4 dot1x eapolflood

Use this command to enable EAPOL flood support on the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dot1x eapolflood`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.4.1 no dot1x eapolflood

This command disables EAPOL flooding on the switch.

Format	`no dot1x eapolflood`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.5 authentication dynamic-vlan enable

Use this command to enable the switch to create VLANs dynamically when a RADIUS-assigned VLAN does not exist in the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`authentication dynamic-vlan enable`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.5.1 no authentication dynamic-vlan enable

Use this command to prevent the switch from creating VLANs when a RADIUS-assigned VLAN does not exist in the switch.

Format	`no authentication dynamic-vlan enable`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.6 authentication event no-response action authorize vlan

This command configures the specified VLAN as the guest VLAN on an interface or a range of interfaces. The range is 1 to the maximum VLAN ID supported by the platform. By default, the guest VLAN is 0, which means it is invalid and is not operational.

Default	Disabled
Format	`authentication event no-response action authorize vlan` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.6.1 no authentication event no-response action authorize vlan

This command disables Guest VLAN on the interface.

Format	`no authentication event no-response action authorize vlan`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.7 authentication event fail action authorize vlan

Use this command to configure the unauthenticated VLAN associated with the specified interface or range of interfaces. This VLAN is used when the AAA server fails to recognize the client credentials and rejects the authentication attempt. The unauthenticated VLAN ID can be a valid VLAN ID from 0-Maximum supported VLAN ID (4093 for LCOS SX). By default, the unauthenticated VLAN is 0, i.e. invalid and not operational.

Default	0
Format	`authentication event fail action authorize vlan` *`vlan id`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.7.1 no authentication event fail action authorize vlan

This command resets the unauthenticated VLAN associated with the port to its default value.

Format	`no authentication event fail action authorize vlan`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.8 authentication event fail retry

Use this command to configure the number of times authentication may be reattempted by the client before a port moves to the authentication fail VLAN. The reattempts range is 1 to 5.

Default	3
Format	`authentication event fail retry` *`max-attempts`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.8.1 no authentication event fail retry

Use this command to configure the number of times authentication may be reattempted by the client before a port moves to the authentication fail VLAN. The reattempts range is 1 to 5.

Format	`no authentication event fail retry`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.9 clear authentication sessions

This command clears information for all authentication manager sessions. All the authenticated clients are re-intialized and forced to authenticate again.

Format	`clear authentication sessions`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.16.10 dot1x max-reauth-req

This command sets the maximum number of times (attempts), the authenticator state machine on this port will retransmit EAPOL EAP Request-Identity frames before timing out the supplicant. The *`count`* value range is 1 to 20.

Default	2
Format	`dot1x max-reauth-req` *`count`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.10.1 no dot1x max-reauth-req

This command resets maximum number of retries allowed per port to its default value.

Format	`no dot1x max-reauth-req`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.11 dot1x max-req

This command sets the maximum number of times the authenticator state machine on this port will retransmit EAPOL EAP Request frames (excluding Request-Identity frames) before restarting the authentication process. The count value ranges from 1 to 10.

Default	2
Format	`dot1x max-req` *`count`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.11.1 no dot1x max-req

This command resets maximum number of retries allowed per port to its default value.

Format	`no dot1x max-req`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.12 authentication max-users

Use this command to set the maximum number of clients supported on an interface or range of interfaces when multi-authentication host mode is enabled on the port. The maximum users supported per port is dependent on the product. The *`count`* value is in the range 1 - 48.

Default	48
Format	`authentication max-users` *`count`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.12.1 no authentication max-users

This command resets the maximum number of clients allowed per port to its default value.

Format	`no authentication max-users`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.13 authentication periodic

This command enables periodic reauthentication of the supplicant for the specified interface or range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`authentication periodic`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.13.1 no authentication periodic

This command resets the periodic reauthenticaton to the default.

Format	`no authentication periodic`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.14 authentication port-control

This command sets the authentication mode to be used on the specified interface or range of interfaces. The configuration on the interface takes precedence over the global configuration of this parameter.

Use the `force-unauthorized` parameter to specify that the authenticator PAE unconditionally sets the controlled port to unauthorized. Use the `force-authorized` parameter to specify that the authenticator PAE unconditionally sets the controlled port to authorized. Use the `auto` parameter to specify that the authenticator PAE sets the controlled port mode to reflect the outcome of the authentication exchanges between the supplicant, authenticator and the authentication server.

Default	auto
Format	`authentication port-control {force-unauthorized | force-authorized | auto}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.14.1 no authentication port-control

This command sets the authentication-enabled port control mode on the specified port to the default value.

Format	`no authentication port-control`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.15 authentication port-control all

This command configures the global authentication port-control mode. The interface port-control mode takes precedence over the global port-control mode.

Select `force-unauthorized` to specify that the authenticator PAE unconditionally sets the controlled port to unauthorized. Select `force-authorized` to specify that the authenticator PAE unconditionally sets the controlled port to authorized. Select `auto` to specify that the authenticator PAE sets the controlled port mode to reflect the outcome of the authentication exchanges between the supplicant, authenticator and the authentication server.

Default	auto
Format	`authentication port-control all {force-unauthorized | force-authorized | auto}`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.15.1 no authentication port-control all

This command sets the authentication mode on all ports to the default value.

Format	`no authentication port-control all`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.16 authentication host-mode

This command configures the host mode of a port. The configuration on the interface mode takes precedence over the global configuration of this parameter.

Default	multi-host
Format	`authentication host-mode { multi-auth | multi-domain | multi-host | single-host | multi- domain-multi-host }`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.16.1 no authentication host-mode

This command sets the host mode for the port to the default value.

Format	`no authentication host-mode`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.17 authentication host-mode all

This command configures the global authentication host mode. The interface host mode takes precedence over the global host mode.

Default	multi-host
Format	`authentication host-mode all { multi-auth | multi-domain | multi-host | single-host | multi-domain-multi-host }`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.17.1 no authentication host-mode all

This command sets the host mode to the default value.

Format	`no authentication host-mode all { multi-auth | multi-domain | multi-host | single-host | multi-domain-multi-host }`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.18 mab

This command is used to enable MAC Authentication Bypass (MAB) on an interface. MAB is a supplemental authentication mechanism that allows 802.1X unaware clients—such as printers, fax machines, and some IP phones—to authenticate to the network using the client MAC address as an identifier. However MAB can also be used to authenticate 802.1X aware clients.

This command also provides options to specify the type of authentication to be used, which can be either EAP-MD5, PAP, or CHAP. If enabled, EAP-MD5 is used by default.

Default	Status: Disabled If enabled, the default authentication type is EAP-MD5.
Format	`mab [auth-type {pap | eap-md5 | chap}]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.18.1 no mab

This command disables MAC authentication bypass (MAB) on an interface and resets the authentication type to the default value.

Format	`no mab`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.19 dot1x system-auth-control

Use this command to enable the dot1x authentication support on the switch and to set the LCOS SX implementation of the IEEE 802.1X feature (dot1x) to version 1. By default, the current dot1x implementation version is 0.

While disabled, the dot1x configuration is retained and can be changed, but is not activated.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dot1x system-auth-control`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.19.1 no dot1x system-auth-control

This command is used to disable the dot1x authentication support on the switch.

Format	`no dot1x system-auth-control`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.20 authentication monitor

Use this command to enable the authentication monitor mode on the switch. The purpose of Monitor mode is to help troubleshoot port-based authentication configuration issues without disrupting network access for hosts connected to the switch. In Monitor mode, a host is granted network access to an authentication-enabled port even if it fails the authentication process. The results of the process are logged for diagnostic purposes.

Default	Disabled
Format	`authentication monitor`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.20.1 no authentication monitor

This command disables the authentication monitor mode on the switch.

Format	`no authentication monitor`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.21 dot1x software version

This command configures the version of IEEE 802.1X software implemented on the switch. This command configures the LCOS SX implementation, and not the protocol version of 802.1X. The value of the current software version is 1, and the value of the legacy software version is 0.

This command cannot be run from the CLI. The software version is set to 1 whenever the `dot1x system-auth-control` command is executed.

Default	0

Format	`dot1x software version { 0 | 1 }`
Mode	N/A

5.16.22 dot1x timeout

This command sets the value, in seconds, of the timer used by the authenticator or supplicant state machines on an interface or range of interfaces. Depending on the token used and the value (in seconds) passed, various timeout configurable parameters are set. The following tokens are supported:

Tokens	Definition
quiet-period	The value, in seconds, of the timer used by the authenticator state machine on this port to define periods of time in which it will not attempt to acquire a supplicant. This is the period for which the authenticator state machine stays in the HELD state.
tx-period	The value, in seconds, of the timer used by the authenticator state machine on this port to determine when to send an EAPOL EAP Request/Identity frame to the supplicant.
server-timeout	The value, in seconds, of the timer used by the authenticator state machine on this port to timeout the authentication server.
supp-timeout	The value, in seconds, of the timer used by the authenticator state machine on this port to timeout the supplicant.
auth-period	The value, in seconds, of the timer used by the supplicant state machine on this port to timeout an authenticator when waiting for a response to packets other than EAPOL-Start.
start-period	The value, in seconds, of the timer used by the supplicant state machine on this port to determine the interval between two successive EAPOL-Start frames when they are being retransmitted.
held-period	The value, in seconds, of the timer used by the supplicant state machine on this port to determine the length of time it will wait before trying to send the authentication credentials again after a failed attempt. This is the period for which the supplicant state machine stays in the HELD state.

Default	› quiet-period: 60 seconds › tx-period: 30 seconds › supp-timeout: 30 seconds › server-timeout: 30 seconds › auth-period: 30 seconds › start-period: 30 seconds › held-period: 60 seconds
Format	`dot1x timeout {quiet-period` *`seconds`* `| tx-period` *`seconds`* `| supp-timeout` *`seconds`* `| server-timeout` *`seconds`* `| auth-period` *`seconds`* `| start-period` *`seconds`* `| held-period` *`seconds`*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.22.1 no dot1x timeout

This command sets the value, in seconds, of the timer used by the authenticator state machine on this port to the default values. Depending on the token used, the corresponding default values are set.

Format	`no dot1x timeout {quiet-period` *`seconds`* `| tx-period` *`seconds`* `| supp-timeout` *`seconds`* `| server-timeout` *`seconds`* `| auth-period` *`seconds`* `| start-period` *`seconds`* `| held-period` *`seconds`*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.23 dot1x user

This command adds the specified user to the list of users with access to the specified port or all ports. The `user` parameter must be a configured user.

Format	`dot1x user user {unit/slot/port | all}`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.23.1 no dot1x user

This command removes the user from the list of users with access to the specified port or all ports.

Format	`no dot1x user user {unit/slot/port | all}`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.24 authentication event server dead action

This command configures the actions to take when all the authentication servers are dead. The command also configures the critical VLAN ID. If the VLAN ID is not specified, the port PVID is used as the critical VLAN ID.

Zhe `reinitialize` action triggers re-authentication for all authenticated clients on the port. Supplicants on the voice VLAN, unauthenticated VLAN (authentication failed clients), and guest VLAN are not disturbed. During re-authentication if all the servers are still dead, the supplicant is authorized and placed in the critical VLAN without contacting the RADIUS server for authentication.

The `authorize` action authorizes the authenticated supplicants and assigns them to the critical VLAN. Supplicants on the RADIUS assigned VLAN, voice VLAN, unauthenticated VLAN, and guest VLAN are not disturbed. Supplicants authorized on the port PVID are reauthorized on the critical VLAN.

Default	Action: None VLAN: Port PVID
Format	`authentication event server dead action [{reinitialize | authorize}][vlan vlan-id]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.24.1 no authentication event server dead action

This command configures the dead server action to none.

Format	`no authentication event server dead action`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.25 authentication event server dead action authorize voice

This command enables authorization of voice devices on the critical voice VLAN when all the authentication servers are dead. The configured voice VLAN of the port, on which the voice device is connected, is used as the critical voice VLAN ID.

The connected device is identified as a voice device by the vendor-specific RADIUS attribute “device-traffic-class=voice”, which is sent in the RADIUS Access-Accept message. This means that the device should have been identified and authenticated once by reachable RADIUS servers before they went dead. The critical voice VLAN feature is activated under the following conditions:

› This command is configured.

- The RADIUS servers have stopped responding (i.e. are dead).
- A re-authentication of identified and authenticated voice devices occurs.

When this command is not configured, the voice device is not authorized when all RADIUS servers are dead.

Default	Action: None
Format	`authentication event server dead action authorize voice`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.25.1 no authentication event server dead action authorize voice

This command configures the dead server action for voice devices to none.

Format	`no authentication event server dead action authorize voice`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.26 authentication event server alive action

This command configures the actions to take when one authentication server comes back alive after all were dead. The `reinitialize` action triggers the re-authentication of supplicants authenticated on the critical VLAN.

Default	Action: None
Format	`authentication event server alive action [reinitialize]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.26.1 no authentication event server alive action

This command configures the alive server action to none.

Format	`no authentication event server alive action`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.27 authentication violation

This command is used to configure the action to be taken when a security violation occurs on a port. The authentication violation can occur when a device tries to connect to a port where maximum number of devices has been exceeded.

Default	Restrict
Format	`authentication violation { protect | restrict | shutdown }`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.27.1 no authentication violation

This command resets the authentication violation mode allowed per port to its default mode.

Format	`no authentication violation`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.28 mab request format attribute 1

This command sets configuration parameters that are used to format attribute1 for MAB requests to the RADIUS server. RADIUS attribute 1 is the username, which is often the client MAC address.

Default	The group size is 2 The separator is `:` The case is uppercase.
Format	`mab request format attribute 1 groupsize {1 | 2 | 4 | 12} separator {- | : | .} [lowercase | uppercase]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
groupsize	The number of characters included in a group. In the following example, the group size is 2: 00:10:18:99:F2:B3 In the following example, the group size is 4: 0010:1899:F2B3
separator	The character that separates the group. In the following example, the separator is – (hyphen): 00-10-18-99-F2-B3 In the following example, the separator is `:` (colon): 00:10:18:99:F2:B3
lowercase l uppercase	The case of any letters in the username. In the following example, the case is lowercase: 00:10:18:99:f2:b3 In the following example, the case is uppercase: 00:10:18:99:F2:B3

5.16.28.1 no mab request format attribute 1

This command attribute1 formats for MAB requests to the RADIUS server to the default values.

Format	`no mab request format attribute 1`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.29 authentication allow-unauth dhcp

This command configures whether DHCP packets are allowed on, from, and to unauthorized clients on the port.

Default	Disabled
Format	`authentication allow-unauth dhcp`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.29.1 no authentication allow-unauth dhcp

This sets the command to the default value, not allowing DHCP packets on, from, and to unauthorized clients on the port.

Format	`no authentication allow-unauth dhcp`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.30 authentication critical recovery max-reauth

This command configures the number of supplicants that are re-authenticated per second. This configuration is for the entire system across all the supplicants on all ports. This is used to control the system and network load when the number of supplicants to be re-authenticated is large. These re-authentications can be triggered due to the configured dead or alive server reinitialize actions.

The range for *number-of-clients* is 1 to 50 clients.

Default	10 clients
Format	`authentication critical recovery max-reauth` *number-of-clients*
Mode	Global Config

5.16.30.1 no authentication critical recovery max-reauth

This command resets the number of supplicants that are re-authenticated per second to the default value.

Format	`no authentication critical recovery max-reauth`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.31 authentication enable

This command globally enables the Authentication Manager. Interface configuration takes effect only if the Authentication Manager is enabled with this command.

Default	Disabled
Format	`authentication enable`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.31.1 no authentication enable

This command disables the Authentication Manager.

Format	`no authentication enable`
Mode	Global Config

5.16.32 authentication open

This command configures Open Authentication mode on the port.

Default	Disabled
Format	`authentication open`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.32.1 no authentication open

This command disables Open Authentication mode on the post.

Format	`no authentication open`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.33 authentication order

This command sets the order of authentication methods used on a port. The available authentication methods are Dot1x, MAB, and captive portal. Ordering sets the order of methods that the switch attempts when trying to authenticate a new device connected to a port. If one method is unsuccessful or timed out, the next method is attempted.

Each method can only be entered once. Ordering is only possible between 802.1x and MAB. Captive portal can be configured either as a stand-alone method or as the last method in the order.

Format	`authentication order {dot1x [mab [captive-portal] | captive-portal] | mab [dot1x [captive-portal] | captive-portal] | captive-portal}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.33.1 no authentication order

This command returns the port to the default authentication order.

Format	`no authentication order`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.34 authentication priority

This command sets the priority for the authentication methods used on a port. The available authentication methods are Dot1x, MAB, and captive portal. The authentication priority decides if a previously authenticated client is reauthenticated with a higher-priority method when the same is received. Captive portal is always the last method in the list.

Default	`authentication order dot1x mab captive portal`
Format	`authentication priority {dot1x [mab [captive portal] | captive portal] | mab [dot1x [captive portal] | captive portal] | captive portal}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.34.1 no authentication priority

This command returns the port to the default order of priority for the authentication methods.

Format	`no authentication priority`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.35 authentication timer restart

This command sets the time, in seconds, after which reauthentication starts. The timer restarts the authentication only after all the authentication methods fail. At the expiration of this timer, authentication is reinitiated for the port.

Default	30 seconds
Format	`authentication timer restart <10-65535>`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.35.1 no authentication timer restart

This command sets the reauthentication value to the default value of 30 seconds.

Format	`no authentication timer restart`

Mode	Interface Config

5.16.36 authentication timer reauthenticate

This command configures the period of time after which the Authenticator attempts to reauthenticate a supplicant on the port. You can specify the timeout value, in seconds, or use the `server` parameter to get the re-authentication timeout value from the server (for example, RADIUS). The `server` option specifies that the server-supplied session timeout and session termination-action are used by the Authenticator to reauthenticate a supplicant on the port. The server option is enabled by default. The reauthenticate `seconds` value range is 1 to 65535.

For reauthentication to happen after the configured or server-provided timeout, the `authentication periodic` command should have periodic reauthentication enabled (see *authentication periodic* on page 426).

Default	server
Format	`authentication timer reauthenticate {seconds | server}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.36.1 no authentication timer reauthenticate

This command sets the reauthentication value to the default value.

Format	`no authentication timer reauthenticate`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.37 clear authentication statistics

Use this command to clear the authentication statistics on an interface.

Format	`clear authentication statistics {`*`unit/slot/port`*`] | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.16.38 clear authentication authentication-history

Use this command to clear the authentication history log for an interface.

Format	`clear authentication authentication-history {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.16.39 802.1X Supplicant Commands

LCOS SX supports 802.1X ("dot1x") supplicant functionality on point-to-point ports. The administrator can configure the user name and password used in authentication and capabilities of the supplicant port.

5.16.39.1 dot1x pae

This command sets the port's dot1x role. The port can serve as a supplicant, an authenticator, or none.

Default	`authenticator`
Format	`dot1x pae {supplicant | authenticator | none}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.39.2 dot1x supplicant port-control

This command sets the ports authorization state (Authorized or Unauthorized) either manually or by setting the port to auto- authorize upon startup. By default all the ports are authenticators. If the port's attribute needs to be moved from <authenticator to supplicant> or <supplicant to authenticator>, use this command.

Default	auto
Format	`dot1x supplicant port-control {auto | force-authorized | force_unauthorized}`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
auto	The port is in the Unauthorized state until it presents its user name and password credentials to an authenticator. If the authenticator authorizes the port, then it is placed in the Authorized state.
force-authorized	Sets the authorization state of the port to Authorized, bypassing the authentication process.
force-unauthorized	Sets the authorization state of the port to Unauthorized, bypassing the authentication process.

5.16.39.2.1 no dot1x supplicant port-control

This command sets the port-control mode to the default, auto.

Format	`no dot1x supplicant port-control`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.39.3 dot1x max-start

This command configures the number of attempts that the supplicant makes (EAP start frames sent) to find the authenticator before the supplicant assumes that there is no authenticator.

Default	3
Format	`dot1x max-start <1-10>`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.39.3.1 no dot1x max-start

This command sets the max-start value to the default.

Format	`no dot1x max-start`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.39.4 dot1x supplicant user

Use this command to configure the user credentials to be used by the supplicant state machine for authentication.

Default	None
Format	`dot1x supplicant user {user}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.39.4.1 no dot1x supplicant user

Use this command to configure the user credentials to the default.

Format	`no dot1x supplicant user`
Mode	Interface Config

5.16.40 Authentication Show Commands

5.16.40.1 show authentication

This command displays the authentication manager global information and the number of authenticated clients.

Format	`show authentication`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Authentication Manager Status	The admin status of the Authentication Manager on the switch. This is a global configuration.
Dynamic VLAN Creation Mode	Indicates whether the switch can dynamically create a RADIUS-assigned VLAN if it does not currently exist on the switch.
VLAN Assignment Mode	Indicates whether assignment of an authorized port to a RADIUS-assigned VLAN is allowed enabled) or not (disabled).
Authentication Monitor Mode	Indicates whether the Monitor mode on the switch is enabled or disabled.
Critical Recovery Max ReAuth	Indicates the number of supplicants that are re-authenticated per second.
Number of Authenticated clients	The total number of clients authenticated on the switch except the ones in Monitor Mode.
Number of clients in Monitor Mode	The number clients authorized by Monitor mode on the switch.

Example:

```
(dhcp-10-130-86-142) #show authentication

Authentication Manager Status.................. Disabled
Dynamic Vlan Creation Mode..................... Disabled
VLAN Assignment Mode........................... Disabled
Authentication Monitor Mode.................... Disabled
Critical Recovery Max ReAuth................... 10

Number of Authenticated clients................ 2
Number of clients in Monitor mode.............. 0
```

5.16.40.2 show authentication authentication-history

Use this command to display information about the authentication history for a specified interface.

Format	`show authentication authentication-history` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Timestamp	The time of the authentication.
Interface	The interface.
MAC-Address	The MAC address for the interface.
Auth Status	The authentication and status for the interface.
Method	The authentication method for the interface.

Example: The following information is shown for the interface.

```
(switch) #show authentication authentication-history 1/0/2

Timestamp             Interface  MAC-Address        Auth Status   Method
--------------------  ---------  -----------------  ------------  ------
May 07 2018 13:02:41  1/0/2      58:05:94:1C:00:00  Unauthorized  802.1X
May 07 2018 13:01:33  1/0/2      58:05:94:1C:00:00  Unauthorized  802.1X
```

5.16.40.3 show authentication clients

Use this command to display Authentication Manager information for the clients authenticated on an interface.

Format	`show authentication clients {all | interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Interface	The interface for which authentication configuration information is being displayed.
Mac Address	The MAC address of the client.
User Name	The user name associated with the client.
VLAN Assigned Reason	This can take one of the following values › Default VLAN – The client has been authenticated on the port default VLAN and the authentication server is not RADIUS. › RADIUS – RADIUS is used for authenticating the client. › Voice VLAN – The client is identified as a Voice device. › Critical VLAN – The client has been authenticated on the Critical VLAN. › Unauthenticated VLAN – The client has been authenticated on the Unauthenticated VLAN. › Guest VLAN – The client has been authenticated on the Guest VLAN. › Monitor Mode – The client has been authenticated by Monitor mode.
Host Mode	The authentication host mode configured on the interface. The possible values are multi-auth, multi-domain, multi-host, single-host and multi-domain-multi-host.
Method	The method used to authenticate the client on the interface. The possible values are 802.1x. MAB, Captive Portal and None.
Control Mode	The configured control mode for this port. Possible values are force-unauthorized, auto and unauthorized.
Session Time	The amount of time the client session has been active.
Session Timeout	This value indicates the time for which the given session is valid. The time period in seconds is returned by the RADIUS server on authentication of the port.
Session Termination Action	This value indicates the action to be taken once the session timeout expires. Possible values are Default and Radius-Request. If the value is Default, the session is terminated and client details are cleared. If the value is Radius-Request, then a reauthentication of the client is performed.
Filter ID	Identifies the Filter ID returned by the RADIUS server when the client was authenticated. This is a configured DiffServ policy name on the switch.
ACS ACL Name	Identifies the downloadable ACL returned by the RADIUS server when the client was authenticated. The downloadable ACL is the same as that returned by using *CiscoSecure-Defined-ACL-AVP*.
DACL	Identifies the Dynamic ACL returned by the RADIUS server when the client was authenticated.
Acct Session ID	The Accounting Session Id associated with the client session.
LinkSec Policy	The LinkSec policy for the client.

Example:

```
(switch) #show authentication clients interface 1/0/2

Mac Address..................................... 58:05:94:1C:00:00
User Name....................................... testixia
VLAN Assigned Reason............................ Voice VLAN (100)
Host Mode ...................................... multi-auth
Method.......................................... 802.1X
Control Mode.................................... auto
Session time ... ............................... 0
Session timeout ................................ 0
Session Termination Action...................... Default
Filter-Id ...................................... None
ACS ACL Name.................................... xACSACLx-IP-FP_ACL-5ee227a2
DACL............................................ None
Session Termination Action...................... Default
Acct SessionId:................................. testixia:200000003
LinkSec Policy.................................. Should Secure
```

5.16.40.4 show authentication interface

Use this command to display authentication method information either for all interfaces or a specified port.

Format	`show authentication interface {all | unit/slot/port}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following information is displayed for each interface.

Parameter	Description
Authentication Manager Status	The admin status of Authentication on the switch. This is a global configuration.
Interface	The interface for which authentication configuration information is being displayed.
Port Control Mode	The configured control mode for this port. Possible values are force-unauthorized | auto | unauthorized.
Host Mode	The authentication host mode configured on the interface.
Authentication Restart timer	The time, in seconds, after which reauthentication starts.
Configured method order	The order of authentication methods used on the interface.
Enabled method order	The order of authentication methods used on the interface.
Configured method priority	The priority for the authentication methods used on the interface.
Enabled method priority	The priority for the authentication methods used on the interface.
Reauthentication Period	The period after which all clients on the interface will be reauthenticated.
Reauthentication Enabled	Indicates whether reauthentication is enabled on the interface.
Maximum Users	The maximum number of clients that can be authenticated on the interface if the interface is configured as multi-auth host mode.
Guest VLAN ID	The VLAN id to be used to authorize clients that time out or fail authentication due to invalid credentials. This is applicable only for 802.1x unaware clients.
Unauthenticated VLAN ID	The VLAN id to be used to authorize clients that that time out or fail authentication due to invalid credentials. This is applicable only for 802.1x clients.
Critical VLAN ID	The VLAN id to be used to authorize clients that that time out due to unreachable RADIUS servers.
Authentication Violation Mode	The action to be taken when a security violation occurs on a port.
Authentication Server Dead action	The action to be undertaken for data clients when all RADIUS servers are found dead.

Parameter	Description
Authentication Server Dead action for Voice	The action to be undertaken for voice clients when all RADIUS servers are found dead.
Authentication Server Alive action	The action to be undertaken for data clients when a RADIUS server comes back alive after all were found dead.
Allowed Protocols on Unauthorized Port	The action to drop or forward the particular protocol packet from and to unauthorized clients on the port.
Open Authentication	Indicates if Open Authentication is enabled on the interface.
LinkSec Policy	Displays the MACsec LinkSec configured on the interface.

Example: The following example displays the output for the command.

```
(switch) #show authentication interface 1/0/1

Authentication Manager Status.................. Enabled

Interface...................................... 1/0/1
Authentication Restart timer................... 300
Configured method order........................ mab undefined undefined
Enabled method order........................... mab undefined undefined
Configured method priority..................... dot1x mab captive-portal
Enabled method priority........................ dot1x mab undefined
Reauthentication Period (secs)................. 3600
Reauthentication Enabled....................... False
Maximum Users.................................. 48
Guest VLAN ID..... ............................ 0
Unauthenticated VLAN ID........................ 0
Critical Vlan Id............................... 0
Authentication Violation Mode.................. Restrict
Authentication Server Dead action.............. None
Authentication Server Dead action for Voice.... None
Authentication Server Alive action............. None
Allowed protocols on unauthorized port......... dhcp
Open Authentication............................ Disabled
LinkSec Policy................................. Should Secure
```

5.16.40.5 show authentication methods

Use this command to display information about the authentication methods.

Format	`show authentication methods`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Authentication Login List	The authentication login listname.
Method 1	The first method in the specified authentication login list, if any.
Method 2	The second method in the specified authentication login list, if any.
Method 3	The third method in the specified authentication login list, if any.

Example: The following example displays the authentication configuration.

```
(switch)#show authentication methods

Login Authentication Method Lists
---------------------------------
defaultList         : local
networkList         : local

Enable Authentication Method Lists
----------------------------------
enableList          : enable   none
enableNetList       : enable   deny
```

```
Line     Login Method List    Enable Method List
-------  -----------------    ------------------
Console  defaultList          enableList
Telnet   networkList          enableNetList
SSH      networkList          enableNetList

HTTPS       :local
HTTP        :local
DOT1X       :
```

5.16.40.6 show authentication statistics

Use this command to display the authentication statistics for an interface.

Format	`show authentication statistics unit/slot/port`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following information is displayed for each interface.

Term	Definition
Port	The port for which information is being displayed.
802.1X attempts	The number of Dot1x authentication attempts for the port.
802.1X failed attempts	The number of failed Dot1x authentication attempts for the port.
MAB attempts	The number of MAB (MAC authentication bypass) authentication attempts for the port.
MAB failed attempts	The number of failed MAB authentication attempts for the port.
Captive-portal attempts	The number of captive portal (Web authorization) authentication attempts for the port.
Captive-portal failed attempts	The number of failed captive portal authentication attempts for the port.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show authentication statistics 1/0/1

Port..................................... 1/0/1
802.1X attempts.......................... 0
802.1X failed attempts................... 0
Mab attempts............................. 0
Mab failed attempts...................... 0
Captive-portal attempts.................. 0
Captive-Portal failed attempts........... 0
```

5.16.40.7 show dot1x

This command is used to show a summary of the global dot1x configuration, summary information of the dot1x configuration for a specified port or all ports, the detailed dot1x configuration for a specified port and the dot1x statistics for a specified port - depending on the tokens used.

Format	`show dot1x [{supplicant summary {unit/slot/port | all} | detail unit/slot/port | statistics unit/slot/port]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

If you do not use the optional parameters *unit/slot/port*, the command displays the global configuration.

Term	Definition
Administrative Mode	Indicates whether 8021X is enabled or disabled.
EAPOL Flood Mode	Indicates whether the EAPOL flood support is enabled on the switch.
Software Version	The version of the dot1X implementation running on the switch.

Example:

```
(switch) #show dot1x

Administrative Mode.............. Enabled
EAPOL Flood Mode................. Disabled
Software Version................. 1
```

If you use the optional parameter `supplicant summary {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| all}`, the dot1x supplicant authorization for the specified port or all ports are displayed.

MAC-based dot1x authentication support is platform-dependent.

Term	Definition
Port	The interface whose configuration is displayed.
Port Status	Indicates whether the port is authorized or unauthorized. Possible values are authorized I unauthorized.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command `show dot1x supplicant summary 1/0/1`.

```
Operating
Interface    Port Status
---------    ------------
0/1          Authorized
```

If the port is configured as an Authenticator, the optional parameter `detail unit/slot/port` displays the detailed dot1x configuration for the specified port.

Term	Definition
Port	The interface whose configuration is displayed.
Protocol Version	The protocol version associated with this port. The only possible value is 1,corresponding to the first version of the dot1x specification.
PAE Capabilities	The port access entity (PAE) functionality of this port. Possible values are Authenticator or Supplicant.
Quiet Period	The timer used by the authenticator state machine on this port to define periods of time in which it will not attempt to acquire a supplicant. The value is expressed in seconds and will be in the range 0 and 65535. This is the period for which the authenticator state machine stays in the HELD state.
Transmit Period	The timer used by the authenticator state machine on the specified port to determine when to send an EAPOL EAP Request/Identity frame to the supplicant. The value is expressed in seconds and will be in the range of 1 and 65535.
Supplicant Timeout	The timer used by the authenticator state machine on this port to timeout the supplicant. The value is expressed in seconds and will be in the range of 1 and 65535.
Server Timeout	The timer used by the authenticator on this port to timeout the authentication server. The value is expressed in seconds and will be in the range of 1 and 65535.
Maximum Request-Identities	The maximum number of times (attempts), the authenticator state machine on this port will retransmit an EAPOL EAP Request-Identity frames before timing out the supplicant.
Maximum Requests	The maximum number of times the authenticator state machine on this port will retransmit an EAPOL EAP Request/Identity before restarting the authentication process.
Key Transmission Enabled	Indicates if the key is transmitted to the supplicant for the specified port. Possible values are True or False.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show dot1x detail 1/0/3

Port..................................... 1/0/3
Protocol Version......................... 1
PAE Capabilities......................... Authenticator
Quiet Period (secs)...................... 60
```

```
Transmit Period (secs)..................... 30
Supplicant Timeout (secs).................. 30
Server Timeout (secs)...................... 30
Maximum Request-Identities................. 2
Maximum Requests........................... 2
Key Transmission Enabled................... False
```

If the port is configured as a Supplicant, the `show dot1x detail unit/slot/port` command will display the following dot1x parameters.

Term	Definition
Port	The interface whose statistics are displayed.
Protocol Version	The protocol version associated with this port. The only possible value is 1,corresponding to the first version of the dot1x specification.
PAE Capabilities	The port access entity (PAE) functionality of this port. Possible values are Authenticator or Supplicant.
Control Mode	The configured control mode for this port. Possible values are force-unauthorized l auto l unauthorized.
Supplicant PACP State	Current state of the authenticator PACP state machine. Possible values are Initialize, Logoff, Held, Unauthenticated, Authenticating and Authenticated.
Maximum Start Messages	The maximum number of EAP Start messages that the supplicant will send before moving to Unauthenticated State.
Start period	The timer period between each EAP Start message the supplicant sends when it does not hear from the authenticator.
Held period	The time period the supplicant waits before it restarts authentication after an EAP failure.
Authentication period	The time period the supplicant waits before it declares EAP timeout after it sends an EAP message (except EAP Start).

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) (Config)#show dot1x detail 1/0/24

Port....................................... 1/0/24
Protocol Version........................... 1
PAE Capabilities........................... Supplicant
Control Mode............................... auto
Supplicant PAE State....................... Authenticated

Maximum Start Messages..................... 3
Start Period (secs)........................ 30
Held Period (secs)......................... 60
Authentication Period (secs)............... 30
```

If you use the optional parameter `statistics` *`unit/slot/port`*, the following dot1x statistics for the specified port appear.

Term	Definition
Port	The interface whose statistics are displayed.
PAE Capabilities	The port access entity (PAE) functionality of this port. Possible values are Authenticator or Supplicant.
EAPOL Frames Received	The number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received by this authenticator.
EAPOL Frames Transmitted	The number of EAPOL frames of any type that have been transmitted by this authenticator.
EAPOL Start Frames Received	The number of EAPOL start frames that have been received by this authenticator.
EAPOL Logoff Frames Received	The number of EAPOL logoff frames that have been received by this authenticator.
Last EAPOL Frame Version	The protocol version number carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.

Term	Definition
Last EAPOL Frame Source	The source MAC address carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.
EAP Response/Id Frames Received	The number of EAP response/identity frames that have been received by this authenticator.
EAP Response Frames Received	The number of valid EAP response frames (other than resp/id frames) that have been received by this authenticator.
EAP Request/Id Frames Transmitted	The number of EAP request/identity frames that have been transmitted by this authenticator.
EAP Request Frames Transmitted	The number of EAP request frames (other than request/identity frames) that have been transmitted by this authenticator.
Invalid EAPOL Frames Received	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by this authenticator in which the frame type is not recognized.
EAP Length Error Frames Received	The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by this authenticator in which the frame type is not recognized.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show dot1x statistics 0/1

Port..................................... 0/1
EAPOL Frames Received.................... 0
EAPOL Frames Transmitted................. 0
EAPOL Start Frames Transmitted........... 3
EAPOL Logoff Frames Received............. 0
EAP Resp/Id frames transmitted........... 0
EAP Response frames transmitted.......... 0
EAP Req/Id frames transmitted............ 0
EAP Req frames transmitted............... 0
Invalid EAPOL frames received............ 0
EAP length error frames received......... 0
Last EAPOL Frame Version................. 0
Last EAPOL Frame Source.................. 00:00:00:00:02:01
```

5.16.40.8 show dot1x users

This command displays 802.1X port security user information for locally configured users.

Format	`show dot1x users` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Users	Users configured locally to have access to the specified port.

Example:

```
#show dot1x users 1/0/1
Users
-----------------
admin
guest
test4
```

5.16.40.9 show mab

This command shows a summary of the global MAB configuration and summary information about the MAB configuration for all ports. This command also provides the detailed MAB sessions for a specified port.

Format	`show mab [interface` *`unit/slot/port`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
MAB Request Fmt Attr1 Groupsize	Displays the group size to be used by the switch for formatting RADIUS attribute 1 in MAB requests.
MAB Request Fmt Attr1 Separator	Displays the separator to be used by the switch for formatting RADIUS attribute 1 in MAB requests.
MAB Request Fmt Attr1 Case	Displays the case (uppercase or lowercase) to be used by the switch for formatting RADIUS attribute 1 in MAB requests.
Interface	Identifies the port.
Admin Mode	Indicates whether authentication control on the switch is enabled or disabled.
Auth-type	The type of authentication used for a MAB-enabled port, which can be either EAP-MD5, PAP, or CHAP.

Example:

```
(switch) #show mab

MAB Request Fmt Attr1 Groupsize... 2
MAB Request Fmt Attr1 Separator... legacy(:)
MAB Request Fmt Attr1 Case........ uppercase

Interface    Admin Mode   Auth-type
---------    -----------  ---------
1/0/1        Disabled     N/A
1/0/2        Enabled      eap-md5
1/0/3        Disabled     N/A
1/0/4        Disabled     N/A
```

Example:

```
(switch) #show mab interface 1/0/2

Interface    Admin Mode   Auth-type
---------    -----------  ---------
1/0/2        Enabled      eap-md5
```

5.16.41 Deprecated IEEE 802.1X Commands

The following table lists the CLI commands that are deprecated and replaced as a result of the move from the IEEE 802.1X 2004 standard to the 2010 standard.

Table 12: Deprecated IEEE 802.1X Commands

Deprecated Command	Replaced By
dot1x initialize	clear authentication sessions
dot1x re-authenticate	
dot1x critical recovery max-reauth	authentication critical recovery max-reauth
dot1x system-auth-control monitor	authentication monitor
dot1x port-control all	authentication port-control all
dot1x dynamic-vlan enable	authentication dynamic-vlan enable
dot1x guest-vlan	authentication event no-response action authorize vlan
dot1x unauthenticated-vlan	authentication event fail action authorize vlan
dot1x mac-auth-bypass	mab
dot1x max-users	authentication max-users
dot1x re-authentication	authentication periodic
dot1x timer reauth-period	authentication timer reauthenticate

Deprecated Command	Replaced By
dot1x supplicant timeout start-period	dot1x timer start-period
dot1x supplicant timeout auth-period	dot1x timer auth-period
dot1x supplicant timeout held-period	dot1x timer held-period
dot1x supplicant max-start	dot1x max-start
dot1x port-control mac-based	authentication enable authentication port-control auto authentication host-mode multi-auth
dot1x port-control auto	authentication enable authentication port-control auto authentication host-mode multi-domain-multi-host
dot1x port-control force-authorized	authentication enable authentication port-control force-authorized authentication host-mode multi-host
dot1x port-control force-unauthorized	authentication enable authentication port-control force-unauthorized authentication host-mode multi-host
clear dot1x authentication-history	clear authentication authentication-history
show dot1x authentication-history	show authentication authentication-history
show dot1x clients	show authentication clients

5.17 Microsoft Active Directory Authentication Commands

LCOS SX supports Microsoft Active Directory (MS AD) user authentication for management interfaces. MS AD provides an Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) interface through which authentication is performed.

LDAP is defined in RFC 4511 and is a standard application protocol for accessing and maintaining distributed directory information services over the network. It is typically used to store information such as organizations, individuals, and other resources such as files and devices in a hierarchical manner. Microsoft Windows domain users and devices can be authenticated by looking up such information by using the LDAP protocol.

In LCOS SX, authentication into the Windows domain network is done via an LDAP simple bind operation and optionally over TLS. Authorization is done based on the *memberOf* attribute or the *description* attribute carrying a Cisco VSA cisco-av-pair) configured on MS AD.

5.17.1 Global Configuration Commands

5.17.1.1 ldap-server host

This command adds a new LDAP server entry. During authentication the LDAP client (the switch) uses the configured server details to authenticate the user. In LDAP, DN is the distinguished name, which is a unique name for an entry in the directory service.

Default	port = 389, timeout = 5 seconds, enable-ssl = false
Format	`ldap-server host { ipv4-address | ipv6-address | host-name } [enable-ssl] [rootDN dnString [password passwd]] [ port tcp-port [ timeout seconds ]]`

Mode	Global Config

Example: The following examples configure various LDAP server parameters.

```
(switch) (Config)#ldap-server host 10.130.84.11 port 389 timeout 10
(switch) (Config)#ldap-server host 10.130.84.11 rootDN cn=admin,dc=fp,dc=lancom,dc=in password test
(switch) (Config)#ldap-server host 10.130.84.12 enable-ssl
```

Example: If SSL is enabled for a server, proper root CA certificates need to be installed on the device. This can be done by using `copy` command with the `nvram:root-ca-certs` option.

```
(switch)#copy scp://jdoe@192.168.25.12/cacert.pem nvram:root-ca-certs
```

5.17.1.1.1 no ldap-server host

This command deletes the LDAP server entry configuration or resets the SSL mode, port, and timeout to the default values.

Format	`no ldap-server host { ipv4-address | ipv6-address | host-name } [enable-ssl] [rootDN dnString [password passwd]] [ port tcp-port [ timeout seconds ]]`
Mode	Global Config

5.17.1.2 ldap authentication bind-first

This command instructs the switch to bind first and then search. The default authentication method is to first search and then bind. This command is helpful if an LDAP search is not allowed without a valid authentication.

Format	`ldap authentication bind-first [ append-with-baseDN DNstring]`
Mode	Global Config

5.17.1.2.1 no ldap authentication bind-first

This command resets the authentication method to the default method, which is to search first and then bind. Optionally, this command resets the `append-with-baseDN` string to none.

Format	`no ldap authentication bind-first [ append-with-baseDN DNstring]`
Mode	Global Config

5.17.1.3 ldap search-map

This command creates a search map and enters LDAP Search Map Mode. In this mode, it is possible to configure the LDAP search to send the search query to the server. The search query is used to fetch the user's privilege level or group membership information.

Format	`ldap search-map map-name`
Mode	Global Config

5.17.1.3.1 no ldap search-map

This command deletes search map configuration entry.

Format	`no ldap search-map map-name`
Mode	Global Config

5.17.2 LDAP Search Map Mode Config Commands

5.17.2.1 userprofile attribute-name

This command configures search map details for fetching a user privilege level. The attribute-name argument is the name of the attribute in the LDAP server that contains the privilege-level information. For example, the vendor specific *Cisco-AVPair* attribute can contain `shell:priv-lvl=15`, which sets the authenticating user to privilege level 15.

Format	`userprofile attribute-name` *`attribute-name`* `search-filter` *`filter`* `base-DN` *`base-DN-name`*
Mode	LDAP Search Map Mode Config

Example:

```
(switch) (config-ldap-search-map)#userprofile attribute-name memberOf search-filter "(cn=$userid)" base-DN DC=lancom,DC=com
```

5.17.2.2 no userprofile

This command deletes the user profile mapping with the LDAP search query

Format	`no userprofile`
Mode	LDAP Search Map Mode Config

5.17.3 Privileged EXEC mode Config Commands

5.17.3.1 debug ldap

This command enables LDAP authentication or packet debugging.

Format	`debug ldap {authentication | packet}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.17.3.1.1 no debug ldap

This command disables LDAP authentication debugging.

Format	`no debug ldap {authentication | packet}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.17.4 Show Commands

5.17.4.1 show ldap-server

This command displays LDAP server configuration information for all hosts or for the specified host.

Format	`show ldap-server [`*`ip-address`*`|`*`ipv6-address`*`|`*`host-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The command output includes the fields shown in the following table.

Term	Definition
Host Address	Host address of the LDAP server

Term	Definition
SSL Enabled	Whether SSL mode is enabled
Port	LDAP port
Timeout	Timeout value for the LDAP operation, in seconds.

Example:

```
(localhost) (Config)#show ldap-server

Authentication : Bind and Search
Bind and Search : append with basedn "cn=$userid,ou=users"

Host address                                SSL Enabled  Port  Timeout
------------------------------------------- ------------ ----- -------
192.168.1.1                                 No           389   10 sec
server1.lancom.com                          Yes          636   5 sec

(localhost) (Config)#show ldap-server 192.168.1.1

Authentication : Bind and Search
Bind and Search : append with basedn "cn=$userid,ou=users"

Host address                                SSL Enabled  Port  Timeout
------------------------------------------- ------------ ----- -------
192.168.1.1                                 No           389   10 sec
```

5.17.4.2 show ldap-search-map

This command displays LDAP search map configuration information.

Format	`show ldap-search-map`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The command output includes the fields shown in the following table.

Term	Definition
Search Map Name	User-configured name of the search map.
Attribute Name	Name of the LDAP attribute.
Search Filter	Search filter names
Base DN	Base DN within which the search was performed.

Example:

```
(localhost)#show ldap-search-map

SEARCH MAP map1:
User Profile:
BaseDN..................... DC=lancom,DC=com
Attribute Name............. Cisco-AVPair
Search Filter.............. (cn=$userid)

SEARCH MAP map2:
User Profile:
BaseDN ..................... DC=lancom,DC=com
Attribute Name............. memberOf
Search Filter.............. (sAMAccountName=$userid
```

5.17.4.3 show ldap-server statistics

This command displays LDAP server statistics for all hosts or for the specified host.

Format	`show ldap-server statistics[`*`ip-address`*`|`*`ipv6-address`*`|`*`host-name`*`]`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

The command output includes the fields shown in the following table.

Term	Definition
Failed Transactions	Number of failed transactions
Successful Transactions	Number of successful transactions
Number of requests sent	Number of total requests sent
Number of requests timed out	Number of requests timed out
Number of requests searches	Number of searches done

5.18 Task-based Authorization

Task-based authorization allows users to have different permission levels (read, write, execute, debug) at a per-component level. Task-based authorization uses the concept of components/tasks to define permission for commands for a given user.

Users are assigned to User Groups that are, in turn, associated with Task Groups. Each Task Group is then associated with one or more tasks/components. This release supports the AAA, BGP, and OSPF components. Also, this feature is supported only for users who are authenticated locally via the CLI interface.

5.18.1 usergroup

This command creates a user group with the specified name and enters user group configuration mode.

Format	`usergroup` *`usergroup-name`*
Mode	Global Config

5.18.1.1 no usergroup

This command removes the user group with the specified name.

Format	`no usergroup` *`usergroup-name`*
Mode	Global Config

5.18.2 taskgroup

This command creates a task group with the specified name and enters task group configuration mode.

Format	`taskgroup` *`taskgroup-name`*
Mode	Global Config

5.18.2.1 no taskgroup

This command removes the task group with the specified name.

Format	`no taskgroup` *`taskgroup-name`*
Mode	Global Config

5.18.3 username usergroup

This command assigns the specified user to the specified user group.

Format	`username <username> usergroup usergroup-name`
Mode	Global Config

5.18.3.1 no username usergroup

This command removes the specified user from the specified user group.

Format	`no username <username> usergroup usergroup-name`
Mode	Global Config

5.18.4 description (User Group Mode)

This command sets a description for the user group.

Format	`description description`
Mode	User Group

5.18.4.1 no description (User Group Mode)

This command removes the description from the user group.

Format	`no description`
Mode	User Group

5.18.5 inherit usergroup

This command sets the parent user group of the current user group. The user group will have the permissions of the specified parent group.

Format	`inherit usergroup usergroup-name`
Mode	User Group

5.18.5.1 no inherit usergroup

This command removes the specified parent group relationship from the user group.

Format	`no inherit usergroup usergroup-name`
Mode	User Group

5.18.6 taskgroup (User Group Mode)

This command associates the user group with the specified task group.

Format	`taskgroup taskgroup-name`
Mode	User Group

5.18.6.1 no taskgroup (User Group Mode)

This command removes the user group's relationship with the associated task group.

Format	`no taskgroup` *`taskgroup-name`*
Mode	User Group

5.18.7 description (Task Group Mode)

This command sets a description for the task group.

Format	`description` *`description`*
Mode	Task Group

5.18.7.1 no description (Task Group Mode)

This command removes the description from the task group.

Format	`no description`
Mode	Task Group

5.18.8 inherit taskgroup

This command sets the parent task group of the current task group. The task group will have the permissions of the specified parent task group.

Format	`inherit taskgroup` *`taskgroup-name`*
Mode	Task Group

5.18.8.1 no inherit taskgroup

This command removes the specified parent group relationship from the user group.

Format	`no inherit taskgroup` *`taskgroup-name`*
Mode	Task Group

5.18.9 task [read] [write] [debug] [execute]

This command associates the task group with the specified set of task permissions.

Default	No permissions
Format	`task [read] [write] [debug] [execute] {aaa | ospf | bgp}`
Mode	Task Group

Example: The following example gives all users in the task group tg1 read-only permissions for AAA and read, write, execute, and debug permissions for OSPF.

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) (Config)#taskgroup tg1
(Routing) (config-taskgroup)#task read aaa
(Routing) (config-taskgroup)#task read write execute debug ospf
```

5.18.9.1 no task {aaa | ospf | bgp}

This command removes all relationships with the associated task.

Format	`no task {aaa | ospf | bgp}`
Mode	Task Group

5.18.10 show aaa usergroup

This command displays a list of user groups and their configuration.

Format	`show aaa usergroup [`*`usergroup-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show aaa usergroup group1

User group "group1"

Description : "Example"
Parent user groups: ""
Contained task groups:
task group#1: "tg1"

Operational permissions:
Task: aaa            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: ospf           : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: bgp            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
```

5.18.11 show aaa taskgroup

This command displays a list of task groups and their configuration.

Format	`show aaa taskgroup [`*`taskgroup-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show aaa taskgroup

Task group "default-taskgroup-name"

Description : ""
Parent taskgroups: ""

Configured permissions:
Task: aaa            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: ospf           : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: bgp            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG

Operational permission:
Task: aaa            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: ospf           : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: bgp            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG

Task group "task1"

Description : ""
Parent taskgroups: ""

Configured permissions:
Task: aaa            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: ospf           : READ
Task: bgp            : READ

Operational permission:
Task: aaa            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: ospf           : READ
Task: bgp            : READ
```

5.18.12 show aaa userdb

This command displays a list of users and list of groups the users participate in.

Format	`show aaa userdb [`*`username`*`]`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show aaa userdb admin

User "admin"

Contained user groups:
user group#1 : "default-usergroup-name"

Operational permissions:
Task: aaa            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: ospf           : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
Task: bgp            : READ    WRITE    EXECUTE    DEBUG
```

5.19 Storm-Control Commands

This section describes commands you use to configure storm-control and view storm-control configuration information. A traffic storm is a condition that occurs when incoming packets flood the LAN, which creates performance degradation in the network. The Storm-Control feature protects against this condition.

LCOS SX provides broadcast, multicast, and unicast story recovery for individual interfaces. Unicast Storm-Control protects against traffic whose MAC addresses are not known by the system. For broadcast, multicast, and unicast storm- control, if the rate of traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold for that type, the traffic is dropped.

To configure storm-control, you will enable the feature for all interfaces or for individual interfaces, and you will set the threshold (storm-control level) beyond which the broadcast, multicast, or unicast traffic will be dropped. The Storm-Control feature allows you to limit the rate of specific types of packets through the switch on a per-port, per-type, basis.

Configuring a storm-control level also enables that form of storm-control. Disabling a storm-control level (using the `no` version of the command) sets the storm-control level back to the default value and disables that form of storm-control. Using the `no` version of the storm-control command (not stating a "level") disables that form of storm-control but maintains the configured "level" (to be active the next time that form of storm-control is enabled.)

The actual rate of ingress traffic required to activate storm-control is based on the size of incoming packets and the hard-coded average packet size of 512 bytes - used to calculate a packet-per-second (pps) rate - as the forwarding-plane requires pps versus an absolute rate kilobits per second (Kb/s). For example, if the configured limit is 10%, this is converted to ~25000 pps, and this pps limit is set in forwarding plane (hardware). You get the approximate desired output when 512-byte packets are used.

5.19.1 storm-control broadcast

Use this command to enable broadcast storm recovery mode for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode). If the mode is enabled, broadcast storm recovery is active and, if the rate of L2 broadcast traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic will be dropped. Therefore, the rate of broadcast traffic will be limited to the configured threshold.

Default	Disabled
Format	`storm-control broadcast`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

5.19.1.1 no storm-control broadcast

Use this command to disable broadcast storm recovery mode for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode).

Format	`no storm-control broadcast`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

5.19.2 storm-control broadcast action

This command configures the broadcast storm recovery action to either `shutdown` or `trap` for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode). If configured to `shutdown`, the interface that receives the broadcast packets at a rate above the threshold is diagnostically disabled. If set to `trap`, the interface sends trap messages approximately every 30 seconds until broadcast storm control recovers.

Default	None
Format	`storm-control broadcast action {shutdown | trap}`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.2.1 no storm-control broadcast action

This command configures the broadcast storm recovery action option to the default value for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode).

Format	`no storm-control broadcast action`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.3 storm-control broadcast level

Use this command to configure the broadcast storm recovery threshold for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) as a percentage of link speed and enable broadcast storm recovery. If the mode is enabled, broadcast storm recovery is active, and if the rate of L2 broadcast traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic is dropped. Therefore, the rate of broadcast traffic is limited to the configured threshold.

Default	5
Format	`storm-control broadcast level` *`0-100`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.3.1 no storm-control broadcast level

This command sets the broadcast storm recovery threshold to the default value for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) and disables broadcast storm recovery.

Format	`no storm-control broadcast level`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.4 storm-control broadcast rate

Use this command to configure the broadcast storm recovery threshold for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) in packets per second. If the mode is enabled, broadcast storm recovery is active, and if the rate of L2 broadcast traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic is dropped. Therefore, the rate of broadcast traffic is limited to the configured threshold.

Default	0
Format	`storm-control broadcast rate` *`0-33554431`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.4.1 no storm-control broadcast rate

This command sets the broadcast storm recovery threshold to the default value for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) and disables broadcast storm recovery.

Format	`no storm-control broadcast rate`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.5 storm-control multicast

This command enables multicast storm recovery mode for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode). If the mode is enabled, multicast storm recovery is active, and if the rate of L2 multicast traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic will be dropped. Therefore, the rate of multicast traffic will be limited to the configured threshold.

Default	Disabled
Format	`storm-control multicast`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.5.1 no storm-control multicast

This command disables multicast storm recovery mode for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode).

Format	`no storm-control multicast`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.6 storm-control multicast action

This command configures the multicast storm recovery action to either `shutdown` or `trap` for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode). If configured to `shutdown`, the interface that receives multicast packets at a rate above the threshold is diagnostically disabled. The option `trap` sends trap messages approximately every 30 seconds until multicast storm control recovers.

Default	None
Format	`storm-control multicast action {shutdown | trap}`

Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.6.1 no storm-control multicast action

This command returns the multicast storm recovery action option to the default value for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode).

Format	`no storm-control multicast action`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.7 storm-control multicast level

This command configures the multicast storm recovery threshold for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) as a percentage of link speed and enables multicast storm recovery mode. If the mode is enabled, multicast storm recovery is active, and if the rate of L2 multicast traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic will be dropped. Therefore, the rate of multicast traffic will be limited to the configured threshold.

Default	5
Format	`storm-control multicast level` *`0-100`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.7.1 no storm-control multicast level

This command sets the multicast storm recovery threshold to the default value for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) and disables multicast storm recovery.

Format	`no storm-control multicast level`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.8 storm-control multicast rate

Use this command to configure the multicast storm recovery threshold for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) in packets per second. If the mode is enabled, multicast storm recovery is active, and if the rate of L2 broadcast traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic is dropped. Therefore, the rate of multicast traffic is limited to the configured threshold.

Default	0
Format	`storm-control multicast rate` *`0-33554431`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.8.1 no storm-control multicast rate

This command sets the multicast storm recovery threshold to the default value for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) and disables multicast storm recovery.

Format	`no storm-control multicast rate`

Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.9 storm-control unicast

This command enables unicast storm recovery mode for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode). If the mode is enabled, unicast storm recovery is active, and if the rate of unknown L2 unicast (destination lookup failure) traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic will be dropped. Therefore, the rate of unknown unicast traffic will be limited to the configured threshold.

Default	Disabled
Format	`storm-control unicast`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.9.1 no storm-control unicast

This command disables unicast storm recovery mode for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode).

Format	`no storm-control unicast`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.10 storm-control unicast action

This command configures the unicast storm recovery action to either `shutdown` or `trap` for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode). If configured to `shutdown`, the interface that receives unicast packets at a rate above the threshold is diagnostically disabled. The option `trap` sends trap messages approximately every 30 seconds until unicast storm control recovers.

Default	None
Format	`storm-control unicast action {shutdown | trap}`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.10.1 no storm-control unicast action

This command returns the unicast storm recovery action option to the default value for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode).

Format	`no storm-control unicast action`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.11 storm-control unicast level

This command configures the unicast storm recovery threshold for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) as a percentage of link speed, and enables unicast storm recovery. If the mode is enabled, unicast storm recovery is active, and if the rate of unknown L2 unicast (destination lookup failure) traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic will be dropped. Therefore, the rate of

unknown unicast traffic will be limited to the configured threshold.This command also enables unicast storm recovery mode for an interface.

Default	5
Format	`storm-control unicast level` *`0-100`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.11.1 no storm-control unicast level

This command sets the unicast storm recovery threshold to the default value for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) and disables unicast storm recovery.

Format	`no storm-control unicast level`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.12 storm-control unicast rate

Use this command to configure the unicast storm recovery threshold for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) in packets per second. If the mode is enabled, unicast storm recovery is active, and if the rate of L2 broadcast traffic ingressing on an interface increases beyond the configured threshold, the traffic is dropped.

Therefore, the rate of unicast traffic is limited to the configured threshold.

Default	0
Format	`storm-control unicast rate` *`0-33554431`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.12.1 no storm-control unicast rate

This command sets the unicast storm recovery threshold to the default value for all interfaces (Global Config mode) or one or more interfaces (Interface Config mode) and disables unicast storm recovery.

Format	`no storm-control unicast rate`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.19.13 show storm-control

This command displays switch configuration information. If you do not use any of the optional parameters, this command displays global storm control configuration parameters:

- **Broadcast Storm Recovery Mode** may be enabled or disabled. The factory default is disabled.
- **802.3x Flow Control Mode** may be enabled or disabled. The factory default is disabled.

Use the `all` keyword to display the per-port configuration parameters for all interfaces, or specify the *`unit/slot/port`* to display information about a specific interface.

Format	`show storm-control [all |` *`unit/slot/port`*`]`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Definition
Bcast Mode	Shows whether the broadcast storm control mode is enabled or disabled. The factory default is disabled.
Bcast Level	The broadcast storm control level.
Mcast Mode	Shows whether the multicast storm control mode is enabled or disabled.
Mcast Level	The multicast storm control level.
Ucast Mode	Shows whether the Unknown Unicast or DLF (Destination Lookup Failure) storm control mode is enabled or disabled.
Ucast Level	The Unknown Unicast or DLF (Destination Lookup Failure) storm control level.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show storm-control

Broadcast Storm Control Mode..................... Disable
Broadcast Storm Control Level.................... 5 percent
Broadcast Storm Control Action................... None
Multicast Storm Control Mode..................... Disable
Multicast Storm Control Level.................... 5 percent
Multicast Storm Control Action................... None
Unicast Storm Control Mode....................... Disable
Unicast Storm Control Level...................... 5 percent
Unicast Storm Control Action..................... None
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show storm-control 1/0/1

       Bcast   Bcast    Bcast      Mcast   Mcast    Mcast      Ucast   Ucast    Ucast
Intf   Mode    Level    Action     Mode    Level    Action     Mode    Level    Action
------ ------- -------- ---------- ------- -------- ---------- ------- -------- ----------
1/0/1  Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
```

Example: The following shows an example of part of the CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show storm-control all

       Bcast   Bcast    Bcast      Mcast   Mcast    Mcast      Ucast   Ucast    Ucast
Intf   Mode    Level    Action     Mode    Level    Action     Mode    Level    Action
------ ------- -------- ---------- ------- -------- ---------- ------- -------- ----------
1/0/1  Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/2  Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/3  Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/4  Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/5  Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/6  Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/7  Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/8  Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/9  Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/10 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/11 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/12 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/13 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/14 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/15 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/16 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/17 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/18 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
1/0/19 Enable  50       Trap       Disable 5%       None       Disable 5%       None
```

5.20 Link Dependency Commands

The following commands configure link dependency. Link dependency allows the link status of specified ports to be dependent on the link status of other ports. Consequently, if a port that is depended on by other ports loses link, the dependent ports are administratively disabled or administratively enabled so that the dependent ports links are brought down or up respectively.

5.20.1 no link state track

This command clears link-dependency options for the selected group identifier.

Format	`no link state track` *`group-id`*
Mode	Global Config

5.20.2 link state group

Use this command to indicate if the downstream interfaces of the group should mirror or invert the status of the upstream interfaces. The default configuration for a group is down (that is, the downstream interfaces will mirror the upstream link status by going down when all upstream interfaces are down). The action up option causes the downstream interfaces to be up when no upstream interfaces are down.

Default	Down
Format	`link state group` *`group-id`* `action {up | down}`
Mode	Global Config

5.20.2.1 no link state group

Use this command to restore the link state to down for the group.

Format	`no link state group` *`group-id`* `action`
Mode	Global Config

5.20.3 link state group downstream

Use this command to add interfaces to the downstream interface list. Adding an interface to a downstream list brings the interface down until an upstream interface is added to the group. The link status then follows the interface specified in the upstream command. To avoid bringing down interfaces, enter the upstream command prior to entering the downstream command.

Format	`link state group` *`group-id`* `downstream`
Mode	Interface Config

5.20.3.1 no link state group downstream

Use this command to remove the selected interface from the downstream list.

Format	`no link state group` *`group-id`* `downstream`
Mode	Interface Config

5.20.4 link state group upstream

Use this command to add interfaces to the upstream interface list. Note that an interface that is defined as an upstream interface cannot also be defined as a downstream interface in the same link state group or as a downstream interface in a different link state group, if either configuration creates a circular dependency between groups.

Format	`link state group` *`group-id`* `upstream`
Mode	Interface Config

5.20.4.1 no link state group upstream

Use this command to remove the selected interfaces from upstream list.

Format	`no link state group` *`group-id`* `upstream`
Mode	Interface Config

5.20.5 show link state group

Use this command to display information for all configured link-dependency groups or a specified link-dependency group.

Format	`show link state group` *`group-id`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: This example displays information for all configured link-dependency groups.

```
(Switching)#show link-state group

GroupId Downstream Interfaces      Upstream Interfaces  Link Action Group State
------- -------------------------- -------------------- ----------- -----------
1       2/0/3-2/0/7,2/0/12-2/0/17  2/0/12-2/0/32,0/3/5  Link Up     Up
4       2/0/18,2/0/27              2/0/22-2/0/33,0/3/1  Link Up     Down
```

Example: This example displays information for a specified link-dependency groups

```
(Switching)#show link-state group 1

GroupId Downstream Interfaces      Upstream Interfaces  Link Action Group State
------- -------------------------- -------------------- ----------- -----------
1       2/0/3-2/0/7,2/0/12-2/0/17  2/0/12-2/0/32,0/3/5  Link Up     Up
```

5.20.6 show link state group detail

Use this command to display detailed information about the state of upstream and downstream interfaces for a selected link- dependency group. Group Transitions is a count of the number of times the downstream interface has gone into its “action” state as a result of the upstream interfaces link state.

Format	`show link state group` *`group-id`* `detail`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Switching) # show link state group 1 detail
GroupId:     1
Link Action: Up
Group State: Up

Downstream Interface State:
Link Up:     2/0/3
Link Down:   2/0/4-2/0/7,2/0/12-2/0/17

Upstream Interface State:
Link Up:     -
Link Down:   2/0/12-2/0/32,0/3/5
```

```
Group Transitions: 0
Last Transition Time: 00:52:35 (UTC+0:00) Jan 1 1970
```

5.21 Link Local Protocol Filtering Commands

Link Local Protocol Filtering (LLPF) allows the switch to filter out multiple proprietary protocol PDUs, such as Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP), if the problems occur with proprietary protocols running on standards-based switches. If certain protocol PDUs cause unexpected results, LLPF can be enabled to prevent those protocol PDUs from being processed by the switch.

LLPF is not supported on all platforms.

5.21.1 llpf

Use this command to block LLPF protocol(s) on a port.

Default	Enabled for the blockudld parameter; disabled for all others.
Format	`llpf {blockisdp | blockvtp | blockdtp | blockudld | blockpagp | blocksstp | blockall}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.21.1.1 no llpf

Use this command to unblock LLPF protocol(s) on a port.

Format	`no llpf {blockisdp | blockvtp | blockdtp | blockudld | blockpagp | blocksstp | blockall}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.21.2 show llpf interface

Use this command to display the status of LLPF rules configured on a particular port or on all ports.

Format	`show llpf interface [all | unit/slot/port]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Block ISDP	Shows whether the port blocks ISDP PDUs.
Block VTP	Shows whether the port blocks VTP PDUs.
Block DTP	Shows whether the port blocks DTP PDUs.
Block UDLD	Shows whether the port blocks UDLD PDUs.
Block PAGP	Shows whether the port blocks PAgP PDUs.
Block SSTP	Shows whether the port blocks SSTP PDUs.
Block All	Shows whether the port blocks all proprietary PDUs available for the LLDP feature.

5.22 MMRP Commands

5.22.1 mmrp (Global Config)

Use the `mmrp` command in Global Config mode to enable MMRP. MMRP must also be enabled on the individual interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`mmrp`
Mode	Global Config

5.22.1.1 no mmrp (Global Config)

Use the `no mmrp` command in Global Config mode to disable MMRP.

Format	`no mmrp`
Mode	Global Config

5.22.2 mmrp periodic state machine

Use the `mmrp periodic state machine` command in Global Config mode to enable MMRP periodic state machine.

Default	Disabled
Format	`mmrp periodic state machine`
Mode	Global Config

5.22.2.1 no mmrp periodic state machine

Use the `no mmrp periodic state machine` command in Global Config mode to disable MMRP periodic state machine.

Format	`no mmrp periodic state machine`
Mode	Global Config

5.22.3 mmrp (Interface Config)

Use the `mmrp` command in Interface Config mode on the interface. MMRP can be enabled on physical interfaces or LAG interfaces. When configured on a LAG member port, MMRP is operationally disabled. Enabling MMRP on an interface automatically enables dynamic MFDB entries creation.

Default	Disabled
Format	`mmrp`
Mode	Interface Config

5.22.3.1 no mmrp (Interface Config)

Use the `no mmrp` command in Interface Config mode to disable MMRP mode on the interface.

Format	`no mmrp`
Mode	Interface Config

5.22.4 clear mmrp statistics

Use the `clear mmrp` command in Privileged EXEC mode to clear MMRP statistics of one or all interfaces.

Format	`clear mmrp statistics [`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	If used with the *`unit/slot/port`* parameter, the command clears MMRP statistics for the given interface.
all	If the `all` parameter is specified, the command clears MMRP statistics for all the interfaces.

5.22.5 show mmrp

Use the `show mmrp` command in Privileged EXEC mode to display the status of the MMRP mode.

Format	`show mmrp [summary | interface [unit/slot/port | summary]]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
summary	If used with the `summary` parameter, the command displays global MMRP information.
interface	If the `interface` is specified, the command displays the MMRP mode of that interface.
summary	If the `summary` option is specified, the command shows a table containing MMRP global mode for all interfaces.

The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show mmrp summary

MMRP Global Admin Mode....................... Disabled
MMRP Periodic State Machine.................. Disabled

(Switching) #show mmrp interface 0/12

MMRP Interface Admin Mode.................... Disabled

(Switching) #show mmrp interface summary

Intf      Mode
--------- ---------
0/1       Disabled
0/2       Disabled
0/3       Disabled
0/4       Disabled
0/5       Disabled
0/6       Disabled
0/7       Disabled
0/8       Disabled
0/9       Disabled
0/10      Disabled
0/11      Disabled
0/12      Disabled
0/13      Disabled
0/14      Disabled
```

```
0/15      Disabled
0/16      Disabled
0/17      Disabled
```

5.22.6 show mmrp statistics

Use the `show mmrp statistics` command in Privileged EXEC mode to display statistical information about the MMRP PDUs sent and received on the interface.

Format	`show mmrp statistics {summary | [unit/slot/port | all]}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following statistics display when the `summary` or `unit/slot/port` keywords are used. Using the `summary` keyword displays global statistics, and using the `unit/slot/port` keyword displays per-interface statistics.

Parameter	Description
MMRP messages received	Total number of MMRP messages received.
MMRP messages received with bad header	Total number of MMRP frames with bad headers received
MMRP messages received with bad format	Total number of MMRP frames with bad PDUs body formats received
MMRP messages transmitted	Total number of MMRP frames that sent
MMRP messages failed to transmit	Total number of MMRP frames that failed to be transmitted

The following statistics display when the `all` keyword is used.

Parameter	Description
Intf	The interface associated with the rest of the data in the row.
Rx	Total number of MMRP messages received.
Bad Header	Total number of MMRP frames with bad headers received
Bad Format	Total number of MMRP frames with bad PDUs body formats received
Tx	Total number of MMRP frames that sent
Tx Failed	Total number of MMRP frames that failed to be transmitted

5.23 MSRP Commands

5.23.1 msrp (Global Config)

Use the `msrp` command in Global Config mode to enable MSRP global admin mode. For MSRP to be operational, MSRP mode must also be enabled on individual interfaces.

Default	Enabled
Format	`msrp`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.1.1 no msrp (Global Config)

Use the `no msrp` command in Global Config mode to disable MSRP global admin mode.

Format	`no msrp`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.2 msrp srClassQav

Use the `msrp srClassQav` command in Global Config mode to configure EAV traffic class mapping.

Default	› Class A: pcp = 3, remap = 1 › Class B: pcp = 2, remap = 1
Format	`msrp srClassQav class [A | B] [pcp | remap] 0-7`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.2.1 no msrp srClassQav

Use the `no msrp srClassQav` command in Global Config mode to reset EAV traffic class mapping to the default value.

Format	`no msrp srClassQav class [A | B] [pcp | remap]`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.3 msrp boundaryPropagate

Use the `msrp boundaryPropagate` command in Global Config mode to enable MSRP boundary propagation.

Default	Disabled
Format	`msrp boundaryPropagate`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.3.1 no msrp boundaryPropagate

Use the `no msrp boundaryPropagate` command in Global Config mode to disable MSRP boundary propagation.

Format	`no msrp boundaryPropagate`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.4 msrp talker-pruning

Use the `msrp talker-pruning` command in Global Config mode to enable MSRP talker-pruning.

Default	Disabled
Format	`msrp talker-pruning`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.4.1 no msrp talker-pruning

Use the `no msrp talker-pruning` command in Global Config mode to disable MSRP talker-pruning.

Format	`no msrp talker-pruning`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.5 msrp max-fan-in-ports

Use this command in Global Config mode to configure the MSRP max fan-in ports value.

Default	12
Format	`msrp max-fan-in-ports 0-52`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.5.1 no msrp max-fan-in-ports

Use this command in Global Config mode to reset the MSRP max fan-in ports value to the default.

Format	`no msrp max-fan-in-ports`
Mode	Global Config

5.23.6 msrp (Interface Config)

Use the `msrp` command in Interface Config mode to enable MSRP admin mode on the interface. MSRP can be enabled only on the physical interfaces.

Default	Enabled
Format	`msrp`
Mode	Interface Config

5.23.6.1 no msrp (Interface Config)

Use the `no msrp` command in Interface Config mode to disable MSRP admin mode on the interface.

Format	`no msrp`
Mode	Interface Config

5.23.7 msrp srClassPVID

Use the `msrp srClassPVID` command in Interface Config mode to configure MSRP VLAN ID for the SR traffic class on the interface.

Default	2
Format	`msrp srClassPVID 1-4093`
Mode	Interface Config

5.23.8 msrp deltaBandwidth

Use the `msrp deltaBandwidth` command in Interface Config mode to configure MSRP delta bandwidth for the SR traffic classes A and B.

Default	› Class A – 75 › Class B – 0
Format	`msrp deltaBandwidth class [A|B] 0-75`
Mode	Interface Config

5.23.9 clear msrp

Use the `clear msrp` command in Privileged EXEC mode to clear the MSRP statistics of one or all interfaces.

Format	`clear msrp statistics [unit/slot/port | all]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	If used with the *`unit/slot/port`* parameter, the command clears MSRP statistics for the given interface.
all	If the `all` parameter is specified, the command clears MSRP statistics for all the interfaces.

5.23.10 show msrp

Use the `show msrp` command in Privileged EXEC mode to display the status of the MSRP mode.

Format	`show msrp [summary | interface [unit/slot/port | summary]]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
summary	If the `summary` parameter is used, the command shows global MSRP information.
interface	If the `interface` is specified, the command shows MSRP information for that interface.
summary	If the `interface summary` option is specified, the command shows a table containing MSRP information for all interfaces.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show msrp summary

MSRP Global Admin Mode..................... Enabled
MSRP Talker Pruning........................ Disabled
MSRP Maximum Fan-in Ports.................. 12
MSRP Boundary Propagation.................. Disabled
QAV class A priority....................... 3
QAV class A remap priority................. 1
QAV class B priority....................... 2
QAV class B remap priority................. 1
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show msrp interface 0/12

MSRP Interface Admin Mode.................. Enabled
SRclassPVID................................ 2
```

```
MSRP class A Boundary port status.............. True
MSRP class B Boundary port status.............. True
MSRP QAV class A delta bandwidth............... 75
MSRP QAV class A delta bandwidth............... 0
MSRP class A bandwidth (allocated/total)....... 0 / 0
MSRP class B bandwidth (allocated/total)....... 0 / 0
MSRP total bandwidth (allocated/total)......... 0 / 0
QAV class A priority........................... 3
QAV class A remap priority..................... 1
QAV class B priority........................... 2
QAV class B remap priority..................... 1
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show msrp interface summary

Intf      Mode       SrPVID  A-Prio  A-Remap  B-Prio  B-Remap  Boundary(A/B)
--------- ---------  ------  ------  -------  ------  -------  -------------
0/1       Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/2       Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/3       Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/4       Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/5       Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/6       Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/7       Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/8       Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/9       Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/10      Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
0/11      Enabled    2       3       1        2       1        True / True
```

5.23.11 show msrp interface bandwidth

Use the `show msrp interface bandwidth` command in Privileged EXEC mode to display the MSRP bandwidth reservation details for all interfaces.

Format	`show msrp interface bandwidth`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show msrp interface bandwidth

       Delta Bandwidth  Allocated/Total Bandwidth
Intf   Class A Class B  Class A         Class B
------ ------- -------  -------------   ---------------------
0/1    75      0        0/0             0/0
0/2    75      0        0/0             0/0
0/3    75      0        0/0             0/0
0/4    75      0        0/0             0/0
0/5    75      0        0/0             0/0
0/6    75      0        0/0             0/0
0/7    75      0        0/0             0/0
0/8    75      0        0/0             0/0
0/9    75      0        0/0             0/0
```

5.23.12 show msrp reservations

Use the `show msrp reservations` command in Privileged EXEC mode to display MSRP stream reservation details for the given interface.

Format	`show msrp reservations unit/slot/port [detail | summary]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show msrp reservations 0/10 summary

Stream   Stream            Talker  Listener   Fail Information  Stream
ID       MAC Address       Type    Type       Code  Interface   Age
------   ----------------  ------  --------   ---------------   -----
```

```
41543    12:22:e1:65:a3:f8 R.Adv   D.Ready    0     0           0

(Switching) #show msrp reservations 0/10 detail

Stream   Stream             Failure Information          Acc
ID       MAC Address        Code Intf MAC Address        Latency
-------  -----------------  -------------------------  ---------
41543    12:22:e1:65:a3:f8  0    0    00:00:00:00:00:00  647
```

5.23.13 show msrp stream

Use the `show msrp stream` command in Privileged EXEC mode to display MSRP stream information.

Format	`show msrp stream [detail | summary]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show msrp stream detail
Stream   Stream             Traff  Stream   Failure Information       Talker
ID       MAC Address        Class  TSpec    Code Intf MAC Address     Port
-------  -----------------  -----  -------  ------------------------  ----
41543    12:22:e1:65:a3:f8  A      128 1    0    0 00:00:00:00:00:00  10

(Switching) #show msrp stream summary

Stream   Stream             Destination        Acc.     VLAN  Stream
ID       MAC Address        MAC Address        Latency  ID    Rank
-------  -----------------  -----------------  -------  ----  ---------
41543    12:22:e1:65:a3:f8  01:00:00:80:42:01  647      2     Regular
```

5.23.14 show msrp statistics

Use the `show msrp statistics` command in Privileged EXEC mode to display MSRP statistics.

Format	`show msrp statistics [summary | unit/slot/port]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
summary	If used with the `summary` parameter, the command shows global MSRP statistics.
interface	If the interface is specified, the command shows MSRP statistics for that interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) # show msrp statistics summary

MSRP messages received..................... 1790
MSRP messages received with bad header..... 0
MSRP messages received with bad format..... 0
MSRP messages transmitted.................. 830
MSRP messages failed to transmit........... 0
MSRP Message Queue Failures................ 0
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show msrp statistics 0/10

Port....................................... 0/10
MSRP messages received..................... 741
MSRP messages received with bad header..... 0
MSRP messages received with bad format..... 0
MSRP messages transmitted.................. 674
MSRP messages failed to transmit........... 0
MSRP failed registrations.................. 0
```

5.24 MVR Commands

This section lists the Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) commands.

5.24.1 mvr

Use this command to enable MVR.

Default	Disabled
Format	`mvr`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.24.1.1 no mvr

Use this command to disable MVR.

Format	`no mvr`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.24.2 mvr group

Use this command to add an MVR membership group.

Format	`mvr group`
Mode	Global Config

5.24.2.1 no mvr group

Use this command to disable an MVR membership group.

Format	`no mvr group`
Mode	Global Config

5.24.3 mvr immediate

Use this command to enable MVR Immediate Leave mode. If the interface is configured as source port, MVR Immediate Leave mode cannot be enabled. MVR Immediate Leave mode disabled by default.

Default	Disabled
Format	`mvr immediate`
Mode	Interface Config

5.24.3.1 no mvr immediate

Use this command to disable MVR Immediate Leave mode.

Format	`no mvr immediate`
Mode	Interface Config

5.24.4 mvr mode

Use this command to change the MVR mode type.

Format	Compatible
Format	`mvr mode [compatible | dynamic]`
Mode	Global Config

5.24.4.1 no mvr mode

Use this command to set the MVR mode type to the default value of compatible.

Format	`no mvr mode`
Mode	Global Config

5.24.5 mvr querytime

Use this command to set the MVR query response time in units of tenths of a second. The query time is the maximum time to wait for an IGMP membership report on a receiver port before removing the port from the multicast group. The query time only applies to receiver ports and is specified in tenths of a second.

Default	5
Format	`mvr querytime` *`1-100`*
Mode	Global Config

5.24.5.1 no mvr querytime

Use this command to set the MVR query response time to the default value.

Format	`no mvr querytime`
Mode	Global Config

5.24.6 mvr type

Use this command to set the MVR port type.

Default	None
Format	`mvr type [receiver | source]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.24.6.1 no mvr type

Use this command to reset the MVR port type to None.

Format	`no mvr type`
Mode	Interface Config

5.24.7 mvr vlan

Use this command to set the MVR multicast VLAN.

Default	1

Format	`mvr vlan 1-4093`
Mode	Global Config

5.24.7.1 no mvr vlan

Use this command to set the MVR multicast VLAN to the default value.

Format	`no mvr vlan`
Mode	Global Config

5.24.8 mvr vlan group

Use this command to make a port participate in a specific MVR group.

Default	None
Format	`mvr vlan mvlan group A.B.C.D.`
Mode	Interface Config

5.24.8.1 no mvr vlan group

Use this command to remove port participation in the specific MVR group.

Format	`no mvr vlan mvlan group A.B.C.D.`
Mode	Interface Config

5.24.9 show mvr

Use this command to display global MVR settings.

Format	`show mvr`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Switching) # show mvr
MVR Disabled.

(Switching) # show mvr
MVR Running...................... TRUE
MVR multicast VLAN............... 1
MVR Max Multicast Groups......... 256
MVR Current multicast groups..... 0
MVR Global query response time.... 5 (tenths of sec)
MVR Mode......................... compatible
```

5.24.10 show mvr members

Use this command to display the allocated MVR membership groups.

Format	`show mvr members [A.B.C.D.]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Switching) # show mvr members
MVR Disabled

(Switching) # show mvr members
```

```
MVR Group IP        Status              Members
---------------     ---------------     --------------------------------
224.1.1.1           INACTIVE            1/0/1, 1/0/2, 1/0/3

(Switching) # show mvr members 224.1.1.1

MVR Group IP        Status              Members
---------------     ---------------     --------------------------------
224.1.1.1           INACTIVE            1/0/1, 1/0/2, 1/0/3
```

5.24.11 show mvr interface

Use this command to display the configuration of MVR-enabled interfaces.

Format	`show mvr interface [`*`interface-id`* `[members [vlan` *`vlan-id`*`]]]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Switching) # show mvr interface

Port        Type            Status              Immediate Leave
----------- --------------- ------------------- ---------------
1/0/9       RECEIVER        ACTIVE/inVLAN       DISABLED

(Switching) # show mvr interface 0/4

Type: NONE   Status: INACTIVE/InVLAN  Immediate Leave: DISABLED

show mvr interface 1/0/23 members
235.0.0.1 STATIC  ACTIVE

(Switching) # show mvr interface 1/0/23 members vlan 12
235.0.0.1 STATIC  ACTIVE
235.1.1.1 STATIC  ACTIVE
```

5.24.12 show mvr traffic

Use this command to display global MVR statistics.

Format	`show mvr traffic`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Switching) # show mvr traffic

IGMP Query Received.............. 0
IGMP Report V1 Received.......... 0
IGMP Report V2 Received.......... 0
IGMP Leave Received.............. 0
IGMP Query Transmitted........... 0
IGMP Report V1 Transmitted....... 0
IGMP Report V2 Transmitted....... 0
IGMP Leave Transmitted........... 0
IGMP Packet Receive Failures..... 0
IGMP Packet Transmit Failures..... 0
```

5.24.13 debug mvr trace

Use this command to enable MVR debug tracing. The default value is disabled.

Format	`debug mvr trace`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.24.13.1 no debug mvr trace

Use this command to disable MVR debug tracing.

Format	`no debug mvr trace`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.24.14 debug mvr packet

Use this command to enable MVR receive/transmit packets debug tracing. If it is executed without specifying the arguments, both receive and transmit packets debugging is enabled.

Default	Enabled
Format	`debug mvr packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.24.14.1 no debug mvr packet

Use this command to disable MVR receive/transmit packet debug tracing.

Format	`dno ebug mvr packet [receive | transmit]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.25 Port-Channel/LAG (802.3ad) Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure port-channels, which is defined in the 802.3ad specification, and that are also known as link aggregation groups (LAGs). Link aggregation allows you to combine multiple full-duplex Ethernet links into a single logical link. Network devices treat the aggregation as if it were a single link, which increases fault tolerance and provides load sharing. The LAG feature initially load shares traffic based upon the source and destination MAC address. Assign the port-channel (LAG) VLAN membership after you create a port-channel. If you do not assign VLAN membership, the port-channel might become a member of the management VLAN which can result in learning and switching issues.

A port-channel (LAG) interface can be either static or dynamic, but not both. All members of a port channel must participate in the same protocols.) A static port-channel interface does not require a partner system to be able to aggregate its member ports.

If you configure the maximum number of dynamic port-channels (LAGs) that your platform supports, additional port-channels that you configure are automatically static.

5.25.1 port-channel

This command configures a new port-channel (LAG) and generates a logical `unit/slot/port` number for the port-channel. The `name` field is a character string which allows the dash "-" character as well as alphanumeric characters. Use the `show port channel` command to display the `unit/slot/port` number for the logical interface. Instead of `unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Before you include a port in a port-channel, set the port physical mode. For more information, see *speed* on page 350.

Format	`port-channel` *`name`*
Mode	Global Config

5.25.2 addport

This command adds one port to the port-channel (LAG). The first interface is a logical *`unit/slot/port`*number of a configured port-channel. You can add a range of ports by specifying the port range when you enter Interface Config mode (for example: `interface 1/0/1-1/0/4`. Instead of `unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Before adding a port to a port-channel, set the physical mode of the port. For more information, see *speed* on page 350.

Format	`addport` *`logical unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.3 deleteport (Interface Config)

This command deletes a port or a range of ports from the port-channel (LAG). The interface is a logical *`unit/slot/port`*number of a configured port-channel (or range of port-channels). Instead of `unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Format	`deleteport` *`logical unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.4 deleteport (Global Config)

This command deletes all configured ports from the port-channel (LAG). The interface is a logical *`unit/slot/port`*number of a configured port-channel. Instead of `unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Format	`deleteport {`*`logical unit/slot/port`*`| all}`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.5 lacp admin key

Use this command to configure the administrative value of the key for the port-channel. The value range of *key* is 0 to 65535.

Default	0
Format	`lacp admin key` *`key`*

Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to port-channel interfaces.

This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

5.25.5.1 no lacp admin key

Use this command to configure the default administrative value of the key for the port-channel.

Format	`no lacp admin key`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.6 lacp collector max-delay

Use this command to configure the port-channel collector max delay. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.The valid range of *`delay`* is 0-65535.

Default	0
Format	`lacp collector max delay` *`delay`*
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to port-channel interfaces.

5.25.6.1 no lacp collector max-delay

Use this command to configure the default port-channel collector max delay.

Format	`no lacp collector max delay`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.7 lacp actor admin key

Use this command to configure the administrative value of the LACP actor admin key on an interface or range of interfaces. The valid range for *`key`* is 0-65535.

Default	Internal Interface Number of this Physical Portlacp actor
Format	`lacp actor admin key` *`key`*
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.7.1 no lacp actor admin key

Use this command to configure the default administrative value of the LACP actor admin key.

Format	`no lacp actor admin key`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.8 lacp actor admin state individual

Use this command to set LACP actor admin state to individual.

Format	`lacp actor admin state individual`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.8.1 no lacp actor admin state individual

Use this command to set LACP actor admin state to aggregation.

Format	`no lacp actor admin state individual`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.9 lacp actor admin state longtimeout

Use this command to set LACP actor admin state to long timeout.

Format	`lacp actor admin state longtimeout`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.9.1 no lacp actor admin state longtimeout

Use this command to set LACP actor admin state to short timeout.

Format	`no lacp actor admin state longtimeout`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.10 lacp actor admin state passive

Use this command to set the LACP actor admin state to passive.

Format	`lacp actor admin state passive`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.10.1 no lacp actor admin state passive

Use this command to set the LACP actor admin state to active.

Format	`no lacp actor admin state passive`

Mode	Interface Config

5.25.11 lacp actor admin state

Use this command to configure the administrative value of actor state as transmitted by the Actor in LACPDUs. This command can be used to configure a single interfaces or a range of interfaces.

Default	0x07
Format	`lacp actor admin state {individual|longtimeout|passive}`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.11.1 no lacp actor admin state

Use this command the configure the default administrative values of actor state as transmitted by the Actor in LACPDUs.

Both the `no portlacptimeout` and the `no lacp actor admin state` commands set the values back to default, regardless of the command used to configure the ports. Consequently, both commands will display in `show running-config`.

Format	`no lacp actor admin state {individual|longtimeout|passive}`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.12 lacp actor port priority

Use this command to configure the priority value assigned to the Aggregation Port for an interface or range of interfaces. The valid range for *`priority`* is 0 to 65535.

Default	0x80
Format	`lacp actor port priority` *`0-65535`*
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.12.1 no lacp actor port priority

Use this command to configure the default priority value assigned to the Aggregation Port.

Format	`no lacp actor port priority` *`0-65535`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.13 lacp partner admin key

Use this command to configure the administrative value of the Key for the protocol partner. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces. The valid range for *key* is 0 to 65535.

Default	0x0
Format	`lacp partner admin key` *key*
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.13.1 no lacp partner admin key

Use this command to set the administrative value of the Key for the protocol partner to the default.

Format	`no lacp partner admin key`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.14 lacp partner admin state individual

Use this command to set the LACP partner admin state to individual.

Format	`lacp partner admin state individual`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.14.1 no lacp partner admin state individual

Use this command to set the LACP partner admin state to aggregation.

Format	`no lacp partner admin state individual`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.15 lacp partner admin state longtimeout

Use this command to set the LACP partner admin state to long timeout.

Format	`lacp partner admin state longtimeout`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.15.1 no lacp partner admin state longtimeout

Use this command to set the LACP partner admin state to short timeout.

Format	`no lacp partner admin state longtimeout`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.16 lacp partner admin state passive

Use this command to set the LACP partner admin state to passive.

Format	`lacp partner admin state passive`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.16.1 no lacp partner admin state passive

Use this command to set the LACP partner admin state to active.

Format	`no lacp partner admin state passive`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.17 lacp partner port id

Use this command to configure the LACP partner port id. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces. The valid range for *`port-id`* is 0 to 65535.

Default	0x80
Format	`lacp partner port-id` *`port-id`*
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.17.1 no lacp partner port id

Use this command to set the LACP partner port id to the default.

Format	`no lacp partner port-id`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.18 lacp partner port priority

Use this command to configure the LACP partner port priority. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces. The valid range for *`priority`* is 0 to 65535.

Default	0x0
Format	`lacp partner port priority` *`priority`*
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.18.1 no lacp partner port priority

Use this command to configure the default LACP partner port priority.

Format	`no lacp partner port priority`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.19 lacp partner system-id

Use this command to configure the 6-octet MAC Address value representing the administrative value of the Aggregation Port's protocol Partner's System ID. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces. The valid range of *`system-id`* is 00:00:00:00:00:00 - FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF.

Default	00:00:00:00:00:00
Format	`lacp partner system-id` *`system-id`*
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.19.1 no lacp partner system-id

Use this command to configure the default value representing the administrative value of the Aggregation Port's protocol Partner's System ID.

Format	`no lacp partner system-id`
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.20 lacp partner system priority

Use this command to configure the administrative value of the priority associated with the Partner's System ID. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces. The valid range for *`priority`* is 0 to 65535.

Default	0x0
Format	`lacp partner system priority` *`0-65535`*
Mode	Interface Config

This command is applicable only to physical interfaces.

5.25.20.1 no lacp partner system priority

Use this command to configure the default administrative value of priority associated with the Partner's System ID.

Format	`no lacp partner system priority`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.21 interface lag

Use this command to enter Interface configuration mode for the specified LAG.

Format	`interface lag lag-interface-number`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.22 ip dynamic-loadbalance

Use this command to configure Dynamic Load Balance (DLB) on all the ECMP groups in a system.

Format	`ip dynamic-loadbalance <id>`
Mode	Global Config

The load-balance IDs are 1, 2, or 3 as follows:

1. DLB Spray mode
2. DLB Fixed Assignment mode
3. DLB Eligibility mode

For existing ECMP groups, using this command to configure DLB does not take effect until a switch reload isperformed.

5.25.22.1 no ip dynamic-loadbalance

Use this command to disable DLB on the ECMP group, and set the load-balance mode to the default value for the platform. The default mode for ECMP is 6, which is Src IP, Dst IP, Src L4 Port, and Dst L4 Port.

Format	`no ip dynamic-loadbalance <id>`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.23 ip resilient-hashing

Use this command to enable resilient hashing on all the ECMP objects on the router. The default value is enabled.

This command takes effect after reboot. The behavior of the system after executing the command, and before rebooting the switch, is undefined. The user is asked to confirm before proceeding. After successful execution of the command, the user is asked to reboot the switch.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip resilient-hashing`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.23.1 no ip resilient-hashing

Use this command to disable resilient hashing on all the ECMP objects on the router.

This command takes effect after reboot. The behavior of the system after executing the command, and before rebooting the switch, is undefined. The user is asked to confirm before proceeding. After successful execution of the command, the user is asked to reboot the switch.

Format	`no ip resilient-hashing`

Mode	Global Config

5.25.24 port-channel resilient-hashing

Use this command to enable resilient hashing on all port-channels on the switch.

This command takes effect after reboot. The behavior of the system after executing the command and before rebooting the switch is undefined. The user must confirm before proceeding.

Default	Enabled
Format	`port-channel resilient-hashing`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.24.1 no port-channel resilient-hashing

Use this command to disable resilient hashing on all the trunk ports on the switch.

This command takes effect after reboot. The behavior of the system after executing the command and before rebooting the switch is undefined. The user must confirm before proceeding. After completion, the User is asked to reboot the switch.

Format	`no port-channel resilient-hashing`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.25 port-channel static

This command enables the static mode on a port-channel (LAG) interface or range of interfaces. By default the static mode for a new port-channel is enabled, which means the port-channel is static. If the maximum number of allowable dynamic port-channels are already present in the system, the static mode for a new port-channel is enabled, which means the port- channel is static. You can only use this command on port-channel interfaces.

Default	Enabled
Format	`port-channel static`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.25.1 no port-channel static

This command sets the static mode on a particular port-channel (LAG) interface to the default value. This command will be executed only for interfaces of type port-channel (LAG).

Format	`no port-channel static`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.26 port lacpmode

This command enables Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on a port or range of ports.

Default	Enabled
Format	`port lacpmode`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.26.1 no port lacpmode

This command disables Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on a port.

Format	`no port lacpmode`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.27 port lacpmode enable all

This command enables Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on all ports.

Format	`port lacpmode enable all`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.27.1 no port lacpmode enable all

This command disables Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on all ports.

Format	`no port lacpmode enable all`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.28 port lacptimeout (Interface Config)

This command sets the timeout on a physical interface or range of interfaces of a particular device type (actor or partner) to either long or short timeout.

Default	long
Format	`port lacptimeout {actor | partner} {long | short}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.28.1 no port lacptimeout (Interface Config)

This command sets the timeout back to its default value on a physical interface of a particular device type (actor or partner).

Format	`no port lacptimeout {actor | partner}`
Mode	Interface Config

Both the `no portlacptimeout` and the `no lacp actor admin state` commands set the values back to default, regardless of the command used to configure the ports. Consequently, both commands will display in `show running-config`.

5.25.29 port lacptimeout (Global Config)

This command sets the timeout for all interfaces of a particular device type (actor or partner) to either long or short timeout.

Default	long
Format	`port lacptimeout {actor | partner} {long | short}`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.29.1 no port lacptimeout (Global Config)

This command sets the timeout for all physical interfaces of a particular device type (actor or partner) back to their default values.

Format	`no port lacptimeout {actor | partner}`
Mode	Global Config

Both the `no portlacptimeout` and the `no lacp actor admin state` commands set the values back to default, regardless of the command used to configure the ports. Consequently, both commands will display in `show running-config`.

5.25.30 port-channel adminmode

This command enables all configured port-channels with the same administrative mode setting.

Format	`port-channel adminmode all`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.30.1 no port-channel adminmode

This command disables all configured port-channels with the same administrative mode setting.

Format	`no port-channel adminmode all`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.31 port-channel linktrap

This command enables link trap notifications for the port-channel (LAG). The interface is a logical *`unit/slot/port`* for a configured port-channel. The option `all` sets every configured port-channel with the same administrative mode setting.

Instead of `unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag- intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Default	Enabled
Format	`port-channel linktrap {`*`logical unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.31.1 no port-channel linktrap

This command disables link trap notifications for the port-channel (LAG). The interface is a logical slot and port for a configured port-channel. The option `all` sets every configured port-channel with the same administrative mode setting.

Format	`no port-channel linktrap {`*`logical unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.32 port-channel load-balance

This command selects the load-balancing option used on a port-channel (LAG). Traffic is balanced on a port-channel LAG) by selecting one of the links in the channel over which to transmit specific packets. The link is selected by creating a binary pattern from selected fields in a packet, and associating that pattern with a particular link.

Load-balancing is not supported on every device. The range of options for load-balancing may vary per device.

This command can be configured for a single interface, a range of interfaces, or all interfaces. Instead of `unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Default	3
Format	`port-channel load-balance {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10} {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

Term	Definition
1	Source MAC, VLAN, EtherType, and incoming port associated with the packet
2	Destination MAC, VLAN, EtherType, and incoming port associated with the packet
3	Source/Destination MAC, VLAN, EtherType, and incoming port associated with the packet
4	Source IP and Source TCP/UDP fields of the packet
5	Destination IP and Destination TCP/UDP Port fields of the packet
6	Source/Destination IP and source/destination TCP/UDP Port fields of the packet
7	Enhanced hashing mode
8	Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) Spray Mode
9	DLB Eligibility Mode
10	DLB Fixed Assignment Mode
unit/slot/port | all	Global Config Mode only: The interface is a logical unit/slot/port number of a configured port- channel. `all` applies the command to all currently configured port-channels.

- In Global Config mode, currently there is no option available for the user to specify an aggregate member in fixed assignment mode.
- In Interface Config mode, Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) decides on the member in fixed assignment mode and continues with that.
- Between Global and Interface-level commands to configure DLB mode (or any other hashing mode), the last executed value takes effect.

5.25.32.1 no port-channel load-balance

This command reverts to the default load balancing configuration.

Format	`no port-channel load-balance {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

Term	Definition
unit/slot/portI all	Global Config Mode only: The interface is a logical unit/slot/port number of a configured port- channel. `all` applies the command to all currently configured port-channels.

5.25.33 port-channel local-preference

This command enables the local-preference mode on a port-channel (LAG) interface or range of interfaces. By default, the local-preference mode for a port-channel is disabled. This command can be used only on port-channel interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`port-channel local-preference`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.33.1 no port-channel local-preference

This command disables the local-preference mode on a port-channel.

Format	`no port-channel local-preference`
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.34 port-channel min-links

This command configures the port-channel's minimum links for lag interfaces.

Default	1
Format	`port-channel min-links` *`1-8`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.25.35 port-channel name

This command defines a name for the port-channel (LAG). The interface is a logical *`unit/slot/port`* for a configured port-channel, and *`name`* is an alphanumeric string up to 15 characters. Instead of `unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Format	`port-channel name {`*`logical unit/slot/port`*`} `*`name`*
Mode	Global Config

5.25.36 port-channel system priority

Use this command to configure port-channel system priority. The valid range of *priority* is 0-65535.

Default	0x8000
Format	`port-channel system priority` *`priority`*
Mode	Global Config

5.25.36.1 no port-channel system priority

Use this command to configure the default port-channel system priority value.

Format	`no port-channel system priority`
Mode	Global Config

5.25.37 show hashdest

Use this command to predict how packets are forwarded over a LAG or to the next hop device when ECMP is the destination. Given the link aggregation method, ingress physical port and values of various packet fields, this command predicts an egress physical port within the LAG or ECMP for the packet.

Format	`show hashdest {lag` *`lag-id`* `| ecmp` *`prefix/prefix-length`* `} in_port` *`unit/slot/port`* `src-mac` *`macaddr`* `dst-mac` *`macaddr`* `[vlan` *`vlan-id`*`] ethertype` *`0xXXXX`* `[src-ip {`*`ipv4-addr | ipv6-addr`*`} dst-ip {`*`ipv4-addr | ipv6-addr`*`} protocol` *`pid`* `src-l4-port` *`port-num`* `dst-l4-port` *`port-num`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Definition
lag	The LAG group for which to display the egress physical port.
ecmp	The IP address of the EMC_ group for which to display the egress physical port.
in_port	The incoming physical port for the system.
src-mac	The source MAC address.
dst-mac	The destination MAC address.
vlan	The VLAN ID for VLAN-tagged packets. Do not use this parameter or enter 0 for non-VLAN-tagged packets.
ethertype	The 16-bit EtherType value, in the form *0xXXXX*. For layer 3 packets, hash prediction is only available for IPv4 (0x0800) and IPv6 (0x86DD).
src-ip	The source IP address, entered as *x.x.x.x* for IPv4 or *x:x:x:x:x:x:x:x* for IPv6 packets.
dst-ip	The destination IP address, entered as *x.x.x.x* for IPv4 or *x:x:x:x:x:x:x:x* for IPv6 packets.
protocol	The protocol ID.
src-l4-port	The layer 4 source port.
dst-l4-port	The layer 4 destination port.

Example: Layer 2 VLAN tagged packet forwarded to a LAG

```
(Routing) #show hashdest lag 1 in_port 0/3 src-mac 00:00:20:21:AE:8A dst-mac 00:10:18:99:F7:4E vlan 10 ethertype
 0x8870

LAG          Destination Port
------------ ----------------
1            0/29
```

Example: Layer 2 non-VLAN tagged packet forwarded to a LAG

```
(Routing) # show hashdest lag 1 in_port 0/3 src-mac 00:00:20:21:AE:8A dst-mac 00:10:18:99:F7:4E ethertype 0x8870

LAG          Destination Port
------------ ----------------
1            0/31
```

Example: VLAN tagged IPv4 UDP packet forwarded to a LAG

```
(Routing) #show hashdest lag 1 in_port 0/3 src-mac 00:00:20:21:AE:8A dst-mac 00:10:18:99:F7:4E ethertype 0x0800
 src-ip 7.0.0.2 dst-ip 3.0.0.2 protocol 17 src-l4-port 63 dst-l4-port 64

LAG          Destination Port
------------ ----------------
1            0/32
```

Example: VLAN tagged IPv4 TCP packet forwarded to a LAG

```
(Routing) #show hashdest lag 1 in_port 0/3 src-mac 00:00:20:21:AE:8A dst-mac 00:10:18:99:F7:4E vlan 10 ethertype
 0x0800 src-ip 7.0.0.2 dst-ip 3.0.0.2 protocol 6 src-l4-port 67 dst-l4-port 68

LAG         Destination Port
----------- ----------------
1           0/31
```

Example: VLAN tagged IPv4 UDP packet forwarded to an ECMP group

```
(Routing) #show hashdest ecmp 10.0.0.2/16 in_port 0/3 src-mac 00:00:20:21:AE:8A dst-mac 00:10:18:99:F7:4E vlan
 0 ethertype 0x0800 src-ip 7.0.0.2 dst-ip 3.0.0.2 protocol 17 src-l4-port 63 dst-l4-port 64

Egress Port
----------------------------
30.0.0.2 on interface 0/31
```

Example: VLAN tagged IPv4 TCP packet forwarded to an ECMP group

```
(Routing) #show hashdest ecmp 10.0.0.2/16 in_port 0/3 src-mac 00:00:20:21:AE:8A dst-mac 00:10:18:99:F7:4E vlan
 10 ethertype 0x0800 src-ip 7.0.0.2 dst-ip 3.0.0.2 protocol 6 src-l4-port 67 dst-l4-port 68

Egress Port
-----------
0/29
```

Example: VLAN tagged IPv6 UDP packet forwarded to an ECMP group

```
(Routing) #show hashdest ecmp 4001::200/64 in_port 0/3 src-mac 00:00:20:21:AE:8A dst-mac 00:10:18:99:F7:4E
ethertype 0x86dd src-ip 7001:0:0:0:0:0:0:2 dst-ip 3001:0:0:0:0:0:0:2 protocol 17 src-l4-port 63 dst-l4-port 64

Egress Port
----------------------------
6001::200 on interface 0/31
```

Example: VLAN tagged IPv6 TCP packet forwarded to an ECMP group

```
(Routing) #show hashdest ecmp 6001::200/64 in_port 0/3 src-mac 00:00:20:21:AE:8A dst-mac 00:10:18:99:F7:4E
ethertype 0x86dd src-ip 7001:0:0:0:0:0:0:2 dst-ip 3001:0:0:0:0:0:0:2 protocol 6 srcl4-port 67 dst-l4-port 68

Egress Port
----------------------------
8001::200 on interface 0/32
```

5.25.38 show ip dynamic-loadbalance

Use this command to display the configured Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) mode for ECMP groups.

Format	`show ip dynamic-loadbalance`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example command output.

```
(Routing)#show ip dynamic-loadbalance

ECMP admin Dynamic Hashing Mode: ............... 0
(Disabled)
ECMP operational Dynamic Hashing Mode: ........ 0
(Disabled)
```

5.25.39 show ip resilient-hashing

Use this command to display the resilient hashing property for the ECMP.

Format	`show ip resilient-hashing`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Resilient Hashing	Resilient hashing mode for the system.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show ip resilient-hashing

Resilient Hashing.............................. Enabled

(Routing)#
```

5.25.40 show lacp actor

Use this command to display LACP actor attributes. Instead of `unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag- intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Format	`show lacp actor {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	Global Config

The following output parameters are displayed.

Parameter	Description
System Priority	The administrative value of the Key.
Actor Admin Key	The administrative value of the Key.
Port Priority	The priority value assigned to the Aggregation Port.
Admin State	The administrative values of the actor state as transmitted by the Actor in LACPDUs.

5.25.41 show lacp partner

Use this command to display LACP partner attributes. Instead of`unit/slot/port`, `lag lag-intf-num`can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Format	`show lacp actor {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following output parameters are displayed.

Parameter	Description
System Priority	The administrative value of priority associated with the Partner's System ID.
System-ID	Represents the administrative value of the Aggregation Port's protocol Partner's System ID.
Admin Key	The administrative value of the Key for the protocol Partner.
Port Priority	The administrative value of the Key for protocol Partner.
Port-ID	The administrative value of the port number for the protocol Partner.
Admin State	The administrative values of the actor state for the protocol Partner.

5.25.42 show port-channel brief

This command displays the static capability of all port-channel (LAG) interfaces on the device as well as a summary of individual port-channel interfaces. Instead of `unit/slot/por`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate

way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Format	`show port-channel brief`
Mode	User EXEC

For each port-channel the following information is displayed:

Term	Definition
Logical Interface	The *unit/slot/port* of the logical interface.
Port-channel Name	The name of port-channel (LAG) interface.
Link-State	Shows whether the link is up or down.
Trap Flag	Shows whether trap flags are enabled or disabled.
Type	Shows whether the port-channel is statically or dynamically maintained.
Mbr Ports	The members of this port-channel.
Active Ports	The ports that are actively participating in the port-channel.

5.25.43 show port-channel

This command displays an overview of all port-channels (LAGs) on the switch. Instead of `unit/slot/por`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Format	`show port-channel`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Logical Interface	The valid unit/slot/port number.
Port-Channel Name	The name of this port-channel (LAG). You may enter any string of up to 15 alphanumeric characters.
Link State	Indicates whether the Link is up or down.
Admin Mode	May be enabled or disabled. The factory default is enabled.
Type	The status designating whether a particular port-channel (LAG) is statically or dynamically maintained. › `Static` – The port-channel is statically maintained. › `Dynamic` – The port-channel is dynamically maintained.
Load Balance Option	The load balance option associated with this LAG. See *port-channel load-balance* on page 489.
Local Preference Mode	Indicates whether the local preference mode is `enabled` or `disabled`.
Mbr Ports	A listing of the ports that are members of this port-channel (LAG), in *`unit/slot/port`* notation. There can be a maximum of eight ports assigned to a given port-channel (LAG).
Device Timeout	For each port, lists the timeout (`long` or `short`) for Device Type (`actor` or `partner`.
Port Speed	Speed of the port-channel port.
Active Ports	This field lists ports that are actively participating in the port-channel (LAG).

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show port-channel 0/3/1

Local Interface............................... 0/3/1
Channel Name.................................. ch1
Link State.................................... Up
Admin Mode.................................... Enabled
Type.......................................... Static
Port-channel Min-links........................ 1
Load Balance Option........................... 9
(Dynamic load balancing optimal mode)
Local Preference Mode......................... Disabled

Mbr    Device/       Port      Port
Ports  Timeout       Speed     Active
------ ------------- --------- -------
1/0/1  actor/long    Auto      True
       partner/long
1/0/2  actor/long    Auto      True
       partner/long
1/0/3  actor/long    Auto      False
       partner/long
1/0/4  actor/long    Auto      False
       partner/long
```

5.25.44 show port-channel resilient-hashing

Use this command to display the resilient hashing property for the port channel interface.

Format	`show port-channel resilient-hashing`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Resilient Hashing	Resilient hashing mode for the system.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show port-channel resilient-hashing

Resilient Hashing............................. Enabled

(Routing) #
```

5.25.45 show port-channel system priority

Use this command to display the port-channel system priority.

Format	`show port-channel system priority`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.25.46 show port-channel counters

Use this command to display port-channel counters for the specified port.

Format	`show port-channel` *`unit/slot/port`* `counters`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Local Interface	The valid slot/port number.
Channel Name	The name of this port-channel (LAG).

Term	Definition
Link State	Indicates whether the Link is up or down.
Admin Mode	May be enabled or disabled. The factory default is enabled.
Port Channel Flap Count	The number of times the port-channel was inactive.
Mbr Ports	The slot/port for the port member.
Mbr Flap Counters	The number of times a port member is inactive, either because the link is down, or the admin state is disabled.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show port-channel 3/1 counters

Local Interface............................... 3/1
Channel Name.................................. ch1
Link State.................................... Down
Admin Mode.................................... Enabled
Port Channel Flap Count....................... 0

Mbr    Mbr Flap
Ports  Counters
------ ---------
0/1    0
0/2    0
0/3    1
0/4    0
0/5    0
0/6    0
0/7    0
0/8    0
```

5.25.47 clear port-channel counters

Use this command to clear and reset specified port-channel and member flap counters for the specified interface.

Format	`clear port-channel {lag-intf-num | unit/slot/port} counters`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.25.48 clear port-channel all counters

Use this command to clear and reset all port-channel and member flap counters for the specified interface.

Format	`clear port-channel all counters`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.26 VPC Commands

VPC (also known as MLAG) enables a LAG to be created across two independent switches, so that some member ports of a VPC can reside on one switch and the other members of a VPC can reside on another switch. The partner device on the remote side can be a VPC-unaware unit. To the unaware unit, the VPC appears to be a single LAG connected to a single switch.

In the MLAG pair, the primary handles the LACP state machine for the MLAG member ports and STP state machine for the MLAG interface. The administrator must view the port-channel details of the MLAG member ports and Spanning Tree details of the MLAG interface on the primary.

This feature is only supported by the LANCOM XS-6128QF.

5.26.1 vpc domain

Use this command to enter into VPC configuration mode and creates a VPC domain with the specified domain-id. Only one VPC domain can be created on a given device. The domain-id of the VPC domain should be equal to the one configured on the other VPC peer with which this device wants to form a VPC pair. The configured VPC domain-ids are exchanged during role election and if they are configured differently on the peer devices, the VPC does not become operational.

The administrator needs to ensure that the no two VPC domains can share the same VPC domain-id. Domain-id is used to derive the auto-generated VPC MAC address that is used in the actor ID field in the LACP PDUs and STP BPDUs sent out on VPC interfaces. When two VPC domains have the same domain-id, it leads to the same actor IDs and results in LACP convergence issues and STP convergence issues.

The range of domain id is 1-255.

Format	`vpc domain` *`domain-id`*
Mode	Global Config

5.26.1.1 no vpc domain

Use this command to delete the VPC domain, disable peer-keepalive, disable peer-detection, and reset the configured parameters (role priority, VPC MAC address and VPC system priority) for the VPC domain.

Format	`no vpc domain` *`domain-id`*
Mode	Global Config

5.26.2 feature vpc

This command enables the MLAG (VPC) feature globally. The MLAG role election occurs if both the MLAG (VPC) feature and the keepalive state machine are enabled (see *peer-keepalive timeout* on page 499). Peer link also has to be configured for role election to occur.

Default	Disabled
Format	`feature vpc`
Mode	Global Config

5.26.2.1 no feature vpc

This command disables MLAG (VPC) on the switch.

Format	`no feature vpc`
Mode	Global Config

5.26.3 peer detection enable

This command starts the dual control plane detection protocol (DCPDP) on the MLAG (VPC) switch. The peer MLAG switch's IP address must be configured for the DCPDP to start on an MLAG switch.

Default	None
Format	`peer detection enable`
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.3.1 no peer detection enable

This command disables the dual control plane (DCPDP) detection protocol on the MLAG (VPC) switch.

Format	`no peer detection enable`
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.4 peer detection interval

Use this command to configure the DCPDP transmission interval and reception timeout.

The configurable transmission interval range is 200 ms to 4000 ms. The configurable reception timeout range is 700 ms to 14000 ms. The default transmission interval is 1000 ms; the default reception timeout is 3500 ms.

Default	› Transmission interval: 1000 ms › Reception timeout: 3500 ms
Format	`peer detection interval` *`msecs`* `timeout` *`seconds`*
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.4.1 no peer detection interval

Use this command to reset the DCPDP transmission interval and reception timeout to default values.

Format	`no peer detection interval` *`msecs`* `timeout` *`seconds`*
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.5 peer-keepalive destination

This command configures the IP address of the peer MLAG (VPC) switch, which is the destination IP address of the dual control plane detection protocol (DCPDP) on the peer MLAG switch. This configuration is used by the dual control plane detection protocol (DCPDP) on the MLAG switches. It also configures the source IP address of the DCPDP message, which is the self IP on the MLAG switch. The UDP port on which the MLAG switch listens to the DCPDP messages can also be configured with this command.

The configurable range for the UDP port 1 to 65535.

Default	50,000
Format	`peer-keepalive destination` *`ipaddress`* `switch` *`ipaddress`* `[udp-port` *`port`*`]`
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.5.1 no peer-keepalive destination

This command unconfigures the self IP address, peer IP address, and the UDP port.

Format	`no peer-keepalive destination` *`ipaddress`* `switch` *`ipaddress`* `[udp-port` *`port`*`]`
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.6 peer-keepalive enable

This command starts the keepalive state machine on the MLAG (VPC) device, if MLAG is globally enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`peer-keepalive enable`

Mode	VPC Config

5.26.6.1 no peer-keepalive enable

This command stops the keepalive state machine of the MLAG (VPC) switch.

Format	`no peer-keepalive enable`
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.7 peer-keepalive timeout

This command configures the peer keepalive timeout value (in seconds). If an MLAG (VPC) switch does not receive a keepalive message from the peer for the duration of this timeout value, it transitions its role (if required).

The keepalive state machine is not restarted if keepalive priority is modified post election.

The configurable range is 2 to 15 seconds.

Default	5 seconds
Format	`peer-keepalive timeout` *`value`*
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.7.1 no peer-keepalive timeout

This command resets the keepalive timeout to the default value of 5 seconds.

Format	`no peer-keepalive timeout`
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.8 role priority

This command configures the priority of the MLAG (VPC) switch. This value is used for the MLAG (VPC) role election. The priority value is sent to the peer in the MLAG keepalive messages. The MLAG switch with lower priority becomes the Primary and the switch with higher priority becomes the Secondary. If both MLAG peer switches have the same role priority, the device with the lower system MAC address becomes the Primary.

The keepalive state machine is not restarted even if the keepalive priority is modified post-election.

The priority can be between 1 and 255 seconds.

Default	100
Format	`role priority` *`value`*
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.8.1 no role priority

This command resets the keepalive priority and timeout to the default value of 100.

Format	`no role priority`
Mode	VPC Config

5.26.9 system-mac

Use this command to manually configure the MAC address for the VPC domain. The VPC MAC address should be configured same on both the peer devices. The specified MAC address should be a unicast MAC address in

<aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff> format and cannot be equal to the MAC address of either the primary VPC or secondary VPC device. The configured VPC MAC address is exchanged during role election and, if they are configured differently on the peer devices, VPC does not become operational.

The *mac-address* is used in the LACP PDUs and STP BPDUs that are sent out on VPC member ports, if VPC primary device election takes place after the VPC MAC address is configured. When the VPC MAC address is configured after the VPC primary device is elected, the operational VPC MAC address is used in the LACP PDUs and STP BPDUs instead of the configured VPC MAC address.

Format	`system-mac` *`mac-address`*
Mode	VPC Domain

5.26.9.1 no system-mac

This command unconfigures the manually configured VPC MAC address for the VPC domain.

Format	`no system-mac`
Mode	VPC Domain

5.26.10 system-priority

Use this command to manually configures a system priority for the VPC domain. The *system-priority* should be configured identically on both VPC peers. If the configured VPC system priority is different on VPC peers, the VPC will not come up.

The system-priority is used in the LACP PDUs that are sent out on VPC member ports if VPC primary device election takes place after the VPC system priorities are configured. When the VPC system priority is configured after the VPC primary device is elected, the operational VPC system priority is used in the LACP PDUs instead of the configured VPC system priority.

The configurable range is 1 to 65535. The default is 32767.

Format	`system-priority` *`priority`*
Mode	VPC Domain

5.26.10.1 no system-priority

This command restores the VPC system priority to the default value.

Format	`no system-priority` *`priority`*
Mode	VPC Domain

5.26.11 vpc

This command configures a port-channel (LAG) as part of an MLAG (VPC). Upon issuing this command, the port-channel is down until the port-channel member information is exchanged and agreed between the MLAG (VPC) peer switches.

The configurable range for the MLAG id is 1 to L7_MAX_NUM_MLAG.

VPC supports active-standby mode where the LAG member ports on one peer are active and carry traffic to and fro from the partner and the other peer is standby. If the mode is set to active-standby, the VPC with the higher bandwidth is elected to be active and the VPC on the peer device remains standby. If the administrator wants the VPC with the highest bandwidth to be always active, choose the revertive option for the VPC.

The default behavior is active-active. For active-standby mode, the default behavior is revertive.

Default	Not configured
Format	`vpc id [active-standby [revertive|non-revertive]]`
Mode	LAG Interface

5.26.11.1 no vpc

This command unconfigures a port-channel as MLAG (VPC).

Format	`no vpc id`
Mode	LAG Interface

5.26.12 vpc peer-link

This command configures a port channel as the MLAG (VPC) peer link.

Format	`vpc peer-link`
Mode	LAG Interface

5.26.12.1 no vpc peer-link

This command unconfigures a port channel as the MLAG (VPC) peer link.

Format	`no vpc peer-link`
Mode	LAG Interface

5.26.13 vpc revertive guard-timer

This command is applicable to VPCs that are configured in active-standby mode. In this mode, the VPC with the highest bandwidth to the partner is chosen as the active VPC. If the peer VPC's bandwidth increases at a later time, and the revertive mode is set to true for the VPC, the transition to the VPC with the higher bandwidth happens after the guard-timer expires.

The configurable range is 1 to 5 seconds.

Default	3 seconds
Format	`vpc revertive guard-timer value`
Mode	VPC config

5.26.13.1 no vpc revertive guard-timer

Use this command to reset the timer to the default value.

Format	`no vpc revertive guard-timer`
Mode	VPC config

5.26.14 show running-config vpc

Use this command to display running configuration information for virtual port channels (VPCs) on the MLAG switch.

Format	`show running-config vpc`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Switching) # show running-config vpc

feature vpc
vpc domain 1
role priority 120
system-mac 00:10:18:82:1A:A0
system-priority 32767
peer-keepalive destination 1.1.1.1 source 1.1.1.2
peer detection interval 2000 timeout 6000

interface lag 1
vpc peer-link

interface lag 2
vpc 2
```

5.26.15 show vpc

This command displays information about an MLAG (VPC). The configuration and operational modes of the MLAG are displayed; the MLAG is operationally enabled if all the preconditions are met. The port-channel that is configured as an MLAG interface is also displayed with the member ports on the current switch and peer switch (with their link status).

Format	`show vpc` *id*
Mode	User EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) # show vpc 10
VPC id#10
-----------------
Config mode.................Enabled
Operational mode............Enabled
Port channel................3/1
VPC mode....................active-active
VPC revertive mode..........Not applicable
Self member ports Status
----------------- ---------
              0/2 UP
              0/6 DOWN
Peer member ports Status
----------------- ---------
              0/8 UP
```

5.26.16 show vpc brief

This command displays the MLAG (VPC) global status and current MLAG operational mode (the MLAG is in operational mode if the preconditions are met). The peerlink and keepalive statuses, as well as the number of configured and operational MLAGs and the system MAC and role are displayed.

Format	`show vpc brief`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) # show vpc brief
VPC Domain ID.....................................1
VPC config Mode.............................. Enabled
Keepalive config mode........................ Enabled
VPC operational Mode......................... Enabled
Self Role.................................... Primary
Peer Role.................................... Secondary
Peer detection............................... Disabled
Operational VPC MAC.........................aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff
Operational VPC system priority.................32767
VPC Guard Timer.............................3 seconds
```

```
Peer-Link details
-----------------
Interface..................................... 3/2
Peer link status.............................. UP
Peer-link STP Mode............................ Disabled
Configured Vlans.............................. 1
Egress tagging................................ none

VPC Details
-----------
Number of VPCs configured..................... 1
Number of VPCs operational.................... 1

VPC id# 1
-----------
Interface..................................... 3/1
Configured Vlans.............................. 1
VPC Interface State........................... Activeve-Active
VPC Interface State........................... Active
VPC Peer Interface State...................... Active
VPC Revertive Mode............................ Not Applicable
VPC Link Status............................... Up

Local MemberPorts      Status
-----------------      ------
             0/19      UP
             0/20      UP
             0/21      UP
             0/22      UP

Peer MemberPorts      Status
----------------      ------
             0/27      UP
             0/28      UP
             0/29      UP
             0/30      UP
```

5.26.17 show vpc consistency-parameters

Use this command to display global consistency parameters and LAG interface consistency parameters for virtual port channels (VPC) on the MLAG switch.

PV(R)STP can be configured on an MLAG interface. The STP version additionally shows pvst|rapid-pvst.

Values shows as a – (dash) if not configured.

Format	`show vpc consistency-parameters {global | interface lag` *`lag-id`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
switch # show vpc consistency-parameters global
Parameter
Name                       Value
---------------------      ------------------------------------------
STP Mode                   Enabled
STP Version                IEEE 802.1s
BPDU Filter Mode           Enabled
BPDU Guard Mode            Enabled
MST Instances              1,2,4
FDB Aging Time             300 seconds
VPC system MAC address     <AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF>
VPC system priority        32767
VPC Domian ID              1

MST VLAN Configuration
Instance       Associated VLANS
-------------  ----------------------------------
2              7,8,10,20
2              4,5,40-50
4              30,32,34-38

PV(R)STP Configuration:
```

```
PV(R)STP Mode                                Enabled/Disabled
PV(R)STP Version                             PVST/Rapid-PVST
FastUplinkfast                               Enabled/Disabled
FastUpLinkfast max-update-rate               <0-32000>
FastBackbone                                 Enabled/Disabled

VLAN         Mode       STP       Hello        Forward        MaximumAge           Priority
                        Root      Time         Time           Time
--------     ------     -----     --------     ----------     ----------------     ---------
4            Enabled    Primary   2            15             15                   0

switch# show vpc consistency-parameters interface lag 2
Parameter
Name                      Value
----------------          ---------------------------
Port Channel Mode         Enabled
STP Mode                  Enabled
BPDU Filter Mode          Enabled
BPDU Flood Mode           Enabled
Auto-edge                 FALSE
TCN Guard                 True
Port Cost                 2
Edge Port                 True
Root Guard                True
Loop Guard                True
Hash Mode                 3
Minimum Links             1
Channel Type              Static
Configured VLANs          4,5,7,8
MTU                       1518

Active Port     Speed       Duplex
------------    ---------   --------
0/1             100         Full
0/2             100         Full

MST VLAN Configuration

Instance       Associated VLANS
-------------  ------------------------------------
1              7,8
2              4,5

PV(R)STP Configuration:
STP port-priority           <0-240>

VLAN        port-priority         cost
-------     -----------------     ---------------------------
<ID>        <0-240>               auto | <1-200000000>
```

5.26.18 show vpc peer-keepalive

This command displays the self IP used as source IP by the dual control plane detection protocol (DCPDP), the peer MLAG (VPC) switch's IP address used by theDCPDP and the port used for the DCPDP. This command also displays if peer detection is enabled. If enabled, the detection status is displayed. The DCPDP message transmission interval and reception timeout are also displayed.

Format	`show vpc peer-keepalive`
Mode	User EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) # show vpc peer-keepalive
Peer IP address.............................. 10.130.14.55
Source IP address............................ 10.130.14.54
UDP port..................................... 50000
Peer detection............................... Enabled
Peer is detected............................. True
Configured Tx interval....................... 500 milliseconds
Configured Rx timeout........................ 2000 milliseconds
Operational Tx interval...................... 500 milliseconds
Operational Rx timeout....................... 2000 milliseconds
OAM Session Index............................ 1
Interface.....................................
```

```
MEP ID..................................... 0
RMEP ID.................................... 0
type....................................... Y1731
status..................................... Disabled

OAM Session Index.......................... 2
Interface.....................................
MEP ID..................................... 0
RMEP ID.................................... 0
type....................................... Y1731
status..................................... Disabled
```

5.26.19 show vpc role

This command displays information about the keepalive status and parameters. The role of the VPC switch as well as the system MAC address and priority are displayed.

Format	`show vpc role`
Mode	User EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) # show vpc role
Self
----
VPC domain ID.............................. 1
Keepalive config mode...................... Enabled
Keepalive operational mode................. Enabled
Role Priority.............................. 100
Configured VPC MAC ........................ <AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF>
Operational VPC MAC........................ <AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF>
Configured VPC system priority............. 32767
Operational VPC system priority............ 32767
Local System MAC........................... 00:10:18:82:18:63
Timeout.................................... 5
VPC State.................................. Primary
VPC Role................................... Primary

Peer
----
VPC Domain ID.............................. 1
Role Priority.............................. 100
Configured VPC MAC......................... <AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF>
Operational VPC MAC........................ <AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF>
Configured VPC system priority............. 32767
Operational VPC system priority............ 32767
Role....................................... Secondary
Local System MAC........................... 00:10:18:82:1b:ab
```

5.26.20 show vpc statistics

This command displays counters for the keepalive messages transmitted and received by the MLAG (VPC) switch.

Format	`show vpc statistics {peer-keepalive | peer-link}`
Mode	User EXEC

Example 1:

```
(Switching) # show vpc statistics peer-keepalive
Total trasmitted........................... 123
Tx successful.............................. 118
Tx errors.................................. 5
Total received............................. 115
Rx successful.............................. 108
Rx Errors.................................. 7
Timeout counter............................ 6
```

Example 2:

```
(Switching) #show vpc statistics peer-link
Peer link control messages trasmitted.....123
Peer link control messages Tx errors.....5
```

```
Peer link control messages Tx timeout.........4
Peer link control messages ACK transmitted.....34
Peer link control messages ACK Tx erorrs.......5
Peer link control messages received............115
Peer link data messages transmitted............123
Peer link data messages Tx errors..............5
Peer link data messages Tx timeout.............4
Peer link data messages ACK transmitted........34
Peer link data messages ACK Tx erorrs..........5
Peer link data messages received...............115
Peer link BPDU's tranmsitted to peer...........123
Peer link BPDU's Tx error......................9
Peer link BPDU's received from peer............143
Peer link BPDU's Rx error......................1
Peer link LACPDU's transmitted to peer.........123
Peer link LACPDU's Tx error....................9
Peer link LACPDU's received from peer..........143
Peer link LACPDU's Rx error....................1
```

5.26.21 clear vpc statistics

This command clears all the keepalive statistics.

Format	`clear vpc statistics {peer-keepalive | peer-link}`
Mode	User EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) # clear vpc statistics peer-keepalive
(Switching) # clear vpc statistics peer-link
```

5.26.22 debug vpc peer-keepalive

This command enables debug traces of the keepalive state machine transitions.

Format	`debug vpc peer-keepalive`
Mode	User EXEC

5.26.23 debug vpc peer-link data-message

This command enables debug traces for the data messages exchanged between the MLAG (VPC) devices on the peer link.

Format	`debug vpc peer-link data-message`
Mode	User EXEC

5.26.24 debug vpc peer-link control-message async

This command enables debug traces for the asynchronous reliable control messages exchanged between the MLAG devices on the peer link. For `error` level, only the errors in the communication are traced. If the parameter is `msg`, the control message contents that are exchanged can be traced. Both transmitted and received control messages contents can be traced.

Format	`debug vpc peer-link control-message async {error | msg [receive | transmit]}`
Mode	User EXEC

5.26.25 debug vpc peer-link control-message bulk

This command enables debug traces for the periodic control messages exchanged between the MLAG devices on the peer link. For `error` level, only the errors in the communication are traced. If the parameter is `msg`, the control message contents that are exchanged can be traced. Both transmitted and received control messages contents can be traced.

Format	`debug vpc peer-link control-message bulk {error | msg [receive | transmit]}`
Mode	User EXEC

5.26.26 debug vpc peer-link control-message ckpt

This command enables debug traces for the checkpointing control messages exchanged between the MLAG devices on the peer link. For `error` level, only the errors in the communication are traced. If the parameter is `msg`, the control message contents that are exchanged can be traced. Both transmitted and received control messages contents can be traced.

Format	`debug vpc peer-link control-message ckpt {error | msg [receive | transmit]}`
Mode	User EXEC

5.26.27 debug vpc peer detection

This command enables debug traces for the dual control plane detection protocol. Traces are seen when the DCPDP transmits or receives detection packets to or from the peer MLAG (VPC) switch.

Format	`debug vpc peer detection`
Mode	User EXEC

The output of the `show port-channel` *`lag-intf-num`* command or the `show port-channel all` command (on the secondary MLAG device), the `Port Active` column is displayed as false. See *show port-channel* on page 494.

5.27 Port Mirroring Commands

Port mirroring, which is also known as port monitoring, selects network traffic that you can analyze with a network analyzer, such as a SwitchProbe device or other Remote Monitoring (RMON) probe.

5.27.1 monitor session source

This command configures the source interface for a selected monitor session. Use the `source interface` *`unit/slot/port`* parameter to specify the interface to monitor. Use `rx` to monitor only ingress packets, or use `tx` to monitor only egress packets. If you do not specify an `{rx | tx}` option, the destination port monitors both ingress and egress packets.

A VLAN can be configured as the source to a session (all member ports of that VLAN are monitored). Remote port mirroring is configured by adding the RSPAN VLAN ID. At the source switch, the destination is configured as the RSPAN VLAN and at the destination switch, the source is configured as the RSPAN VLAN.

The source and destination cannot be configured as remote on the same device.

The commands described below add a mirrored port (source port) to a session identified with *session-id*. The *session-id* parameter is an integer value used to identify the session. The maximum number of sessions which can be configured is L7_MIRRORING_MAX_SESSIONS. Option *rx* is used to monitor only ingress packets. Option *tx* is used to monitor only egress packets. If no option is specified, both ingress and egress packets, RX and TX, are monitored.

A VLAN can also be configured as the source to a session (all the member ports of that VLAN are monitored).

If an interface participates in some VLAN and is a LAG member, this VLAN cannot be assigned as a source VLAN for a Monitor session. At the same time, if an interface participates in some VLAN and this VLAN is assigned as a source VLAN for a Monitor session, the interface can be assigned as a LAG member.

Remote port mirroring is configured by giving the RSPAN VLAN ID. At the source switch the destination is configured as RSPAN VLAN and at the destination switch the source is configured as RSPAN VLAN.

On the intermediate switch, RSPAN VLAN should be created, the ports connected towards Source and Destination switch should have the RSPAN VLAN participation. RSPAN VLAN egress tagging should be enabled on the interface on the intermediate switch connected towards the Destination switch.

Default	None
Format	`monitor session` *`session-id`* `source {interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| cpu	lag }	vlan` *`vlan- id`* `| remote vlan` *`vlan-id`* `}[{rx	tx}]`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.1.1 no monitor session source

This command removes the specified mirrored port from the selected port mirroring session.

Format	`no monitor session` *`session-id`* `source {interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| cpu	lag }	vlan	remote vlan`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.2 monitor session destination

This command configures the probe interface for a selected monitor session. This command configures a probe port and a monitored port for monitor session (port monitoring). Use `rx` to monitor only ingress packets, or use `tx` to monitor only egress packets. If you do not specify an `{rx | tx}` option, the destination port monitors both ingress and egress packets.

A VLAN can be configured as the source to a session (all member ports of that VLAN are monitored). Remote port mirroring is configured by adding the RSPAN VLAN ID. At the source switch, the destination is configured as the RSPAN VLAN and at the destination switch, the source is configured as the RSPAN VLAN.

The source and destination cannot be configured as remote on the same device.

The `reflector-port` is configured at the source switch along with the destination RSPAN VLAN. The `reflector-port` forwards the mirrored traffic towards the destination switch.

This port must be configured with RSPAN VLAN membership.

Use the `destination interface` *`unit/slot/port`* to specify the interface to receive the monitored traffic.

The commands described below add a mirrored port (source port) to a session identified with *session-id*. The *session-id* parameter is an integer value used to identify the session. The maximum number of sessions which can be configured is L7_MIRRORING_MAX_SESSIONS. Option *rx* is used to monitor only ingress packets. Option *tx* is used to monitor only egress packets. If no option is specified, both ingress and egress packets, RX and TX, are monitored.

A VLAN can also be configured as the source to a session (all the member ports of that VLAN are monitored).

If an interface participates in some VLAN and is a LAG member, this VLAN cannot be assigned as a source VLAN for a Monitor session. At the same time, if an interface participates in some VLAN and this VLAN is assigned as a source VLAN for a Monitor session, the interface can be assigned as a LAG member.

Remote port mirroring is configured by giving the RSPAN VLAN ID. At the source switch the destination is configured as RSPAN VLAN and at the destination switch the source is configured as RSPAN VLAN.

On the intermediate switch: RSPAN VLAN should be created, the ports connected towards Source and Destination switch should have the RSPAN VLAN participation. RSPAN VLAN egress tagging should be enabled on the interface on the intermediate switch connected towards the Destination switch.

Default	None
Format	`monitor session` *`session-id`* `destination {interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `[remove-rspan-tag] | remote vlan` *`vlan-id`* `reflector-port` *`unit/slot/port`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.2.1 no monitor session destination

This command removes the specified probe port from the selected port mirroring session.

Format	`no monitor session` *`session-id`* `destination {interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `| remote vlan` *`vlan-id`* `reflector-port` *`unit/slot/port`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.3 monitor session filter

This command attaches an IP/MAC ACL to a selected monitor session. This command configures a probe port and a monitored port for monitor session (port monitoring).

An IP/MAC ACL can be attached to a session by giving the access list number/name.

Use the `filter` parameter to filter a specified access group either by IP address or MAC address.

The commands described below add a mirrored port (source port) to a session identified with *session-id*. The *session-id* parameter is an integer value used to identify the session. The maximum number of sessions which can be configured is L7_MIRRORING_MAX_SESSIONS.

Remote port mirroring is configured by giving the RSPAN VLAN ID. At the source switch the destination is configured as RSPAN VLAN and at the destination switch the source is configured as RSPAN VLAN.

Note the following:

- Source and destination cannot be configured as remote on the same device.
- IP/MAC ACL can be attached to a session by giving the access list number/name. On the platforms that do not support both IP and MAC ACLs to be assigned on the same Monitor session, an error message is thrown when user tries to configure ACLs of both types.

Default	None
Format	`monitor session` *`session-id`* `filter {ip access-group` *`acl-id/aclname`* `| mac access-group` *`acl-name`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.3.1 no monitor session filter

This command removes the specified IP/MAC ACL from the selected monitoring session.

Format	`no monitor session` *`session-id`* `filter {ip access-group | mac access-group }`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.4 monitor session mode

This command enables the selected port mirroring session. This command configures a probe port and a monitored port for monitor session (port monitoring).

A VLAN can be configured as the source to a session (all member ports of that VLAN are monitored). Remote port mirroring is configured by adding the RSPAN VLAN ID. At the source switch, the destination is configured as the RSPAN VLAN and at the destination switch, the source is configured as the RSPAN VLAN.

The source and destination cannot be configured as remote on the same device.

The commands described below add a mirrored port (source port) to a session identified with *session-id*. The *session-id* parameter is an integer value used to identify the session. The maximum number of sessions which can be configured is L7_MIRRORING_MAX_SESSIONS. Option *rx* is used to monitor only ingress packets. Option *tx* is used to monitor only egress packets. If no option is specified, both ingress and egress packets, RX and TX, are monitored.

A VLAN can also be configured as the source to a session (all the member ports of that VLAN are monitored).

If an interface participates in some VLAN and is a LAG member, this VLAN cannot be assigned as a source VLAN for a Monitor session. At the same time, if an interface participates in some VLAN and this VLAN is assigned as a source VLAN for a Monitor session, the interface can be assigned as a LAG member.

Remote port mirroring is configured by giving the RSPAN VLAN ID. At the source switch the destination is configured as RSPAN VLAN and at the destination switch the source is configured as RSPAN VLAN.

Note the following:

- Source and destination cannot be configured as remote on the same device.
- On the intermediate switch: RSPAN VLAN should be created, the ports connected towards the Source and Destination switch should have the RSPAN VLAN participation. RSPAN VLAN egress tagging should be enabled on interface on intermediate switch connected towards Destination switch.

Default	None
Format	`monitor session` *`session-id`* `mode`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.4.1 no monitor session mode

This command disables the selected port mirroring session.

Format	`no monitor session` *`session-id`* `mode`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.5 no monitor session

Use this command without optional parameters to remove the monitor session (port monitoring) designation from the source probe port, the destination monitored port and all VLANs. Once the port is removed from the VLAN, you must manually add the port to any desired VLANs. Use the `source interface` *`unit/slot/port`* parameter or `destination interface` to remove the specified interface from the port monitoring session. Use the `mode` parameter to disable the administrative mode of the session.

Format	`no monitor session` *`session-id`* `{source {interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `| cpu | lag} | vlan | remote vlan} | destination { interface | remote vlan | mode | filter {ip access-group | mac access-group}}]`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.6 no monitor

This command removes all the source ports and a destination port and restores the default value for mirroring session mode for all the configured sessions.

This is a stand-alone `no` command. This command does not have a “normal” form.

Default	Enabled
Format	`no monitor`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.7 monitor session type erspan-source

This command configures an ERSPAN source session number and enters ERSPAN Source Session Configuration mode for the session.

Format	`monitor session` *`session-id`* `type erspan-source`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.7.1 no monitor session type erspan-source

This command removes the specified ERSPAN source session configuration.

Format	`no monitor session` *`session-id`* `type erspan-source`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.8 monitor session type erspan-destination

This command configures an ERSPAN destination session number and enters ERSPAN Destination Session Configuration mode for the session.

Format	`monitor session` *`session-id`* `erspan-destination`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.8.1 no monitor session type erspan-destination

This command removes the specified ERSPAN destination session configuration.

Format	`no monitor session session-id erspan-destination`
Mode	Global Config

5.27.9 show monitor session

This command displays the Port monitoring information for a particular mirroring session.

The *session-id* parameter is an integer value used to identify the session. In the current version of the software, the *session-id* parameter is always one (1).

Format	`show monitor session {session-id | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Session ID	An integer value used to identify the session. Its value can be anything between 1 and the maximum number of mirroring sessions allowed on the platform.
Admin Mode	Indicates whether the Port Mirroring feature is enabled or disabled for the session identified with *session-id*. The possible values are Enabled and Disabled.
Probe Port	Probe port (destination port) for the session identified with *session-id*. If probe port is not set then this field is blank.
Remove RSPAN Tag	Remove RSPAN VLAN tag on the probe (destination) port. To configure this value probe port and remove RSPAN tag values should be specified simultaneously. If no probe port is configured for the session then this field is blank.
Mirrored Port(s)	The port that is configured as a mirrored port (source port) for the session identified with *session-id*. If no source port is configured for the session, this field is blank.
Session Type	The type of monitor session.
Source VLAN	All member ports of this VLAN are mirrored. If the source VLAN is not configured, this field is blank.
Reflector Port	This port carries all the mirrored traffic at the source switch.
Source RSPAN VLAN	The source VLAN configured at the destination switch. If remote VLAN is not configured, this field is blank
Destination RSPAN VLAN	The destination VLAN configured at the source switch. If remote VLAN is not configured, this field is blank
Source ERSPAN Flow ID	The ID number used by the source session to identify the ERSPAN traffic.
Destination ERSPAN Flow ID	The ID number used by the destination session to identify the ERSPAN traffic, must also be entered in the ERSPAN destination session configuration.
Source ERSPAN IP address	The ERSPAN flow destination IP address , which must be an address on a local interface and match the address entered in the ERSPAN destination session configuration.
Destination ERSPAN IP address	The ERSPAN flow destination IPv4 address , which must also be configured on an interface on the destination switch and be entered in the ERSPAN destination session configuration.
Destination ERSPAN Origin IP address	The IPv4 address used as the source of the ERSPAN traffic.

Term	Definition
Destination ERSPAN IP TTL	The IPv4 TTL value of the packets in the ERSPAN traffic.
Destination ERSPAN IP DSCP	The IP DSCP value of the packets in the ERSPAN traffic.
Destination ERSPAN IP Precedence	The IP precedence value of the packets in the ERSPAN traffic.
IP ACL	The IP access-list id or name attached to the port mirroring session.
MAC ACL	The MAC access-list name attached to the port mirroring session.

Example: This example shows the command output when the session ID is specified.

```
(Switch)#show monitor session 1
Session ID..................................... 1
Session Type................................... ERSPAN Source
Admin Mode..................................... Enabled
Probe Port..................................... 1/0/8
Remove RSPAN Tag............................... False
Source VLAN.....................................
Mirrored Port(s)................................
Reflector Port..................................
Source RSPAN VLAN...............................
Destination RSPAN VLAN..........................
Source ERSPAN Flow ID.......................... 1023
Source ERSPAN IP Address....................... 255.255.255.255
Destination ERSPAN Flow ID.....................
Destination ERSPAN IP Address..................
Destination ERSPAN Origin IP...................
Destination ERSPAN IP TTL......................
Destination ERSPAN IP DSCP.....................
Destination ERSPAN IP Precedence...............
IP ACL..........................................
MAC ACL........................................ mymac
```

Example: This example shows the command output when `all` is specified.

```
(Routing)#show monitor session all

Session ID..................................... 1
Session Type................................... ERSPAN Destination
Admin Mode..................................... Enable
Probe Port..................................... 1/0/8
Remove RSPAN Tag............................... False
Source VLAN.....................................
Mirrored Port(s)................................
Reflector Port..................................
Source RSPAN VLAN...............................
Destination RSPAN VLAN..........................
Source ERSPAN Flow ID.......................... 1023
Source ERSPAN IP Address....................... 255.255.255.255
Destination ERSPAN Flow ID.....................
Destination ERSPAN IP Address..................
Destination ERSPAN Origin IP...................
Destination ERSPAN IP TTL......................
Destination ERSPAN IP DSCP.....................
Destination ERSPAN IP Precedence...............
IP ACL..........................................
MAC ACL........................................ mymac

Session ID..................................... 2
Session Type................................... Local
Admin Mode..................................... Disabled
Probe Port..................................... 1/0/2
Remove RSPAN Tag............................... False
Source VLAN.....................................
Mirrored Port(s)................................ 1/0/1(Rx), 1/0/19(Rx,Tx), 1/0/20(Tx)
Reflector Port..................................
Source RSPAN VLAN...............................
Destination RSPAN VLAN..........................
Source ERSPAN Flow ID..........................
Source ERSPAN IP Address.......................
Destination ERSPAN Flow ID.....................
Destination ERSPAN IP Address..................
Destination ERSPAN Origin IP...................
Destination ERSPAN IP TTL......................
```

```
Destination ERSPAN IP DSCP.....
Destination ERSPAN IP Precedence.....
IP ACL.....
MAC ACL.....

Session ID..... 3
Session Type..... RSPAN Source
Admin Mode..... Disabled
Probe Port.....
Remove RSPAN Tag.....
Source VLAN.....
Mirrored Port(s)..... 0/5/1(Rx,Tx)
Reflector Port..... 1/0/10
Source RSPAN VLAN.....
Destination RSPAN VLAN..... 2
Source ERSPAN Flow ID.....
Source ERSPAN IP Address.....
Destination ERSPAN Flow ID.....
Destination ERSPAN IP Address.....
Destination ERSPAN Origin IP.....
Destination ERSPAN IP TTL.....
Destination ERSPAN IP DSCP.....
Destination ERSPAN IP Precedence.....
IP ACL.....
MAC ACL.....

Session ID..... 4
Session Type..... RSPAN Destination
Admin Mode..... Disabled
Probe Port.....
Remove RSPAN Tag.....
Source VLAN.....
Mirrored Port(s)..... 0/3/1(Rx,Tx)
Reflector Port..... 1/0/3
Source RSPAN VLAN.....
Destination RSPAN VLAN..... 2
Source ERSPAN Flow ID.....
Source ERSPAN IP Address.....
Destination ERSPAN Flow ID.....
Destination ERSPAN IP Address.....
Destination ERSPAN Origin IP.....
Destination ERSPAN IP TTL.....
Destination ERSPAN IP DSCP.....
Destination ERSPAN IP Precedence.....
IP ACL..... ipacl
MAC ACL..... mmac
```

5.27.10 show vlan remote-span

This command displays the configured RSPAN VLAN.

Format	`show vlan remote-span`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.28 Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer Commands

The Encapsulated Remote Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) feature allows port-mirroring collection points to be located anywhere across a routed network. This is achieved by encapsulating L2 mirrored packets using GRE with IP delivery. After a packet has been encapsulated, it can be forwarded throughout the L3-routed network.

ERSPAN uses a GRE tunnel to carry traffic between switches. ERSPAN consists of an ERSPAN source session, an ERSPAN destination session, and routable ERSPAN GRE-encapsulated traffic. All participating switches must be connected at Layer 3, and the network path must support the size of the ERSPAN traffic for the egress mirroring session.

To configure the source ERSPAN session, the following parameters should be configured at the source switch:

- Source ports (i.e. the traffic on this port is mirrored)

- ERSPAN destination IPv4 address
- ERSPAN origin IPv4 address
- ERSPAN session ID
- TX/RX

To configure the destination ERSPAN session, the following parameters should be configured at the destination switch:

- ERSPAN destination IPv4 address (as source)
- ERSPAN session ID
- Probe port

5.28.1 ERSPAN Destination Configuration Commands

ERSPAN uses separate source and destination sessions. The source session and destination session should be configured on different switches. This section describes the commands to configure the ERSPAN destination session.

5.28.1.1 source

This command configures the source interface for selected ERSPAN monitor session.

Default	None
Format	`source {interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| cpu	lag` *`lag-group-id`*`}	vlan` *`vlan-id`* `}[rx	tx]`
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Configuration Mode

5.28.1.1.1 no source

This command removes the specified mirrored port from the selected ERSPAN mirroring session.

Format	`no source {interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| cpu	lag` *`lag-group-id`*`}	vlan` *`vlan-id`* `}`
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Configuration Mode

5.28.1.2 destination

Use this command to enter the ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration mode.

Default	None
Format	`destination`
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Configuration Mode

5.28.1.3 ip address

This command configures the ERSPAN destination IP address.

The same IP address must also be configured on an interface on the destination switch and be entered in the ERSPAN destination session configuration.

Default	None
Format	`ip address` *`ip-address`*
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.3.1 no ip address

This command removes the ERSPAN destination IP address configuration.

Format	`no ip address`
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.4 erspan-id

This command configures the ERSPAN flow ID number used by the source and destination sessions to identify the ERSPAN traffic. The valid range for *`erspan-id`* is 1 to 1023.

The same ERSPAN flow ID must also be configured in the ERSPAN destination session configuration.

Default	None
Format	`erspan-id` *`erspan-id`*
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.4.1 no erspan-id

This command removes the ERSPAN destination IP address configuration.

Format	`no erspan-id`
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.5 origin ip address

This command configures the IP address used as the source of the ERSPAN traffic.

Default	None
Format	`origin ip address` *`ip-address`*
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.5.1 no origin ip address

This command removes the ERSPAN origin IP address configuration.

Format	`no origin ip address`
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.6 ip ttl

This command configures the IP time-to-live (TTL) value of the packets in the ERSPAN traffic. The valid range for *`ttl-value`* is 1 to 255.

Default	64
Format	`ip ttl` *`ttl-value`*
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.6.1 no ip ttl

This command removes the ERSPAN IP TTL value configuration.

Format	`no ip ttl`
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.7 ip dscp

This command configures the IP DSCP value of the packets in the ERSPAN traffic. The valid range for *`dscp-value`* is 0 to 63.

Default	64
Format	`ip dscp` *`dscp-value`*
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.7.1 no ip dscp

This command removes the ERSPAN IP DSCP value configuration.

Format	`no ip dscp`
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.8 ip prec

This command configures the IP precedence value of the packets in the ERSPAN traffic. The valid range for *`precedence-value`* is 0 to 7.

Default	0
Format	`ip prec` *`precedence-value`*
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.8.1 no ip prec

This command removes the ERSPAN IP precedence value configuration.

Format	`no ip prec`
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Destination Configuration Mode

5.28.1.9 reflector-port

This command configures the reflector interface for the selected ERSPAN monitor session.

Default	0
Format	`reflector-port` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Configuration Mode

5.28.1.9.1 no reflector-port

This command removes the reflector port from the selected ERSPAN mirroring session.

Format	`no reflector-port`

Mode	ERSPAN Source Session Configuration Mode

5.28.2 ERSPAN Source Configuration Commands

ERSPAN uses separate source and destination sessions. The source session and destination session should be configured on different switches. This section describes the commands to configure the ERSPAN source session.

5.28.2.1 destination interface

This command configures the destination interface (probe port) for the selected ERSPAN monitor session.

Default	None
Format	`destination interface` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	ERSPAN Destination Session Configuration Mode

5.28.2.1.1 no destination interface

This command removes the specified probe port from the selected ERSPAN mirroring session.

Format	`no destination interface`
Mode	ERSPAN Destination Session Configuration Mode

5.28.2.2 source

Use this command to enter the ERSPAN Destination Session Source Configuration Mode.

Default	None
Format	`source`
Mode	ERSPAN Destination Session Configuration Mode

5.28.2.2.1 no source

This command removes the ERSPAN Destination Session Source Configuration.

Format	`no source`
Mode	ERSPAN Destination Session Configuration Mode

5.28.2.3 ip address

This command configures the ERSPAN destination IP address.

This IP address must be an address on a local interface and match the address entered in the ERSPAN source session configuration.

Default	None
Format	`ip address` *`ip-address`*
Mode	ERSPAN Destination Session Source Configuration Mode

5.28.2.3.1 no ip address

This command removes the ERSPAN destination IP address configuration.

Format	`no ip address`
Mode	ERSPAN Destination Session Source Configuration Mode

5.28.2.4 erspan-id

This command configures the ERSPAN flow ID number used by the source and destination sessions to identify the ERSPAN traffic. The valid range for *erspan-id* is 1 to 1023.

The same ERSPAN flow ID must also be configured in the ERSPAN source session configuration.

Default	None
Format	`erspan-id` *erspan-id*
Mode	ERSPAN Destination Session Source Configuration Mode

5.28.2.4.1 no erspan-id

This command removes the ERSPAN destination IP address configuration.

Format	`no erspan-id`
Mode	ERSPAN Destination Session Source Configuration Mode

5.29 Static MAC Filtering Commands

The commands in this section describe how to configure static MAC filtering. Static MAC filtering allows you to configure destination ports for a static multicast MAC filter irrespective of the platform.

5.29.1 macfilter

This command adds a static MAC filter entry for the MAC address *macaddr* on the VLAN *vlanid*. The value of the *macaddr* parameter is a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The restricted MAC Addresses are: 00:00:00:00:00:00, 01:80:C2:00:00:00 to 01:80:C2:00:00:0F, 01:80:C2:00:00:20 to 01:80:C2:00:00:21, and FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

The number of static mac filters supported on the system is different for MAC filters where source ports are configured and MAC filters where destination ports are configured.

For current platforms, you can configure the following combinations:

- Unicast MAC and source port
- Multicast MAC and source port
- Multicast MAC and destination port (only)
- Multicast MAC and source ports and destination ports

Format	`macfilter` *macaddr vlanid*
Mode	Global Config

5.29.1.1 no macfilter

This command removes all filtering restrictions and the static MAC filter entry for the MAC address *macaddr* on the VLAN *vlanid*. The *macaddr* parameter must be specified as a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

Format	`no macfilter` *macaddr vlanid*
Mode	Global Config

5.29.2 macfilter adddest

Use this command to add the interface or range of interfaces to the destination filter set for the MAC filter with the given *macaddr* and VLAN of *vlanid*. The *macaddr* parameter must be specified as a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

Configuring a destination port list is only valid for multicast MAC addresses.

Format	`macfilter adddest` *macaddr*
Mode	Interface Config

5.29.2.1 no macfilter adddest

This command removes a port from the destination filter set for the MAC filter with the given *macaddr* and VLAN of *vlanid*. The *macaddr* parameter must be specified as a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

Format	`no macfilter adddest` *macaddr*
Mode	Interface Config

5.29.3 macfilter adddest all

This command adds all interfaces to the destination filter set for the MAC filter with the given *macaddr* and VLAN of *vlanid*. The *macaddr* parameter must be specified as a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

Configuring a destination port list is only valid for multicast MAC addresses.

Format	`macfilter adddest all` *macaddr*
Mode	Global Config

5.29.3.1 no macfilter adddest all

This command removes all ports from the destination filter set for the MAC filter with the given *macaddr* and VLAN of *vlanid*. The *macaddr* parameter must be specified as a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

Format	`no macfilter adddest all` *macaddr*
Mode	Global Config

5.29.4 macfilter addsrc

This command adds the interface or range of interfaces to the source filter set for the MAC filter with the MAC address of *macaddr* and VLAN of *vlanid*. The *macaddr* parameter must be specified as a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

Format	`macfilter addsrc` *macaddr vlanid*
Mode	Interface Config

5.29.4.1 no macfilter addsrc

This command removes a port from the source filter set for the MAC filter with the MAC address of *macaddr* and VLAN of *vlanid*. The *macaddr* parameter must be specified as a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

Format	`no macfilter addsrc` *macaddr vlanid*
Mode	Interface Config

5.29.5 macfilter addsrc all

This command adds all interfaces to the source filter set for the MAC filter with the MAC address of *macaddr* and *vlanid*. You must specify the *macaddr* parameter as a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

Format	`macfilter addsrc all` *macaddr vlanid*
Mode	Global Config

5.29.5.1 no macfilter addsrc all

This command removes all interfaces to the source filter set for the MAC filter with the MAC address of *macaddr* and *vlanid*. You must specify the *macaddr* parameter as a 6-byte hexadecimal number in the format of b1:b2:b3:b4:b5:b6. The *vlanid* parameter must identify a valid VLAN.

Format	`no macfilter addsrc all` *macaddr vlanid*
Mode	Global Config

5.29.6 show mac-address-table static

This command displays the Static MAC Filtering information for all Static MAC Filters. If you specify `all`, all the Static MAC Filters in the system are displayed. If you supply a value for *macaddr*, you must also enter a value for *vlanid*, and the system displays Static MAC Filter information only for that MAC address and VLAN.

Format	`show mac-address-table static {`*macaddr vlanid* `| all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
MAC Address	The MAC Address of the static MAC filter entry.
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of the static MAC filter entry.

Term	Definition
Source Port(s)	The source port filter set's slot and port(s).

Only multicast address filters will have destination port lists.

5.29.7 show mac-address-table staticfiltering

This command displays the Static Filtering entries in the Multicast Forwarding Database (MFDB) table.

Format	`show mac-address-table staticfiltering`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN ID	The VLAN in which the MAC Address is learned.
MAC Address	A unicast MAC address for which the switch has forwarding and or filtering information. As the data is gleaned from the MFDB, the address will be a multicast address. The format is 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons, for example 01:23:45:67:89:AB.
Type	The type of the entry. Static entries are those that are configured by the end user. Dynamic entries are added to the table as a result of a learning process or protocol.
Description	The text description of this multicast table entry.
Interfaces	The list of interfaces that are designated for forwarding (Fwd: and filtering (Flt:).

5.30 DHCP L2 Relay Agent Commands

You can enable the switch to operate as a DHCP Layer 2 relay agent to relay DHCP requests from clients to a Layer 3 relay agent or server. The Circuit ID and Remote ID can be added to DHCP requests relayed from clients to a DHCP server. This information is included in DHCP Option 82, as specified in sections 3.1 and 3.2 of RFC3046.

5.30.1 dhcp l2relay

This command enables the DHCP Layer 2 Relay agent for an interface a range of interfaces in, or all interfaces. The subsequent commands mentioned in this section can only be used when the DHCP L2 relay is enabled.

Format	`dhcp l2relay`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.30.1.1 no dhcp l2relay

This command disables DHCP Layer 2 relay agent for an interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`no dhcp l2relay`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.30.2 dhcp l2relay circuit-id subscription

This command sets the Option-82 Circuit ID for a given service subscription identified by *subscription-string* on a given interface. The *subscription-string* is a character string which needs to be matched with a configured DOT1AD subscription string for correct operation. When circuit-id is enabled using this command, all Client DHCP requests that fall under this service subscription are added with Option-82 circuit-id as the incoming interface number.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dhcp l2relay circuit-id subscription subscription-string`
Mode	Interface Config

5.30.2.1 no dhcp l2relay circuit-id subscription

This command resets the Option-82 Circuit ID for a given service subscription identified by *subscription-string* on a given interface. The *subscription-string* is a character string which needs to be matched with a configured DOT1AD subscription string for correct operation. When circuit-id is disabled using this command, all Client DHCP requests that fall under this service subscription are no longer added with Option-82 circuit-id.

Format	`no dhcp l2relay circuit-id subscription subscription-string`
Mode	Interface Config

5.30.3 dhcp l2relay circuit-id vlan

This parameter sets the DHCP Option-82 Circuit ID for a VLAN. When enabled, the interface number is added as the Circuit ID in DHCP option 82.

Format	`dhcp l2relay circuit-id vlan` *vlan-list*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLAN ID. The range is 1-4093. Separate nonconsecutive IDs with a comma (,) no spaces and no zeros in between the range. Use a dash (-) for the range.

5.30.3.1 no dhcp l2relay circuit-id vlan

This parameter clears the DHCP Option-82 Circuit ID for a VLAN.

Format	`no dhcp l2relay circuit-id vlan` *vlan-list*
Mode	Global Config

5.30.4 dhcp l2relay remote-id subscription

This command sets the Option-82 Remote-ID string for a given service subscription identified by *subscription-string* on a given interface or range of interfaces. The *subscription-string* is a character string which needs to be matched with a configured DOT1AD subscription string for correct operation. The *remoteid-string* is a character string. When remote-id string is set using this command, all Client DHCP requests that fall under this service subscription are added with Option-82 Remote-id as the configured remote-id string.

Default	Empty string

Format	`dhcp l2relay remote-id` *`remoteid-string`* `subscription-name` *`subscription-string`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.30.4.1 no dhcp l2relay remote-id subscription

This command resets the Option-82 Remote-ID string for a given service subscription identified by *`subscription-string`* on a given interface. The *`subscription-string`* is a character string which needs to be matched with a configured DOT1AD subscription string for correct operation. When remote-id string is reset using this command, the Client DHCP requests that fall under this service subscription are not added with Option-82 Remote-id.

Format	`no dhcp l2relay remote-id` *`remoteid-string`* `subscription-name` *`subscription-string`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.30.5 dhcp l2relay remote-id vlan

This parameter sets the DHCP Option-82 Remote ID for a VLAN and subscribed service (based on subscription-name).

Format	`dhcp l2relay remote-id` *`remote-id-string`* `vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLAN ID. The range is 1-4093. Separate nonconsecutive IDs with a comma (,) no spaces and no zeros in between the range. Use a dash (-) for the range.

5.30.5.1 no dhcp l2relay remote-id vlan

This parameter clears the DHCP Option-82 Remote ID for a VLAN and subscribed service (based on subscription-name).

Format	`no dhcp l2relay remote-id vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

5.30.6 dhcp l2relay subscription

This command enables relaying DHCP packets on an interface or range of interfaces that fall under the specified service subscription. The *`subscription-string`* is a character string that needs to be matched with configured DOT1AD subscription string for correct operation.

Default	Disabled (i.e. no DHCP packets are relayed)
Format	`dhcp l2relay subscription-name` *`subscription-string`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.30.6.1 no dhcp l2relay subscription

This command disables relaying DHCP packets that fall under the specified service subscription. The *`subscription-string`* is a character string that needs to be matched with configured DOT1AD subscription string for correct operation.

Format	`no dhcp l2relay subscription-name` *`subscription-string`*

Mode	Interface Config

5.30.7 dhcp l2relay trust

Use this command to configure an interface or range of interfaces as trusted for Option-82 reception.

Default	Untrusted
Format	`dhcp l2relay trust`
Mode	Interface Config

5.30.7.1 no dhcp l2relay trust

Use this command to configure an interface to the default untrusted for Option-82 reception.

Format	`no dhcp l2relay trust`
Mode	Interface Config

5.30.8 dhcp l2relay vlan

Use this command to enable the DHCP L2 Relay agent for a set of VLANs. All DHCP packets which arrive on interfaces in the configured VLAN are subject to L2 Relay processing.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dhcp l2relay vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	The VLAN ID. The range is 1-4093. Separate nonconsecutive IDs with a comma (,) no spaces and no zeros in between the range. Use a dash (-) for the range.

5.30.8.1 no dhcp l2relay vlan

Use this command to disable the DHCP L2 Relay agent for a set of VLANs.

Format	`no dhcp l2relay vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

5.30.9 show dhcp l2relay all

This command displays the summary of DHCP L2 Relay configuration.

Format	`show dhcp l2relay all`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show dhcp l2relay all

DHCP L2 Relay is Enabled.

Interface   L2RelayMode  TrustMode
----------  -----------  --------------
0/2         Enabled      untrusted
0/4         Disabled     trusted
```

```
VLAN Id   L2 Relay    CircuitId   RemoteId
--------- ----------  ----------- ------------
3         Disabled    Enabled     --NULL--
5         Enabled     Enabled     --NULL--
6         Enabled     Enabled     LCS
7         Enabled     Disabled    --NULL--
8         Enabled     Disabled    --NULL--
9         Enabled     Disabled    --NULL--
10        Enabled     Disabled    --NULL--
```

5.30.10 show dhcp l2relay circuit-id vlan

This command displays DHCP circuit-id vlan configuration.

Format	`show dhcp l2relay circuit-id vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	Enter VLAN IDs in the range 1-4093. Use a dash (-) to specify a range or a comma (,) to separate VLAN IDs in a list. Spaces and zeros are not permitted.

5.30.11 show dhcp l2relay interface

This command displays DHCP L2 relay configuration specific to interfaces.

Format	`show dhcp l2relay interface {all |` *`interface-num`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show dhcp l2relay interface all

DHCP L2 Relay is Enabled.

Interface   L2RelayMode  TrustMode
----------  -----------  --------------
0/2         Enabled      untrusted
0/4         Disabled     trusted
```

5.30.12 show dhcp l2relay remote-id vlan

This command displays DHCP Remote-id vlan configuration.

Format	`show dhcp l2relay remote-id vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	Enter VLAN IDs in the range 1-4093. Use a dash (-) to specify a range or a comma (,) to separate VLAN IDs in a list. Spaces and zeros are not permitted.

5.30.13 show dhcp l2relay stats interface

This command displays statistics specific to DHCP L2 Relay configured interface.

Format	`show dhcp l2relay stats interface {all |` *`interface-num`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show dhcp l2relay stats interface all

DHCP L2 Relay is Enabled.

Interface  UntrustedServer UntrustedClient    TrustedServer     TrustedClient
           MsgsWithOpt82   MsgsWithOpt82      MsgsWithoutOpt82  MsgsWithoutOpt82
---------  --------------- -----------------  ----------------- --------------
0/1        0               0                  0                 0
0/2        0               0                  3                 7
0/3        0               0                  0                 0
0/4        0               12                 0                 0
0/5        0               0                  0                 0
0/6        3               0                  0                 0
0/7        0               0                  0                 0
0/8        0               0                  0                 0
0/9        0               0                  0                 0
```

5.30.14 show dhcp l2relay subscription interface

This command displays DHCP L2 Relay configuration specific to a service subscription on an interface.

Format	`show dhcp l2relay subscription interface {all | interface-num}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show dhcp l2relay subscription interface all

Interface    SubscriptionName   L2Relay mode   Circuit-Id mode  Remote-Id mode
-----------  -----------------  -------------- ---------------  ----------------
0/1          sub1               Enabled        Disabled         --NULL--
0/2          sub3               Enabled        Disabled         EnterpriseSwitch
0/2          sub22              Disabled       Enabled          --NULL--
0/4          sub4               Enabled        Enabled          --NULL--
```

5.30.15 show dhcp l2relay agent-option vlan

This command displays the DHCP L2 Relay Option-82 configuration specific to VLAN.

Format	`show dhcp l2relay agent-option vlan vlan-range`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show dhcp l2relay agent-option vlan 5-10

DHCP L2 Relay is Enabled.

VLAN Id   L2 Relay    CircuitId   RemoteId
--------- ----------  ----------- ------------
5         Enabled     Enabled     --NULL--
6         Enabled     Enabled     LCS
7         Enabled     Disabled    --NULL--
8         Enabled     Disabled    --NULL--
9         Enabled     Disabled    --NULL--
10        Enabled     Disabled    --NULL--
```

5.30.16 show dhcp l2relay vlan

This command displays DHCP vlan configuration.

Format	`show dhcp l2relay vlan vlan-list`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vlan-list	Enter VLAN IDs in the range 1-4093. Use a dash (-) to specify a range or a comma (,) to separate VLAN IDs in a list. Spaces and zeros are not permitted.

5.30.17 clear dhcp l2relay statistics interface

Use this command to reset the DHCP L2 relay counters to zero. Specify the port with the counters to clear, or use the `all` keyword to clear the counters on all ports.

Format	`clear dhcp l2relay statistics interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.31 DHCP Client Commands

LCOS SX can include vendor and configuration information in DHCP client requests relayed to a DHCP server. This information is included in DHCP Option 60, Vendor Class Identifier. The information is a string of 128 octets.

5.31.1 dhcp client vendor-id-option

This command enables the inclusion of DHCP Option-60, Vendor Class Identifier included in the requests transmitted to the DHCP server by the DHCP client operating in the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dhcp client vendor-id-option`
Mode	Global Config

5.31.1.1 no dhcp client vendor-id-option

This command disables the inclusion of DHCP Option-60, Vendor Class Identifier included in the requests transmitted to the DHCP server by the DHCP client operating in the switch.

Format	`no dhcp client vendor-id-option`
Mode	Global Config

5.31.2 dhcp client vendor-id-option-string

This parameter sets the DHCP Vendor Option-60 string to be included in the requests transmitted to the DHCP server by the DHCP client operating in the switch.

Format	`dhcp client vendor-id-option-string` *`string`*
Mode	Global Config

5.31.2.1 no dhcp client vendor-id-option-string

This parameter clears the DHCP Vendor Option-60 string.

Format	`no dhcp client vendor-id-option-string`
Mode	Global Config

5.31.3 show dhcp client vendor-id-option

This command displays the configured administration mode of the vendor-id-option and the vendor-id string to be included in Option-43 in DHCP requests.

Format	`show dhcp client vendor-id-option`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show dhcp client vendor-id-option
DHCP Client Vendor Identifier Option is Enabled
DHCP Client Vendor Identifier Option string is FastpathClient.
```

5.32 DHCP Snooping Configuration Commands

This section describes commands you use to configure DHCP Snooping.

5.32.1 ip dhcp snooping

Use this command to enable DHCP Snooping globally.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip dhcp snooping`
Mode	Global Config

5.32.1.1 no ip dhcp snooping

Use this command to disable DHCP Snooping globally.

Format	`no ip dhcp snooping`
Mode	Global Config

5.32.2 ip dhcp snooping vlan

Use this command to enable DHCP Snooping on a list of comma-separated VLAN ranges.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip dhcp snooping vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

5.32.2.1 no ip dhcp snooping vlan

Use this command to disable DHCP Snooping on a list of comma-separated VLAN ranges.

Format	`no ip dhcp snooping vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

5.32.3 ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

Use this command to enable verification of the source MAC address with the client hardware address in the received DCHP message.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address`
Mode	Global Config

5.32.3.1 no ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

Use this command to disable verification of the source MAC address with the client hardware address.

Format	`ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address`
Mode	Global Config

5.32.4 ip dhcp snooping database

Use this command to configure the persistent location of the DHCP Snooping database. This can be local or a remote file on a given IP machine.

Default	local
Format	`ip dhcp snooping database {local|tftp://hostIP/filename}`
Mode	Global Config

5.32.5 ip dhcp snooping database write-delay

Use this command to configure the interval in seconds at which the DHCP Snooping database will be persisted. The interval value ranges from 15 to 86400 seconds.

Default	300 seconds
Format	`ip dhcp snooping database write-delay` *`seconds`*
Mode	Global Config

5.32.5.1 no ip dhcp snooping database write-delay

Use this command to set the write delay value to the default value.

Format	`no ip dhcp snooping database write-delay`
Mode	Global Config

5.32.6 ip dhcp snooping binding

Use this command to configure static DHCP Snooping binding.

Format	`ip dhcp snooping binding` *`mac-address`* `vlan` *`vlan-id ip-address`* `interface` *`interface id`*
Mode	Global Config

5.32.6.1 no ip dhcp snooping binding

Use this command to remove the DHCP static entry from the DHCP Snooping database.

Format	`no ip dhcp snooping binding` *`mac-address`*
Mode	Global Config

5.32.7 ip verify binding

Use this command to configure static IP source guard (IPSG) entries.

Format	`ip verify binding` *`mac-address`* `vlan` *`vlan-id ip-address`* `interface` *`interface id`*
Mode	Global Config

5.32.7.1 no ip verify binding

Use this command to remove the IPSG static entry from the IPSG database.

Format	`no ip verify binding` *`mac-address`* `vlan` *`vlan-id ip-address`* `interface` *`interface id`*
Mode	Global Config

5.32.8 ip dhcp snooping limit

Use this command to control the rate at which the DHCP Snooping messages come on an interface or range of interfaces. By default, rate limiting is disabled. When enabled, the rate can range from 0 to 300 packets per second. The burst level range is 1 to 15 seconds.

Default	Disabled (no limit)
Format	`ip dhcp snooping limit {rate pps [`*`burst interval seconds`*`]}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.32.8.1 no ip dhcp snooping limit

Use this command to set the rate at which the DHCP Snooping messages come, and the burst level, to the defaults.

Format	`no ip dhcp snooping limit`
Mode	Interface Config

5.32.9 ip dhcp snooping log-invalid

Use this command to control the logging DHCP messages filtration by the DHCP Snooping application. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip dhcp snooping log-invalid`
Mode	Interface Config

5.32.9.1 no ip dhcp snooping log-invalid

Use this command to disable the logging DHCP messages filtration by the DHCP Snooping application.

Format	`no ip dhcp snooping log-invalid`
Mode	Interface Config

5.32.10 ip dhcp snooping trust

Use this command to configure an interface or range of interfaces as trusted.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip dhcp snooping trust`
Mode	Interface Config

5.32.10.1 no ip dhcp snooping trust

Use this command to configure the port as untrusted.

Format	`no ip dhcp snooping trust`
Mode	Interface Config

5.32.11 ip verify source

Use this command to configure the IPSG source ID attribute to filter the data traffic in the hardware. Source ID is the combination of IP address and MAC address. Normal command allows data traffic filtration based on the IP address. With the `port-security` option, the data traffic will be filtered based on the IP and MAC addresses.

This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	The source ID is the IP address.
Format	`ip verify source {port-security}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.32.11.1 no ip verify source

Use this command to disable the IPSG configuration in the hardware. You cannot disable port-security alone if it is configured.

Format	`no ip verify source`
Mode	Interface Config

5.32.12 show ip dhcp snooping

Use this command to display the DHCP Snooping global configurations and per port configurations.

Format	`show ip dhcp snooping`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface for which data is displayed.
Trusted	If it is enabled, DHCP snooping considers the port as trusted. The factory default is disabled.
Log Invalid Pkts	If it is enabled, DHCP snooping application logs invalid packets on the specified interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip dhcp snooping

DHCP snooping is Disabled
DHCP snooping source MAC verification is enabled
DHCP snooping is enabled on the following VLANs:
11 - 30, 40
```

```
Interface   Trusted    Log Invalid Pkts
---------   --------   ----------------
0/1         Yes        No
0/2         No         Yes
0/3         No         Yes
0/4         No         No
0/6         No         No
```

Information regarding an interface is only shown if at least one VLAN is configured on this interface.

5.32.13 show ip dhcp snooping binding

Use this command to display the DHCP Snooping binding entries. To restrict the output, use the following options:

- Dynamic: Restrict the output based on DCHP snooping.
- Interface: Restrict the output based on a specific interface.
- Static: Restrict the output based on static entries.
- VLAN: Restrict the output based on VLAN.

Format	`show ip dhcp snooping binding [{static/dynamic}] [interface` *`unit/slot/port`*`] [vlan id]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC User EXEC

Term	Definition
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address for the binding that was added. The MAC address is the key to the binding database.
IP Address	Displays the valid IP address for the binding rule.
VLAN	The VLAN for the binding rule.
Interface	The interface to add a binding into the DHCP snooping interface.
Type	Binding type; statically configured from the CLI or dynamically learned.
Lease (sec)	The remaining lease time for the entry.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip dhcp snooping binding

Total number of bindings: 2

MAC Address         IP Address    VLAN  Interface  Type  Lease time (Secs)
------------------  ------------  ----  ---------  ----  -----------------
00:02:B3:06:60:80   210.1.1.3     10    0/1              86400
00:0F:FE:00:13:04   210.1.1.4     10    0/1              86400
```

5.32.14 show ip dhcp snooping database

Use this command to display the DHCP Snooping configuration related to the database persistence.

Format	`show ip dhcp snooping database`
Mode	Privileged EXEC User EXEC

Term	Definition
Agent URL	Bindings database agent URL.

Term	Definition
Write Delay	The maximum write time to write the database into local or remote.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip dhcp snooping database

agent url:  /10.131.13.79:/sai1.txt
write-delay:  5000
```

5.32.15 show ip dhcp snooping interfaces

Use this command to show the DHCP Snooping status of the interfaces.

Format	`show ip dhcp snooping interfaces`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip dhcp snooping interfaces

Interface     Trust State  Rate Limit   Burst Interval
                           (pps)        (seconds)
-----------   -----------  -----------  --------------
1/g1          No           15           1
1/g2          No           15           1
1/g3          No           15           1

(switch) #show ip dhcp snooping interfaces ethernet 1/g15

Interface     Trust State  Rate Limit   Burst Interval
                           (pps)        (seconds)
-----------   -----------  -----------  --------------
1/g15         Yes          15           1
```

5.32.16 show ip dhcp snooping statistics

Use this command to list statistics for DHCP Snooping security violations on untrusted ports.

Format	`show ip dhcp snooping statistics`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The IP address of the interface in *unit/slot/port* format.
MAC Verify Failures	Represents the number of DHCP messages that were filtered on an untrusted interface because of source MAC address and client HW address mismatch.
Client Ifc Mismatch	Represents the number of DHCP release and Deny messages received on the different ports than learned previously.
DHCP Server Msgs Rec'd	Represents the number of DHCP server messages received on Untrusted ports.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip dhcp snooping statistics

Interface     MAC Verify   Client Ifc   DHCP Server
               Failures     Mismatch    Msgs Rec'd
-----------   ----------   ----------   -----------
1/0/2                  0            0             0
1/0/3                  0            0             0
1/0/4                  0            0             0
1/0/5                  0            0             0
```

```
1/0/6                   0               0               0
1/0/7                   0               0               0
1/0/8                   0               0               0
1/0/9                   0               0               0
1/0/10                  0               0               0
1/0/11                  0               0               0
1/0/12                  0               0               0
1/0/13                  0               0               0
1/0/14                  0               0               0
1/0/15                  0               0               0
1/0/16                  0               0               0
1/0/17                  0               0               0
1/0/18                  0               0               0
1/0/19                  0               0               0
1/0/20                  0               0               0
```

5.32.17 clear ip dhcp snooping binding

Use this command to clear all DHCP Snooping bindings on all interfaces or on a specific interface.

Format `clear ip dhcp snooping binding [interface` *`unit/slot/port`*`]`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

5.32.18 clear ip dhcp snooping statistics

Use this command to clear all DHCP Snooping statistics.

Format `clear ip dhcp snooping statistics`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

5.32.19 show ip verify source

Use this command to display the IPSG configurations on all ports.

Format `show ip verify source`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	Interface address in *`unit/slot/port`* format.
Filter Type	Is one of two values: › ip-mac: User has configured MAC address filtering on this interface. › ip: Only IP address filtering on this interface.
IP Address	IP address of the interface
MAC Address	If MAC address filtering is not configured on the interface, the MAC Address field is empty. If port security is disabled on the interface, then the MAC Address field displays “permit-all”.
VLAN	The VLAN for the binding rule.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip verify source

Interface  Filter Type  IP Address       MAC Address        Vlan
```

```
---------  -----------  ---------------  -----------------  -----
0/1        ip-mac       210.1.1.3        00:02:B3:06:60:80  10
0/1        ip-mac       210.1.1.4        00:0F:FE:00:13:04  10
```

5.32.20 show ip verify interface

Use this command to display the IPSG filter type for a specific interface.

Format	`show ip verify interface unit/slot/port`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	Interface address in *unit/slot/port* format.
Filter Type	Is one of two values: › ip-mac: User has configured MAC address filtering on this interface. › ip: Only IP address filtering on this interface.

5.32.21 show ip source binding

Use this command to display the IPSG bindings.

Format	`show ip source binding [{dhcp-snooping|static}] [interface unit/slot/port] [vlan id]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
MAC Address	The MAC address for the entry that is added.
IP Address	The IP address of the entry that is added.
Type	Entry type; statically configured from CLI or dynamically learned from DHCP Snooping.
VLAN	VLAN for the entry.
Interface	IP address of the interface in *unit/slot/port* format.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip source binding

MAC Address        IP Address       Type           Vlan   Interface
-----------------  ---------------  -------------  -----  -------------
00:00:00:00:00:08  1.2.3.4          dhcp-snooping  2      1/0/1
00:00:00:00:00:09  1.2.3.4          dhcp-snooping  3      1/0/1
00:00:00:00:00:0A  1.2.3.4          dhcp-snooping  4      1/0/1
```

5.33 Dynamic ARP Inspection Commands

Dynamic ARP Inspection (DAI) is a security feature that rejects invalid and malicious ARP packets. DAI prevents a class of man-in-the-middle attacks, where an unfriendly station intercepts traffic for other stations by poisoning the ARP

caches of its unsuspecting neighbors. The miscreant sends ARP requests or responses mapping another station's IP address to its own MAC address.

DAI relies on DHCP snooping. DHCP snooping listens to DHCP message exchanges and builds a binding database of valid {MAC address, IP address, VLAN, and interface} tuples.

When DAI is enabled, the switch drops ARP packets whose sender MAC address and sender IP address do not match an entry in the DHCP snooping bindings database. You can optionally configure additional ARP packet validation.

5.33.1 ip arp inspection vlan

Use this command to enable Dynamic ARP Inspection on a list of comma-separated VLAN ranges.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip arp inspection vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

5.33.1.1 no ip arp inspection vlan

Use this command to disable Dynamic ARP Inspection on a list of comma-separated VLAN ranges.

Format	`no ip arp inspection vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

5.33.2 ip arp inspection validate

Use this command to enable additional validation checks like source-mac validation, destination-mac validation, and ip address validation on the received ARP packets. Each command overrides the configuration of the previous command. For example, if a command enables src-mac and dst-mac validations, and a second command enables IP validation only, the src-mac and dst-mac validations are disabled as a result of the second command.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip arp inspection validate {[src-mac] [dst-mac] [ip]}`
Mode	Global Config

5.33.2.1 no ip arp inspection validate

Use this command to disable the additional validation checks on the received ARP packets.

Format	`no ip arp inspection validate {[src-mac] [dst-mac] [ip]}`
Mode	Global Config

5.33.3 ip arp inspection validate interface

Use this command to enable source interface validation checks in the DHCP snooping binding database on the received ARP packets.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip arp inspection validate interface`
Mode	Global Config

5.33.3.1 no ip arp inspection validate interface

Use this command to disable the source interface check against the DHCP snooping binding database entry on the received ARP packets.

Format	`no ip arp inspection validate interface`
Mode	Global Config

5.33.4 ip arp inspection vlan logging

Use this command to enable logging of invalid ARP packets on a list of comma-separated VLAN ranges.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip arp inspection vlan` *`vlan-list`* `logging`
Mode	Global Config

5.33.4.1 no ip arp inspection vlan logging

Use this command to disable logging of invalid ARP packets on a list of comma-separated VLAN ranges.

Format	`no ip arp inspection vlan` *`vlan-list`* `logging`
Mode	Global Config

5.33.5 ip arp inspection trust

Use this command to configure an interface or range of interfaces as trusted for Dynamic ARP Inspection.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip arp inspection trust`
Mode	Interface Config

5.33.5.1 no ip arp inspection trust

Use this command to configure an interface as untrusted for Dynamic ARP Inspection.

Format	`no ip arp inspection trust`
Mode	Interface Config

5.33.6 ip arp inspection limit

Use this command to configure the rate limit and burst interval values for an interface or range of interfaces. Configuring `none` for the limit means the interface is not rate limited for Dynamic ARP Inspections. The maximum pps value shown in the range for the rate option might be more than the hardware allowable limit. Therefore you need to understand the switch performance and configure the maximum rate pps accordingly.

The user interface will accept a rate limit for a trusted interface, but the limit will not be enforced unless the interface is configured to be untrusted.

Default	15 pps for rate and 1 second for burst-interval
Format	`ip arp inspection limit {rate` *`pps`* `[burst interval` *`seconds`*`] | none}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.33.6.1 no ip arp inspection limit

Use this command to set the rate limit and burst interval values for an interface to the default values of 15 pps and 1 second, respectively.

Format	`no ip arp inspection limit`
Mode	Interface Config

5.33.7 ip arp inspection filter

Use this command to configure the ARP ACL used to filter invalid ARP packets on a list of comma-separated VLAN ranges. If the static keyword is given, packets that do not match a permit statement are dropped without consulting the DHCP snooping bindings.

Default	No ARP ACL is configured on a VLAN
Format	`ip arp inspection filter` *`acl-name`* `vlan` *`vlan-list`* `[static]`
Mode	Global Config

5.33.7.1 no ip arp inspection filter

Use this command to unconfigure the ARP ACL used to filter invalid ARP packets on a list of comma-separated VLAN ranges.

Format	`no ip arp inspection filter` *`acl-name`* `vlan` *`vlan-list`* `[static]`
Mode	Global Config

5.33.8 arp access-list

Use this command to create an ARP ACL.

Format	`arp access-list` *`acl-name`*
Mode	Global Config

5.33.8.1 no arp access-list

Use this command to delete a configured ARP ACL.

Format	`no arp access-list` *`acl-name`*
Mode	Global Config

5.33.9 deny ip host mac host

Use this command to configure an explicit deny rule for a valid IP address and MAC address combination used in ARP packet validation.

Format	`deny ip {any | host` *`sender-ip`*`} mac {any | host` *`sender-mac`*`}`
Mode	ARP Access-list Config

5.33.9.1 no deny ip host mac host

Use this command to delete a deny rule for a valid IP address and MAC address combination.

Format	`no deny ip {any | host` *`sender-ip`*`} mac {any | host` *`sender-mac`*`}`

Mode	ARP Access-list Config

5.33.10 permit ip host mac host

Use this command to configure an explicit permit rule for a valid IP address and MAC address combination used in ARP packet validation.

Format	`permit ip {any | host` *`sender-ip`*`} mac {any | host` *`sender-mac`*`}`
Mode	ARP Access-list Config

5.33.10.1 no permit ip host mac host

Use this command to delete an explicit permit rule for a valid IP and MAC combination.

Format	`no permit ip {any | host` *`sender-ip`*`} mac {any | host` *`sender-mac`*`}`
Mode	ARP Access-list Config

5.33.11 show ip arp inspection

Use this command to display the Dynamic ARP Inspection global configuration and configuration on all the VLANs. With the *vlan-list* argument (i.e. comma separated VLAN ranges), the command displays the global configuration and configuration on all the VLANs in the given VLAN list. The global configuration includes the **source mac validation**, **destination mac validation** and **invalid IP validation** information.

Format	`show ip arp inspection [{interfaces` *`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`vlan-list`*`]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Source MAC Validation	Displays whether Source MAC Validation of ARP frame is enabled or disabled.
Destination MAC Validation	Displays whether Destination MAC Validation is enabled or disabled.
IP Address Validation	Displays whether IP Address Validation is enabled or disabled.
VLAN	The VLAN ID for each displayed row.
Configuration	Displays whether DAI is enabled or disabled on the VLAN.
Log Invalid	Displays whether logging of invalid ARP packets is enabled on the VLAN.
ACL Name	The ARP ACL Name, if configured on the VLAN.
Static Flag	If the ARP ACL is configured static on the VLAN.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip arp inspection vlan 10-12

Source Mac Validation      : Disabled
Destination Mac Validation : Disabled
IP Address Validation      : Disabled

Vlan   Configuration   Log Invalid   ACL Name    Static flag
----   -------------   -----------   ---------   -----------
10     Enabled         Enabled       H2          Enabled
11     Disabled        Enabled
12     Enabled         Disabled
```

5.33.12 show ip arp inspection statistics

Use this command to display the statistics of the ARP packets processed by Dynamic ARP Inspection. Give the vlan-list argument and the command displays the statistics on all DAI-enabled VLANs in that list. Give the single vlan argument and the command displays the statistics on that VLAN. If no argument is included, the command lists a summary of the forwarded and dropped ARP packets.

Format	`show ip arp inspection statistics [vlan vlan-list]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN	The VLAN ID for each displayed row.
Forwarded	The total number of valid ARP packets forwarded in this VLAN.
Dropped	The total number of not valid ARP packets dropped in this VLAN.
DHCP Drops	The number of packets dropped due to DHCP snooping binding database match failure.
ACL Drops	The number of packets dropped due to ARP ACL rule match failure.
DHCP Permits	The number of packets permitted due to DHCP snooping binding database match.
ACL Permits	The number of packets permitted due to ARP ACL permit rule match.
ACL Denials	The number of packets denied due to ARP ACL deny rule match.
Bad Src MAC	The number of packets dropped due to Source MAC validation failure.
Bad Dest MAC	The number of packets dropped due to Destination MAC validation failure.
Invalid IP	The number of packets dropped due to invalid IP checks.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command `show ip arp inspection statistics` which lists the summary of forwarded and dropped ARP packets on all DAI-enabled VLANs.

```
VLAN  Forwarded  Dropped
----  ---------  -------
  10         90       14
  20         10        3
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command `show ip arp inspection statistics vlan 10,20`.

```
VLAN  DHCP     ACL       DHCP          ACL       ACL       Bad Src    Bad Dest    Invalid
      Drops    Drops     Permits       Permits   Denials   MAC        MAC         IP
----- -------- --------- ------------  --------- --------- ---------- ----------- ---------
10    11       1         65            25        5         1          1           0
20    1        0         8             2         3         0          1           1
```

5.33.13 clear ip arp inspection statistics

Use this command to reset the statistics for Dynamic ARP Inspection on all VLANs.

Default	None
Format	`clear ip arp inspection statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.33.14 show ip arp inspection interfaces

Use this command to display the Dynamic ARP Inspection configuration on all the DAI-enabled interfaces. An interface is said to be enabled for DAI if at least one VLAN, that the interface is a member of, is enabled for DAI. Given a *unit/slot/port* interface argument, the command displays the values for that interface whether the interface is enabled for DAI or not.

Format	`show ip arp inspection interfaces [unit/slot/port]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface ID for each displayed row.
Trust State	Whether the interface is trusted or untrusted for DAI.
Rate Limit	The configured rate limit value in packets per second.
Burst Interval	The configured burst interval value in seconds.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip arp inspection interfaces

Interface        Trust State   Rate Limit   Burst Interval
                                     (pps)        (seconds)
---------------  -----------   ----------  ---------------
0/1              Untrusted             15               1
0/2              Untrusted             10              10
```

5.33.15 show arp access-list

Use this command to display the configured ARP ACLs with the rules. Giving an ARP ACL name as the argument will display only the rules in that ARP ACL.

Format	`show arp access-list [acl-name]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
Switch#show arp access-list
ARP access list H2
permit ip host 1.1.1.1 mac host 00:01:02:03:04:05
permit ip host 1.1.1.2 mac host 00:03:04:05:06:07
deny ip host 1.1.1.3 mac host 00:08:09:0A:0B:0C
ARP access list H3
ARP access list H4
permit ip host 1.1.1.3 mac any
deny ip any mac host 00:11:11:11:11:11
ARP access list H5
permit ip host 2.1.1.2 mac host 00:03:04:05:06:08
```

5.34 IGMP Snooping Configuration Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure IGMP snooping. LCOS SX supports IGMP Versions 1, 2, and 3. The IGMP snooping feature can help conserve bandwidth because it allows the switch to forward IP multicast traffic

only to connected hosts that request multicast traffic. IGMPv3 adds source filtering capabilities to IGMP versions 1 and 2.

This note clarifies the prioritization of MGMD Snooping Configurations. Many of the IGMP/MLD Snooping commands are available both in the Interface and VLAN modes. Operationally the system chooses or prefers the VLAN configured values over the Interface configured values for most configurations when the interface participates in the VLAN.

5.34.1 set igmp

This command enables IGMP Snooping on the system (Global Config Mode), an interface, or a range of interfaces. This command also enables IGMP snooping on a particular VLAN (VLAN Database Mode) and can enable IGMP snooping on all interfaces participating in a VLAN.

If an interface has IGMP Snooping enabled and you enable this interface for routing or enlist it as a member of a port-channel (LAG), IGMP Snooping functionality is disabled on that interface. IGMP Snooping functionality is re-enabled if you disable routing or remove port-channel (LAG) membership from an interface that has IGMP Snooping enabled.

The IGMP application supports the following activities:

- Validation of the IP header checksum (as well as the IGMP header checksum) and discarding of the frame upon checksum error.
- Maintenance of the forwarding table entries based on the MAC address versus the IP address.
- Flooding of unregistered multicast data packets to all ports in the VLAN.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp [vlan_id]`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.1.1 no set igmp

This command disables IGMP Snooping on the system, an interface, a range of interfaces, or a VLAN.

Format	`no set igmp [vlan_id]`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.2 set igmp header-validation

This command enables header validation for IGMP messages. When header validation is enabled, IGMP Snooping checks:

- The time-to-live (TTL) field in the IGMP header and drops packets where TTL is not equal to 1. The TTL field should always be set to 1 in the headers of IGMP reports and queries.
- The presence of the router alert option (9404) in the IP packet header of the IGMPv2 message and drops packets that do not include this option.
- The presence of the router alert option (9404) and ToS Byte = 0xC0 (Internet Control) in the IP packet header of IGMPv3 message and drops packets that do not include these options.

Default	Enabled
Format	`set igmp header-validation`

Mode	Global Config

5.34.2.1 no set igmp header-validation

This command disables header validation for IGMP messages.

Format	`no set igmp header-validation`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.3 set igmp interfacemode

This command enables IGMP Snooping on all interfaces. If an interface has IGMP Snooping enabled and you enable this interface for routing or enlist it as a member of a port-channel (LAG), IGMP Snooping functionality is disabled on that interface. IGMP Snooping functionality is re-enabled if you disable routing or remove port-channel (LAG) membership from an interface that has IGMP Snooping enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp interfacemode`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.3.1 no set igmp interfacemode

This command disables IGMP Snooping on all interfaces

Format	`no set igmp interfacemode`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.4 set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)

Use this command to configure the mrouter exclude mode for IGMP Snooping.

Using the command in Global Configuration mode controls the feature at the system level. The actual configuration is applied at the VLAN level, but for the VLAN configuration to take effect, the global command must be enabled. Inversely, use the global command to disable this feature at the system level – applies to all VLANs.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.4.1 no set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)

Use this command to set to the default the mrouter exclude mode for IGMP Snooping.

Format	`no set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.5 set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)

Use this command to configure the mrouter exclude mode for IGMP Snooping on the specified VLAN interface. If IGMP Snooping is not enabled on that VLAN, this configuration does not take effect, this is, operationally, the mrouter exclude mode stays disabled on that VLAN.

Default	Disabled

Format	`set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf` *vlan-id*
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

5.34.5.1 no set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)

Use this command to set to the default the mrouter exclude mode for IGMP Snooping on a specified VLAN interface.

Format	`no set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf` *vlan-id*
Mode	VLAN Config

5.34.6 set igmp fast-leave

This command enables IGMP Snooping fast-leave admin mode on a selected interface, a range of interfaces, or a VLAN. Enabling fast-leave allows the switch to immediately remove the layer 2 LAN interface from its forwarding table entry upon receiving an IGMP leave message for that multicast group without first sending out MAC-based general queries to the interface.

You should enable fast-leave admin mode only on VLANs where only one host is connected to each layer 2 LAN port. This prevents the inadvertent dropping of the other hosts that were connected to the same layer 2 LAN port but were still interested in receiving multicast traffic directed to that group. Also, fast-leave processing is supported only with IGMP version 2 hosts.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp fast-leave [`*vlan_id*`]`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.6.1 no set igmp fast-leave

This command disables IGMP Snooping fast-leave admin mode on a selected interface.

Format	`no set igmp fast-leave [`*vlan_id*`]`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.7 set igmp fast-leave auto-assignment

Use this command to enable the automatic assignment of enabling fast-leave, based on the STP edge port status, that works at the system level to all ports and LAGs.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp fast-leave auto-assignment`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.7.1 no set igmp fast-leave auto-assignment

Use this command to disable the automatic assignment of fast-leave that works at the system level to all ports and LAGs.

Format	`no set igmp fast-leave auto-assignment`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.8 set igmp flood-report (Global Config)

Use this command to configure the report flood for IGMP Snooping.

To use this global command is to control the feature at the system level. The actual configuration is applied at the VLAN level, but for the VLAN configuration to take effect, the global command must be enabled. Inversely, use the global command to disable this feature at the system level – applies to all VLANs.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp flood-report`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.8.1 no set igmp flood-report (Global Config)

Use this command to disable this feature at the system level.

Format	`no set igmp flood-report`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.9 set igmp flood-report (VLAN Config)

Use this command to configure the report flood for IGMP Snooping on the specified VLAN interface. If IGMP Snooping is not enabled on that VLAN, this configuration does not take effect, this is, operationally, the report flood stays disabled on that VLAN.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp flood-report` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

5.34.9.1 no set igmp flood-report (VLAN Config)

Use this command to set to the default the report flood for IGMP Snooping on a specified VLAN interface.

Format	`no set igmp flood-report` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

5.34.10 set igmp groupmembership-interval

This command sets the IGMP Group Membership Interval time on a VLAN, one interface, a range of interfaces, or all interfaces. The Group Membership Interval time is the amount of time in seconds that a switch waits for a report from a particular group on a particular interface before deleting the interface from the entry. This value must be greater than the IGMPv3 Maximum Response time value. The range is 2 to 3600 seconds.

Default	260 seconds
Format	`set igmp groupmembership-interval [vlan_id] 2-3600`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.10.1 no set igmp groupmembership-interval

This command sets the IGMPv3 Group Membership Interval time to the default value.

Format	`no set igmp groupmembership-interval [vlan_id]`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.11 set igmp maxresponse

This command sets the IGMP Maximum Response time for the system, on a particular interface or VLAN, or on a range of interfaces. The Maximum Response time is the amount of time in seconds that a switch will wait after sending a query on an interface because it did not receive a report for a particular group in that interface. This value must be less than the IGMP Query Interval time value. The range is 1 to 25 seconds.

Default	10 seconds
Format	`set igmp maxresponse [vlan_id] 1-25`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.11.1 no set igmp maxresponse

This command sets the max response time (on the interface or VLAN) to the default value.

Format	`no set igmp maxresponse [vlan_id]`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.12 set igmp mcrtrexpiretime

This command sets the Multicast Router Present Expiration time. The time is set for the system, on a particular interface or VLAN, or on a range of interfaces. This is the amount of time in seconds that a switch waits for a query to be received on an interface before the interface is removed from the list of interfaces with multicast routers attached. The range is 0 to 3600 seconds. A value of 0 indicates an infinite time-out, i.e. no expiration.

Default	0

Format	`set igmp mcrtrexpiretime [vlan_id] 0-3600`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.12.1 no set igmp mcrtrexpiretime

This command sets the Multicast Router Present Expiration time to 0. The time is set for the system, on a particular interface or a VLAN.

Format	`no set igmp mcrtrexpiretime [vlan_id]`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Database

5.34.13 set igmp mrouter

This command configures the VLAN ID (*vlan_id*) that has the multicast router mode enabled.

Format	`set igmp mrouter vlan_id`
Mode	Interface Config

5.34.13.1 no set igmp mrouter

This command disables multicast router mode for a particular VLAN ID (*vlan_id*).

Format	`no set igmp mrouter vlan_id`
Mode	Interface Config

5.34.14 set igmp mrouter interface

This command configures the interface or range of interfaces as a multicast router interface. When configured as a multicast router interface, the interface is treated as a multicast router interface in all VLANs.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp mrouter interface`
Mode	Interface Config

5.34.14.1 no set igmp mrouter interface

This command disables the status of the interface as a statically configured multicast router interface.

Format	`no set igmp mrouter interface`
Mode	Interface Config

5.34.15 set igmp-plus (Global Config)

Use this command to automatically enable globally the following features for IGMP Snooping:

Feature	CLI Command
IGMP Snooping admin mode	*set igmp* on page 543

Feature	CLI Command
Querier mode	*set igmp querier* on page 556
Report Flood mode	*set igmp flood-report (Global Config)* on page 546
Exclude Mrouter Interface mode	*set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)* on page 544
Fast-Leave Auto Assignment mode	*set igmp fast-leave auto-assignment* on page 545

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp-plus`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.15.1 no set igmp-plus (Global Config)

Use this command to automatically disable the following features for IGMP Snooping:

Feature	CLI Command
IGMP Snooping admin mode	*set igmp* on page 543
Querier mode	*set igmp querier* on page 556
Report Flood mode	*set igmp flood-report (Global Config)* on page 546
Exclude Mrouter Interface mode	*set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)* on page 544
Fast-Leave Auto Assignment mode	*set igmp fast-leave auto-assignment* on page 545

Format	`no set igmp-plus`
Mode	Global Config

5.34.16 set igmp-plus (VLAN Config)

Use this command to automatically enable the following features for IGMP Snooping at the VLAN level. The command is enabled for VLAN1 by default. For all other VLANs, configure the command manually.

Feature	CLI Command
IGMP Snooping admin mode	*set igmp* on page 543
Exclude Mrouter Interface mode	*set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)* on page 544
Fast-Leave	*set igmp fast-leave* on page 545
Report Flood mode	*set igmp flood-report (VLAN Config)* on page 546
Querier mode	*set igmp querier* on page 556
Querier election mode	*set igmp querier election participate* on page 558
Install a pre-defined fixed set of multicast MAC addresses into the MFDB	—

Default	Disabled for all VLANs except VLAN1
Format	`set igmp-plus` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

5.34.16.1 no set igmp-plus (VLAN Config)

Use this command to automatically disable the following features for IGMP Snooping at the VLAN level.

Feature	CLI Command
IGMP Snooping admin mode	*set igmp* on page 543
Exclude Mrouter Interface mode	*set igmp exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)* on page 544
Fast-Leave	*set igmp fast-leave* on page 545
Report Flood mode	*set igmp flood-report (VLAN Config)* on page 546
Querier mode	*set igmp querier* on page 556
Querier election mode	*set igmp querier election participate* on page 558
Install a pre-defined fixed set of multicast MAC addresses into the MFDB	—

Format	`no set igmp-plus` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

5.34.17 set igmp report-suppression

Use this command to suppress the IGMP reports on a given VLAN ID. In order to optimize the number of reports traversing the network with no added benefits, a Report Suppression mechanism is implemented. When more than one client responds to an MGMD query for the same Multicast Group address within the max-response-time, only the first response is forwarded to the query and others are suppressed at the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp report-suppression` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	VLAN Database

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) #vlan database
(Switching) (Vlan)#set igmp report-suppression 1
```

5.34.17.1 no set igmp report-suppression

Use this command to return the system to the default.

Format	`no set igmp report-suppression`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.34.18 show igmpsnooping

This command displays IGMP Snooping information for a given *unit/slot/port* or VLAN. Configured information is displayed whether or not IGMP Snooping is enabled.

Format	`show igmpsnooping [unit/slot/port | vlan_id]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

When the optional arguments *unit/slot/port* or *vlan_id* are not used, the command displays the following information:

Parameter	Description
Admin Mode	Indicates whether or not IGMP Snooping is active on the switch.
Multicast Control Frame Count	The number of multicast control frames that are processed by the CPU.
Interface Enabled for IGMP Snooping	The list of interfaces on which IGMP Snooping is enabled.
VLANS Enabled for IGMP Snooping	The list of VLANS on which IGMP Snooping is enabled.
Report Flood Mode	Indicates whether the mode is enabled or disabled.
Exclude Mrouter Interface Mode	Indicates whether the mode is enabled or disabled.
Operational Mode	Indicates whether the mode is enabled or disabled.
Fast Leave Auto-Assignment Mode	Indicates whether the mode is enabled or disabled.
IGMP-Plus	Indicates whether the mode is enabled or disabled.

When you specify the *unit/slot/port* values, the following information appears.

Parameter	Description
IGMP Snooping Admin Mode	Indicates whether IGMP Snooping is active on the interface.
Fast Leave Mode	Indicates whether IGMP Snooping Fast-leave is active on the interface.
Group Membership Interval	The amount of time in seconds that a switch will wait for a report from a particular group on a particular interface before deleting the interface from the entry.This value may be configured.
Maximum Response Time	The amount of time the switch waits after it sends a query on an interface because it did not receive a report for a particular group on that interface. This value may be configured.
Multicast Router Expiry Time	The amount of time to wait before removing an interface from the list of interfaces with multicast routers attached. The interface is removed if a query is not received. This value may be configured.

When you specify a value for *vlan_id*, the following information appears.

Parameter	Description
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID.
IGMP Snooping Admin Mode	Indicates whether IGMP Snooping is active on the VLAN.
Fast Leave Mode	Indicates whether IGMP Snooping Fast-leave is active on the VLAN.
Group Membership Interval (secs)	The amount of time in seconds that a switch will wait for a report from a particular group on a particular interface, which is participating in the VLAN, before deleting the interface from the entry.This value may be configured.

Parameter	Description
Maximum Response Time secs)	The amount of time the switch waits after it sends a query on an interface, participating in the VLAN, because it did not receive a report for a particular group on that interface. This value may be configured.
Multicast Router Expiry Time (secs)	The amount of time to wait before removing an interface that is participating in the VLAN from the list of interfaces with multicast routers attached. The interface is removed if a query is not received. This value may be configured.
Report Suppression Mode	Indicates whether IGMP reports (set by the command *set igmp report-suppression* on page 550) is enabled or not.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command at the Global level.

```
(Switching)#show igmpsnooping

Admin Mode..................................... Enable
Multicast Control Frame Count.................. 0
IGMP header validation......................... Enabled
Interfaces Enabled for IGMP Snooping........... None
VLANs enabled for IGMP snooping................ 1
Report Flood Mode.............................. Enabled
Exclude Mrouter Interface Mode................. Enabled
Operational Mode............................... Enable
Fast Leave Auto-Assignment Mode................ Enable
IGMP-Plus...................................... Enabled

VLAN ID........................................ 1
IGMP Snooping Admin Mode....................... Enabled
Fast Leave Mode................................ Enabled
Group Membership Interval (secs)............... 600
Max Response Time (secs)....................... 120
Multicast Router Expiry Time (secs)............ 300
Report Suppression Mode........................ Disabled
Report Flood Mode.............................. Enabled
Exclude Mrouter Interface Mode................. Enabled
IGMP-Plus...................................... Enabled
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command at the VLAN level.

```
(Switching) #show igmpsnooping 1

VLAN ID........................................ 1
IGMP Snooping Admin Mode....................... Enabled
Fast Leave Mode................................ Enabled
Group Membership Interval (secs)............... 600
Max Response Time (secs)....................... 120
Multicast Router Expiry Time (secs)............ 300
Report Suppression Mode........................ Disabled
Report Flood Mode.............................. Enabled
Exclude Mrouter Interface Mode................. Enabled
IGMP-Plus...................................... Enabled
```

5.34.19 show igmpsnooping fast-leave

Use this command to show the operational status of the `fast-leave` at a port level.

Format	`show igmpsnooping fast-leave`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following fields are displayed in the output of this command.

Parameter	Description
Interface	The physical port or LAG.
fast-leave	The operational status of fast-leave on that port or LAG.

5.34.20 show igmpsnooping group

This command displays the Source and Group IP addresses along with their corresponding MAC addresses that are learned through IGMP Snooping on a given VLAN on a given interface.

Format	`show igmpsnooping group [vlan-id | interface (unit/slot/port) | lag lag-id]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

This command lists a table that is separate from the *show mac-address-table multicast* on page 597 command output. That command displays information that is stored into the hardware MFDB table.

The information displayed in the *show igmpsnooping group* on page 553 command output table is for you to be able to identify the entries based on IP address information. For example, which Multicast Group address has been registered from which source IP address on which VLAN and on which interface.

The command works this way:

- When a VLAN is specified, the command lists all the entries that are learned on that VLAN across switch ports.
- When an interface is specified, the command lists all the entries that are learned on that particular interface.
- When a LAG ID is specified, the command lists all the entries that are learned on that LAG interface.
- When neither VLAN nor interface is specified, the command lists all the entries across all VLANs and all interfaces that are learned through IGMP Snooping.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command without any argument.

```
(Switching)#show igmpsnooping group

VLAN ID Subscriber                        MC Group                         Interface Type   Timeout(Sec)
------- --------------------------------- -------------------------------- --------- ------ --------
1       1.1.1.6/00:00:00:00:00:06         224.1.1.6/01:00:5E:01:01:06      1/0/16    IGMPv2 252
1       1.1.1.8/00:00:00:00:00:08         224.1.1.6/01:00:5E:01:01:06      1/0/18    IGMPv2 256
        1.1.9/00:00:00:00:00:09
        1.1.10/00:00:00:00:00:0A
        1.1.11/00:00:00:00:00:0B
        1.1.12/00:00:00:00:00:0C
1       1.1.1.9/00:00:00:00:00:09         224.1.1.7/01:00:5E:01:01:07      1/0/18    IGMPv2 181
1       1.1.1.10/00:00:00:00:00:0A        224.1.1.8/01:00:5E:01:01:08      1/0/18    IGMPv2 182
1       1.1.1.11/00:00:00:00:00:0B        224.1.1.9/01:00:5E:01:01:09      1/0/18    IGMPv2 183
1       1.1.1.12/00:00:00:00:00:0C        224.1.1.10/01:00:5E:01:01:0A     1/0/18    IGMPv2 184
```

5.34.21 show igmpsnooping lag

This command displays IGMP Snooping details at a LAG level. Prior to this command, to view IGMP Snooping for a LAG interface, you were required to provide the LAG interface number in `unit/slot/port` format.

The support to display LAG with the internal unit/slot/port has been kept intact. This additional and explicit LAG option provides the same level of details as the internal unit/slot/port corresponding to a LAG interface.

Format	`show igmpsnooping lag lag-intf]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
lag-intf	LAG interface number.

The following fields are displayed in the output of this command.

Parameter	Description
IGMP Snooping Admin Mode	Indicates whether IGMP Snooping is active on the interface.

Parameter	Description
Fast Leave Mode	Indicates whether IGMP Snooping Fast-leave is active on the interface.
Group Membership Interval	The amount of time in seconds that a switch will wait for a report from a particular group on a particular interface before deleting the interface from the entry.This value may be configured.
Maximum Response Time	The amount of time the switch waits after it sends a query on an interface because it did not receive a report for a particular group on that interface. This value may be configured.
Multicast Router Expiry Time	The amount of time to wait before removing an interface from the list of interfaces with multicast routers attached. The interface is removed if a query is not received. This value may be configured.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) #show igmpsnooping lag ?

<lag-intf-num>           Enter LAG interface number.

(dhcp-10-130-181-143) #show igmpsnooping lag 1

IGMP Snooping Admin Mode..................... Disable
Fast Leave Mode.............................. Disable
Group Membership Interval (secs)............. 260
Max Response Time (secs)..................... 10
Multicast Router Expiry Time (secs)..... 0
```

5.34.22 show igmpsnooping mrouter interface

This command displays information about statically configured ports.

Format	`show igmpsnooping mrouter interface` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The port on which multicast router information is being displayed.
Multicast Router Attached	Indicates whether multicast router is statically enabled on the interface.
VLAN ID	The list of VLANs of which the interface is a member.

5.34.23 show igmpsnooping mrouter vlan

This command displays information about statically configured ports.

Format	`show igmpsnooping mrouter vlan` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The port on which multicast router information is being displayed.
VLAN ID	The list of VLANs of which the interface is a member.

5.34.24 show igmpsnooping ssm entries

Use this command to display the source-specific multicast forwarding database (SSMFDB) built by IGMP snooping. SSM delivers multicast packets to receivers that originated from a source address specified by the receiver. SSM is only available with IGMPv3 and MLDv2.

A given {Source, Group, VLAN} combination can have a few interfaces in Include mode and a few interfaces in Exclude mode. In such instances, two rows for the same {Source, Group, VLAN} combinations are displayed.

Format	`show igmpsnooping ssm entries`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following fields are displayed in the output of this command.

Field	Description
VLAN	The VLAN on which the entry is learned.
Group	The IPv4 multicast group address.
Source	The IPv4 source address.
Source Filter Mode	The source filter mode (Include or Exclude) for the specified group.
Interfaces	› If Source Filter Mode is `Include`, this field specifies the list of interfaces on which an incoming packet is forwarded if its source IP address is equal to the current entry's Source, destination IP address is equal to the current entry's Group, and the VLAN ID on which it arrived is the current entry's VLAN. › If Source Filter Mode is `Exclude`, this field specifies the list of interfaces on which an incoming packet is forwarded if its source IP address is *not* equal to the current entry's Source, destination IP address is equal to the current entry's Group, and the VLAN ID on which it arrived is the current entry's VLAN.

5.34.25 show igmpsnooping ssm groups

Use this command to display IGMP SSM group membership information. SSM delivers multicast packets to receivers that originated from a source address specified by the receiver. SSM is only available with IGMPv3 and MLDv2.

Format	`show igmpsnooping ssm groups`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following fields are displayed in the output of this command.

Field	Description
VLAN	The VLAN on which the IGMPv3 report is received.
Group	The IPv4 multicast group address.
Interface	The interface on which the IGMPv3 report is received.
Reporter	The IPv4 address of the host that sent the IGMPv3 report.
Source Filter Mode	The source filter mode (Include or Exclude) for the specified group.
Source Address List	The list of source IP addresses for which source filtering is requested.

5.34.26 show igmpsnooping ssm stats

Use this command to display the statistics of IGMP snooping's SSMFDB. SSM delivers multicast packets to receivers that originated from a source address specified by the receiver. SSM is only available with IGMPv3 and MLDv2.

Format	`show igmpsnooping ssm stats`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following fields are displayed in the output of this command.

Field	Description
Total Entries	The total number of entries that can possibly be in IGMP snooping's SSMFDB.
Most SSMFDB Entries Ever Used	The largest number of entries that have been present in the IGMP snooping's SSMFDB.
Current Entries	The current number of entries in IGMP snooping's SSMFDB.

5.34.27 show mac-address-table igmpsnooping

This command displays the IGMP Snooping entries in the MFDB table.

Format	`show mac-address-table igmpsnooping`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN ID	The VLAN in which the MAC address is learned.
MAC Address	A multicast MAC address for which the switch has forwarding or filtering information. The format is 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons, for example 01:23:45:67:89:AB.
Type	The type of the entry, which is either static (added by the user) or dynamic (added to the table as a result of a learning process or protocol).
Description	The text description of this multicast table entry.
Interfaces	The list of interfaces that are designated for forwarding (Fwd: and filtering (Flt:).

5.35 IGMP Snooping Querier Commands

IGMP Snooping requires that one central switch or router periodically query all end-devices on the network to announce their multicast memberships. This central device is the "IGMP Querier". The IGMP query responses, known as IGMP reports, keep the switch updated with the current multicast group membership on a port-by-port basis. If the switch does not receive updated membership information in a timely fashion, it will stop forwarding multicasts to the port where the end device is located.

This section describes commands used to configure and display information on IGMP Snooping Queriers on the network and, separately, on VLANs.

This note clarifies the prioritization of MGMD Snooping Configurations. Many of the IGMP/MLD Snooping commands are available both in the Interface and VLAN modes. Operationally the system chooses or prefers the VLAN configured values over the Interface configured values for most configurations when the interface participates in the VLAN.

5.35.1 set igmp querier

Use this command to enable IGMP Snooping Querier on the system, using Global Config mode, or on a VLAN. Using this command, you can specify the IP Address that the Snooping Querier switch should use as the source address while generating periodic queries.

If a VLAN has IGMP Snooping Querier enabled and IGMP Snooping is operationally disabled on it, IGMP Snooping Querier functionality is disabled on that VLAN. IGMP Snooping functionality is re-enabled if IGMP Snooping is operational on the VLAN.

The Querier IP Address assigned for a VLAN takes preference over global configuration.

The IGMP Snooping Querier application supports sending periodic general queries on the VLAN to solicit membership reports.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp querier [vlan-id] [address ipv4-address]`
Mode	› Global Config › VLAN Mode

5.35.1.1 no set igmp querier

Use this command to disable IGMP Snooping Querier on the system. Use the optional `address` parameter to reset the querier address to 0.0.0.0.

Format	`no set igmp querier [vlan-id] [address]`
Mode	› Global Config › VLAN Mode

5.35.2 set igmp querier query-interval

Use this command to set the IGMP Querier Query Interval time. It is the amount of time in seconds that the switch waits before sending another general query.

Default	60 seconds
Format	`set igmp querier query-interval 1-18000`
Mode	Global Config

5.35.2.1 no set igmp querier query-interval

Use this command to set the IGMP Querier Query Interval time to its default value.

Format	`no set igmp querier query-interval`
Mode	Global Config

5.35.3 set igmp querier timer expiry

Use this command to set the IGMP Querier timer expiration period. It is the time period that the switch remains in Non-Querier mode once it has discovered that there is a Multicast Querier in the network.

Default	60 seconds
Format	`set igmp querier timer expiry 60-300`
Mode	Global Config

5.35.3.1 no set igmp querier timer expiry

Use this command to set the IGMP Querier timer expiration period to its default value.

Format	`no set igmp querier timer expiry`
Mode	Global Config

5.35.4 set igmp querier version

Use this command to set the IGMP version of the query that the snooping switch is going to send periodically.

Default	1
Format	`set igmp querier version` *`1-2`*
Mode	Global Config

5.35.4.1 no set igmp querier version

Use this command to set the IGMP Querier version to its default value.

Format	`no set igmp querier version`
Mode	Global Config

5.35.5 set igmp querier election participate

Use this command to enable the Snooping Querier to participate in the Querier Election process when it discovers the presence of another Querier in the VLAN. When this mode is enabled, if the Snooping Querier finds that the other Querier's source address is better (less) than the Snooping Querier's address, it stops sending periodic queries. If the Snooping Querier wins the election, then it will continue sending periodic queries.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set igmp querier election participate`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.35.5.1 no set igmp querier election participate

Use this command to set the Snooping Querier not to participate in querier election but go into non-querier mode as soon as it discovers the presence of another querier in the same VLAN.

Format	`no set igmp querier election participate`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.35.6 show igmpsnooping querier

Use this command to display IGMP Snooping Querier information. Configured information is displayed whether or not IGMP Snooping Querier is enabled.

Format	`show igmpsnooping querier [{detail | vlan` *`vlanid`*`}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

When the optional argument *`vlanid`* is not used, the command displays the following information.

Field	Description
Admin Mode	Indicates whether or not IGMP Snooping Querier is active on the switch.
Admin Version	The version of IGMP that will be used while sending out the queries.
Querier Address	The IP Address which will be used in the IPv4 header while sending out IGMP queries. It can be configured using the appropriate command.
Query Interval	The amount of time in seconds that a Snooping Querier waits before sending out the periodic general query.

Field	Description
Querier Timeout	The amount of time to wait in the Non-Querier operational state before moving to a Querier state.

When you specify a value for *vlanid*, the following additional information appears.

Field	Description
VLAN Admin Mode	Indicates whether iGMP Snooping Querier is active on the VLAN.
VLAN Operational State	Indicates whether IGMP Snooping Querier is in "Querier" or "Non-Querier" state. When the switch is in *Querier* state, it will send out periodic general queries. When in *Non-Querier* state, it will wait for moving to Querier state and does not send out any queries.
VLAN Operational Max Response Time	Indicates the time to wait before removing a Leave from a host upon receiving a Leave request. This value is calculated dynamically from the Queries received from the network. If the Snooping Switch is in Querier state, then it is equal to the configured value.
Querier Election Participation	Indicates whether the IGMP Snooping Querier participates in querier election if it discovers the presence of a querier in the VLAN.
Querier VLAN Address	The IP address will be used in the IPv4 header while sending out IGMP queries on this VLAN. It can be configured using the appropriate command.
Operational Version	The version of IPv4 will be used while sending out IGMP queries on this VLAN.
Last Querier Address	Indicates the IP address of the most recent Querier from which a Query was received.
Last Querier Version	Indicates the IGMP version of the most recent Querier from which a Query was received on this VLAN.

When the optional argument `detail` is used, the command shows the global information and the information for all Querier- enabled VLANs.

5.36 MLD Snooping Commands

This section describes commands used for MLD Snooping. In IPv4, Layer 2 switches can use IGMP Snooping to limit the flooding of multicast traffic by dynamically configuring Layer 2 interfaces so that multicast traffic is forwarded only to those interfaces associated with IP multicast addresses. In IPv6, MLD Snooping performs a similar function. With MLD Snooping, IPv6 multicast data is selectively forwarded to a list of ports that want to receive the data, instead of being flooded to all ports in a VLAN. This list is constructed by snooping IPv6 multicast control packets.

This note clarifies the prioritization of MGMD Snooping Configurations. Many of the IGMP/MLD Snooping commands are available both in the Interface and VLAN modes. Operationally the system chooses or prefers the VLAN configured values over the Interface configured values for most configurations when the interface participates in the VLAN.

5.36.1 set mld

This command enables MLD Snooping on the system (Global Config Mode) or an Interface (Interface Config Mode). This command also enables MLD Snooping on a particular VLAN and enables MLD Snooping on all interfaces participating in a VLAN.

If an interface has MLD Snooping enabled and you enable this interface for routing or enlist it as a member of a port-channel (LAG), MLD Snooping functionality is disabled on that interface. MLD Snooping functionality is re-enabled if you disable routing or remove port channel (LAG) membership from an interface that has MLD Snooping enabled.

MLD Snooping supports the following activities:

- Validation of address version, payload length consistencies and discarding of the frame upon error.
- Maintenance of the forwarding table entries based on the MAC address versus the IPv6 address.
- Flooding of unregistered multicast data packets to all ports in the VLAN.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set mld vlanid`
Mode	- Global Config - Interface Config - VLAN Mode

5.36.1.1 no set mld

Use this command to disable MLD Snooping on the system.

Format	`no set mld vlanid`
Mode	- Global Config - Interface Config - VLAN Mode

5.36.2 set mld interfacemode

Use this command to enable MLD Snooping on all interfaces. If an interface has MLD Snooping enabled and you enable this interface for routing or enlist it as a member of a port-channel (LAG), MLD Snooping functionality is disabled on that interface. MLD Snooping functionality is re-enabled if you disable routing or remove port-channel (LAG) membership from an interface that has MLD Snooping enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set mld interfacemode`
Mode	Global Config

5.36.2.1 no set mld interfacemode

Use this command to disable MLD Snooping on all interfaces.

Format	`no set mld interfacemode`
Mode	Global Config

5.36.3 set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)

Use this command to configure the mrouter exclude mode for MLD Snooping.

To global command is to control the feature at the system level. The actual configuration is applied at the VLAN level, but for the VLAN configuration to take effect, the global command must be enabled. Inversely, use the global command to disable this feature at the system level – applies to all VLANs.

Default	Disabled

Format	`set mld exclude-mrouter-intf`
Mode	Global Config

5.36.3.1 no set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)

Use this command to set to the default the mrouter exclude mode for MLD Snooping.

Format	`no set mld exclude-mrouter-intf`
Mode	Global Config

5.36.4 set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)

Use this command to configure the mrouter exclude mode for MLD Snooping on the specified VLAN interface. If MLD Snooping is not enabled on that VLAN, this configuration does not take effect, this is, operationally, the mrouter exclude mode stays disabled on that VLAN.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set mld exclude-mrouter-intf` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

5.36.4.1 no set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)

Use this command to set to the default the mrouter exclude mode for MLD Snooping on a specified VLAN interface.

Format	`no set mld exclude-mrouter-intf` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

5.36.5 set mld fast-leave

Use this command to enable MLD Snooping fast-leave admin mode on a selected interface or VLAN. Enabling fast-leave allows the switch to immediately remove the Layer 2 LAN interface from its forwarding table entry upon receiving and MLD done message for that multicast group without first sending out MAC-based general queries to the interface.

Note the following:

- You should enable fast-leave admin mode only on VLANs where only one host is connected to each Layer 2 LAN port. This prevents the inadvertent dropping of the other hosts that were connected to the same layer 2 LAN port but were still interested in receiving multicast traffic directed to that group.
- Fast-leave processing is supported only with MLD version 1 hosts.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set mld fast-leave` *`vlanid`*
Mode	Interface Config

- VLAN Mode

5.36.5.1 no set mld fast-leave

Use this command to disable MLD Snooping fast-leave admin mode on a selected interface.

Format	`no set mld fast-leave` *vlanid*
Mode	› Interface Config › VLAN Mode

5.36.6 set mld groupmembership-interval

Use this command to set the MLD Group Membership Interval time on a VLAN, one interface or all interfaces. The Group Membership Interval time is the amount of time in seconds that a switch waits for a report from a particular group on a particular interface before deleting the interface from the entry. This value must be greater than the MLDv2 Maximum Response time value. The range is 2 to 3600 seconds.

Default	260 seconds
Format	`set mld groupmembership-interval` *vlanid 2-3600*
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Mode

5.36.6.1 no set mld groupmembership-interval

Use this command to set the MLDv2 Group Membership Interval time to the default value.

Format	`no set mld groupmembership-interval`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Mode

5.36.7 set mld maxresponse

Use this command to set the MLD Maximum Response time for the system, on a particular interface or VLAN. The Maximum Response time is the amount of time in seconds that a switch will wait after sending a query on an interface because it did not receive a report for a particular group in that interface. This value must be less than the MLD Query Interval time value. The range is 1 to 65 seconds.

Default	10 seconds
Format	`set mld maxresponse` *1-65*
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › VLAN Mode

5.36.7.1 no set mld maxresponse

Use this command to set the max response time (on the interface or VLAN) to the default value.

Format	`no set mld maxresponse`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

	› VLAN Mode

5.36.8 set mld mcrtexpiretime

Use this command to set the Multicast Router Present Expiration time. The time is set for the system, on a particular interface or VLAN. This is the amount of time in seconds that a switch waits for a query to be received on an interface before the interface is removed from the list of interfaces with multicast routers attached. The range is 0 to 3600 seconds. A value of 0 indicates an infinite timeout, i.e. no expiration.

Default	0
Format	`set mld mcrtexpiretime` *`vlanid 0-3600`*
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

5.36.8.1 no set mld mcrtexpiretime

Use this command to set the Multicast Router Present Expiration time to 0. The time is set for the system, on a particular interface or a VLAN.

Format	`no set mld mcrtexpiretime` *`vlanid`*
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

5.36.9 set mld mrouter

Use this command to configure the VLAN ID for the VLAN that has the multicast router attached mode enabled.

Format	`set mld mrouter` *`vlanid`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.36.9.1 no set mld mrouter

Use this command to disable multicast router attached mode for a VLAN with a particular VLAN ID.

Format	`no set mld mrouter` *`vlanid`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.36.10 set mld mrouter interface

Use this command to configure the interface as a multicast router-attached interface. When configured as a multicast router interface, the interface is treated as a multicast router-attached interface in all VLANs.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set mld mrouter interface`
Mode	Interface Config

5.36.10.1 no set mld mrouter interface

Use this command to disable the status of the interface as a statically configured multicast router-attached interface.

Format	`no set mld mrouter interface`
Mode	Interface Config

5.36.11 set mld-plus (Global Config)

Use this command to automatically enable globally the following features for MLD Snooping:

Feature	CLI Command
MLD Snooping admin mode	*set mld* on page 559
Exclude Mrouter Interface mode	*set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)* on page 560

Default	Disabled
Format	`set mld-plus`
Mode	Global Config

5.36.11.1 no set mld-plus (Global Config)

Use this command to automatically disable the following features for MLD Snooping:

Feature	CLI Command
MLD Snooping admin mode	*set mld* on page 559
Exclude Mrouter Interface mode	*set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (Global Config)* on page 560

Format	`no set mld-plus`
Mode	Global Config

5.36.12 set mld-plus (VLAN Config)

Use this command to automatically enable the following features for MLD Snooping at the VLAN level. The command is enabled for VLAN1 by default. For all other VLANs, configure the command manually.

Feature	CLI Command
MLD Snooping admin mode	*set mld* on page 559
Exclude Mrouter Interface mode	*set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)* on page 561
Fast-Leave	*set mld fast-leave* on page 561

Default	Disabled
Format	`set mld-plus` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

5.36.12.1 no set mld-plus (VLAN Config)

Use this command to automatically disable the following features for MLD Snooping at the VLAN level.

Feature	CLI Command
MLD Snooping admin mode	*set mld* on page 559
Exclude Mrouter Interface mode	*set mld exclude-mrouter-intf (VLAN Config)* on page 561

Feature	CLI Command
Fast-Leave	*set mld fast-leave* on page 561

Format	`no set mld-plus` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	VLAN Config

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	A valid VLAN ID. Range is 1 to 4093.

5.36.13 show mldsnooping

Use this command to display MLD Snooping information. Configured information is displayed whether or not MLD Snooping is enabled.

Format	`show mldsnooping [`*`unit/slot/port`* `|` *`vlanid`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

When the optional arguments *`unit/slot/port`* or *`vlanid`* are not used, the command displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
Admin Mode	Indicates whether or not MLD Snooping is active on the switch.
Multicast Control Frame Count	The number of multicast control frames that are processed by the CPU.
Interfaces Enabled for MLD Snooping	Interfaces on which MLD Snooping is enabled.
MLD Control Frame Count	Displays the number of MLD Control frames that are processed by the CPU.
VLANs Enabled for MLD Snooping	VLANs on which MLD Snooping is enabled.
Exclude Mrouter Interface Mode	Indicates whether the mode is enabled or disabled.
MLD-Plus	Indicates whether the mode is enabled or disabled.

When you specify the *`unit/slot/port`* >values, the following information displays.

Parameter	Description
MLD Snooping Admin Mode	Indicates whether MLD Snooping is active on the interface.
Fast Leave Mode	Indicates whether MLD Snooping Fast Leave is active on the VLAN.
Group Membership Interval	Shows the amount of time in seconds that a switch will wait for a report from a particular group on a particular interface, which is participating in the VLAN, before deleting the interface from the entry. This value may be configured.
Max Response Time	Displays the amount of time the switch waits after it sends a query on an interface, participating in the VLAN, because it did not receive a report for a particular group on that interface. This value may be configured.
Multicast Router Present Expiration Time	Displays the amount of time to wait before removing an interface that is participating in the VLAN from the list of interfaces with multicast routers attached. The interface is removed if a query is not received. This value may be configured.

When you specify a value for *`vlanid`*, the following information appears.

Parameter	Description
VLAN Admin Mode	Indicates whether MLD Snooping is active on the VLAN.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command at the Global level.

```
(Switching)#show mldsnooping

Admin Mode..................................... Enable
Multicast Control Frame Count.................. 0
Interfaces Enabled for MLD Snooping............ None
VLANs enabled for MLD snooping................. 1
Exclude Mrouter Interface Mode................. Enabled
MLD-Plus....................................... Enabled
VLAN ID........................................ 1
MLD Snooping Admin Mode........................ Enabled
Fast Leave Mode................................ Enabled
Group Membership Interval (secs)............... 260
Max Response Time (secs)....................... 10
Multicast Router Expiry Time (secs)............ 300
Exclude Mrouter Interface Mode................. Enabled
MLD-Plus....................................... Enabled
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command at the VLAN level.

```
(Switching)#show mldsnooping 1

VLAN ID........................................ 1
MLD Snooping Admin Mode........................ Enabled
Fast Leave Mode................................ Enabled
Group Membership Interval (secs)............... 260
Max Response Time (secs)....................... 10
Multicast Router Expiry Time (secs)............ 300
Exclude Mrouter Interface Mode................. Enabled
MLD-Plus....................................... Enabled
```

5.36.14 show mldsnooping mrouter interface

Use this command to display information about statically configured multicast router attached interfaces.

Format	`show mldsnooping mrouter interface` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	Shows the interface on which multicast router information is being displayed.
Multicast Router Attached	Indicates whether multicast router is statically enabled on the interface.
VLAN ID	Displays the list of VLANs of which the interface is a member.

5.36.15 show mldsnooping mrouter vlan

Use this command to display information about statically configured multicast router-attached interfaces.

Format	`show mldsnooping mrouter vlan` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	Shows the interface on which multicast router information is being displayed.
VLAN ID	Displays the list of VLANs of which the interface is a member.

5.36.16 show mldsnooping ssm entries

Use this command to display the source specific multicast forwarding database built by MLD snooping.

A given {Source, Group, VLAN} combination can have few interfaces in INCLUDE mode and few interfaces in EXCLUDE mode. In such instances, two rows for the same {Source, Group, VLAN} combinations are displayed.

Format	`show mldsnooping ssm entries`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN	The VLAN on which the entry is learned.
Group	The IPv6 multicast group address.
Source	The IPv6 source address.
Source Filter Mode	The source filter mode (Include/Exclude) for the specified group.
Interfaces	**1.** If Source Filter Mode is “Include”, specifies the list of interfaces on which a incoming packet is forwarded. If it's source IP address is equal to the current entry's Source, the destination IP address is equal to the current entry's Group and the VLAN ID on which it arrived is current entry's VLAN. **2.** If Source Filter Mode is “Exclude”, specifies the list of interfaces on which a incoming packet is forwarded. If it's source IP address is *not* equal to the current entry's Source, the destination IP address is equal to current entry's Group and VLAN ID on which it arrived is current entry's VLAN.

5.36.17 show mldsnooping ssm stats

Use this command to display the statistics of MLD snooping's SSMFDB. This command takes no options.

Format	`show mldsnooping ssm stats`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Total Entries	The total number of entries that can possibly be in the MLD snooping's SSMFDB.
Most SSMFDB Entries Ever Used	The largest number of entries that have been present in the MLD snooping's SSMFDB.
Current Entries	The current number of entries in the MLD snooping's SSMFDB.

5.36.18 show mldsnooping ssm groups

Use this command to display the MLD SSM group membership information.

Format	`show mldsnooping ssm groups`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN	VLAN on which the MLD v2 report is received.
Group	The IPv6 multicast group address.
Interface	The interface on which the MLD v2 report is received.
Reporter	The IPv6 address of the host that sent the MLDv2 report.

Term	Definition
Source Filter Mode	The source filter mode (Include/Exclude) for the specified group.
Source Address List	List of source IP addresses for which source filtering is requested.

5.36.19 show mac-address-table mldsnooping

Use this command to display the MLD Snooping entries in the Multicast Forwarding Database (MFDB) table.

Format	`show mac-address-table mldsnooping`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN ID	The VLAN in which the MAC address is learned.
MAC Address	A multicast MAC address for which the switch has forwarding or filtering information. The format is 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons, for example 01:23:45:67:89:AB.
Type	The type of entry, which is either static (added by the user) or dynamic (added to the table as a result of a learning process or protocol.)
Description	The text description of this multicast table entry.
Interfaces	The list of interfaces that are designated for forwarding (Fwd: and filtering (Flt:).

5.36.20 clear mldsnooping

Use this command to delete all MLD snooping entries from the MFDB table.

Format	`clear mldsnooping`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.37 MLD Snooping Querier Commands

In an IPv6 environment, MLD Snooping requires that one central switch or router periodically query all end-devices on the network to announce their multicast memberships. This central device is the MLD Querier. The MLD query responses, known as MLD reports, keep the switch updated with the current multicast group membership on a port-by-port basis. If the switch does not receive updated membership information in a timely fashion, it will stop forwarding multicasts to the port where the end device is located.

This section describes the commands you use to configure and display information on MLD Snooping queries on the network and, separately, on VLANs.

This note clarifies the prioritization of MGMD Snooping Configurations. Many of the IGMP/MLD Snooping commands are available both in the Interface and VLAN modes. Operationally the system chooses or prefers the VLAN configured values over the Interface configured values for most configurations when the interface participates in the VLAN.

5.37.1 set mld querier

Use this command to enable MLD Snooping Querier on the system (Global Config Mode) or on a VLAN. Using this command, you can specify the IP address that the snooping querier switch should use as a source address while generating periodic queries.

If a VLAN has MLD Snooping Querier enabled and MLD Snooping is operationally disabled on it, MLD Snooping Querier functionality is disabled on that VLAN. MLD Snooping functionality is re-enabled if MLD Snooping is operational on the VLAN.

The MLD Snooping Querier sends periodic general queries on the VLAN to solicit membership reports.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set mld querier [vlan-id] [address ipv6_address]`
Mode	› Global Config › VLAN Mode

5.37.1.1 no set mld querier

Use this command to disable MLD Snooping Querier on the system. Use the optional parameter `address` to reset the querier address.

Format	`no set mld querier [vlan-id] [address]`
Mode	› Global Config › VLAN Mode

5.37.2 set mld querier query_interval

Use this command to set the MLD Querier Query Interval time. It is the amount of time in seconds that the switch waits before sending another general query.

Default	60 seconds
Format	`set mld querier query_interval 1-18000`
Mode	Global Config

5.37.2.1 no set mld querier query_interval

Use this command to set the MLD Querier Query Interval time to its default value.

Format	`no set mld querier query_interval`
Mode	Global Config

5.37.3 set mld querier timer expiry

Use this command to set the MLD Querier timer expiration period. It is the time period that the switch remains in Non-Querier mode once it has discovered that there is a Multicast Querier in the network.

Default	60 seconds
Format	`set mld querier timer expiry 60-300`
Mode	Global Config

5.37.3.1 no set mld querier timer expiry

Use this command to set the MLD Querier timer expiration period to its default value.

Format	`no set mld querier timer expiry`
Mode	Global Config

5.37.4 set mld querier election participate

Use this command to enable the Snooping Querier to participate in the Querier Election process when it discovers the presence of another Querier in the VLAN. When this mode is enabled, if the Snooping Querier finds that the other Querier's source address is better (less) than the Snooping Querier's address, it stops sending periodic queries. If the Snooping Querier wins the election, then it will continue sending periodic queries.

Default	Disabled
Format	`set mld querier election participate`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.37.4.1 no set mld querier election participate

Use this command to set the snooping querier not to participate in querier election but go into a non-querier mode as soon as it discovers the presence of another querier in the same VLAN.

Format	`no set mld querier election participate`
Mode	VLAN Database

5.37.5 show mldsnooping querier

Use this command to display MLD Snooping Querier information. Configured information is displayed whether or not MLD Snooping Querier is enabled.

Format	`show mldsnooping querier [{detail | vlan` *`vlanid`*`}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

When the optional argument *`vlandid`* is not used, the command displays the following information.

Field	Description
Admin Mode	Indicates whether or not MLD Snooping Querier is active on the switch.
Admin Version	Indicates the version of MLD that will be used while sending out the queries. This is defaulted to `MLD v1` and it cannot be changed.
Querier Address	Shows the IP address which will be used in the IPv6 header while sending out MLD queries. It can be configured using the appropriate command.
Query Interval	Shows the amount of time in seconds that a Snooping Querier waits before sending out the periodic general query.
Querier Timeout	Displays the amount of time to wait in the Non-Querier operational state before moving to a Querier state.

When you specify a value for *`vlanid`*, the following information appears.

Field	Description
VLAN Admin Mode	Indicates whether MLD Snooping Querier is active on the VLAN.
VLAN Operational State	Indicates whether MLD Snooping Querier is in "*`Querier`*" or "*`Non-Querier`*" state. When the switch is in *`Querier`* state, it will send out periodic general queries. When in *`Non-Querier`* state, it will wait for moving to *`Querier`* state and does not send out any queries.

Field	Description
VLAN Operational Max Response Time	Indicates the time to wait before removing a Leave from a host upon receiving a Leave request. This value is calculated dynamically from the Queries received from the network. If the Snooping Switch is in Querier state, then it is equal to the configured value.
Querier Election Participate	Indicates whether the MLD Snooping Querier participates in querier election if it discovers the presence of a querier in the VLAN.
Querier VLAN Address	The IP address will be used in the IPv6 header while sending out MLD queries on this VLAN. It can be configured using the appropriate command.
Operational Version	This version of IPv6 will be used while sending out MLD queriers on this VLAN.
Last Querier Address	Indicates the IP address of the most recent Querier from which a Query was received.
Last Querier Version	Indicates the MLD version of the most recent Querier from which a Query was received on this VLAN.

When the optional argument `detail` is used, the command shows the global information and the information for all Querier-enabled VLANs.

5.38 Port Security Commands

This section describes the command you use to configure Port Security on the switch. Port security, which is also known as port MAC locking, allows you to secure the network by locking allowable MAC addresses on a given port. Packets with a matching source MAC address are forwarded normally, and all other packets are discarded.

To enable the SNMP trap specific to port security, see *snmp-server enable traps violation* on page 131.

5.38.1 port-security

This command enables port locking on an interface, a range of interfaces, or at the system level.

Default	Disabled
Format	`port-security`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

5.38.1.1 no port-security

This command disables port locking for one (Interface Config) or all (Global Config) ports.

Format	`no port-security`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

5.38.2 port-security max-dynamic

This command sets the maximum number of dynamically locked MAC addresses allowed on a specific port. The valid range is 0-600.

Default	600

Format	`port-security max-dynamic` *`maxvalue`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.38.2.1 no port-security max-dynamic

This command resets the maximum number of dynamically locked MAC addresses allowed on a specific port to its default value.

Format	`no port-security max-dynamic` *`maxvalue`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.38.3 port-security max-static

This command sets the maximum number of statically locked MAC addresses allowed on a port. The valid range is 0-20.

Default	1
Format	`port-security max-static` *`maxvalue`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.38.3.1 no port-security max-static

This command sets maximum number of statically locked MAC addresses to the default value.

Format	`no port-security max-static`
Mode	Interface Config

5.38.4 port-security mac-address

This command adds a MAC address to the list of statically locked MAC addresses for an interface or range of interfaces. The *`vid`* is the VLAN ID.

Format	`port-security mac-address` *`mac-address vid`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.38.4.1 no port-security mac-address

This command removes a MAC address from the list of statically locked MAC addresses.

Format	`no port-security mac-address` *`mac-address vid`*
Mode	Interface Config

5.38.5 port-security mac-address move

This command converts dynamically locked MAC addresses to statically locked addresses for an interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`port-security mac-address move`
Mode	Interface Config

5.38.6 port-security mac-address sticky

This command enables sticky mode Port MAC Locking on a port. If accompanied by a MAC address and a VLAN id (for interface config mode only), it adds a sticky MAC address to the list of statically locked MAC addresses. These sticky addresses are converted back to dynamically locked addresses if sticky mode is disabled on the port. The <vid> is the VLAN ID. The Global command applies the "sticky" mode to all valid interfaces (physical and LAG). There is no global sticky mode as such.

Sticky addresses that are dynamically learned will appear in *show running-config* on page 202 as "port-security mac-address sticky <mac> <vid>" entries. This distinguishes them from static entries.

Format	`port-security mac-address sticky [<mac-address> <vid>]`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching)(Config)# port-security mac-address sticky
(Switching)(Interface)# port-security mac-address sticky
(Switching)(Interface)# port-security mac-address sticky
00:00:00:00:00:01 2
```

5.38.6.1 no port-security mac-address sticky

The `no` form removes the sticky mode. The sticky MAC address can be deleted by using the command `no port-security mac-address <mac-address> <vid>`.

Format	`no port-security mac-address sticky [<mac-address> <vid>]`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

5.38.7 mac-address-table limit

This command enables VLAN port security. VLAN MAC locking allows you to secure the network by locking down allowable MAC addresses on a given VLAN. Packets with a matching source MAC address can be forwarded normally. All other packets will be discarded. VLAN MAC locking will lock the dynamic MAC entries.

If VLAN and port MAC locking are enabled, VLAN MAC locking will be given precedence over port MAC locking.

Default	Disabled
Format	`mac-address-table limit [action shutdown] [notification trap ] [`*`maximum-num`*`] [vlan `*`vlan-id`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
[action shutdown]	After the MAC limit has been reached, the action will shut down the ports participating in the VLAN.
[notification trap]	Enables `snmp-server enable traps` violation on the ports participating in the VLAN. After the MAC limit has been reached, log message will be generated with the violation MAC address details.
[*maximum-num*]	MAC limit to be configured.
[vlan *vlan*]	VLAN on which the MAC limit is to be applied.

Parameter	Description
	Packets on all other VLAN will be discarded.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#mac-address-table limit 3 vlan 10
(Routing) (Config)#mac-address-table limit action shutdown 5 vlan 20
(Routing) (Config)#mac-address-table limit notification trap 4 vlan 30
(Routing) (Config)#mac-address-table limit action shutdown notification trap 6 vlan 100
```

5.38.7.1 no mac-address-table limit

This command disables VLAN port security on the specified VLAN.

Format	`no mac-address-table limit [action shutdown] [notification trap ] [maximum-num] [vlan vlan-id]`
Mode	Global Config

5.38.8 show port-security

This command displays the port-security settings for the port(s). If you do not use a parameter, the command displays the Port Security Administrative mode. Use the optional parameters to display the settings on a specific interface or on all interfaces. Instead of *unit/slot/port*, *lag lag-intf-num* can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. *lag lag-intf-num* can also be used to specify the LAG interface where *lag-intf-num* is the LAG port number.

Format	`show port-security [{unit/slot/port | all}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Admin Mode	Port Locking mode for the entire system. This field displays if you do not supply any parameters.

For each interface, or for the interface you specify, the following information appears.

Term	Definition
Admin Mode	Port Locking mode for the Interface.
Dynamic Limit	Maximum dynamically allocated MAC Addresses.
Static Limit	Maximum statically allocated MAC Addresses.
Violation Trap Mode	Whether violation traps are enabled.
Sticky Mode	The administrative mode of the port security Sticky Mode feature on the interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show port-security 0/1

        Admin     Dynamic     Static     Violation  Sticky
Intf    Mode      Limit       Limit      Trap Mode  Mode
------  --------  ----------  ---------  ---------  --------
0/1     Disabled  1           1          Disabled   Enabled
```

5.38.9 show port-security dynamic

This command displays the dynamically locked MAC addresses for the port. Instead of `unit/slot/por`, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

Format	`show port-security dynamic` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
MAC Address	MAC Address of dynamically locked MAC.

5.38.10 show port-security static

This command displays the statically locked MAC addresses for port. Instead of *`unit/slot/port`*, `lag` *`lag-intf-num`* can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag` *`lag-intf-num`* can also be used to specify the LAG interface where *`lag-intf-num`* is the LAG port number.

Format	`show port-security static {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| lag` *`lag-intf-num`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Statically Configured MAC Address	The statically configured MAC address.
VLAN ID	The ID of the VLAN that includes the host with the specified MAC address.
Sticky	Indicates whether the static MAC address entry is added in sticky mode.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show port-security static 1/0/1

Number of static MAC addresses configured: 2

Statically configured MAC Address    VLAN ID    Sticky
---------------------------------    -------    ------
00:00:00:00:00:01                    2          Yes
00:00:00:00:00:02                    2          No
```

5.38.11 show port-security violation

This command displays the source MAC address of the last packet discarded on a locked port. Instead of *`unit/slot/port`*, `lag` *`lag-intf-num`* can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag` *`lag-intf-num`* can also be used to specify the LAG interface where *`lag-intf-num`* is the LAG port number.

Format	`show port-security violation {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| lag` *`lag-id`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
MAC Address	The source MAC address of the last frame that was discarded at a locked port.
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID, if applicable, associated with the MAC address of the last frame that was discarded at a locked port.

5.38.12 show mac-address-table limit

This command displays the VLAN port security configuration.

Format	`show mac-address-table limit [vlan-id]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID on which MAC locking has been configured.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show mac-address-table limit

Vlan MAC Locking Administration Mode:  Enabled

For Vlan 10
Configured mac limit 3
Operational mac limit 3
Violation trap mode  Enabled
Violation shutdown mode  Disabled

vlan    Interface Mac-Address
------- --------- -----------------
10      0/2       00:00:00:00:44:44
10      0/2       00:00:00:00:44:45
10      0/2       00:00:00:00:44:46

For Vlan 20
Configured mac limit 3
Operational mac limit 3
Violation trap mode  Enabled
Violation shutdown mode  Disabled

vlan    Interface Mac-Address
------- --------- -----------------
20      0/28       00:00:00:00:00:11
20      0/28       00:00:00:00:00:12
20      0/28       00:00:00:00:00:13

(Routing) #show mac-address-table limit 10

Vlan MAC Locking Administration Mode:  Enabled

For Vlan 10
Configured mac limit 3
Operational mac limit 3

vlan    Interface Mac-Address
------- --------- -----------------
10      0/2       00:00:00:00:44:44
10      0/2       00:00:00:00:44:45
10      0/2       00:00:00:00:44:46
```

5.39 LLDP (802.1AB) Commands

This section describes the command you use to configure Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP), which is defined in the IEEE 802.1AB specification. LLDP allows stations on an 802 LAN to advertise major capabilities and physical descriptions. The advertisements allow a network management system (NMS) to access and display this information.

5.39.1 lldp transmit

Use this command to enable the LLDP advertise capability on an interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled

Format	`lldp transmit`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.1.1 no lldp transmit

Use this command to return the local data transmission capability to the default.

Format	`no lldp transmit`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.2 lldp receive

Use this command to enable the LLDP receive capability on an interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`lldp receive`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.2.1 no lldp receive

Use this command to return the reception of LLDPDUs to the default value.

Format	`no lldp receive`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.3 lldp timers

Use this command to set the timing parameters for local data transmission on ports enabled for LLDP. The *`interval-seconds`* determines the number of seconds to wait between transmitting local data LLDPDUs. The range is 1-32768 seconds. The *`hold-value`* is the multiplier on the transmit interval that sets the TTL in local data LLDPDUs. The multiplier range is 2-10. The *`reinit-seconds`* is the delay before reinitialization, and the range is 1-0 seconds.

Default	› interval—30 seconds › hold—4 › reinit—2 seconds
Format	`lldp timers [interval` *`interval-seconds`*`] [hold` *`hold-value`*`] [reinit` *`reinit-seconds`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

5.39.3.1 no lldp timers

Use this command to return any or all timing parameters for local data transmission on ports enabled for LLDP to the default values.

Format	`no lldp timers [interval] [hold] [reinit]`
Mode	Global Config

5.39.4 lldp transmit-tlv

Use this command to specify which optional type length values TLVs) in the 802.1AB basic management set are transmitted in the LLDPDUs from an interface or range of interfaces. Use `sys-name` to transmit the system name TLV. To configure the system name, see *snmp-server* on page 129. Use `sys-des` to transmit the system description TLV. Use `sys-cap` to transmit the system capabilities TLV. Use `port-desc` to transmit the port description TLV. To configure the port description, see *description* on page 347.

Default	no optional TLVs are included
Format	`lldp transmit-tlv [sys-desc] [sys-name] [sys-cap] [port-desc]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.4.1 no lldp transmit-tlv

Use this command to remove an optional TLV from the LLDPDUs. Use the command without parameters to remove all optional TLVs from the LLDPDU.

Format	`no lldp transmit-tlv [sys-desc] [sys-name] [sys-cap] [port-desc]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.5 lldp transmit-mgmt

Use this command to include transmission of the local system management address information in the LLDPDUs. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

Format	`lldp transmit-mgmt`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.5.1 no lldp transmit-mgmt

Use this command to cancel inclusion of the management information in LLDPDUs.

Format	`no lldp transmit-mgmt`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.6 lldp notification

Use this command to enable remote data change notifications on an interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`lldp notification`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.6.1 no lldp notification

Use this command to disable notifications.

Format	`no lldp notification`
Mode	Interface Config

5.39.7 lldp notification-interval

Use this command to configure how frequently the system sends remote data change notifications. The *interval* parameter is the number of seconds to wait between sending notifications. The valid interval range is 5-3600 seconds.

Default	5
Format	`lldp notification-interval` *interval*
Mode	Global Config

5.39.7.1 no lldp notification-interval

Use this command to return the notification interval to the default value.

Format	`no lldp notification-interval`
Mode	Global Config

5.39.8 lldp portid-subtype

Use this command to set the Port ID Subtype of the *show lldp local-device detail* on page 583 command as `interface-name` or `mac-address`. By default, the portid-subtype is set to `mac-address`.

Default	mac-address
Format	`lldp portid-subtype [interface-name | mac-address]`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
interface-name	Configures LLDP port-id-subtype as interface-name.
mac-address	Configures LLDP port-id-subtype as MAC-address.

5.39.9 clear lldp statistics

Use this command to reset all LLDP statistics, including MED-related information.

Format	`clear lldp statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.39.10 clear lldp remote-data

Use this command to delete all information from the LLDP remote data table, including MED-related information.

Format	`clear lldp remote-data`
Mode	Global Config

5.39.11 show lldp

Use this command to display a summary of the current LLDP configuration.

Format	`show lldp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Transmit Interval	How frequently the system transmits local data LLDPDUs, in seconds.
Transmit Hold Multiplier	The multiplier on the transmit interval that sets the TTL in local data LLDPDUs.
Re-initialization Delay	The delay before reinitialization, in seconds.
Notification Interval	How frequently the system sends remote data change notifications, in seconds.

5.39.12 show lldp interface

Use this command to display a summary of the current LLDP configuration for a specific interface or for all interfaces.

Format	`show lldp interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface in a *unit/slot/port* format.
Link	Shows whether the link is up or down.
Transmit	Shows whether the interface transmits LLDPDUs.
Receive	Shows whether the interface receives LLDPDUs.
Notify	Shows whether the interface sends remote data change notifications.
TLVs	Shows whether the interface sends optional TLVs in the LLDPDUs. The TLV codes can be 0 (Port Description), 1 (System Name), 2 (System Description), or 3 (System Capability).
Mgmt	Shows whether the interface transmits system management address information in the LLDPDUs.

5.39.13 show lldp statistics

Use this command to display the current LLDP traffic and remote table statistics for a specific interface or for all interfaces.

Format	`show lldp statistics {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Last Update	The amount of time since the last update to the remote table in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
Total Inserts	Total number of inserts to the remote data table.
Total Deletes	Total number of deletes from the remote data table.
Total Drops	Total number of times the complete remote data received was not inserted due to insufficient resources.
Total Ageouts	Total number of times a complete remote data entry was deleted because the Time to Live interval expired.

The table contains the following column headings:

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface in *unit/slot/port* format.
TX Total	Total number of LLDP packets transmitted on the port.
RX Total	Total number of LLDP packets received on the port.
Discards	Total number of LLDP frames discarded on the port for any reason.

Term	Definition
Errors	The number of invalid LLDP frames received on the port.
Ageouts	Total number of times a complete remote data entry was deleted for the port because the Time to Live interval expired.
TVL Discards	The number of TLVs discarded.
TVL Unknowns	Total number of LLDP TLVs received on the port where the type value is in the reserved range, and not recognized.
TLV MED	The total number of LLDP-MED TLVs received on the interface.
TLV 802.1	The total number of LLDP TLVs received on the interface which are of type 802.1.
TLV 802.3	The total number of LLDP TLVs received on the interface which are of type 802.3.

5.39.14 show lldp remote-device

Use this command to display summary information about remote devices that transmit current LLDP data to the system. You can show information about LLDP remote data received on all ports or on a specific port.

Format	`show lldp remote-device {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Local Interface	The interface that received the LLDPDU from the remote device.
RemID	An internal identifier to the switch to mark each remote device to the system.
Chassis ID	The ID that is sent by a remote device as part of the LLDP message, it is usually a MAC address of the device.
Port ID	The port number that transmitted the LLDPDU.
System Name	The system name of the remote device.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show lldp remote-device all

LLDP Remote Device Summary

Local
Interface  RemID     Chassis ID            Port ID             System Name
-------    -------   --------------------  ------------------  ------------------
0/1
0/2
0/3
0/4
0/5
0/6
0/7        2         00:FC:E3:90:01:0F     00:FC:E3:90:01:11
0/7        3         00:FC:E3:90:01:0F     00:FC:E3:90:01:12
0/7        4         00:FC:E3:90:01:0F     00:FC:E3:90:01:13
0/7        5         00:FC:E3:90:01:0F     00:FC:E3:90:01:14
0/7        1         00:FC:E3:90:01:0F     00:FC:E3:90:03:11
0/7        6         00:FC:E3:90:01:0F     00:FC:E3:90:04:11
0/8
0/9
0/10
0/11
0/12
--More-- or (q)uit
```

5.39.15 show lldp remote-device detail

Use this command to display detailed information about remote devices that transmit current LLDP data to an interface on the system.

Format	`show lldp remote-device detail` *unit/slot/port*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Local Interface	The interface that received the LLDPDU from the remote device.
Remote Identifier	An internal identifier to the switch to mark each remote device to the system.
Chassis ID Subtype	The type of identification used in the Chassis ID field.
Chassis ID	The chassis of the remote device.
Port ID Subtype	The type of port on the remote device.
Port ID	The port number that transmitted the LLDPDU.
System Name	The system name of the remote device.
System Description	Describes the remote system by identifying the system name and versions of hardware, operating system, and networking software supported in the device.
Port Description	Describes the port in an alpha-numeric format. The port description is configurable.
System Capabilities Supported	Indicates the primary function(s) of the device.
System Capabilities Enabled	Shows which of the supported system capabilities are enabled.
Management Address	For each interface on the remote device with an LLDP agent, lists the type of address the remote LLDP agent uses and specifies the address used to obtain information related to the device.
Time To Live	The amount of time (in seconds) the remote device's information received in the LLDPDU should be treated as valid information.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show lldp remote-device detail 0/7

LLDP Remote Device Detail

Local Interface: 0/7

Remote Identifier: 2
Chassis ID Subtype: MAC Address
Chassis ID: 00:FC:E3:90:01:0F
Port ID Subtype: MAC Address
Port ID: 00:FC:E3:90:01:11
System Name:
System Description:
Port Description:
System Capabilities Supported:
System Capabilities Enabled:
Time to Live: 24 seconds
```

5.39.16 show lldp local-device

Use this command to display summary information about the advertised LLDP local data. This command can display summary information or detail for each interface.

Format	`show lldp local-device {`*unit/slot/port* `| all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface in a *unit/slot/port* format.
Port ID	The port ID associated with this interface.
Port Description	The port description associated with the interface.

5.39.17 show lldp local-device detail

Use this command to display detailed information about the LLDP data a specific interface transmits.

Format	`show lldp local-device detail` *unit/slot/port*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface that sends the LLDPDU.
Chassis ID Subtype	The type of identification used in the Chassis ID field.
Chassis ID	The chassis of the local device.
Port ID Subtype	The type of port on the local device.
Port ID	The port number that transmitted the LLDPDU.
System Name	The system name of the local device.
System Description	Describes the local system by identifying the system name and versions of hardware, operating system, and networking software supported in the device.
Port Description	Describes the port in an alpha-numeric format.
System Capabilities Supported	Indicates the primary function(s) of the device.
System Capabilities Enabled	Shows which of the supported system capabilities are enabled.
Management Address	The type of address and the specific address the local LLDP agent uses to send and receive information.

5.40 LLDP-MED Commands

Link Layer Discovery Protocol - Media Endpoint Discovery (LLDP-MED) (ANSI-TIA-1057) provides an extension to the LLDP standard. Specifically, LLDP-MED provides extensions for network configuration and policy, device location, Power over Ethernet (PoE) management and inventory management.

5.40.1 lldp med

Use this command to enable MED on an interface or a range of interfaces. By enabling MED, you will be effectively enabling the transmit and receive function of LLDP.

Default	Disabled
Format	`lldp med`
Mode	Interface Config

5.40.1.1 no lldp med

Use this command to disable MED.

Format	`lldp med`
Mode	Interface Config

5.40.2 lldp med confignotification

Use this command to configure an interface or a range of interfaces to send the topology change notification.

Default	Disabled
Format	`lldp med confignotification`
Mode	Interface Config

5.40.2.1 no lldp med confignotification

Use this command disable notifications.

Format	`no lldp med confignotification`
Mode	Interface Config

5.40.3 lldp med transmit-tlv

Use this command to specify which optional Type Length Values TLVs) in the LLDP MED set will be transmitted in the Link Layer Discovery Protocol Data Units (LLDPDUs) from this interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	By default, the capabilities and network policy TLVs are included.
Format	`lldp med transmit-tlv [capabilities] [ex-pd] [ex-pse] [inventory] [location] [network-policy]`
Mode	Interface Config

Term	Definition
capabilities	Transmit the LLDP capabilities TLV.
ex-pd	Transmit the LLDP extended PD TLV.
ex-pse	Transmit the LLDP extended PSE TLV.
inventory	Transmit the LLDP inventory TLV.
location	Transmit the LLDP location TLV.
network-policy	Transmit the LLDP network policy TLV.

5.40.3.1 no lldp med transmit-tlv

Use this command to remove a TLV.

Format	`no lldp med transmit-tlv [capabilities] [ex-pd] [ex-pse] [inventory] [location] [network-policy]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.40.4 lldp med all

Use this command to configure LLDP-MED on all the ports.

Format	`lldp med all`
Mode	Global Config

5.40.5 lldp med confignotification all

Use this command to configure all the ports to send the topology change notification.

Format	`lldp med confignotification all`
Mode	Global Config

5.40.6 lldp med faststartrepeatcount

Use this command to set the value of the fast start repeat count. *`[count]`* is the number of LLDP PDUs that will be transmitted when the product is enabled. The range is 1 to 10.

Default	3
Format	`lldp med faststartrepeatcount` *`[count]`*
Mode	Global Config

5.40.6.1 no lldp med faststartrepeatcount

Use this command to return to the factory default value.

Format	`no lldp med faststartrepeatcount`
Mode	Global Config

5.40.7 lldp med transmit-tlv all

Use this command to specify which optional Type Length Values TLVs) in the LLDP MED set will be transmitted in the Link Layer Discovery Protocol Data Units (LLDPDUs).

Default	By default, the capabilities and network policy TLVs are included.
Format	`lldp med transmit-tlv all [capabilities] [ex-pd] [ex-pse] [inventory] [location] [network-policy]`
Mode	Global Config

Term	Definition
capabilities	Transmit the LLDP capabilities TLV.
ex-pd	Transmit the LLDP extended PD TLV.
ex-pse	Transmit the LLDP extended PSE TLV.
inventory	Transmit the LLDP inventory TLV.
location	Transmit the LLDP location TLV.
network-policy	Transmit the LLDP network policy TLV.

5.40.8 show lldp med

Use this command to display a summary of the current LLDP MED configuration.

Format	`show lldp med`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show lldp med
LLDP MED Global Configuration

Fast Start Repeat Count: 3
Device Class: Network Connectivity

(Routing) #
```

5.40.9 show lldp med interface

Use this command to display a summary of the current LLDP MED configuration for a specific interface. *unit/slot/port* indicates a specific physical interface. `all` indicates all valid LLDP interfaces.

Format	`show lldp med interface {`*unit/slot/port* `| all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show lldp med interface all

Interface  Link    configMED operMED   ConfigNotify TLVsTx
---------  ------  --------- --------  ------------ -----------
1/0/1      Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/2      Up      Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/3      Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/4      Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/5      Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/6      Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/7      Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/8      Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/9      Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/10     Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/11     Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/12     Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/13     Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1
1/0/14     Down    Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1

TLV Codes: 0- Capabilities,     1- Network Policy
           2- Location,         3- Extended PSE
           4- Extended Pd,      5- Inventory
--More-- or (q)uit
(Routing) #show lldp med interface 1/0/2

Interface  Link    configMED operMED   ConfigNotify TLVsTx
---------  ------  --------- --------  ------------ -----------
1/0/2      Up      Disabled  Disabled  Disabled     0,1

TLV Codes: 0- Capabilities,     1- Network Policy
           2- Location,         3- Extended PSE
           4- Extended Pd,      5- Inventory

(Routing) #
```

5.40.10 show lldp med local-device detail

Use this command to display detailed information about the LLDP MED data that a specific interface transmits. *unit/slot/port*indicates a specific physical interface.

Format	`show lldp med local-device detail` *unit/slot/port*

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show lldp med local-device detail 1/0/8

LLDP MED Local Device Detail

Interface: 1/0/8

Network Policies
Media Policy Application Type : voice
Vlan ID: 10
Priority: 5
DSCP: 1
Unknown: False
Tagged: True

Media Policy Application Type : streamingvideo
Vlan ID: 20
Priority: 1
DSCP: 2
Unknown: False
Tagged: True

Inventory
Hardware Rev: xxx xxx xxx
Firmware Rev: xxx xxx xxx
Software Rev: xxx xxx xxx
Serial Num: xxx xxx xxx
Mfg Name: xxx xxx xxx
Model Name: xxx xxx xxx
Asset ID: xxx xxx xxx

Location
Subtype: elin
Info: xxx xxx xxx

Extended POE
Device Type: pseDevice

Extended POE PSE
Available: 0.3 Watts
Source: primary
Priority: critical

Extended POE PD
Required: 0.2 Watts
Source: local
Priority: low
```

5.40.11 show lldp med remote-device

Use this command to display the summary information about remote devices that transmit current LLDP MED data to the system. You can show information about LLDP MED remote data received on all valid LLDP interfaces or on a specific physical interface.

Format	`show lldp med remote-device {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Local Interface	The interface that received the LLDPDU from the remote device.
Remote ID	An internal identifier to the switch to mark each remote device to the system.
Device Class	Device classification of the remote device.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show lldp med remote-device all
```

```
LLDP MED Remote Device Summary

Local
Interface  Remote ID  Device Class
---------  ---------  ------------
1/0/8      1          Class I
1/0/9      2          Not Defined
1/0/10     3          Class II
1/0/11     4          Class III
1/0/12     5          Network Con
```

5.40.12 show lldp med remote-device detail

Use this command to display detailed information about remote devices that transmit current LLDP MED data to an interface on the system.

Format	`show lldp med remote-device detail` *unit/slot/port*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show lldp med remote-device detail 1/0/8

LLDP MED Remote Device Detail

Local Interface: 1/0/8
Remote Identifier: 18
Capabilities
MED Capabilities Supported: capabilities, networkpolicy, location, extendedpse
MED Capabilities Enabled: capabilities, networkpolicy
Device Class: Endpoint Class I

Network Policies
Media Policy Application Type : voice
Vlan ID: 10
Priority: 5
DSCP: 1
Unknown: False
Tagged: True

Media Policy Application Type : streamingvideo
Vlan ID: 20
Priority: 1
DSCP: 2
Unknown: False
Tagged: True

Inventory
Hardware Rev: xxx xxx xxx
Firmware Rev: xxx xxx xxx
Software Rev: xxx xxx xxx
Serial Num: xxx xxx xxx
Mfg Name: xxx xxx xxx
Model Name: xxx xxx xxx
Asset ID: xxx xxx xxx

Location
Subtype: elin
Info: xxx xxx xxx

Extended POE
Device Type: pseDevice

Extended POE PSE
Available: 0.3 Watts
Source: primary
Priority: critical

Extended POE PD
Required: 0.2 Watts
Source: local
Priority: low
```

5.41 Denial of Service Commands

Denial of Service (DataPlane) is not supported on all platforms. Especially are not all commands available on all platforms.

This section describes the commands you use to configure Denial of Service (DoS) Control. LCOS SX provides support for classifying and blocking specific types of Denial of Service attacks. You can configure your system to monitor and block these types of attacks:

- SIP = DIP: Source IP address = Destination IP address.
- First Fragment: TCP Header size smaller then configured value.
- TCP Fragment: Allows the device to drop packets that have a TCP payload where the IP payload length minus the IP header size is less than the minimum allowed TCP header size.
- TCP Flag: TCP Flag SYN set and Source Port < 1024 or TCP Control Flags = 0 and TCP Sequence Number = 0 or TCP Flags FIN, URG, and PSH set and TCP Sequence Number = 0 or TCP Flags SYN and FIN set.
- L4 Port: Source TCP/UDP Port = Destination TCP/UDP Port.
- ICMP: Limiting the size of ICMP Ping packets.
- SMAC = DMAC: Source MAC address = Destination MAC address
- TCP Port: Source TCP Port = Destination TCP Port
- UDP Port: Source UDP Port = Destination UDP Port
- TCP Flag & Sequence: TCP Flag SYN set and Source Port < 1024 or TCP Control Flags = 0 and TCP Sequence Number = 0 or TCP Flags FIN, URG, and PSH set and TCP Sequence Number = 0 or TCP Flags SYN and FIN set.
- TCP Offset: Allows the device to drop packets that have a TCP header Offset set to 1.
- TCP SYN: TCP Flag SYN set.
- TCP SYN & FIN: TCP Flags SYN and FIN set.
- TCP FIN & URG & PSH: TCP Flags FIN and URG and PSH set and TCP Sequence Number = 0.
- ICMP V6: Limiting the size of ICMPv6 Ping packets.
- ICMP Fragment: Checks for fragmented ICMP packets.

5.41.1 dos-control all

This command enables Denial of Service protection checks globally.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control all`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.1.1 no dos-control all

This command disables Denial of Service protection checks globally.

Format	`no dos-control all`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.2 dos-control sipdip

This command enables Source IP address = Destination IP address SIP= DIP) Denial of Service protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress with SIP = DIP, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control sipdip`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.2.1 no dos-control sipdip

This command disables Source IP address = Destination IP address (SIP = DIP) Denial of Service prevention.

Format	`no dos-control sipdip`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.3 dos-control firstfrag

This command enables Minimum TCP Header Size Denial of Service protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress having a TCP Header Size smaller then the configured value, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled. If you enable dos-control firstfrag, but do not provide a Minimum TCP Header Size, the system sets that value to *20*.

Default	Disabled (20)
Format	`dos-control firstfrag [`*0-255*`]`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.3.1 no dos-control firstfrag

This command sets Minimum TCP Header Size Denial of Service protection to the default value.

Format	`no dos-control firstfrag`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.4 dos-control tcpfrag

This command enables TCP Fragment Denial of Service protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack and packets that have a TCP payload in which the IP payload length minus the IP header size is less than the minimum allowed TCP header size are dropped.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control tcpfrag`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.4.1 no dos-control tcpfrag

This command disables TCP Fragment Denial of Service protection.

Format	`no dos-control tcpfrag`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.5 dos-control tcpflag

This command enables TCP Flag Denial of Service protections. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attacks. If packets ingress having TCP Flag SYN set and a source port less than 1024 or having TCP Control Flags set to 0 and TCP Sequence Number set to 0 or having TCP Flags FIN, URG, and PSH set and TCP Sequence Number set to 0 or having TCP Flags SYN and FIN both set, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control tcpflag`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.5.1 no dos-control tcpflag

This command sets disables TCP Flag Denial of Service protections.

Format	`no dos-control tcpflag`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.6 dos-control l4port

This command enables L4 Port Denial of Service protections. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress having Source TCP/UDP Port Number equal to Destination TCP/UDP Port Number, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Some applications mirror source and destination L4 ports - RIP for example uses 520 for both. If you enable dos-control l4port, applications such as RIP may experience packet loss which would render the application inoperable.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control l4port`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.6.1 no dos-control l4port

This command disables L4 Port Denial of Service protections.

Format	`no dos-control l4port`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.7 dos-control port-ddisable

Use this command to enable moving an interface that is under DoS attack to the D-Disable state. In D-Disable state, the interface will not be able to receive or send data packets. To use the port again, the administrator has to manually reenable the port or configure auto-recovery.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control port-ddisable`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.7.1 no dos-control port-ddisable

This command disables moving an interface that is under DoS attack to the D-Disable state.

Format	`no dos-control port-ddisable`

Mode	Global Config

5.41.8 dos-control smacdmac

This command enables Source MAC address = Destination MAC address SMAC= DMAC) Denial of Service protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress with SMAC = DMAC, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control smacdmac`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.8.1 no dos-control smacdmac

This command disables Source MAC address = Destination MAC address (SMAC = DMAC) DoS protection.

Format	`no dos-control smacdmac`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.9 dos-control tcpport

This command enables TCP L4 source = destination port number (Source TCP Port = Destination TCP Port) Denial of Service protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress with Source TCP Port = Destination TCP Port, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control tcpport`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.9.1 no dos-control tcpport

This command disables TCP L4 source = destination port number (Source TCP Port = Destination TCP Port) Denial of Service protection.

Format	`no dos-control tcpport`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.10 dos-control udpport

This command enables UDP L4 source = destination port number (Source UDP Port = Destination UDP Port) DoS protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress with Source UDP Port = Destination UDP Port, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control udpport`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.10.1 no dos-control udpport

This command disables UDP L4 source = destination port number (Source UDP Port = Destination UDP Port) Denial of Service protection.

Format	`no dos-control udpport`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.11 dos-control tcpflagseq

This command enables TCP Flag and Sequence Denial of Service protections. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress having TCP Flag SYN set and a source port less than 1024 or having TCP Control Flags set to 0 and TCP Sequence Number set to 0 or having TCP Flags FIN, URG, and PSH set and TCP Sequence Number set to 0 or having TCP Flags SYN and FIN both set, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control tcpflagseq`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.11.1 no dos-control tcpflagseq

This command sets disables TCP Flag and Sequence Denial of Service protection.

Format	`no dos-control tcpflagseq`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.12 dos-control tcpoffset

This command enables TCP Offset Denial of Service protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress having TCP Header Offset equal to one (1), the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control tcpoffset`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.12.1 no dos-control tcpoffset

This command disabled TCP Offset Denial of Service protection.

Format	`no dos-control tcpoffset`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.13 dos-control tcpsyn

This command enables TCP SYN and L4 source = 0-1023 Denial of Service protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress having TCP flag SYN set and an L4 source port from 0 to 1023, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control tcpsyn`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.13.1 no dos-control tcpsyn

This command sets disables TCP SYN and L4 source = 0-1023 Denial of Service protection.

Format	`no dos-control tcpsyn`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.14 dos-control tcpsynfin

This command enables TCP SYN and FIN Denial of Service protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress having TCP flags SYN and FIN set, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control tcpsynfin`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.14.1 no dos-control tcpsynfin

This command sets disables TCP SYN & FIN Denial of Service protection.

Format	`no dos-control tcpsynfin`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.15 dos-control tcpfinurgpsh

This command enables TCP FIN and URG and PSH and SEQ = 0 checking Denial of Service protections. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress having TCP FIN, URG, and PSH all set and TCP Sequence Number set to 0, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control tcpfinurgpsh`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.15.1 no dos-control tcpfinurgpsh

This command sets disables TCP FIN and URG and PSH and SEQ = 0 checking Denial of Service protections.

Format	`no dos-control tcpfinurgpsh`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.16 dos-control icmpv4

This command enables Maximum ICMPv4 Packet Size Denial of Service protections. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If ICMPv4 Echo Request (PING) packets ingress having a size greater than the configured value, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled (512)
Format	`dos-control icmpv4 [0-16376]`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.16.1 no dos-control icmpv4

This command disables Maximum ICMP Packet Size Denial of Service protections.

Format	`no dos-control icmpv4`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.17 dos-control icmpv6

This command enables Maximum ICMPv6 Packet Size Denial of Service protections. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If ICMPv6 Echo Request (PING) packets ingress having a size greater than the configured value, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled (512)
Format	`dos-control icmpv6` *`0-16376`*
Mode	Global Config

5.41.17.1 no dos-control icmpv6

This command disables Maximum ICMP Packet Size Denial of Service protections.

Format	`no dos-control icmpv6`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.18 dos-control icmpfrag

This command enables ICMP Fragment Denial of Service protection. If the mode is enabled, Denial of Service prevention is active for this type of attack. If packets ingress having fragmented ICMP packets, the packets will be dropped if the mode is enabled.

Default	Disabled
Format	`dos-control icmpfrag`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.18.1 no dos-control icmpfrag

This command disabled ICMP Fragment Denial of Service protection.

Format	`no dos-control icmpfrag`
Mode	Global Config

5.41.19 show dos-control

This command displays Denial of Service configuration information.

Format	`show dos-control`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Some of the information below displays only dependent on the platform.

Term	Definition
First Fragment Mode	The administrative mode of First Fragment DoS prevention. When enabled, this causes the switch to drop packets that have a TCP header smaller then the configured Min TCP Hdr Size.
Min TCP Hdr Size	The minimum TCP header size the switch will accept if First Fragment DoS prevention is enabled.
ICMPv4 Mode	The administrative mode of ICMPv4 DoS prevention. When enabled, this causes the switch to drop ICMP packets that have a type set to ECHO_REQ (ping) and a size greater than the configured ICMPv4 Payload Size.
Max ICMPv4 Payload Size	The maximum ICMPv4 payload size to accept when ICMPv4 DoS protection is enabled.
ICMPv6 Mode	The administrative mode of ICMPv6 DoS prevention. When enabled, this causes the switch to drop ICMP packets that have a type set to ECHO_REQ (ping) and a size greater than the configured ICMPv6 Payload Size.
Max ICMPv6 Payload Size	The maximum ICMPv6 payload size to accept when ICMPv6 DoS protection is enabled.
ICMPv4 Fragment Mode	The administrative mode of ICMPv4 Fragment DoS prevention. When enabled, this causes the switch to drop fragmented ICMPv4 packets.
TCP Port Mode	The administrative mode of TCP Port DoS prevention. When enabled, this causes the switch to drop packets that have the TCP source port equal to the TCP destination port.
UDP Port Mode	The administrative mode of UDP Port DoS prevention. When enabled, this causes the switch to drop packets that have the UDP source port equal to the UDP destination port.
SIPDIP Mode	The administrative mode of SIP=DIP DoS prevention. Enabling this causes the switch to drop packets that have a source IP address equal to the destination IP address. The factory default is disabled.
SMACDMAC Mode	The administrative mode of SMAC=DMAC DoS prevention. Enabling this causes the switch to drop packets that have a source MAC address equal to the destination MAC address.
TCP FIN & URG & PSH Mode	The administrative mode of TCP FIN & URG & PSH DoS prevention. Enabling this causes the switch to drop packets that have TCP flags FIN, URG, and PSH set and TCP Sequence Number = 0.
TCP Flag & Sequence Mode	The administrative mode of TCP Flag DoS prevention. Enabling this causes the switch to drop packets that have TCP control flags set to 0 and TCP sequence number set to 0.
TCP SYN Mode	The administrative mode of TCP SYN DoS prevention. Enabling this causes the switch to drop packets that have TCP Flags SYN set.
TCP SYN & FIN Mode	The administrative mode of TCP SYN & FIN DoS prevention. Enabling this causes the switch to drop packets that have TCP Flags SYN and FIN set.
TCP Fragment Mode	The administrative mode of TCP Fragment DoS prevention. Enabling this causes the switch to drop packets that have a TCP payload in which the IP payload length minus the IP header size is less than the minimum allowed TCP header size.
TCP Offset Mode	The administrative mode of TCP Offset DoS prevention. Enabling this causes the switch to drop packets that have a TCP header Offset equal to 1.

5.42 MAC Database Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure and view information about the MAC databases.

5.42.1 bridge aging-time

This command configures the forwarding database address aging timeout in seconds. The `seconds` parameter must be within the range of 10 to 1,000,000 seconds. In an SVL system, the [fdbid/all] parameter is not used and will be ignored if entered. In an SVL system, the [fdbid/all] parameter is not used and will be ignored if entered.

Default	300
Format	`bridge aging-time` *10-1,000,000*
Mode	Global Config

5.42.1.1 no bridge aging-time

This command sets the forwarding database address aging timeout to the default value. In an SVL system, the [fdbid/all] parameter is not used and will be ignored if entered.

Format	`no bridge aging-time`
Mode	Global Config

5.42.2 show forwardingdb agetime

This command displays the timeout for address aging.

Format	`show forwardingdb agetime`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Address Aging Timeout	Displays the system's address aging timeout value in seconds.

5.42.3 show mac-address-table multicast

This command displays the Multicast Forwarding Database (MFDB) information. If you enter the command with no parameter, the entire table is displayed. You can display the table entry for one MAC Address by specifying the MAC address as an optional parameter.

Format	`show mac-address-table multicast` *macaddr*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
VLAN ID	The VLAN in which the MAC address is learned.
MAC Address	A multicast MAC address for which the switch has forwarding or filtering information. The format is 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons, for example 01:23:45:67:89:AB.
Source	The component that is responsible for this entry in the Multicast Forwarding Database. The source can be IGMP Snooping, GMRP, and Static Filtering.
Type	The type of the entry. Static entries are those that are configured by the end user. Dynamic entries are added to the table as a result of a learning process or protocol.
Description	The text description of this multicast table entry.
Interfaces	The list of interfaces that are designated for forwarding (Fwd: and filtering (Flt:).
Fwd Interface	The resultant forwarding list is derived from combining all the component's forwarding interfaces and removing the interfaces that are listed as the static filtering interfaces.

Example: If one or more entries exist in the multicast forwarding table, the command output looks similar to the following:

```
(Routing) #show mac-address-table multicast

                                                                  Fwd
VLAN ID MAC Address       Source  Type    Description     Interface Interface
------- ----------------- ------- ------- --------------- --------- ---------
```

```
1       01:00:5E:01:02:03 Filter  Static  Mgmt Config     Fwd:      Fwd:
                                                          1/0/1,    1/0/1,
                                                          1/0/2,    1/0/2,
                                                          1/0/3,    1/0/3,
                                                          1/0/4,    1/0/4,
                                                          1/0/5,    1/0/5,
                                                          1/0/6,    1/0/6,
                                                          1/0/7,    1/0/7,
                                                          1/0/8,    1/0/8,
                                                          1/0/9,    1/0/9,
--More-- or (q)uit
```

5.42.4 show mac-address-table stats

This command displays the Multicast Forwarding Database (MFDB) statistics.

Format	`show mac-address-table stats`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Total Entries	The total number of entries that can possibly be in the Multicast Forwarding Database table.
Most MFDB Entries Ever Used	The largest number of entries that have been present in the Multicast Forwarding Database table. This value is also known as the MFDB high-water mark.
Current Entries	The current number of entries in the MFDB.

5.43 ISDP Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure the industry standard Discovery Protocol (ISDP).

5.43.1 isdp run

This command enables ISDP on the switch.

Default	Enabled
Format	`isdp run`
Mode	Global Config

5.43.1.1 no isdp run

This command disables ISDP on the switch.

Format	`no isdp run`
Mode	Global Config

5.43.2 isdp holdtime

This command configures the hold time for ISDP packets that the switch transmits. The hold time specifies how long a receiving device should store information sent in the ISDP packet before discarding it. The range is given in seconds.

Default	180 seconds
Format	`isdp holdtime` *`10-255`*
Mode	Global Config

5.43.3 isdp timer

This command sets the period of time between sending new ISDP packets. The range is given in seconds.

Default	60 seconds
Format	`isdp timer 5-254`
Mode	Global Config

5.43.4 isdp advertise-v2

This command enables the sending of ISDP version 2 packets from the device.

Default	Enabled
Format	`isdp advertise-v2`
Mode	Global Config

5.43.4.1 no isdp advertise-v2

This command disables the sending of ISDP version 2 packets from the device.

Format	`no isdp advertise-v2`
Mode	Global Config

5.43.5 isdp enable

This command enables ISDP on an interface or range of interfaces.

ISDP must be enabled both globally and on the interface in order for the interface to transmit ISDP packets. If ISDP is globally disabled on the switch, the interface will not transmit ISDP packets, regardless of the ISDP status on the interface. To enable ISDP globally, use the *isdp run* on page 598 command.

Default	Enabled
Format	`isdp enable`
Mode	Interface Config

5.43.5.1 no isdp enable

This command disables ISDP on the interface.

Format	`no isdp enable`
Mode	Interface Config

5.43.6 clear isdp counters

This command clears ISDP counters.

Format	`clear isdp counters`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.43.7 clear isdp table

This command clears entries in the ISDP table.

Format	`clear isdp table`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.43.8 show isdp

This command displays global ISDP settings.

Format	`show isdp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Timer	The frequency with which this device sends ISDP packets. This value is given in seconds.
Hold Time	The length of time the receiving device should save information sent by this device. This value is given in seconds.
Version 2 Advertisements	The setting for sending ISDPv2 packets. If disabled, version 1 packets are transmitted.
Neighbors table time since last change	The amount of time that has passed since the ISPD neighbor table changed.
Device ID	The Device ID advertised by this device. The format of this Device ID is characterized by the value of the Device ID Format object.
Device ID Format Capability	Indicates the Device ID format capability of the device. › `serialNumber` indicates that the device uses a serial number as the format for its Device ID. › `macAddress` indicates that the device uses a Layer 2 MAC address as the format for its Device ID. › `other` indicates that the device uses its platform-specific format as the format for its Device ID.
Device ID Format	Indicates the Device ID format of the device. › `serialNumber` indicates that the value is in the form of an ASCII string containing the device serial number. › `macAddress` indicates that the value is in the form of a Layer 2 MAC address. › `other` indicates that the value is in the form of a platform specific ASCII string containing info that identifies the device. For example, ASCII string contains serialNumber appended/prepended with system name.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show isdp

Timer..................................... 30
Hold Time................................. 180
Version 2 Advertisements.................. Enabled
Neighbors table time since last change..... 0 days 00:00:00
Device ID................................. 1114728
Device ID format capability............... Serial Number, Host Name
Device ID format.......................... Serial Number
```

5.43.9 show isdp interface

This command displays ISDP settings for the specified interface.

Format	`show isdp interface {all | unit/slot/port}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The *unit/slot/port* of the specified interface.
Mode	ISDP mode enabled/disabled status for the interface(s).

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show isdp interface 0/1

Interface        Mode
---------------  ----------
0/1              Enabled
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show isdp interface all

Interface        Mode
---------------  ----------
0/1              Enabled
0/2              Enabled
0/3              Enabled
0/4              Enabled
0/5              Enabled
0/6              Enabled
0/7              Enabled
0/8              Enabled
```

5.43.10 show isdp entry

This command displays ISDP entries. If the device id is specified, then only entries for that device are shown.

Format	`show isdp entry {all | deviceid}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Device ID	The device ID associated with the neighbor which advertised the information.
IP Addresses	The IP address(es) associated with the neighbor.
Capability	ISDP Functional Capabilities advertised by the neighbor.
Platform	The hardware platform advertised by the neighbor.
Interface	The interface (unit/slot/port) on which the neighbor's advertisement was received.
Port ID	The port ID of the interface from which the neighbor sent the advertisement.
Hold Time	The hold time advertised by the neighbor.
Version	The software version that the neighbor is running.
Advertisement Version	The version of the advertisement packet received from the neighbor.
Entry Last Changed Time	The time when the entry was last changed.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show isdp entry Switch

Device ID                     Switch

Address(es):
    IP Address:               172.20.1.18
    IP Address:               172.20.1.18
Capability                    Router IGMP

Platform                      LANCOM xxx

Interface                     0/1

Port ID                       GigabitEthernet1/1

Holdtime                      64

Advertisement Version         2

Entry last changed time       0 days 00:13:50
```

5.43.11 show isdp neighbors

This command displays the list of neighboring devices.

Format	`show isdp neighbors [{`*`unit/slot/port`*` | detail}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Device ID	The device ID associated with the neighbor which advertised the information.
IP Addresses	The IP addresses associated with the neighbor.
Capability	ISDP functional capabilities advertised by the neighbor.
Platform	The hardware platform advertised by the neighbor.
Interface	The Interface (*unit/slot/port*) on which the neighbor's advertisement was received.
Port ID	The port ID of the interface from which the neighbor sent the advertisement.
Hold Time	The hold time advertised by the neighbor.
Advertisement Version	The version of the advertisement packet received from the neighbor.
Entry Last Changed Time	Time when the entry was last modified.
Version	The software version that the neighbor is running.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show isdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge,
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater
Device ID            Intf  Holdtime  Capability   Platform             Port ID
-------------------- ----- --------- ------------ -------------------- --------------------
Switch               0/1   165       RI           LANCOM xxx           GigabitEthernet1/1
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show isdp neighbors detail

Device ID                     0001f45f1bc0
Address(es):
    IP Address:               10.27.7.57
Capability                    Router Trans Bridge Switch IGMP
Platform                      SecureStack C2
Interface                     0/48
Port ID                       ge.3.14
Holdtime                      131
```

```
Advertisement Version          2
Entry last changed time        0 days 00:01:59
Version:                       05.00.56
```

5.43.12 show isdp traffic

This command displays ISDP statistics.

Format	`show isdp traffic`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
ISDP Packets Received	Total number of ISDP packets received
ISDP Packets Transmitted	Total number of ISDP packets transmitted
ISDPv1 Packets Received	Total number of ISDPv1 packets received
ISDPv1 Packets Transmitted	Total number of ISDPv1 packets transmitted
ISDPv2 Packets Received	Total number of ISDPv2 packets received
ISDPv2 Packets Transmitted	Total number of ISDPv2 packets transmitted
ISDP Bad Header	Number of packets received with a bad header
ISDP Checksum Error	Number of packets received with a checksum error
ISDP Transmission Failure	Number of packets which failed to transmit
ISDP Invalid Format	Number of invalid packets received
ISDP Table Full	Number of times a neighbor entry was not added to the table due to a full database
ISDP IP Address Table Full	Displays the number of times a neighbor entry was added to the table without an IP address.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show isdp traffic

ISDP Packets Received..........................  4253
ISDP Packets Transmitted.......................  127
ISDPv1 Packets Received........................  0
ISDPv1 Packets Transmitted.....................  0
ISDPv2 Packets Received........................  4253
ISDPv2 Packets Transmitted.....................  4351
ISDP Bad Header................................  0
ISDP Checksum Error............................  0
ISDP Transmission Failure......................  0
ISDP Invalid Format............................  0
ISDP Table Full................................  392
ISDP IP Address Table Full.....................  737
```

5.43.13 debug isdp packet

This command enables tracing of ISDP packets processed by the switch. ISDP must be enabled on both the device and the interface in order to monitor packets for a particular interface.

Format	`debug isdp packet [{receive | transmit}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.43.13.1 no debug isdp packet

This command disables tracing of ISDP packets on the receive or the transmit sides or on both sides.

Format	`no debug isdp packet [{receive | transmit}]`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.44 Interface Error Disable and Auto Recovery

Interface error disable automatically disables an interface when an error is detected; no traffic is allowed until the interface is either manually re-enabled or, if auto recovery is configured, the configured auto recovery time interval has passed.

For interface error disable and auto recovery, an error condition is detected for an interface, the interface is placed in a diagnostic disabled state by shutting down the interface. The error disabled interface does not allow any traffic until the interface is re-enabled. The error disabled interface can be manually enabled. Alternatively administrator can enable auto recovery feature. LCOS SX Auto Recovery re-enables the interface after the expiry of configured time interval.

5.44.1 errdisable recovery cause

Use this command to enable auto recovery for a specified cause or all causes. When auto recovery is enabled, ports in the diag-disable state are recovered (link up) when the recovery interval expires. If the interface continues to experience errors, the interface may be placed back in the diag-disable state and disabled (link down). Interfaces in the diag-disable state can be manually recovered by entering the `no shutdown` command for the interface.

Default	None
Format	`errdisable recovery cause {all | arp-inspection | bpduguard | dhcp-rate-limit | sfp- mismatch | udld | ucast-storm | bcast-storm | mcast-storm | bpdustorm | keep-alive | mac-locking | denial-of-service | link-flap}`
Mode	Global Config

5.44.1.1 no errdisable recovery cause

Use this command to disable auto recovery for a specific cause. When disabled, auto recovery will not occur for interfaces in a diag-disable state due to that cause.

Format	`no errdisable recovery cause {all | arp-inspection | bpduguard | dhcp-rate-limit | sfp- mismatch | udld | ucast-storm | bcast-storm | mcast-storm | bpdustorm | keep-alive | mac-locking | denial-of-service | link-flap}`
Mode	Global Config

5.44.2 errdisable recovery interval

Use this command to configure the auto recovery time interval. The auto recovery time interval is common for all causes. The time can be any value from 30 to 86400 seconds.When the recovery interval expires, the system attempts to bring interfaces in the diag-disable state back into service (link up).

Default	300
Format	`errdisable recovery interval` *`30-86400`*
Mode	Global Config

5.44.2.1 no errdisable recovery interval

Use this command to reset the auto recovery interval to the factory default value of 300.

Format	`no errdisable recovery interval`
Mode	Global Config

5.44.3 show errdisable recovery

Use this command to display the errdisable configuration status of all configurable causes.

Format	`show errdisable recovery`
Mode	Global Config

The following information is displayed.

Parameter	Description
dhcp-rate-limit	Enable/Disable status of dhcp-rate-limit auto recovery.
arp-inspection	Enable/Disable status of arp-inspection auto recovery.
sfp-mismatch	Enable/Disable status of sfp-mismatch auto recovery.
udld	Enable/Disable status of UDLD auto recovery.
bcast-storm	Enable/Disable status of broadcast storm auto recovery.
mcast-storm	Enable/Disable status of multicast storm auto recovery.
ucast-storm	Enable/Disable status of unicast storm auto recovery.
bpdguard	Enable/Disable status of bpduguard auto recovery.
bpdustorm	Enable/Disable status of bpdustorm auto recovery.
keepalive	Enable/Disable status of keepalive auto recovery.
mac-locking	Enable/Disable status of MAC locking auto recovery.
denial-of-service	Enable/Disable status of DoS auto recovery.
link-flap	Enable/Disable status of link-flap auto recovery.
time interval	Time interval for auto recovery in seconds.

Example:

```
Errdisable Reason       Auto-recovery Status
------------------      --------------------
dhcp-rate-limit            Disabled
arp-inspection             Disabled
udld                       Disabled
bcast-storm                Disabled
mcast-storm                Disabled
ucast-storm                Disabled
bpduguard                  Disabled
bpdustorm                  Disabled
sfp-mismatch               Disabled
keepalive                  Disabled
mac-locking                Disabled
denial-of-service          Disabled
link-flap                  Disabled
Timeout for Auto-recovery from D-Disable state  300
```

5.44.4 show interfaces status err-disabled

Use this command to display the interfaces that are error disabled and the amount of time remaining for auto recovery.

Format	`show interfaces status err-disabled`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following information is displayed.

Parameter	Description
interface	An interface that is error disabled.
Errdisable Reason	The cause of the interface being error disabled.
Auto-Recovery Time Left	The amount of time left before auto recovery begins.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show interfaces status err-disabled

Interface     Errdisable Reason    Auto-Recovery Time Left(sec)
----------    -----------------    ----------------------------
0/1           udld                 279
0/2           bpduguard            285
0/3           bpdustorm            291
0/4           keepalive            11
```

5.45 UniDirectional Link Detection Commands

The purpose of the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) feature is to detect and avoid unidirectional links. A unidirectional link is a forwarding anomaly in a Layer 2 communication channel in which a bi-directional link stops passing traffic in one direction. Use the UDLD commands to detect unidirectional links' physical ports. UDLD must be enabled on both sides of the link in order to detect a unidirectional link. The UDLD protocol operates by exchanging packets containing information about neighboring devices.

5.45.1 udld enable (Global Config)

This command enables UDLD globally on the switch.

Default	Disabled
Format	`udld enable`
Mode	Global Config

5.45.1.1 no udld enable (Global Config)

This command disables UDLD globally on the switch.

Format	`no udld enable`
Mode	Global Config

5.45.2 udld message time

This command configures the interval between UDLD probe messages on ports that are in the advertisement phase. The range is from 1 to 90 seconds.

Default	15 seconds
Format	`udld message time` *`interval`*
Mode	Global Config

5.45.3 udld timeout interval

This command configures the time interval after which UDLD link is considered to be unidirectional. The range is from 3 to 60 seconds.

Default	5 seconds
Format	`udld timeout interval` *`interval`*
Mode	Global Config

5.45.4 udld reset

This command resets all interfaces that have been shutdown by UDLD.

Default	None
Format	`udld reset`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.45.5 udld enable (Interface Config)

This command enables UDLD on the specified interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`udld enable`
Mode	Interface Config

5.45.5.1 no udld enable (Interface Config)

This command disables UDLD on the specified interface.

Format	`no udld enable`
Mode	Interface Config

5.45.6 udld port

This command selects the UDLD mode operating on this interface. If the keyword `aggressive` is not entered, the port operates in normal mode.

Default	Normal
Format	`udld port [aggressive]`
Mode	Interface Config

5.45.7 show udld

This command displays the global settings of UDLD.

Format	`show udld`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Admin Mode	The global administrative mode of UDLD.
Message Interval	The time period (in seconds) between the transmission of UDLD probe packets.
Timeout Interval	The time period (in seconds) before making a decision that the link is unidirectional.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command after the feature was enabled and nondefault interval values were configured.

```
(Routing) #show udld

Admin Mode..................................... Enabled
Message Interval............................... 13
Timeout Interval............................... 31
```

5.45.8 show udld *unit/slot/port*

This command displays the UDLD settings for the specified unit/slot/port. If the `all` keyword is entered, it displays information for all ports.

Format	`show udld {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| all}`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Port	The identifying port of the interface.
Admin Mode	The administrative mode of UDLD configured on this interface. This is either `Enabled` or `Disabled`.
UDLD Mode	The UDLD mode configured on this interface. This is either `Normal` or `Aggressive`.
UDLD Status	The status of the link as determined by UDLD. The options are: › **Undetermined** – UDLD has not collected enough information to determine the state of the port. › **Not applicable** – UDLD is disabled, either globally or on the port. › **Shutdown** – UDLD has detected a unidirectional link and shutdown the port. That is, the port is in an errDisabled state. › **Bidirectional** – UDLD has detected a bidirectional link. › **Undetermined (Link Down)** – The port would transition into this state when the port link physically goes down due to any reasons other than the port been put into D-Disable mode by the UDLD protocol on the switch.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show udld 0/1

Port     Admin Mode   UDLD Mode     UDLD Status
-----    ----------   -----------   --------------
0/1      Enabled      Normal        Not Applicable
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show udld all

Port     Admin Mode   UDLD Mode     UDLD Status
-----    ----------   -----------   --------------
0/1      Enabled      Normal        Shutdown
0/2      Enabled      Normal        Undetermined
0/3      Enabled      Normal        Bidirectional
0/4      Enabled      Normal        Not Applicable
0/5      Enabled      Normal        Not Applicable
0/6      Enabled      Normal        Not Applicable
0/7      Enabled      Normal        Not Applicable
0/8      Enabled      Normal        Shutdown
```

```
0/9      Enabled      Normal        Not Applicable
0/10     Enabled      Normal        Not Applicable
0/11     Enabled      Normal        Not Applicable
0/12     Enabled      Normal        Undetermined
0/13     Enabled      Normal        Bidirectional
0/14     Disabled     Normal        Not Applicable
0/15     Disabled     Normal        Not Applicable
0/16     Disabled     Normal        Not Applicable
0/17     Disabled     Normal        Not Applicable
0/18     Disabled     Normal        Not Applicable
0/19     Disabled     Normal        Not Applicable
0/20     Disabled     Normal        Not Applicable
--More-- or (q)uit
(Switching) #
```

5.46 Link-Flap Feature on the DUT

5.46.1 link-flap d-disable

Use this command in Global Config mode to enable the link-flap feature on the DUT. When enabled, this feature counts the number of link-flaps on a given port in a certain duration of time. If the number of link-flaps on a given port is greater than or equal to the configured value, the port is put in the D-Disable state.

Default	Disabled
Format	`link-flap d-disable`
Mode	Global Config

5.46.1.1 no link-flap d-disable

Use this command to disable the link-flap feature on the DUT.

Format	`no link-flap d-disable`
Mode	Global Config

5.46.2 link flap d-disable duration

Use this command to configure the duration in seconds in which to count the number of link-flaps. If the number of link-flaps on a given port is greater than or equal to the configured value, the port is put in the D-Disable state. The range for duration is 3 to 200 seconds.

Default	10 seconds
Format	`link flap d-disable duration`
Mode	Global Config

5.46.2.1 no link flap d-disable duration

Use this command to set the link-flap duration to its default value.

Format	`no link flap d-disable duration`
Mode	Global Config

5.46.3 link-flap d-disable max-count

Use this command to configure the maximum nu mber of link-flaps at which the port will be put in D-Disable state. The range for *count* is 2 to 100.

Default	5
Format	`link-flap d-disable max-count` *count*
Mode	Global Config

5.46.3.1 no link-flap d-disable max-count

Use this command to set the link-flap count to its default value.

Default	5
Format	`no link-flap d-disable max-count`
Mode	Global Config

5.46.4 show link-flap d-disable

Use this command to display the link-flap parameters.

Format	`show link-flap d-disable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Admin State	Specifies whether the link-flap feature is enabled or disabled.
Duration	Specifies the duration in seconds.
Max-Count	Specifies the max-count of link-flaps.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show link-flap d-disable
Link flap admin mode.......................... Disabled
Link flap max count........................... 5
Link flap duration time....................... 10
```

5.47 IPv4 Device Tracking Commands

The IPv4 Device Tracking (IPv4DT) feature enables the network administrator to track IPv4 hosts that are attached to physical ports or LAGs on an L2 or L3 switch.

The DHCP Snooping feature see *DHCP Snooping Configuration Commands* on page 529) already provides mapping from host IP address to physical port on L2 switch, for the IP address acquired via DHCP. But DHCP Snooping cannot track the statically configured hosts, nor can it detect the movement of the hosts in a VLAN.

The IPv4 Device Tracking feature snoops the ARP packets exchanged in a VLAN and populates the tracking table with the information like {IP address, MAC address, VLAN, Interface} for each host.

5.47.1 ip device tracking

Use this command to enable the IPv4 Device Tracking feature.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip device tracking`
Mode	Global Config

5.47.1.1 no ip device tracking

Use this command to disable the IPv4 Device Tracking feature and to clear all the entries in the IPv4 Device Tracking table.

.

Format	`no ip device tracking`
Mode	Global Config

5.47.2 ip device tracking probe

Use this command to enable the ARP probe generation for each entry in the IPv4 Device Tracking database.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip device tracking probe`
Mode	Global Config

5.47.2.1 no ip device tracking probe

Invoking the no form of the command, all the ACTIVE state entries in the IPv4 Device Tracking database are in ACTIVE state until the port moves to non-forwarding state or lease of those entries is removed.

Format	`no ip device tracking probe`
Mode	Global Config

5.47.3 ip device tracking probe interval

Use this command to enable the ARP probe generation for each entry in the IPv4 Device Tracking database.

Default	30 seconds
Format	`ip device tracking probe interval` *`seconds`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
seconds	The minimum time between two ARP probes for each entry in the IPv4 Device Tracking database in seconds. The range is 30 to 300 seconds.

5.47.3.1 no ip device tracking probe interval

Use this command to reset the probe interval to the default value.

Format	`no ip device tracking probe interval`
Mode	Global Config

5.47.4 ip device tracking probe count

Use this command to set the number of probes sent without any responses from the client before declaring its state INACTIVE in the IPv4 Device Tracking database.

Default	3
Format	`ip device tracking probe count` *`number`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
number	The number of ARP probes sent without responses from the client. The range is 1 to 255.

5.47.4.1 no ip device tracking probe count

Use this command to reset the probe count to the default value.

Format	`no ip device tracking probe count`
Mode	Global Config

5.47.5 ip device tracking probe delay

Use this command to set the delay in seconds before the probe is sent when a port is moving from non-forwarding state to forwarding state.

Default	30 seconds
Format	`ip device tracking probe delay` *`seconds`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
seconds	The minimum delay to send the first ARP probe for each entry in the IPv4 Device Tracking database in seconds whenever the entry's associated port is moved from non-forwarding state to forwarding state. The range is 1 to 120 seconds.

5.47.5.1 no ip device tracking probe delay

Use this command to reset the probe delay to the default value.

Format	`no ip device tracking probe delay`
Mode	Global Config

5.47.6 ip device tracking probe auto-source fallback

Use this command to set the source address in the ARP probe packet for non-routing interface entries to avoid the duplicate IP 0.0.0.0 address problem. Invoking the normal form of the command (`ip device tracking probe auto-source fallback` *`host-ip mask`* `override`), the source address in the probe packet is set to a new address based on the configured host-ip, mask, and destination for each of the non-routing interface entries in the IPv4DT table.

Default	The source IP address in the probe packet for non-routing interfaces is set to 0.0.0.0 address.
Format	`ip device tracking probe auto-source fallback` *`host-ip mask`* `override`

Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
host-ip	An IPv4 host in dotted notation (for example, 0.0.0.1).
mask	An IPv4 host used for the destination IP of the IPv4DT entries in dotted notation (for example, 255.255.0.0).

Example: The following example sets the source ip address in the probe packet for non-routing interfaces.

```
(Switching)(Config)# ip device tracking probe auto-source fallback 0.0.0.1 255.255.255.0 override
```

If the probe entry is for a host IP address 10.5.5.20, then an ARP probe with source address 10.5.5.1 is generated.

5.47.7 ip device tracking maximum

Use this command to configure the maximum number of entries learned on a specified routing or non-routing interface. Using the normal form of the command (**ip device tracking maximum *number*** clears all the entries learned on a specified interface and sets the maximum entries to be learned on that interface. If the maximum entries is configured to zero, then IPv4DT is effectively disabled on that interface.

Default	No limit
Format	`ip device tracking maximum` *`number`*
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
number	The number of entries learned on an interface by IPv4DT. The range is 0 to 10.

5.47.7.1 no ip device tracking maximum

Use this command to reset the maximum number of entries learned on a specified routing or non-routing interface to the default.

Format	`no ip device tracking maximum`
Mode	Interface Config

5.47.8 clear ip device tracking

Use this command to clear the entries present in an IPv4DT database. Specify arguments to clear based on interface name, IPv4 address, and MAC address. Invoking the command `clear ip device tracking`, the ARP probes are sent out to repopulate the entries.

Format	`clear ip device tracking {`*`all`*` | interface `*`if-name`*` | ip `*`ipv4-address`*` | mac `*`mac-address`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
all	Clears the entire IPv4DT table.
if-name	Clears the entries learned on a specified interface.
ipv4-address	Clears the entries matching the host IPv4 address.
mac-address	Clears the entries matching the mac address.

5.47.9 show ip device tracking all

Use this command to display all the IPv4DT (IPv4/VLAN/MAC) entries in the IPv4DT table.

Format	`show ip device tracking all [active|inactive]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
active	(Optional) Displays only the ACTIVE status entries.
inactive	(Optional) Displays only the INACTIVE status entries.

The following fields are displayed in the output of this command.

Field	Description
IP Address	The learned IPv4 address of the device.
MAC Address	The MAC address associated with the learned IPv4 address.
VLAN	The VLAN ID associated with an interface on which the device is learned.
Interface	The interface name on which the device is learned.
Time left to inactive	The number of seconds before the reachable device is set to INACTIVE.
Time since inactive	The number of seconds since the INACTIVE device was last reachable.
State	Specifies the device is in ACTIVE or INACTIVE state.
Source	Specifies the source of the device whether it is ARP, DHCP, or Static.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show ip device tracking all

IP Device Tracking for clients..................... Enable
IP Device Tracking Probe Generation................ Enable
IP Device Tracking Probe Count..................... 3
IP Device Tracking Probe Interval.....................30
IP Device Tracking Probe Delay Interval.................30
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
IP Address  MAC Address      Vlan Interface Time-left   Time-since State Source
                                            to inactive inactive
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
10.21.1.1   01:02:03:04:05:06 2   1/0/1     30          0          ACTIVE   ARP

Total number interfaces enabled: 1

Enabled interfaces:
1/0/1
```

5.47.10 show ip device tracking all count

Use this command to display the number of ARP, DHCP, Active, and Inactive IPv4DT entries in the IPv4DT table.

Format	`show ip device tracking all count`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show ip device tracking all count

IP Device Tracking ARP Entries Count .......... 40
IP Device Tracking DHCP Entries Count ......... 0

IP Device Tracking ACTIVE Entries Count ....... 30
```

```
IP Device Tracking INACTIVE Entries Count ..... 10

IP Device Tracking Total Entries Count ........ 40
```

5.47.11 show ip device tracking interface

Use this command to display all the IPv4DT (IPv4/VLAN/MAC) entries in the IPv4DT table learned on a specified interface.

Format	`show ip device tracking interface` *if-name*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
if-name	Interface name.

The following fields are displayed in the output of this command.

Field	Description
IP Address	The learned IPv4 address of the device.
MAC Address	The MAC address associated with the learned IPv4 address.
VLAN	The VLAN ID associated with an interface on which the device is learned.
Interface	The interface name on which the device is learned.
Time left to inactive	The number of seconds before the reachable device is set to INACTIVE.
Time since inactive	The number of seconds since the INACTIVE device was last reachable.
State	Specifies the device is in ACTIVE or INACTIVE state.
Source	Specifies the source of the device whether it is ARP, DHCP, or Static.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show ip device tracking interface Gi1/0/1
IP Device Tracking for clients..................... Enable
IP Device Tracking Probe Generation................ Enable
IP Device Tracking Probe Count..................... 3
IP Device Tracking Probe Interval.....................30
IP Device Tracking Probe Delay Interval.................30
IP Device Tracking Interface Max Entry Limit ...........No Limit
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
IP Address  MAC Address      Vlan Interface Time-left   Time-since State Source
                                            to inactive inactive
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
10.21.1.1   01:02:03:04:05:06  2   1/0/1    50          0          ACTIVE  ARP
20.21.1.1   01:02:03:04:05:07  2   1/0/1    80          0          ACTIVE  ARP
```

5.47.12 show ip device tracking ip

Use this command to display all the IPv4DT (IPv4/VLAN/MAC) entries in the IPv4DT table matching a specified host IPv4 address.

Format	`show ip device tracking ip` *ipv4-address*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ipv4-address	IPv4 address of the device.

The following fields are displayed in the output of this command.

Field	Description
IP Address	The learned IPv4 address of the device.
MAC Address	The MAC address associated with the learned IPv4 address.
VLAN	The VLAN ID associated with an interface on which the device is learned.
Interface	The interface name on which the device is learned.
Time left to inactive	The number of seconds before the reachable device is set to INACTIVE.
Time since inactive	The number of seconds since the INACTIVE device was last reachable.
State	Specifies the device is in ACTIVE or INACTIVE state.
Source	Specifies the source of the device whether it is ARP, DHCP, or Static.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show ip device tracking ip 10.21.1.1

IP Device Tracking for clients..................... Enable
IP Device Tracking Probe Generation................ Enable
IP Device Tracking Probe Count..................... 3
IP Device Tracking Probe Interval.....................30
IP Device Tracking Probe Delay Interval...............30
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
IP Address  MAC Address      Vlan Interface Time-left   Time-since State Source
                                            to inactive inactive
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
10.21.1.1   01:02:03:04:05:06  2  1/0/1     50          0          ACTIVE  ARP
10.21.1.1   01:02:03:04:05:07  2  1/0/2     50          0          ACTIVE  ARP
```

5.47.13 show ip device tracking mac

Use this command to display all the IPv4DT (IPv4/VLAN/MAC) entries in the IPv4DT table matching a specified MAC address.

Format	`show ip device tracking mac` *`mac-address`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
mac-address	MAC address of the device.

The following fields are displayed in the output of this command.

Field	Description
IP Address	The learned IPv4 address of the device.
MAC Address	The MAC address associated with the learned IPv4 address.
VLAN	The VLAN ID associated with an interface on which the device is learned.
Interface	The interface name on which the device is learned.
Time left to inactive	The number of seconds before the reachable device is set to INACTIVE.
Time since inactive	The number of seconds since the INACTIVE device was last reachable.
State	Specifies the device is in ACTIVE or INACTIVE state.
Source	Specifies the source of the device whether it is ARP, DHCP, or Static.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switching) #show ip device tracking mac 01:02:03:04:05:06

IP Device Tracking for clients..................... Enable
IP Device Tracking Probe Generation................ Enable
IP Device Tracking Probe Count..................... 3
IP Device Tracking Probe Interval.....................30
IP Device Tracking Probe Delay Interval.................30
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
IP Address  MAC Address      Vlan Interface Time-left   Time-since State Source
                                            to inactive inactive
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
10.21.1.1   01:02:03:04:05:06  2  1/0/1     50          0          ACTIVE  ARP
20.21.1.1   01:02:03:04:05:06  2  1/0/1     50          0          ACTIVE  ARP
```

5.47.14 debug ipdt logging

Use this command to enable debug tracing of IPv4DT events. Debug messages are sent to the system log at the DEBUG severity level. To print them on the console, enable console logging at the DEBUG level using the `logging console debug` command. See *logging console* on page 209.

Default	Enabled
Format	`debug ipdt logging`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.47.14.1 debug ipdt logging

Use this command to enable debug tracing of IPv4DT events. Debug messages are sent to the system log at the DEBUG severity level. To print them on the console, enable console logging at the DEBUG level using the `logging console debug` command. See *logging console* on page 209.

Default	Enabled
Format	`debug ipdt logging`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.48 ARP Guard Commands

The ARP Guard feature protects the switch CPU from DoS attacks with ARP messages. This feature provides:

- Rate limiting of incoming ARP packets on a per-host basis.
- Detecting and logging ARP attack from a host, upon crossing a threshold.

5.48.1 arp-guard enable

Use this command to enable the ARP Guard feature globally.

Default	Disabled
Format	`arp-guard enable`
Mode	Global Config

5.48.1.1 no arp-guard enable

Use the `no` form of the command to disable the ARP Guard feature and clear all the operational entries in all ARP Guard tables.

Format	`no arp-guard enable`
Mode	Global Config

5.48.2 arp-guard rate-limit

Use this command to configure the rate limit for ARP packet processing at a given rate measured in packets-per-second. The ARP packets rate limit can be configured independently on a per-port basis and on a per-host basis (hosts identified based on source IP address, VLAN ID, and port and hosts identified based on the link-layer source MAC address, VLAN ID, and port).

Default	Although the range is the same for all ARP rate limiting types, the default values vary and are as follows: › Per-port rate limit: Default 15. › Per-host (SMAC) rate limit: Default 10. › Per-host (SIP) rate limit: Default 10.
Format	`arp-guard rate-limit { per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port } pps`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
per-src-ip	Limits the rate of each source IP address.
per-src-mac	Limits the rate of each source MAC address.
per-port	Limits the rate of each port.
pps	Indicates the rate limit in packets-per-second, ranging from 0 to 300. A value of zero (0) means no limit - the value is not tracked.

Example: The following example sets the rate-limit for hosts identified by source IP address.

```
(Switching)(Config)# arp-guard rate-limit per-src-ip 100
```

5.48.2.1 no arp-guard rate-limit

Use the `no` form of the command to reset the rate limit to the corresponding default value.

Format	`no arp-guard rate-limit { per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port }`
Mode	Global Config

5.48.3 arp-guard attack-threshold

Use this command to configure the attach threshold for ARP packets attack detection at a given rate measured in packets-per-second. The ARP packets attack threshold can be configured independently on a per-port basis and on a per-host basis (hosts identified based on source IP address, VLAN ID, and port and hosts identified based on the link-layer source MAC address, VLAN ID, and port.

Default	Although the range is the same for all ARP rate limiting types, the default values vary and are as follows: › Per-port attack threshold default: 30. › Per-host (SMAC) attack threshold default: 20. › Per-host (SIP) attack threshold default: 20.

Format	`arp-guard attack-threshold { per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port } pps`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
per-src-ip	Detects ARP attacks by hosts identified by source IP address.
per-src-mac	Detects ARP attacks by hosts identified by source MAC address.
per-port	Detects ARP attacks on per port basis.
pps	Indicates the rate limit in packets-per-second, ranging from 0 to 300. A value of zero (0) means no limit - the value is not tracked.

Example: The following example sets the rate-limit for hosts identified by source MAC address.

```
(Switching)(Config)# arp-guard attack-threshold per-src-mac 100
```

5.48.3.1 no arp-guard attack-threshold

Use the `no` form of the command to reset the attack threshold to the corresponding default value. The attack threshold for a given tracking type should always equal or exceed the corresponding rate limit on the port. An error occurs if configured otherwise. An exception to this is the value 0 - it is okay to have a rate limit but not an attack detect threshold of 0.

Format	`no arp-guard attack-threshold { per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port }`
Mode	Global Config

5.48.4 arp-guard mode

Use this command to enable the ARP Guard feature on a specified interface. Configuring the disable option disables the feature on a specified interface and clears all the operational entries in the ARP Guard tables associated with a specified interface. In the case when the per-interface configuration value is configured, then it overrides the global value on the given port, otherwise the global value is used on the port.

Default	Disabled
Format	`arp-guard mode {enable|disable}`
Mode	Interface Config

5.48.4.1 no arp-guard mode

Use the `no` form of the command to unconfigure the admin-mode configuration on the interface, and the global arp-guard admin-mode config value takes effect.

Format	`no arp-guard mode`
Mode	Interface Config

5.48.5 arp-guard rate-limit

Use this command to configure the rate limit on a specified interface for ARP packets processing at a given rate measured in packets-per-second. The ARP packets rate limit can be configured on the specified interface independently on a per-port basis and on a per-host basis (hosts identified based on source IP address, VLAN ID, and port and hosts identified based on the link-layer source MAC address, VLAN ID, and port).

Format	`arp-guard rate-limit { per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port } pps`

Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
per-src-ip	Limits the rate of each source IP address on the specified interface.
per-src-mac	Limits the rate of each source MAC address on the specified interface.
per-port	Limits the rate on the specified port.
pps	Indicates the rate limit on the specified interface in packets-per-second, ranging from 0 to 300. A value of zero (0) means no limit - the value is not tracked.

Example: The following example sets the rate-limit on interface 1/0/2 for hosts identified by source IP address.

```
(Switching)(Interface-1/0/2-Config)# arp-guard rate-limit per-src-ip 100
```

5.48.5.1 no arp-guard rate-limit

There are no defaults at interface level for this configuration. Using the `no` form of the command causes the rate limit to be unconfigured on the specified interface. In the case when the per-interface value is configured, it overrides the global value, otherwise the global (configured value or the global default) value is used on the port.

Format	`no arp-guard rate-limit { per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port }`
Mode	Interface Config

5.48.6 arp-guard attack-threshold

Use this command to configure the attack threshold on a specified interface for ARP packets attack detection at a given rate measured in packets-per-second. The ARP packets attack threshold on the interface can be configured independently on a per-port basis and on a per-host basis (hosts identified based on source IP address, VLAN ID, and port and hosts identified based on the link-layer source MAC address, VLAN ID, and port).

The attack threshold on the port for a given tracking type should always equal or exceed the corresponding rate limit on the port. An error occurs if configured otherwise. An exception to this is the value 0 - it is okay to have a rate limit but not an attack detect threshold of 0.

Format	`arp-guard attack-threshold { per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port } pps`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
per-src-ip	Detects ARP attacks on the specified interface by hosts identified by source IP address.
per-src-mac	Detects ARP attacks on the specified interface by hosts identified by source MAC address.
per-port	Detects ARP attacks on the specified interface.
pps	Indicates the rate limit on the specified interface in packets-per-second, ranging from 0 to 300. A value of zero (0) means no limit - the value is not tracked.

Example: The following example sets the rate-limit on interface 1/0/2 for hosts identified by source MAC address.

```
(Switching)(Interface-1/0/2-Config)# arp-guard attack-threshold per-src-mac 100
```

5.48.6.1 no arp-guard attack-threshold

There are no defaults at interface level for this configuration. Using the no form of the command causes the attack-threshold to be unconfigured on the specified interface. When the per-interface value is configured, it overrides the global value, otherwise the global (configured value or the global default) value is used on the port.

Format	`no arp-guard attack-threshold { per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port }`
Mode	Interface Config

5.48.7 clear arp-guard statistics

Use this command to clear ARP Guard statistics on a specific interface or for all interfaces. When **all** is selected, even global statistics are cleared.

Format	`clear arp-guard statistics {all | interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `| lag` *`lag-num`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
all	Clears the ARP Guard statistics for both global and all interfaces.
unit/slot/port	Clears the ARP Guard statistics for the given interface unit/slot/port.
lag-num	Clears the ARP Guard statistics for the given LAG identified by LAG number.

5.48.8 clear arp-guard attack-history

Use this command to clear ARP Guard attack history for per host source IP category, or per host source MAC category, or per port category, or for all three of these categories. When **all** is selected, attack history is cleared for the three categories.

Format	`clear arp-guard attack-history {all | per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port }`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
all	Clears the ARP Guard attack history for all three categories (per source IP, per source MAC, and per port.
per-src-ip	Clears the ARP Guard attack history for the per source IP category.
per-src-mac	Clears the ARP Guard attack history for the per source MAC category.
per-port	Clears the ARP Guard attack history for the per port category.

5.48.9 show arp-guard summary

This command displays the ARP Guard feature configuration on all or for the given interface/LAG (port-channel).

Format	`show arp-guard {summary | interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `| lag` *`lag-num`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
summary	Displays the ARP Guard global configuration and for all the interfaces.
unit/slot/port	Displays the ARP Guard configuration for the given interface identified by *unit/slot/port*.
lag-num	Displays the ARP Guard configuration for the LAG interface identified by the LAG number.

Example: The following example shows the ARP Guard configuration for global and also for all interfaces.

```
(Switching) #show arp-guard summary
```

```
(Format of column Rate-limit and Attack-threshold is per-src-ip/per-src-mac/per-port.)

Interface  Admin Mode  Status    Rate-limit(in pps)  Attack-threshold(in pps)
---------  ----------  --------  ------------------  ------------------------
Global     Disabled    Disabled  10/50/200           50/100/400
1/0/2      Enabled     Enabled   25/50/150           50/100/200
1/0/5      Enabled     Enabled   15/25/50            50/50/100
1/0/6      Enabled     Enabled   50/50/150           100/100/200
1/0/18     Enabled     Enabled   50/50/150           100/100/200
```

Example: The example below shows the ARP Guard configuration for interface 1/0/2.

```
(Switching) #show arp-guard summary

(Format of column Rate-limit and Attack-threshold is per-src-ip/per-src-mac/per-port.)

Interface  Status    Rate-limit(in pps)  Attack-threshold(in pps)
---------  --------  ------------------  ------------------------
1/0/2      Enabled   25/50/150           50/100/200
```

5.48.10 show arp-guard statistics

This command displays all the ARP Guard statistics on the given interface, or LAG (port-channel), or all interfaces that have ARP Guard enabled on them.

Format	`show arp-guard statistics {all | interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `| lag` *`lag-number`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
all	Displays the ARP Guard global statistics, and statistics of all the interfaces.
unit/slot/port	Displays the ARP Guard global statistics for the given interface identified by *unit/slot/port*.
lag-num	Displays the ARP Guard global statistics for the given LAG interface identified by the LAG number.

Example: The following example shows the ARP Guard statistics on interface 1/0/2.

```
(Switching) #show arp-guard statistics interface 1/0/2

Interface 1/0/2

Rate limit hit count on the interface.................. 10
Rate limit hit count per Host source IP................ 12
Rate limit hit count per Host source MAC............... 3
Attacks detected on the interface..................... 7
Attacks detected per Host source IP.................... 15
Attacks detected per Host source MAC................... 14
```

Example: The following example shows the ARP Guard global statistics for all the interfaces.

```
(Switching) #show arp-guard statistics interface all

Global Statistics

Rate limit hit count on all interfaces................. 23
Rate limit hit count per Host source IP................ 14
Rate limit hit count per Host source MAC............... 11
Attacks detected on all interfaces..................... 22
Attacks detected per Host source IP.................... 19
Attacks detected per Host source MAC................... 32

Interface 1/0/2

Rate limit hit count on the interface.................. 13
Rate limit hit count per Host source IP................ 2
Rate limit hit count per Host source MAC............... 8
Attacks detected on the interface..................... 15
Attacks detected per Host source IP.................... 4
Attacks detected per Host source MAC................... 18

Interface 1/0/16
```

```
Rate limit hit count on the interface.................. 10
Rate limit hit count per Host source IP................ 12
Rate limit hit count per Host source MAC............... 3
Attacks detected on the interface...................... 7
Attacks detected per Host source IP.................... 15
Attacks detected per Host source MAC................... 14
```

5.48.11 show arp-guard attack history

Use this command to display the ARP attack events history for per host (either based on Source IP or Source MAC), or for per port category.

Format	`show arp-guard attack history {per-src-ip | per-src-mac | per-port |all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
per-src-ip	Displays the ARP Guard attack event history for the per host source IP category.
per-src-mac	Displays the ARP Guard attack event history for the per host source MAC category.
per-port	Displays the ARP Guard attack event history for the per port/interface category.
all	Displays the ARP Guard attack event history for all three categories (per host source IP, per host source MAC, and per port/interface.

Example: The example below shows the ARP Guard attacks event history per host based on source IP.

```
(Switching) #show arp-guard attack history per-src-ip
VLAN Interface  IP address    Timestamp
---- ---------  ------------  ---------
1    1/0/2      4.5.5.17      0h 17m 26s
10   1/0/14     7.6.14.2      0h 38m 13s
20   1/0/9      5.58.12.23    0h 54m 49s
```

Example: The example below shows the ARP-Guard attacks events history per host based on Source MAC.

```
(Switching) #show arp-guard attack history per-src-mac

VLAN Interface  MAC address        Timestamp
---- ---------  -----------------  ---------
1    1/0/5      00:1a:b3:c9:46:03  0h 12m 28s
10   1/0/26     00:2c:67:f4:33:a5  0h 30m 06s
20   1/0/13     00:d8:a5:23:b4:c9  0h 42m 37s
```

Example: The example below shows the ARP-Guard attacks events history for per interface/port category.

```
(Switching) #show arp-guard attack history per-port

VLAN Interface  Timestamp
---- ---------  ----------
1    1/0/5      0h 22m 07s
10   1/0/26     0h 47m 19s
20   1/0/13     0h 12m 33s
```

5.48.12 debug arp-guard

Use this command to enable debug tracing of ARP Guard events. This enables tracing on these events in the logs:

- When rate limit threshold is reached per host IP, host MAC, interface.
- When attack detection threshold is reached per host IP, host MAC, interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`debug arp-guard logging`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

5.48.12.1 no debug arp-guard

Use the no form of the command to disable debug tracing of ARP Guard events.

Format	`no debug arp-guard logging`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6 Routing Commands

This chapter describes the routing commands available in the LCOS SX CLI.

The commands in this chapter are in one of three functional groups:

- Show commands display switch settings, statistics, and other information.
- Configuration commands configure features and options of the switch. For every configuration command, there is a show command that displays the configuration setting.
- Clear commands clear some or all of the settings to factory defaults.

6.1 Address Resolution Protocol Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and to view ARP information on the switch. ARP associates IP addresses with MAC addresses and stores the information as ARP entries in the ARP cache.

6.1.1 arp

This command creates an ARP entry in the specified virtual router instance (vrf vrf-name). If a virtual router is not specified, the static ARP entry is created in the default router. The value for *ipaddres* is the IP address of a device on a subnet attached to an existing routing interface. The parameter *macaddr* is a unicast MAC address for that device. The interface parameter specifies the next hop interface.

The format of the MAC address is 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons, for example 00:06:29:32:81:40.

Format	`arp [vrf vrf-name] ipaddress macaddr interface {unit/slot/port| vlan id}`
Mode	Global Config

6.1.1.1 no arp

This command deletes an ARP entry in the specified virtual router. The value for *arpentry* is the IP address of the interface. The value for *ipaddress* is the IP address of a device on a subnet attached to an existing routing interface. The parameter *macaddr* is a unicast MAC address for that device. The interface parameter specifies the next hop interface.

Format	`no arp [vrf vrf-name] ipaddress macaddr interface unit/slot/port`
Mode	Global Config

6.1.2 ip proxy-arp

This command enables proxy ARP on a router interface or range of interfaces. Without proxy ARP, a device only responds to an ARP request if the target IP address is an address configured on the interface where the ARP request arrived. With

proxy ARP, the device may also respond if the target IP address is reachable. The device only responds if all next hops in its route to the destination are through interfaces other than the interface that received the ARP request.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip proxy-arp`
Mode	Interface Config

6.1.2.1 no ip proxy-arp

This command disables proxy ARP on a router interface.

Format	`no ip proxy-arp`
Mode	Interface Config

6.1.3 ip local-proxy-arp

Use this command to allow an interface to respond to ARP requests for IP addresses within the subnet and to forward traffic between hosts in the subnet.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip local-proxy-arp`
Mode	Interface Config

6.1.3.1 no ip local-proxy-arp

This command resets the local proxy ARP mode on the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ip local-proxy-arp`
Mode	Interface Config

6.1.4 arp cachesize

This command configures the ARP cache size. The ARP cache size value is a platform specific integer value. The default size also varies depending on the platform.

Format	`arp cachesize` *`platform specific integer value`*
Mode	Global Config

6.1.4.1 no arp cachesize

This command configures the default ARP cache size.

Format	`no arp cachesize`
Mode	Global Config

6.1.5 arp dynamicrenew

This command enables the ARP component to automatically renew dynamic ARP entries when they age out. When an ARP entry reaches its maximum age, the system must decide whether to retain or delete the entry. If the entry has recently been used to forward data packets, the system will renew the entry by sending an ARP request to the neighbor. If the neighbor responds, the age of the ARP cache entry is reset to 0 without removing the entry from the hardware. Traffic to the host continues to be forwarded in hardware without interruption. If the entry is not being used to forward data

packets, then the entry is deleted from the ARP cache, unless the dynamic renew option is enabled. If the dynamic renew option is enabled, the system sends an ARP request to renew the entry. When an entry is not renewed, it is removed from the hardware and subsequent data packets to the host trigger an ARP request. Traffic to the host may be lost until the router receives an ARP reply from the host. Gateway entries, entries for a neighbor router, are always renewed. The dynamic renew option applies only to host entries.

The disadvantage of enabling dynamic renew is that once an ARP cache entry is created, that cache entry continues to take space in the ARP cache as long as the neighbor continues to respond to ARP requests, even if no traffic is being forwarded to the neighbor. In a network where the number of potential neighbors is greater than the ARP cache capacity, enabling dynamic renew could prevent some neighbors from communicating because the ARP cache is full.

Default	Disabled
Format	`arp dynamicrenew`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.1.5.1 no arp dynamicrenew

This command prevents dynamic ARP entries from renewing when they age out.

Format	`no arp dynamicrenew`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.1.6 arp purge

This command causes the specified IP address to be removed from the ARP cache in the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, the ARP entry is deleted in the default router. Only entries of type dynamic or gateway are affected by this command.

Format	`arp purge [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`] ` *`ipaddress`* ` interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* ` | vlan ` *`id`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ipaddress	The IP address to remove from the ARP cache.
vrf-name	The virtual router from which IP addresses will be removed.
interface	The interface from which IP addresses will be removed.

6.1.7 arp resptime

This command configures the ARP request response timeout.

The value for *`seconds`* is a valid positive integer, which represents the IP ARP entry response timeout time in seconds.

The range for *`seconds`* is between 1-10 seconds.

Default	1
Format	`arp resptime` *`1-10`*
Mode	Global Config

6.1.7.1 no arp resptime

This command configures the default ARP request response timeout.

Format	`no arp resptime`

Mode	Global Config

6.1.8 arp retries

This command configures the ARP count of maximum request for retries.

The value for *retries* is an integer, which represents the maximum number of request for retries. The range for *retries* is an integer between 0-10 retries.

Default	4
Format	`arp retries 0-10`
Mode	Global Config

6.1.8.1 no arp retries

This command configures the default ARP count of maximum request for retries.

Format	`no arp retries`
Mode	Global Config

6.1.9 arp timeout

This command configures the ARP entry ageout time.

The value for *seconds* is a valid positive integer, which represents the IP ARP entry ageout time in seconds. The range for *seconds* is between 15-21600 seconds.

Default	1200
Format	`arp timeout 15-21600`
Mode	Global Config

6.1.9.1 no arp timeout

This command configures the default ARP entry ageout time.

Format	`no arp timeout`
Mode	Global Config

6.1.10 clear arp-cache

This command causes all ARP entries of type dynamic to be removed from the ARP cache for the virtual router. If no router is specified, the cache for the default router is cleared. If the *gateway* keyword is specified, the dynamic entries of type gateway are purged as well.

Format	`clear arp-cache [vrf vrf-name] [gateway]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.1.11 clear arp-switch

Use this command to clear the contents of the switch's Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table that contains entries learned through the Management port. To observe whether this command is successful, `ping` from the remote system

to the DUT. Issue the `show arp switch` command to see the ARP entries. Then issue the `clear arp-switch` command and check the `show arp switch` entries. There will be no more arp entries.

Format	`clear arp-switch`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.1.12 show arp

This command displays the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache for a specified virtual router instance. If a virtual router is not specified, the ARP cache for the default router is displayed.The displayed results are not the total ARP entries. To view the total ARP entries, the operator should view the `show arp` results in conjunction with the `show arp switch` results.

Format	`show arp [vrf vrf-name]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Age Time (seconds)	The time it takes for an ARP entry to age out. This is configurable. Age time is measured in seconds.
Response Time seconds)	The time it takes for an ARP request timeout. This value is configurable. Response time is measured in seconds.
Retries	The maximum number of times an ARP request is retried. This value is configurable.
Cache Size	The maximum number of entries in the ARP table. This value is configurable.
Dynamic Renew Mode	Displays whether the ARP component automatically attempts to renew dynamic ARP entries when they age out.
Total Entry Count Current / Peak	The total entries in the ARP table and the peak entry count in the ARP table.
Static Entry Count Current / Max	The static entry count in the ARP table and maximum static entry count in the ARP table.

The following are displayed for each ARP entry:

Term	Definition
IP Address	The IP address of a device on a subnet attached to an existing routing interface.
MAC Address	The hardware MAC address of that device.
Interface	The routing *unit/slot/port* associated with the device ARP entry.
Type	The type that is configurable. The possible values are Local, Gateway, Dynamic and Static.
Age	The current age of the ARP entry since last refresh (in hh:mm:ss format)

6.1.13 show arp brief

This command displays the brief Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table information for a specified virtual router instance. If a virtual router is not specified, the ARP cache for the default router is displayed.

Format	`show arp brief [vrf vrf-name]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Age Time (seconds)	The time it takes for an ARP entry to age out. This value is configurable. Age time is measured in seconds.
Response Time seconds)	The time it takes for an ARP request timeout. This value is configurable. Response time is measured in seconds.
Retries	The maximum number of times an ARP request is retried. This value is configurable.
Cache Size	The maximum number of entries in the ARP table. This value is configurable.
Dynamic Renew Mode	Displays whether the ARP component automatically attempts to renew dynamic ARP entries when they age out.
Total Entry Count Current / Peak	The total entries in the ARP table and the peak entry count in the ARP table.
Static Entry Count Current / Max	The static entry count in the ARP table and maximum static entry count in the ARP table.

6.1.14 show arp switch

This command displays the contents of the switch's Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table.

Format	`show arp switch`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
IP Address	The IP address of a device on a subnet attached to the switch.
MAC Address	The hardware MAC address of that device.
Interface	The routing *unit/slot/port* associated with the device's ARP entry.

6.2 IP Routing Commands

This section describes the commands you use to enable and configure IP routing on the switch.

6.2.1 routing

This command enables IPv4 and IPv6 routing for an interface or range of interfaces. You can view the current value for this function with the `show ip brief` command. The value is labeled as "Routing Mode".

Default	Disabled
Format	`routing`
Mode	Interface Config

6.2.1.1 no routing

This command disables routing for an interface.

You can view the current value for this function with the `show ip brief` command. The value is labeled as "Routing Mode".

Format	`no routing`
Mode	Interface Config

6.2.2 ip routing

This command enables the IP Router Admin Mode for the master switch.

Format	`ip routing`
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

6.2.2.1 no ip routing

This command disables the IP Router Admin Mode for the master switch.

Format	`no ip routing`
Mode	Global Config

6.2.3 ip address

This command configures an IP address on an interface or range of interfaces. You can also use this command to configure one or more secondary IP addresses on the interface. The command supports RFC 3021 and accepts using 31-bit prefixes on IPv4 point-to-point links. This command adds the label IP address in the *show ip interface* on page 640 command.

The 31-bit subnet mask is only supported on routing interfaces. The feature is not supported on network port and service port interfaces because LCOS SX acts as a host, not a router, on these management interfaces.

Format	`ip address` *`ipaddr {subnetmask	/masklen}`* `[secondary]`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
ipaddr	The IP address of the interface.
subnetmask	A 4-digit dotted-decimal number which represents the subnet mask of the interface.
masklen	Implements RFC 3021. Using the **/** notation of the subnet mask, this is an integer that indicates the length of the subnet mask. Range is 5 to 32 bits.

Example: The following example of the command shows the configuration of the subnet mask with an IP address in the dotted decimal format on interface 0/4/1.

```
(router1) #config
(router1) (Config)#interface 0/4/1
(router1) (Interface 0/4/1)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.254
```

Example: The next example of the command shows the configuration of the subnet mask with an IP address in the / notation on interface 0/4/1.

```
(router1) #config
(router1) (Config)#interface 0/4/1
(router1) (Interface 0/4/1)#ip address 192.168.10.1 /31
```

6.2.3.1 no ip address

This command deletes an IP address from an interface. The value for *ipaddr* is the IP address of the interface in a.b.c.d format where the range for a, b, c, and d is 1-255. The value for *subnetmask* is a 4-digit dotted-decimal number which represents the Subnet Mask of the interface. To remove all of the IP addresses (primary and secondary) configured on the interface, enter the command `no ip address`.

Format	`no ip address [{`*ipaddr subnetmask* `[secondary]}]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.2.4 ip address dhcp

This command enables the DHCPv4 client on an in-band interface so that it can acquire network information, such as the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway, from a network DHCP server. When DHCP is enabled on the interface, the system automatically deletes all manually configured IPv4 addresses on the interface.

To enable the DHCPv4 client on an in-band interface and send DHCP client messages with the client identifier option, use the `ip address dhcp client-id` configuration command in interface configuration mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip address dhcp [client-id]`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: In the following example, DHCPv4 is enabled on interface 0/4/1.

```
(router1) #config
(router1) (Config)#interface 0/4/1
(router1) (Interface 0/4/1)#ip address dhcp
```

6.2.4.1 no ip address dhcp

The `no ip address dhcp` command releases a leased address and disables DHCPv4 on an interface. The `no` form of the `ip address dhcp client-id` command removes the client-id option and also disables the DHCP client on the inband interface.

Format	`no ip address dhcp [client-id]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.2.5 ip default-gateway

This command manually configures a default gateway for the switch. Only one default gateway can be configured. If you invoke this command multiple times, each command replaces the previous value.

When the system does not have a more specific route to a packet's destination, it sends the packet to the default gateway. The system installs a default IPv4 route with the gateway address as the next hop address. The route preference is 253. A default gateway configured with this command is more preferred than a default gateway learned from a DHCP server.

Format	`ip default-gateway` *ipaddr*
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

Parameter	Description
ipaddr	The IPv4 address of an attached router.

Example: The following example sets the default gateway to 10.1.1.1.

```
(router1) #config
(router1) (Config)#ip default-gateway 10.1.1.1
```

6.2.5.1 no ip default-gateway

This command removes the default gateway address from the configuration.

Format	`no ip default-gateway` *ipaddr*
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

6.2.6 ip load-sharing

This command configures IP ECMP load balancing mode.

Default	6
Format	`ip load-sharing` *mode* `{inner | outer}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
mode	Configures the load balancing or sharing mode for all EMCP groups. › 1: Based on a hash using the Source IP address of the packet. › 2: Based on a hash using the Destination IP address of the packet. › 3: Based on a hash using the Source and Destination IP addresses of the packet. › 4: Based on a hash using the Source IP address and the Source TCP/UDP Port field of the packet. › 5: Based on a hash using the Destination IP address and the Destination TCP/UDP Port field of the packet. › 6: Based on a hash using the Source and Destination IP address, and the Source and Destination TCP/UDP Port fields of the packet.
inner	Use the inner IP header for tunneled packets.
outer	Use the outer IP header for tunneled packets.

6.2.6.1 no ip load-sharing

This command resets the IP ECMP load balancing mode to the default value.

Format	`no ip load-sharing`
Mode	Global Config

6.2.7 ip ipsec-load-sharing spi

This command enables hashing on the Security Parameters Index (SPI) field in IPsec packets. IPsec packets are IPv4 and IPv6 packets with the following IP protocols:

› IP protocol 50 – Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)

› IP protocol 51 – Authentication Header (AH).

The ESP and AH protocols do not employ the IP source and destination port numbers, so the hardware does not use the IP port numbers for hashing the packets. The ESP and AH packet headers contain the SPI field, which is associated with packet flows and can be used for hashing IPsec packets.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip ipsec-load-sharing spi`
Mode	Global Config

6.2.7.1 no ip ipsec-load-sharing spi

This command disables the ECMP IPSEC hashing on the SPI field.

Format	`no ip ipsec-load-sharing spi`
Mode	Global Config

6.2.8 ip route

This command configures a static route in a specified virtual router instance (`vrf` *`vrf-name`*). The *`ipaddr`* parameter is a valid IP address, and *`subnetmask`* is a valid subnet mask. The *`nexthopip`* parameter is a valid IP address of the next hop router. Specifying `Null0` as nexthop parameter adds a static reject route. The optional *`preference`*parameter is an integer value from 1 to 255) that allows you to specify the preference value sometimes called "administrative distance") of an individual static route. Among routes to the same destination, the route with the lowest preference value is the route entered into the forwarding database. By specifying the preference of a static route, you control whether a static route is more or less preferred than routes from dynamic routing protocols. The preference also controls whether a static route is more or less preferred than other static routes to the same destination. A route with a preference of 255 cannot be used to forward traffic.

The description parameter allows a description of the route to be entered.

Use the `track object-number` to specify that the static route is installed only if the configured track object is up. When the track object is down the static route is removed from the Route Table. Use the no form of this command to delete the tracked static route. The `object-number` parameter is the object number representing the object to be tracked. The range is from 1 to 128. Only one track object can be associated with a specific static route. If you configure a different track object, the previously configured track object is replaced by the newly configured track object. To display the IPv4 static routes that being tracked by track objects, use the `show ip route track-table` command.

For the static routes to be visible, you must perform the following steps:

- Enable IP routing globally.
- Enable IP routing for the interface.
- Confirm that the associated link is also up.

Default	preference-1
Format	`ip route [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]` *`ipaddr subnetmask`* `{` *`nexthopip`* `| Null0 | interface {`*`unit/slot/ port | vlan-id`*`}} [`*`preference`*`] [description` *`description`*`] [track` *`object-number`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

Subnetwork 9.0.0.0/24 is a connected subnetwork in global table and subnet 56.6.6.0/24 is reachable via a gateway 9.0.0.2 in the global table.

Subnet S.0.0.0/24 is a connected subnetwork in virtual router *Red*.

Now we leak the 2 routes from global route table into the virtual router *Red* and leak the connected subnet S.0.0.0/24 from *Red* to global table.

When leaking connected route in the global routing table to a virtual router, the /32 host route for the leaked host is added in the virtual router instance's route table.

Also we add a non-leaked static route for 66.6.6.0/24 subnetwork scoped to the domain of virtual router Red below.

```
(Router) (Config)#ip routing
(Router) (Config)#ip vrf Red
(Router) (Config)#interface 0/27
(Router) (Interface 0/27)#routing
(Router) (Interface 0/27)#ip vrf forwarding Red
(Router) (Interface 0/27)#ip address 8.0.0.1 /24

(Router) (Interface 0/27)#interface 0/26
(Router) (Interface 0/26)#routing
(Router) (Interface 0/26)#ip address 9.0.0.1 /24
(Router) (Interface 0/26)#exit

(Router) (Config)#ip route 56.6.6.0 /24 9.0.0.2
Routes leaked from global routing table to VRF's route table are :
(Router) (Config)#ip route vrf Red 9.0.0.2 255.255.255.255 9.0.0.2 0/26
(Router) (Config)#ip route vrf Red 56.6.6.0 255.255.255.0 9.0.0.2 0/26

Route leaked from VRF's route table to global routing table is :
(Router) (Config)#ip route 8.0.0.2 255.255.255.255 0/27

Route (non-leaked) internal to VRF's route table is :
(Router) (Config)#ip route vrf Red 66.6.6.0 255.255.255.0 8.0.0.2
```

6.2.8.1 no ip route

This command deletes a single next hop to a destination static route. If you use the *nexthopip* parameter, the next hop is deleted.

Format	`no ip route` *ipaddr subnetmask* { *nexthopip* | Null0 | interface {*slot/port* | vlan*vlan-id*}}
Mode	Global Config

6.2.9 ip route default

This command configures the default route. The value for *nexthopip* is a valid IP address of the next hop router. The *preference* is an integer value from 1 to 255. A route with a preference of 255 cannot be used to forward traffic.

Default	preference-1
Format	`ip route default` *nexthopip [preference]*
Mode	Global Config

6.2.9.1 no ip route default

This command deletes all configured default routes. If the optional *nexthopip* parameter is designated, the specific next hop is deleted from the configured default route and if the optional preference value is designated, the preference of the configured default route is reset to its default.

Format	`no ip route default [`*{nexthopip | preference}*`]`
Mode	Global Config

6.2.10 ip route distance

This command sets the default distance (preference) for static routes. Lower route distance values are preferred when determining the best route. The `ip route` and `ip route default` commands allow you to optionally set the distance (preference) of an individual static route. The default distance is used when no distance is specified in these

commands. Changing the default distance does not update the distance of existing static routes, even if they were assigned the original default distance. The new default distance will only be applied to static routes created after invoking the `ip route distance` command.

Default	1
Format	`ip route distance` *`1-255`*
Mode	Global Config

6.2.10.1 no ip route distance

This command sets the default static route preference value in the router. Lower route preference values are preferred when determining the best route.

Format	`no ip route distance` *`1-255`*
Mode	Global Config

6.2.11 ip route net-prototype

This command adds net prototype IPv4 routes to the hardware.

Format	`ip route net-prototype` *`prefix/prefix-length nexthopip num-routes`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
prefix/prefix-length	The destination network and mask for the route.
nexthopip	The next-hop ip address, It must belong to an active routing interface, but it does not need to be resolved.
num-routes	The number of routes need to added into hardware starting from the given prefix argument and within the given prefix-length.

6.2.11.1 no ip route net-prototype

This command deletes all the net prototype IPv4 routes added to the hardware.

Format	`no ip route net-prototype` *`prefix/prefix-length nexthopip num-routes`*
Mode	Global Config

6.2.12 ip route static bfd interface

This command sets up a BFD session between two directly connected neighbors specified by the local interface and the neighbor's IP address. The BFD session parameters can be set on the interface by using the existing command:

`bfd interval milliseconds min_rx milliseconds multiplier interval-multiplier`

This command is supported in IPv4 networks. The maximum number of IP static BFD sessions that can be supported is limited by the maximum BFD sessions configurable per DUT.

Format	`ip route static bfd interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `|` `vlan` *`id neighbor ip address`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
interface	Specify the local interface either in unit/slot/port format or as a VLAN ID.
neighbor IP address	Specify the other end of the BFD session, peer address.

Example:

```
(localhost) #configure
(localhost) (Config)#interface 0/29
(localhost) (Interface 0/29)#routing
(localhost) (Interface 0/29)#ip address 1.1.1.1 /24
(localhost) (Interface 0/29)#bfd interval 100 min_rx 100 multiplier 5
(localhost) (Interface 0/29)#exit

(localhost) (Config)#show running-config interface 0/29

!Current Configuration:
!
interface 0/29
no shutdown
routing
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
bfd interval 100 min_rx 100 multiplier 5
exit

(localhost) (Config)#ip route static bfd interface 0/29 1.1.1.2
```

6.2.13 ip netdirbcast

This command enables the forwarding of network-directed broadcasts on an interface or range of interfaces. When enabled, network directed broadcasts are forwarded. When disabled they are dropped.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip netdirbcast`
Mode	Interface Config

6.2.13.1 no ip netdirbcast

This command disables the forwarding of network-directed broadcasts. When disabled, network directed broadcasts are dropped.

Format	`no ip netdirbcast`
Mode	Interface Config

6.2.14 ip mtu

This command sets the IP Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) on a routing interface or range of interfaces. The IP MTU is the size of the largest IP packet that can be transmitted on the interface without fragmentation. Forwarded packets are dropped if they exceed the IP MTU of the outgoing interface.

Packets originated on the router, such as OSPF packets, may be fragmented by the IP stack.

OSPF advertises the IP MTU in the Database Description packets it sends to its neighbors during database exchange. If two OSPF neighbors advertise different IP MTUs, they will not form an adjacency. (Unless OSPF has been instructed to ignore differences in IP MTU with the `ip ospf mtu-ignore` command.)

The IP MTU size refers to the maximum size of the IP packet (IP Header + IP payload). It does not include any extra bytes that may be required for Layer-2 headers. To receive and process packets, the Ethernet MTU (see *mtu* on page 349) must take into account the size of the Ethernet header.

Default	1500 bytes

Format	`ip mtu` *`68-12270`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.2.14.1 no ip mtu

This command resets the ip mtu to the default value.

Format	`no ip mtu`
Mode	Interface Config

6.2.15 release dhcp

Use this command to force the DHCPv4 client to release the leased address from the specified interface. The DHCP client sends a DHCP Release message telling the DHCP server that it no longer needs the IP address, and that the IP address can be reassigned to another.

Format	`release dhcp {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`id`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.2.16 renew dhcp

Use this command to force the DHCPv4 client to immediately renew an IPv4 address lease on the specified interface.

This command can be used on in-band ports as well as the service or network (out-of-band) port.

Format	`renew dhcp {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`id`*`}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.2.17 renew dhcp network-port

Use this command to renew an IP address on a network port.

Format	`renew dhcp network-port`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.2.18 renew dhcp service-port

Use this command to renew an IP address on a service port.

Format	`renew dhcp service-port`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.2.19 encapsulation

This command configures the link layer encapsulation type for the packet on an interface or range of interfaces. The encapsulation type can be `ethernet` or `snap`.

Default	ethernet
Format	`encapsulation {ethernet | snap}`
Mode	Interface Config

Routed frames are always Ethernet encapsulated when a frame is routed to a VLAN.

6.2.20 show dhcp lease

This command displays a list of IPv4 addresses currently leased from a DHCP server on a specific in-band interface or all in-band interfaces. This command does not apply to service or network ports.

Format	`show dhcp lease [interface {unit/slot/port | vlan id}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
IP address, Subnet mask	The IP address and network mask leased from the DHCP server
DHCP Lease server	The IPv4 address of the DHCP server that leased the address.
State	State of the DHCPv4 Client on this interface
DHCP transaction ID	The transaction ID of the DHCPv4 Client
Lease	The time (in seconds) that the IP address was leased by the server
Renewal	The time (in seconds) when the next DHCP renew Request is sent by DHCPv4 Client to renew the leased IP address
Rebind	The time (in seconds) when the DHCP Rebind process starts
Retry count	Number of times the DHCPv4 client sends a DHCP REQUEST message before the server responds

6.2.21 show ip brief

This command displays the summary information of the IP global configurations for the specified virtual router, including the ICMP rate limit configuration and the global ICMP Redirect configuration. If no router is specified, information related to the default router is displayed.

Format	`show ip brief [vrf vrf-name]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Default Time to Live	The computed TTL (Time to Live) of forwarding a packet from the local router to the final destination.
Routing Mode	Shows whether the routing mode is enabled or disabled.
Maximum Next Hops	The maximum number of next hops the packet can travel.
Maximum Routes	The maximum number of routes the packet can travel.
Maximum Static Routes	The maximum number of static routes that can be configured.
ICMP Rate Limit Interval	Shows how often the token bucket is initialized with burst-size tokens. *Burst-interval* is from 0 to 2147483647 milliseconds. The default *burst-interval* is 1000 msec.
ICMP Rate Limit Burst Size	Shows the number of ICMPv4 error messages that can be sent during one *burst-interval*. The range is from 1 to 200 messages. The default value is 100 messages.
ICMP Echo Replies	Shows whether ICMP Echo Replies are enabled or disabled.
ICMP Redirects	Shows whether ICMP Redirects are enabled or disabled.
System uRPF Mode	Shows whether unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) is enabled.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show ip brief

Default Time to Live.......................... 64
Routing Mode.................................. Disabled
Maximum Next Hops............................. 4
Maximum Routes................................ 8160
Maximum Static Routes......................... 64
ICMP Rate Limit Interval...................... 1000 msec
ICMP Rate Limit Burst Size.................... 100 messages
ICMP Echo Replies............................. Enabled
ICMP Redirects................................ Enabled
System uRPF Mode.............................. Disabled
```

6.2.22 show ip interface

This command displays all pertinent information about the IP interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ip interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`1-4093`* `| loopback` *`0-7`*`}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Routing Interface Status	Determine the operational status of IPv4 routing Interface. The possible values are Up or Down.
Primary IP Address	The primary IP address and subnet masks for the interface. This value appears only if you configure it.
Method	Shows whether the IP address was configured manually or acquired from a DHCP server.
Secondary IP Address	One or more secondary IP addresses and subnet masks for the interface. This value appears only if you configure it.
Helper IP Address	The helper IP addresses configured by the *ip helper-address (Interface Config)* on page 700 command.
Routing Mode	The administrative mode of router interface participation. The possible values are enable or disable. This value is configurable.
Administrative Mode	The administrative mode of the specified interface. The possible values of this field are enable or disable. This value is configurable.
Forward Net Directed Broadcasts	Displays whether forwarding of network-directed broadcasts is enabled or disabled. This value is configurable.
Proxy ARP	Displays whether Proxy ARP is enabled or disabled on the system.
Local Proxy ARP	Displays whether Local Proxy ARP is enabled or disabled on the interface.
Active State	Displays whether the interface is active or inactive. An interface is considered active if its link is up and it is in forwarding state.
Link Speed Data Rate	An integer representing the physical link data rate of the specified interface. This is measured in Megabits per second (Mbps).
MAC Address	The burned in physical address of the specified interface. The format is 6 two-digit hexadecimal numbers that are separated by colons.
Encapsulation Type	The encapsulation type for the specified interface. The types are: Ethernet or SNAP.
IP MTU	The maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of a frame, in bytes.
Bandwidth	Shows the bandwidth of the interface.

Term	Definition
Destination Unreachables	Displays whether ICMP Destination Unreachables may be sent (enabled or disabled).
ICMP Redirects	Displays whether ICMP Redirects may be sent (enabled or disabled).
DHCP Client Identifier	The client identifier is displayed in the output of the command only if DHCP is enabled with the `client-id` option on the in-band interface. See *ip address dhcp* on page 632.
Interface Suppress Status	Identifies whether the interface is suppressed.
Interface Name	The user-configured name of the interface.
Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding Mode	The uRPF mode on the interface. See *ip verify unicast source reachable-via* on page 656.
Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding Allow-Default	Identifies whether the uRPF `allow-default` parameter has been set. See *ip verify unicast source reachable-via* on page 656.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command..

```
(switch)#show ip interface 1/0/2

Routing Interface Status..................... Down
Primary IP Address........................... 1.2.3.4/255.255.255.0
Method....................................... Manual
Secondary IP Address(es)..................... 21.2.3.4/255.255.255.0
.............................................. 22.2.3.4/255.255.255.0
Helper IP Address............................ 1.2.3.4
.............................................. 1.2.3.5
Routing Mode................................. Disable
Administrative Mode.......................... Enable
Forward Net Directed Broadcasts.............. Disable
Proxy ARP.................................... Enable
Local Proxy ARP.............................. Disable
Active State................................. Inactive
Link Speed Data Rate......................... Inactive
MAC Address.................................. 00:10:18:82:0C:68
Encapsulation Type........................... Ethernet
IP MTU....................................... 1500
Bandwidth.................................... 100000 kbps
Destination Unreachables..................... Enabled
ICMP Redirects............................... Enabled
Interface Suppress Status.................... Unsuppressed
Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding Mode.......... Disabled
Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding Allow-Default.. False
```

Example: In the following example the DHCP client is enabled on a VLAN routing interface.

```
(Routing) #show ip interface vlan 10

Routing Interface Status.................. Up
Method.................................... DHCP
Routing Mode.............................. Enable
Administrative Mode....................... Enable
Forward Net Directed Broadcasts.......... Disable
Active State.............................. Inactive
Link Speed Data Rate...................... 10 Half
MAC address............................... 00:10:18:82:16:0E
Encapsulation Type........................ Ethernet
IP MTU.................................... 1500
Bandwidth................................. 10000 kbps
Destination Unreachables.................. Enabled
ICMP Redirects............................ Enabled
Interface Suppress Status................. Unsuppressed
DHCP Client Identifier.................... 0-0010.1882.160E-vl10
```

6.2.23 show ip interface brief

This command displays summary information about IP configuration settings for all ports in the router, and indicates how each IP address was assigned for a specified virtual router instance. If a virtual router is not specified, the IP configuration settings cache for the default router is displayed.

Format	`show ip interface [vrf` *vrf-name*`] brief`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	Valid slot and port number separated by a forward slash.
State	Routing operational state of the interface.
IP Address	The IP address of the routing interface in 32-bit dotted decimal format.
IP Mask	The IP mask of the routing interface in 32-bit dotted decimal format.
Method	Indicates how each IP address was assigned. The field contains one of the following values: › **DHCP** – The address is leased from a DHCP server. › **Manual** – The address is manually configured.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(alpha1) #show ip interface brief

Interface    State  IP Address      IP Mask         Method
----------   -----  --------------- --------------- --------
1/0/17       Up     192.168.75.1    255.255.255.0   DHCP
```

6.2.24 show ip load-sharing

This command displays the currently configured IP ECMP load balancing mode and the IPSEC SPI hashing mode.

Format	`show ip load-sharing`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip load-sharing

ip load-sharing 6 inner
IPSEC Security Parameter Index (SPI) Hashing is Enabled.
```

6.2.25 show ip protocols

This command lists a summary of the configuration and status for each unicast routing protocol running in the specified virtual router. The command lists routing protocols which are configured and enabled. If a protocol is selected on the command line, the display will be limited to that protocol. If no virtual router is specified, the configuration and status for the default router are displayed.

Format	`show ip protocols [vrf` *vrf-name*`] [bgp|ospf|rip]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
BGP Section:	
Routing Protocol	BGP.
Router ID	The router ID configured for BGP.
Local AS Number	The AS number that the local router is in.
BGP Admin Mode	Whether BGP is globally enabled or disabled.

Parameter	Description
Maximum Paths	The maximum number of next hops in an internal or external BGP route.
Always Compare MED	Whether BGP is configured to compare the MEDs for routes received from peers in different ASs.
Maximum AS Path Length	Limit on the length of AS paths that BGP accepts from its neighbors.
Fast Internal Failover	Whether BGP immediately brings down an iBGP adjacency if the routing table manager reports that the peer address is no longer reachable.
Fast External Failover	Whether BGP immediately brings down an eBGP adjacency if the link to the neighbor goes down.
Distance	The default administrative distance (or route preference) for external, internal, and locally-originated BGP routes. The table that follows lists ranges of neighbor addresses that have been configured to override the default distance with a neighbor-specific distance. If a neighbor's address falls within one of these ranges, routes from that neighbor are assigned the configured distance. If a prefix list is configured, then the distance is only assigned to prefixes from the neighbor that are permitted by the prefix list.
Redistribution	A table showing information for each source protocol (connected, static, rip, and ospf). For each of these sources the distribution list and route-map are shown, as well as the configured metric. Fields which are not configured are left blank. For ospf, an additional line shows the configured ospf match parameters.
Prefix List In	The global prefix list used to filter inbound routes from all neighbors.
Prefix List Out	The global prefix list used to filter outbound routes to all neighbors.
Networks Originated	The set of networks originated through a network command. Those networks that are actually advertised to neighbors are marked “active”.
Neighbors	A list of configured neighbors and the inbound and outbound policies configured for each.
OSPFv2 Section:	
Routing Protocol	OSPFv2.
Router ID	The router ID configured for OSPFv2.
OSPF Admin Mode	Whether OSPF is enabled or disabled globally.
Maximum Paths	The maximum number of next hops in an OSPF route.
Routing for Networks	The address ranges configured with an OSPF network command.
Distance	The administrative distance (or “route preference”) for intra-area, inter-area, and external routes.
Default Route Advertise	Whether OSPF is configured to originate a default route.
Always	Whether default advertisement depends on having a default route in the common routing table.
Metric	The metric configured to be advertised with the default route.
Metric Type	The metric type for the default route.
Redist Source	A type of routes that OSPF is redistributing.
Metric	The metric to advertise for redistributed routes of this type.
Metric Type	The metric type to advertise for redistributed routes of this type.
Subnets	Whether OSPF redistributes subnets of classful addresses, or only classful prefixes.
Dist List	A distribute list used to filter routes of this type. Only routes that pass the distribute list are redistributed.
Number of Active Areas	The number of OSPF areas with at least one interface running on this router. Also broken down by area type.

Parameter	Description
ABR Status	Whether the router is currently an area border router. A router is an area border router if it has interfaces that are up in more than one area.
ASBR Status	Whether the router is an autonomous system boundary router. The router is an ASBR if it is redistributing any routes or originating a default route.
RIP Section:	
RIP Admin Mode	Whether RIP is globally enabled.
Split Horizon Mode	Whether RIP advertises routes on the interface where they were received.
Default Metric	The metric assigned to redistributed routes.
Default Route Advertise	Whether this router is originating a default route.
Distance	The administrative distance for RIP routes.
Redistribution	A table showing information for each source protocol (connected, static, bgp, and ospf). For each of these source the **distribution list** and **metric** are shown. Fields which are not configured are left blank. For ospf, configured **ospf match** parameters are also shown.
Interface	The interfaces where RIP is enabled and the version sent and accepted on each interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Router) #show ip protocols

Routing Protocol..... BGP
Router ID..... 6.6.6.6
Local AS Number..... 65001
BGP Admin Mode..... Enable
Maximum Paths..... Internal 32, External 32
Always compare MED ..... FALSE
Maximum AS Path Length ..... 75
Fast Internal Failover ..... Enable
Fast External Failover ..... Enable

Distance..... Ext 20 Int 200 Local 200
  Address         Wildcard       Distance    Pfx List
  -------         --------       --------    --------
  172.20.0.0      0.0.255.255    40          None
  172.21.0.0      0.0.255.255    45          1

Prefix List In..... PfxList1
Prefix List Out..... None

Redistributing:
Source        Metric   Dist List               Route Map
---------  ----------  ---------------------- ---------------------------
connected              connected_list
static          32120                         static_routemap
rip             30000                         rip_routemap
ospf                                          ospf_map
  ospf match: int ext1 nssa-ext2


   Networks Originated:
     10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 (active)
     20.1.1.0 255.255.255.0

Neighbors:
172.20.1.100
   Filter List In..... 1
   Filter List Out..... 2
   Prefix List In..... PfxList2
   Prefix List Out..... PfxList3
   Route Map In..... rmapUp
   Route Map Out..... rmapDown
172.20.5.1
   Prefix List Out..... PfxList12


Routing Protocol..... OSPFv2
```

```
Router ID.............................. 6.6.6.6
OSPF Admin Mode........................ Enable
Maximum Paths.......................... 32
Routing for Networks................... 172.24.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
                                        10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
                                        192.168.75.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
Distance............................... Intra 110 Inter 110 Ext 110

Default Route Advertise................ Disabled
Always................................. FALSE
Metric................................. Not configured
Metric Type............................ External Type 2

Redist
Source     Metric       Metric Type     Subnets     Dist List
---------  -------      -----------     -------     ---------
static     default                2     Yes              None
connected       10                2     Yes                 1

Number of Active Areas................. 3 (3 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa)
ABR Status............................. Yes
ASBR Status............................ Yes

Routing Protocol....................... RIP
RIP Admin Mode......................... Enable
Split Horizon Mode..................... Simple
Default Metric......................... Not configured
Default Route Advertise................ Disable
Distance............................... 120

Redistribution:
Source    Metric Dist List Match
--------- ------ --------- -------------------------------------
connected      6
static        10        15
ospf                     20 int ext1 ext2 nssa-ext1

Interface              Send     Recv
---------              ----     ----
0/25                   RIPv2    RIPv2
```

6.2.26 show ip route

This command displays the routing table for the specified virtual router (vrf *vrf-name*). If no router is specified, the routing table for the default router is displayed. The *ip-address* specifies the network for which the route is to be displayed and displays the best matching best-route for the address. The *mask* specifies the subnet mask for the given *ip-address*. When you use the `longer-prefixes` keyword, the *ip-address* and *mask* pair becomes the prefix, and the command displays the routes to the addresses that match that prefix. Use the `protocol` parameter to specify the protocol that installed the routes. The value for *protocol* can be `connected`, `ospf`, `rip`, `static`, or `bgp`. Use the `all` parameter to display all routes including best and nonbest routes. If you do not use the `all` parameter, the command displays only the best route.

Note the following:

- If you use the `connected` keyword for *protocol*, the `all` option is not available because there are no best or nonbest connected routes.
- If you use the `static` keyword for *protocol*, the `description` option is also available, for example: `show ip route ip-address static description`. This command shows the description configured with the specified static route(s).

Format	`show ip route [vrf` *vrf-name*`] [{`*ip-address [protocol]* `| {`*ip-address mask* `[longer-prefixes] [`*protocol*`] |` *protocol*`} [all] | all}]`
Mode	› User EXEC

› Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Route Codes	The key for the routing protocol codes that might appear in the routing table output.

The `show ip route` command displays the routing tables in the following format:

`Code IP-Address/Mask [Preference/Metric] via Next-Hop, Route-Timestamp, Interface, Truncated`

The columns for the routing table display the following information:

Term	Definition
Code	The codes for the routing protocols that created the routes.
Default Gateway	The IP address of the default gateway. When the system does not have a more specific route to a packet's destination, it sends the packet to the default gateway.
IP-Address/Mask	The IP-Address and mask of the destination network corresponding to this route.
Preference	The administrative distance associated with this route. Routes with low values are preferred over routes with higher values.
Metric	The cost associated with this route.
via Next-Hop	The outgoing router IP address to use when forwarding traffic to the next router (if any) in the path toward the destination.
Route-Timestamp	The last updated time for dynamic routes. The format of Route-Timestamp will be › Days:Hours:Minutes if days > = 1 › Hours:Minutes:Seconds if days < 1
Interface	The outgoing router interface to use when forwarding traffic to the next destination. For reject routes, the next hop interface would be Null0 interface.
T	A flag appended to a route to indicate that it is an ECMP route, but only one of its next hops has been installed in the forwarding table. The forwarding table may limit the number of ECMP routes or the number of ECMP groups. When an ECMP route cannot be installed because such a limit is reached, the route is installed with a single next hop. Such truncated routes are identified by a **T** after the interface name.

To administratively control the traffic destined to a particular network and prevent it from being forwarded through the router, you can configure a static reject route on the router. Such traffic would be discarded and the ICMP destination unreachable message is sent back to the source. This is typically used for preventing routing loops. The reject route added in the RTO is of the type **OSPF Inter-Area**. Reject routes (routes of REJECT type installed by any protocol) are not redistributed by OSPF/ RIP. Reject routes are supported in both OSPFv2 and OSPFv3.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip route

Route Codes: R - RIP Derived, O - OSPF Derived, C - Connected, S - Static
       B - BGP Derived, IA - OSPF Inter Area
       E1 - OSPF External Type 1, E2 - OSPF External Type 2
       N1 - OSPF NSSA External Type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA External Type 2
       L-Leaked Route K - Kernel P - Net Prototype

Default gateway is 1.1.1.2

C 1.1.1.0/24 [0/1] directly connected, 0/11
C 2.2.2.0/24 [0/1] directly connected, 0/1
C 5.5.5.0/24 [0/1] directly connected, 0/5
S 7.0.0.0/8 [1/0] directly connected, Null0
OIA 10.10.10.0/24 [110/6] via 5.5.5.2,   00h:00m:01s,  0/5
C 11.11.11.0/24 [0/1] directly connected,   0/11
```

```
S 12.0.0.0/8 [5/0] directly connected, Null0
S 23.0.0.0/8 [3/0] directly connected, Null0
C 1.1.1.0/24 [0/1] directly connected, 0/11
C 2.2.2.0/24 [0/1] directly connected, 0/1
C 5.5.5.0/24 [0/1] directly connected, 0/5
C 11.11.11.0/24 [0/1] directly connected, 0/11
S 10.3.2.0/24 [1/0] via 1.1.1.2, 0/11
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command to indicate a truncated route.

```
(router) #show ip route

Route Codes: R - RIP Derived, O - OSPF Derived, C - Connected, S - Static
       B - BGP Derived, IA - OSPF Inter Area
       E1 - OSPF External Type 1, E2 - OSPF External Type 2
       N1 - OSPF NSSA External Type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA External Type 2
       L-Leaked Route K - Kernel P - Net Prototype
O E1   100.1.161.0/24 [110/10] via 172.20.11.100,   00h:00m:13s,  2/11 T
O E1   100.1.162.0/24 [110/10] via 172.20.11.100,   00h:00m:13s,  2/11 T
O E1   100.1.163.0/24 [110/10] via 172.20.11.100,   00h:00m:13s,  2/11 T
```

Example: The following shows an example of output that displays leaked routes.

Subnetwork 9.0.0.0/24 is a connected subnetwork in global table and subnet 56.6.6.0/24 is reachable via a gateway 9.0.0.2 in the global table. These two routes leak into the virtual router *Red* and leak the connected subnet S.0.0.0/24 from *Red* to global table.

When leaking connected route in the global routing table to a virtual router, the /32 host route for the leaked host is added in the virtual router instance's route table. Leaking of non /32 connected routes into the virtual router table from global routing table is not supported.

This enables the nodes in subnet S.0.0.0/24 to access shared services via the global routing table. Also we add a non-leaked static route for 66.6.6.0/24 subnetwork scoped to the domain of virtual router Red.

```
(Router) (Config)#ip route vrf Red 9.0.0.2 255.255.255.255 9.0.0.2 0/26
(Router) (Config)#ip route vrf Red 56.6.6.0 255.255.255.0 9.0.0.2 0/26
(Router) (Config)#ip route vrf Red 66.6.6.0 255.255.255.0 8.0.0.2
(Router) (Config)#ip route 8.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 0/27

(Router) #show ip route vrf Red

Route Codes: R - RIP Derived, O - OSPF Derived, C - Connected, S - Static
       B - BGP Derived, IA - OSPF Inter Area
       E1 - OSPF External Type 1, E2 - OSPF External Type 2
       N1 - OSPF NSSA External Type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA External Type 2
       L - Leaked Route K - Kernel P - Net Prototype

C      8.0.0.0/24 [0/1] directly connected,   0/27
S L    9.0.0.2/32 [1/1] directly connected,   0/26
S L    56.6.6.0/24 [1/1] via 9.0.0.2,   02d:22h:15m,   0/26
S      66.6.6.0/24 [1/1] via 8.0.0.2,   01d:22h:15m,   0/27

(Router) #show ip route

Route Codes: R - RIP Derived, O - OSPF Derived, C - Connected, S - Static
       B - BGP Derived, IA - OSPF Inter Area
       E1 - OSPF External Type 1, E2 - OSPF External Type 2
       N1 - OSPF NSSA External Type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA External Type 2
       L - Leaked Route

C      9.0.0.0/24 [0/1] directly connected,   0/26
S L    8.0.0.0/24 [1/1] directly connected,   0/27
```

Example: The following shows an example of the output that displays with a hardware failure.

```
(Router) (Config)#interface 0/1
(Router) (Interface 0/1)#routing
(Router) (Interface 0/1)#ip address 9.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
(Router) (Interface 0/1)#exit
(Router) (Config)#ip route net-prototype 56.6.6.0/24 9.0.0.2 1
(Router) #show ip route

Route Codes: R - RIP Derived, O - OSPF Derived, C - Connected, S - Static
       B - BGP Derived, IA - OSPF Inter Area
       E1 - OSPF External Type 1, E2 - OSPF External Type 2
       N1 - OSPF NSSA External Type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA External Type 2
       S U - Unnumbered Peer, L - Leaked Route, K - Kernel
    P - Net Prototype
```

```
C      9.0.0.0/24 [0/0] directly connected,   0/1
P      56.6.6.0/24 [1/1] via 9.0.0.2,   01d:22h:15m,  0/1  hw-failure
```

6.2.27 show ip route ecmp-groups

This command reports all current ECMP groups in the IPv4 routing table. An ECMP group is a set of two or more next hops used in one or more routes. The groups are numbered arbitrarily from 1 to n. The output indicates the number of next hops in the group and the number of routes that use the set of next hops. The output lists the IPv4 address and outgoing interface of each next hop in each group.

Format	`show ip route ecmp-groups`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(router) #show ip route ecmp-groups

ECMP Group 1 with 2 next hops (used by 1 route)
  172.20.33.100 on interface 2/33
  172.20.34.100 on interface 2/34

ECMP Group 2 with 3 next hops (used by 1 route)
  172.20.32.100 on interface 2/32
  172.20.33.100 on interface 2/33
  172.20.34.100 on interface 2/34

ECMP Group 3 with 4 next hops (used by 1 route)
  172.20.31.100 on interface 2/31
  172.20.32.100 on interface 2/32
  172.20.33.100 on interface 2/33
  172.20.34.100 on interface 2/34
```

6.2.28 show ip route hw-failure

Use this command to display the routes that failed to be added to the hardware due to hash errors or a table full condition.

Format	`show ip route hw-failure`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following example displays the command output.

```
(Routing) (Config)#ip route net-prototype 66.6.6.0/24 9.0.0.2 4

(Routing) #show ip route connected

Route Codes: R - RIP Derived, O - OSPF Derived, C - Connected, S - Static
       B - BGP Derived, IA - OSPF Inter Area
       E1 - OSPF External Type 1, E2 - OSPF External Type 2
       N1 - OSPF NSSA External Type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA External Type 2
       S U - Unnumbered Peer, L - Leaked Route, K - Kernel
    P - Net Prototype
C      9.0.0.0/24 [0/0] directly connected,   0/1
C      8.0.0.0/24 [0/0] directly connected,   0/2

(Routing) #show ip route hw-failure

Route Codes: R - RIP Derived, O - OSPF Derived, C - Connected, S - Static
       B - BGP Derived, IA - OSPF Inter Area
       E1 - OSPF External Type 1, E2 - OSPF External Type 2
       N1 - OSPF NSSA External Type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA External Type 2
       S U - Unnumbered Peer, L - Leaked Route, K - Kernel
    P - Net Prototype
P      66.6.6.0/24 [1/1] via 9.0.0.2,   01d:22h:15m,  0/1  hw-failure
P      66.6.7.0/24 [1/1] via 9.0.0.2,   01d:22h:15m,  0/1  hw-failure
P      66.6.8.0/24 [1/1] via 9.0.0.2,   01d:22h:15m,  0/1  hw-failure
P      66.6.9.0/24 [1/1] via 9.0.0.2,   01d:22h:15m,  0/1  hw-failure
```

6.2.29 show ip route net-prototype

This command displays the net-prototype routes. The net-prototype routes are displayed with a P.

Format	`show ip route net-prototype`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show ip route net-prototype

Route Codes: R - RIP Derived, O - OSPF Derived, C - Connected, S - Static
       B - BGP Derived, IA - OSPF Inter Area
       E1 - OSPF External Type 1, E2 - OSPF External Type 2
       N1 - OSPF NSSA External Type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA External Type 2
       S U - Unnumbered Peer, L - Leaked Route, K - Kernel
    P - Net Prototype
P      56.6.6.0/24 [1/1] via 9.0.0.2,   01d:22h:15m,  0/1
P      56.6.7.0/24 [1/1] via 9.0.0.2,   01d:22h:15m,  0/1
```

6.2.30 show ip route static bfd

This command displays information about the IPv4 static BFD configured parameters configured with the `ip route static bfd` command.

Format	`show ip route static bfd`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(localhost)#show ip route static bfd

S   1.1.1.2    via   0/28  Up
```

6.2.31 show ip route summary

This command displays a summary of the state of the routing table. When the optional `all` keyword is given, some statistics, such as the number of routes from each source, include counts for alternate routes. An alternate route is a route that is not the most preferred route to its destination and therefore is not installed in the forwarding table. To include only the number of best routes, do not use the optional keyword.

Format	`show ip route summary [all]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Connected Routes	The total number of connected routes in the routing table.
Static Routes	Total number of static routes in the routing table.
RIP Routes	Total number of routes installed by RIP protocol.
BGP Routes	Total number of routes installed by the BGP protocol.
External	The number of external BGP routes.
Internal	The number of internal BGP routes.
Local	The number of local BGP routes.
OSPF Routes	Total number of routes installed by OSPF protocol.

Term	Definition
Intra Area Routes	Total number of Intra Area routes installed by OSPF protocol.
Inter Area Routes	Total number of Inter Area routes installed by OSPF protocol.
External Type-1 Routes	Total number of External Type-1 routes installed by OSPF protocol.
External Type-2 Routes	Total number of External Type-2 routes installed by OSPF protocol.
Reject Routes	Total number of reject routes installed by all protocols.
Net Prototype Routes	The number of net-prototype routes.
Total Routes	Total number of routes in the routing table.
Best Routes (High)	The number of best routes currently in the routing table. This number only counts the best route to each destination. The value in parentheses indicates the highest count of unique best routes since counters were last cleared.
Alternate Routes	The number of alternate routes currently in the routing table. An alternate route is a route that was not selected as the best route to its destination.
Route Adds	The number of routes that have been added to the routing table.
Route Modifies	The number of routes that have been changed after they were initially added to the routing table.
Route Deletes	The number of routes that have been deleted from the routing table.
Unresolved Route Adds	The number of route adds that failed because none of the route's next hops were on a local subnet. Note that static routes can fail to be added to the routing table at startup because the routing interfaces are not yet up. This counter gets incremented in this case. The static routes are added to the routing table when the routing interfaces come up.
Invalid Route Adds	The number of routes that failed to be added to the routing table because the route was invalid. A log message is written for each of these failures.
Failed Route Adds	The number of routes that failed to be added to the routing table because of a resource limitation in the routing table.
Hardware Failed Route Adds	The number of routes failed be inserted into the hardware due to hash error or a table full condition.
Reserved Locals	The number of routing table entries reserved for a local subnet on a routing interface that is down. Space for local routes is always reserved so that local routes can be installed when a routing interface bounces.
Unique Next Hops High)	The number of distinct next hops used among all routes currently in the routing table. These include local interfaces for local routes and neighbors for indirect routes. The value in parentheses indicates the highest count of unique next hops since counters were last cleared.
Next Hop Groups High)	The current number of next hop groups in use by one or more routes. Each next hop group includes one or more next hops. The value in parentheses indicates the highest count of next hop groups since counters were last cleared.
ECMP Groups (High)	The number of next hop groups with multiple next hops. The value in parentheses indicates the highest count of next hop groups since counters were last cleared.
ECMP Groups	The number of next hop groups with multiple next hops.
ECMP Routes	The number of routes with multiple next hops currently in the routing table.
Truncated ECMP Routes	The number of ECMP routes that are currently installed in the forwarding table with just one next hop. The forwarding table may limit the number of ECMP routes or the number of ECMP groups. When an ECMP route cannot be installed because such a limit is reached, the route is installed with a single next hop.
ECMP Retries	The number of ECMP routes that have been installed in the forwarding table after initially being installed with a single next hop.
Routes with n Next Hops	The current number of routes with each number of next hops.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip route summary
Connected Routes............................... 7
Static Routes.................................. 1
RIP Routes..................................... 20
BGP Routes..................................... 10
  External..................................... 0
  Internal..................................... 10
  Local........................................ 0
OSPF Routes.................................... 1004
  Intra Area Routes............................ 4
  Inter Area Routes............................ 1000
  External Type-1 Routes....................... 0
  External Type-2 Routes....................... 0
Reject Routes.................................. 0
Net Prototype Routes........................... 10004
Total routes................................... 1032

Best Routes (High)............................. 1032 (1032)
Alternate Routes............................... 0
Route Adds..................................... 1010
Route Modifies................................. 1
Route Deletes.................................. 10
Unresolved Route Adds.......................... 0
Invalid Route Adds............................. 0
Failed Route Adds.............................. 0
Hardware Failed Route Adds..................... 4
Reserved Locals................................ 0

Unique Next Hops (High)........................ 13 (13)
Next Hop Groups (High)......................... 13 (14)
ECMP Groups (High)............................. 2 (3)
ECMP Routes.................................... 1001
Truncated ECMP Routes.......................... 0
ECMP Retries................................... 0
Routes with 1 Next Hop......................... 31
Routes with 2 Next Hops........................ 1
Routes with 4 Next Hops........................ 1000
```

6.2.32 clear ip route counters

The command resets to zero the IPv4 routing table counters reported in the *show ip route summary* on page 649 command for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, the command is executed for the default router. The command only resets event counters. Counters that report the current state of the routing table, such as the number of routes of each type, are not reset.

Format	`clear ip route counters [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.2.33 show ip route preferences

This command displays detailed information about the route preferences for each type of route. Route preferences are used in determining the best route. Lower router preference values are preferred over higher router preference values. A route with a preference of 255 cannot be used to forward traffic.

Format	`show ip route preferences`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Local	The local route preference value.
Static	The static route preference value.
BGP External	The BGP external route preference value.

Term	Definition
OSPF Intra	The OSPF Intra route preference value.
OSPF Inter	The OSPF Inter route preference value.
OSPF External	The OSPF External route preference value.
RIP	The RIP route preference value.
BGP Internal	The BGP internal route preference value.
BGP Local	The BGP local route preference value.
Configured Default Gateway	The route preference value of the statically-configured default gateway
DHCP Default Gateway	The route preference value of the default gateway learned from the DHCP server.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(alpha-stack) #show ip route preferences
Local.......................................... 0
Static......................................... 1
BGP External................................... 20
OSPF Intra..................................... 110
OSPF Inter..................................... 110
OSPF External.................................. 110
RIP............................................ 120
BGP Internal................................... 200
BGP Local...................................... 200
Configured Default Gateway..................... 253
DHCP Default Gateway........................... 254
```

6.2.34 show ip stats

This command displays IP statistical information for a specified virtual router instance. If a virtual router is not specified, the IP statistical information for the default router is displayed.

Format	`show ip stats [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

6.2.35 show routing heap summary

This command displays a summary of the memory allocation from the routing heap. The routing heap is a chunk of memory set aside when the system boots for use by the routing applications.

Format	`show routing heap summary`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Heap Size	The amount of memory, in bytes, allocated at startup for the routing heap.
Memory In Use	The number of bytes currently allocated.
Memory on Free List	The number of bytes currently on the free list. When a chunk of memory from the routing heap is freed, it is placed on a free list for future reuse.
Memory Available in Heap	The number of bytes in the original heap that have never been allocated.
In Use High Water Mark	The maximum memory in use since the system last rebooted.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Router) #show routing heap summary

Heap Size..................... 95053184
Memory In Use................. 56998
Memory on Free List........... 47
Memory Available in Heap...... 94996170
In Use High Water Mark........ 57045
```

6.3 Anycast IP Resilient Hashing Commands

The Anycast IP (IP) Resilient Hashing (RH) feature enables the customer to define sixteen IPv4 and sixteen IPv6 ECMP routes to always be modified in a resilient fashion. Resilient ECMP route modification means that, when a next hop is added to the ECMP route, then only a small number of existing flows are moved to the new next hop. When a next hop is removed from the ECMP route, then only the flows to the removed next hop are moved to the other next hops. The flows that were previously hashed to still-working next hops are not moved.

The Anycast IP Resilient Hashing feature works in concert with the IP Resilient hashing feature, which is enabled using the *ip resilient-hashing* on page 485 command. If IP resilient hashing is disabled, then the network administrator can still add routes to the IP Anycast RH table, but the changes to these ECMP routes are not resilient.

If customers are unable or unwilling to add routes to the Anycast IP RH table, then they can still enable the IP Resilient hashing mode and benefit from that feature. Some route modifications can be done resiliently without adding the routes to the IP RH table, but some route modifications are not resilient. The customer can assess how well the network handles various failure scenarios by running the network failure tests and using the **dev hapiBroadL3DebugNonResilientShow** command to see how many ECMP route changes were resilient and non-resilient, and which ECMP routes were changed non-resiliently.

6.3.1 ip anycast

Use this command to add an IPv4 route to the Anycast IP Resilient Hashing table. If the VRF name is not specified, then the command applies to the default router instance.

Default	None
Format	`ip anycast [vrf vrf-name] route/net-mask-length`
Format	`ip anycast vrf red IPv4 Address/Network Mask Length`
Mode	Global Config

6.3.1.1 no ip anycast

Use this command to remove the specified IPv4 route from the Anycast IP Resilient Hashing table.

Format	`no ip anycast IPv4 Address/Network Mask Length`
Mode	Global Config

6.3.2 ipv6 anycast

This command adds an IPv6 route to the Anycast IP Resilient Hashing table.

Default	None
Format	`ipv6 anycast IPv6 Address/Network Mask Length`
Mode	Global Config

6.3.2.1 no ipv6 anycast

This command removes the specified IPv6 route from the Anycast IP Resilient Hashing table.

Format	`no ipv6 anycast` *IPv6 Address/Network Mask Length*
Mode	Global Config

6.3.3 show ip anycast

Use this command to display the content of the Anycast IPv4 route table. If the IP resilient hashing is disabled then, at the top of the output, the command displays a notification message suggesting that the IP resilient hashing feature be enabled.

Format	`show ip anycast [vrf` *vrf-name*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	Optional VRF name. If the VRF name is not specified, then the content for the default VRF is displayed.

Example: The following shows an example of the command when the VRF name is specified.

```
(Routing)#show ip anycast vrf red

Anycast IPv4 Routes:
10.27.0.0/16
10.28.1.0/24
```

Example: The following shows an example of the command when the VRF name is not specified.

```
(Routing)#show ip anycast

Attention: The IP Resilient Hashing feature is disabled. The Anycast IP addresses listed below are not
modified resiliently. Use the "ip resilient-hashing" command to enable the IP Resilient Hashing
feature.

Anycast IPv4 Routes:
10.27.0.0/16
10.28.1.0/24
```

6.3.4 show ipv6 anycast

Use this command to display the content of the Anycast IPv6 route table. If the IP resilient hashing is disabled then, at the top of the output, the command displays a notification message suggesting that the IP resilient hashing feature be enabled.

Format	`show ipv6 anycast [vrf` *vrf-name*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	Optional VRF name. If the VRF name is not specified, then the content for the default VRF is displayed.

Example: The following shows an example of the command when the VRF name is specified.

```
(Routing)#show ipv6 anycast vrf red

Anycast IPv6 Routes:
1000::/64
1028::/64
```

Example: The following shows an example of the command when the VRF name is not specified.

```
(Routing)#show ipv6 anycast

Attention: The IP Resilient Hashing feature is disabled. The Anycast IP addresses listed below are not
modified resiliently. Use the "ip resilient-hashing" command to enable the IP Resilient Hashing
feature.

Anycast IPv6 Routes:
1000::/64
1028::/64
```

6.4 Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding Commands

Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) is a powerful security tool that helps limit the problems that are caused by malformed or spoofed IP source addresses by discarding IP packets that lack a verifiable IP source address. For example, DoS attacks like Smurf and Tribe Flood Network (TFN) forge or rapidly change source IP addresses to cause a flood of useless packets that choke the network. Unicast RPF deflects such attacks by forwarding only packets that have source addresses that are valid and consistent with the IP routing table. This defensive action protects the network of the ISP, its customer, and the rest of the Internet.

LCOS SX supports two uRPF modes:

- Strict Mode: The path to the source IP address must be through the *same* interface as that on which the packet arrived
- Loose mode: The path to the source IP address can be through any interface on the device. The packet need not need to arrive on the same routing interface to which the source IP route lookup is resolved in order to pass the uRPF check

6.4.1 system urpf enable

This command enables the uRPF feature. When the uRPF check is enabled, the route-table is checked for source and destination IP match in parallel. For this reason, the route table capacity is reduced once this feature is enabled. A message to this effect is displayed after issuing this command. This command enables the mode for both IPv4 and IPv6.

This command also causes the IP routing to be disabled and enabled, if it was enabled prior to issuing the command.

Format	`system urpf enable`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(Routing) #configure
(Routing) #system urpf enable
Warning! Enabling the system uRPF mode toggles the global routing mode in all VRFs,disrupting the L3
forwarding plane and control plane for few seconds.Enabling this mode also reduces the Route Table
capacity.
```

6.4.1.1 no system urpf enable

This command disables the uRPF feature in hardware. When the uRPF check is disabled the route-table capacity is restored to the previous limits.

Format	`no system urpf enable`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config)#no system urpf enable
```

```
Warning! Disabling the system uRPF mode toggles the global routing mode in all VRFs,
disrupting the L3 forwarding plane and control plane for few seconds.
```

6.4.2 ip verify unicast source reachable-via

This command sets the uRPF verification mode for the routing interface.

The same command works for both IPv4 and IPv6 interfaces.

Format	`ip verify unicast source reachable-via {any | rx} [allow-default]`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
any	The uRPF verification mode is set to loose. In `any` mode, a check is performed to see if the source address is reachable in the routing table and when found the packet is forwarded.
rx	The uRPF verification mode is set to strict. In `rx` mode, a check is performed to see if the source address is reachable in the routing table via the same interface as to where the packet was received and when both these conditions are met the packet is forwarded.
allow-default	Include IP addresses not specifically contained in the routing table. When `allow-default` is set in loose mode (`any`), if the source IP address is not found but a default route is present in the table, the uRPF check will pass. When `allow-default` is set in strict mode `rx`), it will prevent the incoming packet's source IP address to have a route out of a different interface than received. The strict mode option with the default route is used typically on the upstream interface.

6.4.2.1 no ip verify unicast source reachable-via

This command disables the uRPF check on the routing interface.

Format	`no ip verify unicast source reachable-via`
Mode	Interface Config

6.5 Policy-Based Routing Commands

Use the commands in this section to configure and view policy-based routing for IPv4.

For the commands to configure and view IPv6 policy-based routing, see *IPv6 Policy-Based Routing Commands* on page 665.

For the commands to configure and view routing policy commands for BGP, see *BGP Routing Policy Commands* on page 855.

6.5.1 ip policy route-map

Use this command to identify a route map to use for policy-based routing on an interface specified by *route-map-name*. Policy-based routing is configured on the interface that *receives* the packets, not on the interface from which the packets are sent.

When a route-map applied on the interface is changed, that is, if new statements are added to the route-map or match/set terms are added to or removed from the route-map statement, and also if the route-map that is applied on an interface is removed, the route-map needs to be removed from the interface and added back again in order for the changed route-map configuration to take effect.

A route-map statement should contain eligible match/set conditions for policy-based routing in order to be applied to hardware.

- Valid match conditions: `match ip address acl`, `match mac-list`, `match length`
- Valid set conditions: `set ip next-hop`, `set ip default next-hop`, `set ip precedence`

A route-map statement should contain at least one match condition and one set condition as specified above for it to be eligible to be applied to hardware. If not, the route-map is not applied to hardware.

When a route-map is applied on a VLAN interface and a DiffServ policy is applied on a member port of the same VLAN interface, the port policy takes priority over the VLAN policy.

Route-map and DiffServ cannot work on the same interface.

Format	`ip policy` *`route-map-name`*
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following is an example of this command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#interface 1/0/1
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1)#
(Switching) (Interface 1/0/1)# #ip policy route-map equal-access
```

To disable policy based routing from an interface, use the `no` form of this command:

`no ip policy route-map` *`route-map-name`*

When a route-map has both IPv4 and IPv6 statements provisioned and the user applies the route-map using IP policy command, the IPv6 statements in the route-map will not take effect. A message will be displayed to the user to indicate this.

Example:

```
(Routing) (Interface vlan 40)#ip policy route-map rm4
```

IPv6 statements in this route-map will not be applied using IPv4 Policy Based Routing.

6.5.2 route-map

To create a route map and enter Route Map Configuration mode, use the `route-map` command in Global Configuration mode. One use of a route map is to limit the redistribution of routes to a specified range of route prefixes. The redistribution command specifies a route map which refers to a prefix list. The prefix list identifies the prefixes that may be redistributed. LCOS SX accepts up to 64 route maps.

Default	No route maps are configured by default. If no permit or deny tag is given, *permit* is the default.
Format	`route-map` *`map-tag`* `[permit|deny] [`*`sequence-number`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
map-tag	Text name of the route map. Route maps with the same name are grouped together in order of their sequence numbers. A route map name may be up to 32 characters long.
permit	(Optional) Permit routes that match all of the match conditions in the route map.
deny	(Optional) Deny routes that match all of the match conditions in the route map.
sequence-number	(Optional) An integer used to order the set of route maps with the same name. Route maps are ordered from lowest to greatest sequence number, with lower sequence numbers being considered first. If no

Parameter	Description
	sequence number is specified, the system assigns a value ten greater than the last statement in the route map. The range is 0 to 65,535.

Example: In the following example, BGP is configured to redistribute the all prefixes within 172.20.0.0 and reject all others.

```
(Routing)(config)# ip prefix-list redist-pl permit 172.20.0.0/16 le 32
(Routing)(config)# route-map redist-rm permit
(Routing)(config-route-map)# match ip address prefix-list redist-pl
(Routing)(config-route-map)# exit
(Routing)(config) router bgp 1
(Routing)(Config-router) redistribute ospf route-map redist-rm
```

6.5.2.1 no route-map

To delete a route map or one of its statements, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no route-map` *`map-tag`* `[permit|deny] [`*`sequence-number`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

6.5.3 match ip address <access-list-number | access-list-name>

Use this command to configure a route map in order to match based on the match criteria configured in an IP access-list. Note that an IP ACL must be configured before it is linked to a route-map. Actions present in an IP ACL configuration are applied with other actions involved in route-map. If an IP ACL referenced by a route-map is removed or rules are added or deleted from that ACL, the configuration is rejected.

If there are a list of IP access-lists specified in this command and the packet matches at least one of these access-list match criteria, the corresponding set of actions in route-map are applied to packet.

If there are duplicate IP access-list numbers/names in this command, the duplicate configuration is ignored.

Default	No match criteria are defined by default.
Format	`match ip address` *`access-list-number`* `|` *`access-list-name`* `[...access-list-number | name ]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
Access-list-number	The access-list number that identifies an access-list configured through access-list CLI configuration commands. This number is 1 to 99 for standard access list number. This number is 100 to 199 for extended access list number.
Access-list-name	The access-list name that identifies named IP ACLs. Access-list name can be up to 31 characters in length. A maximum of 16 ACLs can be specified in this 'match' clause.

Example: The following sequence shows creating a route-map with “match” clause on ACL number and applying that route-map on an interface.

```
(Routing) (config)#access-list 1 permit ip 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255
(Routing) (config)#access-list 2 permit ip 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255
(Routing) (config)#route-map equal-access permit 10
(Routing) (config-route-map)#match ip address 1
(Routing) (config-route-map)#set ip default next-hop 192.168.6.6
(Routing) (config-route-map)#route-map equal-access permit 20
(Routing) (config-route-map)#match ip address 2
(Routing) (config-route-map)#set ip default next-hop 172.16.7.7
(Routing) (config)#interface 1/0/1
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1)#ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1)#ip policy route-map equal-access
(Routing) (config)#interface 1/0/2
```

```
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/2)#ip address 192.168.6.5 255.255.255.0
(Routing) (config)#interface 1/0/3
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/3)#ip address 172.16.7.6 255.255.255.0
The ip policy route-map equal-access command is applied to interface 1/0/1. All packets coming inside
1/0/1 are policy-routed.
Sequence number 10 in route map equal-access is used to match all packets sourced from any host in
subnet 10.1.0.0. If there is a match, and if the router has no explicit route for the packet's
destination, it is sent to next-hop address 192.168.6.6 .
Sequence number 20 in route map equal-access is used to match all packets sourced from any host in
subnet 10.2.0.0. If there is a match, and if the router has no explicit route for the packet's
destination, it is sent to next-hop address 172.16.7.7.
Rest all packets are forwarded as per normal L3 destination-based routing.
```

Example: This example illustrates the scenario where IP ACL referenced by a route-map is removed or rules are added or deleted from that ACL, this is how configuration is rejected:

```
(Routing) #show ip access-lists

ACL Counters: Enabled
Current number of ACLs: 9  Maximum number of ACLs: 100

ACL ID/Name                     Rules  Direction  Interface(s)      VLAN(s)
------------------------------  -----  ---------  ----------------  ----------
1                               1
2                               1
3                               1
4                               1
5                               1
madan                           1

(Routing) #show mac access-lists

ACL Counters: Enabled
Current number of all ACLs: 9  Maximum number of all ACLs: 100

MAC ACL Name                    Rules  Direction  Interface(s)      VLAN(s)
------------------------------  -----  ---------  ----------------  ----------
madan                           1
mohan                           1
goud                            1

(Routing) #
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure

(Routing) (Config)#route-map madan
(Routing) (route-map)#match ip address 1 2 3 4 5 madan
(Routing) (route-map)#match mac-list madan mohan goud
(Routing) (route-map)#exit
(Routing) (Config)#exit
(Routing) #show route-map

route-map madan permit 10
     Match clauses:
       ip address (access-lists) : 1 2 3 4 5 madan
       mac-list (access-lists) : madan mohan goud
     Set clauses:

(Routing) (Config)#access-list 2 permit every

Request denied. Another application using this ACL restricts the number of rules allowed.

(Routing) (Config)#ip access-list madan
(Routing) (Config-ipv4-acl)#permit udp any any

Request denied. Another application using this ACL restricts the number of rules allowed.
```

6.5.3.1 no match ip address

To delete a match statement from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no match ip address [`*`access-list-number`* `|` *`access-list-name`*`]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.5.4 match length

Use this command to configure a route map to match based on the Layer 3 packet length between specified minimum and maximum values. *min* specifies the packet's minimum Layer 3 length, inclusive, allowed for a match. *max* specifies the packet's maximum Layer 3 length, inclusive, allowed for a match. Each route-map statement can contain one 'match' statement on packet length range.

Default	No match criteria are defined by default.
Format	`match length min max`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (config-route-map)# match length 64 1500
```

6.5.4.1 no match length

Use this command to delete a match statement from a route map.

Format	`no match length`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.5.5 match mac-list

Use this command to configure a route map in order to match based on the match criteria configured in an MAC access-list.

A MAC ACL is configured before it is linked to a route-map. Actions present in MAC ACL configuration are applied with other actions involved in route-map. When a MAC ACL referenced by a route-map is removed, the route-map rule is also removed and the corresponding rule is not effective. When a MAC ACL referenced by a route-map is removed or rules are added or deleted from that ACL, the configuration is rejected.

Default	No match criteria are defined by default.
Format	`match mac-list mac-list-name [mac-list-name]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
mac-list-name	The mac-list name that identifies MAC ACLs. MAC Access-list name can be up to 31 characters in length.

Example: The following is an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (config-route-map)# match mac-list MacList1

Example 2:
This example illustrates the scenario where MAC ACL referenced by a route-map is removed or rules are
added or deleted from that ACL, this is how configuration is rejected:

(Routing) #show mac access-lists

ACL Counters: Enabled
Current number of all ACLs: 9 Maximum number of all ACLs: 100

MAC ACL Name                     Rules  Direction  Interface(s)      VLAN(s)
-------------------------------  -----  ---------  ----------------  ----------
madan                            1
mohan                            1
goud                             1

(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure
```

```
(Routing) (Config)#route-map madan

(Routing) (route-map)#match mac-list madan mohan goud

(Routing) (route-map)#exit

(Routing) (Config)#exit

(Routing) #show route-map
route-map madan permit 10
     Match clauses:
       mac-list (access-lists) : madan mohan goud
     Set clauses:

(Routing) (Config)#mac access-list extended madan

(Routing) (Config-mac-access-list)#permit 00:00:00:00:00:01 ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff any

Request denied. Another application using this ACL restricts the number of rules allowed.
```

6.5.5.1 no match mac-list

To delete a match statement from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no match mac-list [`*…mac-list-name*`]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.5.6 set interface

If network administrator does not want to revert to normal forwarding but instead want to drop a packet that does not match the specified criteria, a set statement needs to be configured to route the packets to interface null 0 as the last entry in the route-map. `set interface null0` needs to be configured in a separate statement. It should not be added along with any other statement having other match/set terms.

A route-map statement that is used for PBR is configured as permit or deny. If the statement is marked as deny, traditional destination-based routing is performed on the packet meeting the match criteria. If the statement is marked as permit, and if the packet meets all the match criteria, then set commands in the route-map statement are applied. If no match is found in the route-map, the packet is not dropped, instead the packet is forwarded using the routing decision taken by performing destination-based routing.

Format	`set interface null0`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.5.7 set ip next-hop

Use this command to specify the adjacent next-hop router in the path toward the destination to which the packets should be forwarded. If more than one IP address is specified, the first IP address associated with a currently up-connected interface is used to route the packets.

This command affects all incoming packet types and is always used if configured. If configured next-hop is not present in the routing table, an ARP request is sent from the router.

In a route-map statement, 'set ip next-hop' and 'set ip default next-hop' terms are mutually exclusive. However, a 'set ip default next-hop' can be configured in a separate route-map statement.

Format	`set ip next-hop ip-address [`*…ip-address*`]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The IP address of the next hop to which packets are output. It must be the address of an adjacent router. A maximum of 16 next-hop IP addresses can be specified in this 'set' clause.

6.5.7.1 no set ip next-hop

Use this command to remove a set command from a route map.

Format	`no set ip next-hop ip-address […ip-address]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.5.8 set ip default next-hop

Use this command to set a list of default next-hop IP addresses. If more than one IP address is specified, the first next hop specified that appears to be adjacent to the router is used. The optional specified IP addresses are tried in turn.

A packet is routed to the next hop specified by this command only if there is *no* explicit route for the packet's destination address in the routing table. A default route in the routing table is not considered an explicit route for an unknown destination address.

In a route-map statement, 'set ip next-hop' and 'set ip default next-hop' terms are mutually exclusive.However, a 'set ip next- hop' can be configured in a separate route-map statement

Format	`set ip default next-hop ip-address […ip-address]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The IP address of the next hop to which packets are output. It must be the address of an adjacent router. A maximum of 16 next-hop IP addresses can be specified in this 'set' clause.

6.5.8.1 no set ip default next-hop

Use this command to remove a set command from a route map.

Format	`no set ip default next-hop ip-address […ip-address]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.5.9 set ip precedence

Use this command to set the three IP precedence bits in the IP packet header. With three bits, you have eight possible values for the IP precedence; values 0 through 7 are defined. This command is used when implementing QoS and can be used by other QoS services, such as weighted fair queuing (WFQ) and weighted random early detection (WRED).

Format	`set ip precedence 0-7`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
0	Sets the routine precedence
1	Sets the priority precedence
2	Sets the immediate precedence
3	Sets the Flash precedence

Parameter	Description
4	Sets the Flash override precedence
5	Sets the critical precedence
6	Sets the internetwork control precedence
7	Sets the network control precedence

6.5.9.1 no set ip precedence

Use this command to reset the three IP precedence bits in the IP packet header to the default.

Format	`no set ip precedence`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.5.10 show ip policy

This command lists the route map associated with each interface.

Format	`show ip policy`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface.
Route-map	The route map.

6.5.11 show route-map

To display a route map, use the `show route-map` command in Privileged EXEC mode.

Format	`show route-map [`*`map-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
map-name	(Optional) Name of a specific route map.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) # show route-map test
route-map test, permit, sequence 10
     Match clauses:
       ip address prefix-lists: orange
     Set clauses:
       set metric 50
```

Example: The following example shows a route map, *test1*, that is configured with extended community attributes:

```
(R1) # show route-map test
route-map test1, permit, sequence 10
     Match clauses:
       extended community list1
     Set clauses:
       extended community RT:1:100 RT:2:200
```

Example: With the inclusion of policy-based routing, more *match* and *set* clauses are added. For each sequence number, match count is shown in terms of the number of packets and number of bytes. This counter displays match count in packets and bytes when the route-map is applied. When a route-map is created/removed from interface, this count is

shown to be zero. The following example shows the behavior of counters along with how they are displayed when a route-map is applied and removed from an interface:

```
(Routing) #show route-map simplest

route-map simplest permit 10
     Match clauses:
       ip address (access-lists) : 1
     Set clauses:
       ip next-hop 3.3.3.3
       ip precedence 3
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map simplest permit 20
     Match clauses:
       ip address (access-lists) : 1
     Set clauses:
       ip default next-hop 4.4.4.4
       ip precedence 4
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map simplest permit 30
     Match clauses:
     Set clauses:
       interface null0
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
(Routing) #
(Routing) #configure

(Routing) (Config)#interface 0/2

(Routing) (Interface 0/2)#ip policy simplest

(Routing) (Interface 0/2)#show route-map simplest

route-map simplest permit 10
     Match clauses:
       ip address (access-lists) : 1
     Set clauses:
       ip next-hop 3.3.3.3
       ip precedence 3
Policy routing matches: 5387983 packets, 344831232 bytes
route-map simplest permit 20
     Match clauses:
       ip address (access-lists) : 1
     Set clauses:
       ip default next-hop 4.4.4.4
       ip precedence 4
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map simplest permit 30
     Match clauses:
     Set clauses:
       interface null0
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
(Routing) (Interface 0/2)#
(Routing) (Interface 0/2)#no ip policy simplest

(Routing) (Interface 0/2)#exit

(Routing) (Config)#exit

(Routing) #show route-map simplest

route-map simplest permit 10
     Match clauses:
       ip address (access-lists) : 1
     Set clauses:
       ip next-hop 3.3.3.3
       ip precedence 3
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map simplest permit 20
     Match clauses:
       ip address (access-lists) : 1
     Set clauses:
       ip default next-hop 4.4.4.4
       ip precedence 4
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
route-map simplest permit 30
     Match clauses:
     Set clauses:
```

```
       interface null0
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
```

Example: The following output shows an example of the command when the specified route map is IPv6-based.

```
(dhcp-10-130-84-138)#show route-map

route-map rm6 permit 10
     Match clauses:
       ipv6 address (access-lists) : acl6
     Set clauses:
       ipv6 next-hop 3001::2 2001::2 5001::2 6001::2
       ipv6 next-hop interface fe80::200:6bff:fee4:35a, via 3/3
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes

route-map rmdef permit 10
     Match clauses:
       ipv6 address (access-lists) : acl6
     Set clauses:
       ipv6 default next-hop 1001::2
       ipv6 default next-hop interface fe80::200:6bff:fee4:35a, via 3/3
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes
```

6.5.12 clear ip prefix-list

To reset IP prefix-list counters, use the `clear ip prefix-list` command in Privileged EXEC mode. This command is used to clear prefix-list hit counters. The hit count is a value indicating the number of matches to a specific prefix list entry.

Format	`clear ip prefix-list [[`*`prefix-list-name`*`] [`*`network/length`*`]]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
prefix-list-name	(Optional) Name of the prefix list from which the hit count is to be cleared.
network/length	(Optional) Network number and length (in bits) of the network mask. If this option is specified, hit counters are only cleared for the matching statement.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) # clear ip prefix-list orange 20.0.0.0/8
```

6.6 IPv6 Policy-Based Routing Commands

The following commands in *Policy-Based Routing Commands* on page 656 section for IPv4 traffic can also be used with IPv6 traffic:

- *match length* on page 660
- *match mac-list* on page 660
- *set interface* on page 661

For the commands to configure and view routing policy commands for BGP, see *BGP Routing Policy Commands* on page 855.

6.6.1 ipv6 policy

Use this command to identify a route map to use for policy-based IPv6 routing on an interface.

Format	`ipv6 policy route-map` *`route-map-name`*
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
route-map-name	The name of the route map to use for policy routing. It must match a map tag specified by a route- map command. If user tries to apply a route-map name that is not configured/created yet, an error is shown to user.

Usage Guidelines

A route-map statement should contain eligible match/set conditions for policy-based routing in order to be applied to hardware.

- Valid match conditions: `match ipv6 address acl`, `match mac-list`, `match length`
- Valid set conditions: `set ipv6 next-hop`, `set ipv6 default next-hop`, `set ipv6 precedence`

A route-map statement should contain at least one match condition and one set condition as specified above for it to be eligible to be applied to hardware. If not, the route-map is not applied to hardware.

Route-map and DiffServ cannot work on the same interface.

When a route-map is applied on a VLAN interface and a DiffServ policy is applied on a member port of the same VLAN interface, the port policy has priority over the VLAN policy.

The same route-map cannot be applied using both `ip policy` and `ipv6 policy` commands on an interface.

Example:

```
(Routing) (Interface vlan 40)#show ip policy

Interface     Route-Map
------------  ----------------------------------------
3/4           rm6

(Routing) (Interface vlan 40)#ipv6 policy route-map rm6

Route-map is already in use for IPv6 based policy routing
```

When a route-map has both IPv4 and IPv6 statements provisioned and the user applies the route-map using the `ipv6 policy` command, then the IPv4 statements in the route-map will not take effect. A message will be displayed to the user to indicate this.

Example:

```
(Routing) (Interface vlan 40)#ipv6 policy route-map rm4
```

IPv4 statements in this route-map will not be applied using IPv6 Policy Based Routing

6.6.1.1 no ipv6 policy

Use this command to disable policy based routing from an interface.

Format	`no ipv6 policy route-map` *route-map-name*
Mode	Interface Config

6.6.2 ipv6 prefix-list

Use this command to create IPv6 prefix lists. An IPv6 prefix list can contain only ipv6 addresses. Prefix lists allow matching of route prefixes with those specified in the prefix list. Each prefix list includes of a sequence of prefix list entries ordered by their sequence numbers. A router sequentially examines each prefix list entry to determine if the route's prefix matches that of the entry. For IPv6 routes, only IPv6 prefix lists are matched. An empty or nonexistent prefix list permits all prefixes. An implicit deny is assumed if a given prefix does not match any entries of a prefix list. Once a match or deny occurs the router does not go through the rest of the list. An IPv6 prefix list may be used within a route map to match a route's

prefix using the `match ipv6 address` command. A route map may contain both IPv4 and IPv4 prefix lists. If a route being matched is an IPv6 route, only the IPv6 prefix lists are matched.

Up to 128 prefix lists may be configured. The maximum number of statements allowed in prefix list is 64. These numbers indicate only IPv6 prefix lists. IPv4 prefix lists may be configured in appropriate numbers independently.

Default	No prefix lists are configured by default. When neither the `ge` nor the `le` option is configured, the destination prefix must match the network/length exactly. If the `ge` option is configured without the `le` option, any prefix with a network mask greater than or equal to the `ge` value is considered a match. Similarly, if the `le` option is configured without the `ge` option, a prefix with a network mask less than or equal to the `le` value is considered a match.
Format	`ipv6 prefix-list` *`list-name`* `[seq` *`seq-number`*`] { {permit/deny}` *`ipv6-prefix/prefix-length`* `[ge` *`ge-value`*`] [le` *`le-value`*`] | description` *`text`* `| renumber` *`renumber-interval first-statement-number`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
list-name	The text name of the prefix list. Up to 32 characters.
seq number	(Optional) The sequence number for this prefix list statement. Prefix list statements are ordered from lowest sequence number to highest and applied in that order. If you do not specify a sequence number, the system will automatically select a sequence number five larger than the last sequence number in the list. Two statements may not be configured with the same sequence number. The value ranges from 1 to 4,294,967,294.
permit	Permit routes whose destination prefix matches the statement.
deny	Deny routes whose destination prefix matches the statement.
ipv6-prefix/prefix- length	Specifies the match criteria for routes being compared to the prefix list statement. The ipv6-prefix can be any valid IPv6 prefix where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons. The prefix-length is the The length of the IPv6 prefix, given as a decimal value that indicates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the decimal value.
ge length	(Optional) If this option is configured, specifies a prefix length greater than or equal to the ipv6-prefix/prefix-length. It is the lowest value of a range of the length.
le length	(Optional) If this option is configured, specifies a prefix length less than or equal to the ipv6-prefix/prefix-length. It is the highest value of a range of the length.
Description	A description of the prefix list. It can be up to 80 characters in length.
renumber	(Optional) Provides the option to renumber the sequence numbers of the IPv6 prefix list statements with a given interval starting from a particular sequence number.

Example: The following example configures a prefix list that allows routes with one of two specific destination prefixes, `2001::/64` and `5F00::/48`:

```
(R1)(config)# ipv6 prefix-list apple seq 10 permit 2001::/64
(R1)(config)# ipv6 prefix-list apple seq 20 permit 5F00::/48
```

6.6.2.1 no ipv6 prefix-list

Use this command to deletes either the entire prefix list or an individual statement from a prefix list.

Format	`no ipv6 prefix-list` *`list-name`*
Mode	Global Config

The description must be removed using the `no ip prefix-list description` before using this command to delete an IPv6 Prefix List.

6.6.3 match ipv6 address

Use this command to configure a route map to match based on the match criteria configured in an IPv6 access-list.

If you specify a non-configured IPv6 ACL name/number to match, the CLI displays an error message. Make sure the IPv6 ACL is configured before it is linked to a route-map. Actions present in IPv6 ACL configuration are applied with other actions involved in the route-map. When an IPv6 ACL referenced by a route-map is removed or rules are added or deleted from that ACL, configuration is rejected. Adding ACLs to or removing ACLs from a route-map that is attached to an interface is allowed.

When a list of IPv6 access-lists is specified in this command, if packet matches at least one of these access-list match criteria, then the corresponding set actions in route-map are applied to packet.

If there are duplicate IPv6 access-list numbers/names in this command, the duplicate configuration is ignored.

Default	No match criteria are defined by default.
Format	`match ipv6 address {`*`access-list-number	access-list-name`*`}` `[…`*`access-list-number	access-list-name`*`]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
access-list-number	The IPv6 access-list number that identifies an access-list configured through access-list CLI configuration commands. This number is 1 to 99 for standard access list number. This number is 100 to 199 for extended access list number.
access-list-name	The IPv6 access-list name that identifies the named IPv6 ACL. The `access-list-name` can be up to 31 characters in length. A maximum of four ACLs can be specified in this match clause.

Example: Following sequence shows how to create a route-map with a match clause on an ACL number and apply that route-map on an interface.

```
(Routing) (Config)#ipv6 access-list acl2
(Routing) (Config-ipv6-acl)#permit ipv6 1001::1 any
(Routing) (Config-ipv6-acl)#exit
(Routing) (Config)#route-map rm1 permit 40
(Routing) (route-map)#match ipv6 address acl2
(Routing) (config-route-map)#set ipv6 default next-hop 2001::2
(Routing) (config)#interface 0/1
(Routing) (Interface 0/1)#ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
(Routing) (Interface 0/1)#ipv6  policy route-map rm1
```

The `ipv6 policy route-map rm1` command is applied to interface 0/1. All packets ingressing on 0/1 are policy-routed if a match is made as per the IPv6 access-list.

Sequence number 40 in route map rm1 is used to match all packets sourced from host 1001::1 If there is a match, and if the router has no explicit route for the packet's destination, it is sent to next-hop address 2001::2

The rest of the packets are forwarded as per normal L3 destination-based routing.

6.6.3.1 no match ipv6 address

Use this command to delete a match statement from a route map.

Format	`no match ipv6 address […`*`access-list-number	access-list-name`*`]`

Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.6.4 set ipv6 next-hop

Use this command to specify the adjacent next-hop router in the path toward the destination to which the packets should be forwarded. If more than one IPv6 address is specified, the first IPv6 address associated with a currently up connected interface is used to route the packets.

Format	`set ipv6 next-hop [interface` *`slot/port	vlan link-local address`*`] ipv6-address [...ipv6-address]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
ipv6-address	The global IPv6 address of the next hop to which packets are output. It must be the address of an adjacent router
interface	Use the `interface` keyword to specify an IPv6 next hop using the link local address. You can then specify the link-local address along with the interface. A maximum of four next-hop global IPv6 addresses and a link-local address can be specified in this `set` clause. The link-local next hop is prioritized over the global next-hops.

Usage Guidelines

The `set ipv6 next-hop` command affects all incoming packet types and is always used if configured. A check is made in the NDP table to see if the next hop is resolved, if so packets are forwarded to the next-hop.

In a route-map statement, `set ipv6 next-hop` and `set ipv6 default next-hop` terms are mutually exclusive. However, a `set ipv6 default next-hop` can be configured in a separate route-map statement.

Example:

```
(Routing) (route-map)#set ipv6 next-hop 3333::2
```

6.6.4.1 no set ipv6 next-hop

Use this command to remove a set command from a route map.

Format	`no set ipv6 next-hop [interface` *`slot/port	vlan link-local address`*`] ipv6-address [...ipv6-address]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.6.5 set ipv6 default next-hop

Use this command to set a list of default next-hop IPv6 addresses. If more than one IPv6 address is specified, the first next hop specified that appears to be adjacent to the router is used. The other specified IPv6 addresses are tried in turn.

Format	`set ipv6 default next-hop [interface` *`slot/port	vlan link-local address`*`] ipv6-address […ipv6-address]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
ipv6-address	The Global IPv6 address of the next hop to which packets are output. It must be the address of an adjacent router.

Parameter	Description
Interface	When the user wants to specify an IPv6 next hop using the link local address - then the interface key word needs to be used. The user can then specify the link-local address along with the interface. A maximum of 4 next-hop global IPv6 addresses and a link-local address can be specified in this 'set' clause. The link-local next hop is prioritized over the global next-hops.

Usage Guidelines

A packet is routed to the next hop specified by the `set ipv6 default next-hop` command only if there is no explicit route for the packet's destination address in the routing table. A default route in the routing table is not considered an explicit route for an unknown destination address.

In a route-map statement, `set ipv6 next-hop` and `set ipv6 default next-hop` terms are mutually exclusive.However, a `set ipv6 next-hop` can be configured in a separate route-map statement

When a `set ipv6 default next-hop` is configured in a route-map and applied on an interface, if a default route is present in the system, it is expected that packets matching route-map rules are still policy route. This is because a default route is not considered explicit route to destination.

Example:

```
(Routing)(config-route-map)# set ipv6 default next-hop 2002::2
```

6.6.5.1 no set ipv6 default next-hop

Use this command to remove a set command from a route map.

Format	`no set ipv6 default next-hop ipv6-address [...ipv6-address]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.6.6 set ipv6 precedence

Similar to IPv4, use this command to set the precedence in the IPv6 packet header. With 3 bits, there are 8 possible values for the IP precedence; values 0 through 7 are defined. This gives the administrator the ability to enable differentiated classes of service.

Format	`set ipv6 precedence` *`0-7`*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
0	Sets the routine precedence
1	Sets the priority precedence
2	Sets the immediate precedence
3	Sets the Flash precedence
4	Sets the Flash override precedence
5	Sets the critical precedence
6	Sets the internetwork control precedence
7	Sets the network control precedence

6.6.6.1 no set ipv6 precedence

Use this command to reset the three IPv6 precedence bits in the IP packet header to the default.

Format	`no set ipv6 precedence`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

6.6.7 show ipv6 policy

Use this command to display the route maps used for policy routing on the router's interfaces.

Format	`show ipv6 policy`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 policy

Interface           Route-Map
-- -- -- -- -- --   -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -
0/24                rmapv6
```

6.7 Router Discovery Protocol Commands

This section describes the commands you use to view and configure Router Discovery Protocol settings on the switch. The Router Discovery Protocol enables a host to discover the IP address of routers on the subnet.

6.7.1 ip irdp

This command enables Router Discovery on an interface or range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip irdp`
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.1.1 no ip irdp

This command disables Router Discovery on an interface.

Format	`no ip irdp`
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.2 ip irdp address

This command configures the address that the interface uses to send the router discovery advertisements. The valid values for *`ipaddr`* are 224.0.0.1, which is the all-hosts IP multicast address, and 255.255.255.255, which is the limited broadcast address.

Default	224.0.0.1
Format	`ip irdp address` *`ipaddr`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.2.1 no ip irdp address

This command configures the default address used to advertise the router for the interface.

Format	`no ip irdp address`
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.3 ip irdp holdtime

This command configures the value, in seconds, of the holdtime field of the router advertisement sent from this interface. The holdtime range is the value of 4 to 9000 seconds.

Default	3 * maxinterval
Format	`ip irdp holdtime` *`4-9000`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.3.1 no ip irdp holdtime

This command configures the default value, in seconds, of the holdtime field of the router advertisement sent from this interface.

Format	`no ip irdp holdtime`
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.4 ip irdp maxadvertinterval

This command configures the maximum time, in seconds, allowed between sending router advertisements from the interface. The range for maxadvertinterval is 4 to 1800 seconds.

Default	600
Format	`ip irdp maxadvertinterval` *`4-1800`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.4.1 no ip irdp maxadvertinterval

This command configures the default maximum time, in seconds.

Format	`no ip irdp maxadvertinterval`
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.5 ip irdp minadvertinterval

This command configures the minimum time, in seconds, allowed between sending router advertisements from the interface. The range for minadvertinterval is 3-1800.

Default	0.75 * maxadvertinterval
Format	`ip irdp minadvertinterval` *`3-1800`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.5.1 no ip irdp minadvertinterval

This command sets the default minimum time to the default.

Format	`no ip irdp minadvertinterval`
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.6 ip irdp multicast

This command configures the destination IP address for router advertisements as 224.0.0.1, which is the default address. The *no* form of the command configures the IP address as 255.255.255.255 to instead send router advertisements to the limited broadcast address.

Format	`ip irdp multicast` *`ip address`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.6.1 no ip irdp multicast

By default, router advertisements are sent to 224.0.0.1. To instead send router advertisements to the limited broadcast address, 255.255.255.255, use the no form of this command.

Format	`no ip irdp multicast`
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.7 ip irdp preference

This command configures the preferability of the address as a default router address, relative to other router addresses on the same subnet.

Default	0
Format	`ip irdp preference` *`-2147483648 to 2147483647`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.7.1 no ip irdp preference

This command configures the default preferability of the address as a default router address, relative to other router addresses on the same subnet.

Format	`no ip irdp preference`
Mode	Interface Config

6.7.8 show ip irdp

This command displays the router discovery information for all interfaces, a specified interface, or specified VLAN. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ip irdp {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`1-4093`* `| all}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The `unit/slot/port` that corresponds to a physical routing interface or vlan routing interface.

Term	Definition
vlan	Use this keyword to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.
Ad Mode	The advertise mode, which indicates whether router discovery is enabled or disabled on this interface.
Dest Address	The destination IP address for router advertisements.
Max Int	The maximum advertise interval, which is the maximum time, in seconds, allowed between sending router advertisements from the interface.
Min Int	The minimum advertise interval, which is the minimum time, in seconds, allowed between sending router advertisements from the interface.
Hold Time	The amount of time, in seconds, that a system should keep the router advertisement before discarding it.
Preference	The preference of the address as a default router address, relative to other router addresses on the same subnet.

6.8 Virtual LAN Routing Commands

This section describes the commands you use to view and configure VLAN routing and to view VLAN routing status information.

6.8.1 vlan routing

This command enables routing on a VLAN. The *vlanid* value has a range from 1 to 4093. The *[interface ID]* value has a range from 1 to 128. Typically, you will not supply the interface ID argument, and the system automatically selects the interface ID. However, if you specify an interface ID, the interface ID becomes the port number in the *unit/slot/port* for the VLAN routing interface. If you select an interface ID that is already in use, the CLI displays an error message and does not create the VLAN interface. For products that use text-based configuration, including the interface ID in the vlan routing command for the text configuration ensures that the *unit/slot/port* for the VLAN interface stays the same across a restart. Keeping the *unit/slot/port* the same ensures that the correct interface configuration is applied to each interface when the system restarts.

Format	`vlan routing vlanid [interface ID]`
Mode	VLAN Database

Example: Example 1 shows the command specifying a vlanid value. The interface ID argument is not used.

```
(Switch)(Vlan)#vlan 14
(Switch)(Vlan)#vlan routing 14 ?
<cr>                    Press enter to execute the command.
<1-24>                  Enter interface ID
```

Typically, you press **<Enter>** without supplying the Interface ID value; the system automatically selects the interface ID.

Example: In Example 2, the command specifies interface ID 51 for VLAN 14 interface. The interface ID becomes the port number in the *unit/slot/port* for the VLAN routing interface. In this example, *unit/slot/port* is 4/51 for VLAN 14 interface.

```
(Switch)(Vlan)#vlan 14 51
(Switch)(Vlan)#
(Switch)#show ip vlan
MAC Address used by Routing VLANs:   00:11:88:59:47:36

         Logical
```

```
VLAN ID  Interface       IP Address       Subnet Mask
-------  --------------  ---------------  ---------------
10       4/1             172.16.10.1      255.255.255.0
11       4/50            172.16.11.1      255.255.255.0
12       4/3             172.16.12.1      255.255.255.0
13       4/4             172.16.13.1      255.255.255.0
14       4/51            0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0 <--u/s/p is 4/51 for VLAN 14 interface
```

Example: In Example 3, you select an interface ID that is already in use. In this case, the CLI displays an error message and does not create the VLAN interface.

```
(Switch) #show ip vlan

MAC Address used by Routing VLANs:   00:11:88:59:47:36

         Logical
VLAN ID  Interface       IP Address       Subnet Mask
-------  --------------  ---------------  ---------------
10       4/1             172.16.10.1      255.255.255.0
11       4/50            172.16.11.1      255.255.255.0
12       4/3             172.16.12.1      255.255.255.0
13       4/4             172.16.13.1      255.255.255.0
14       4/51            0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0

(Switch)#config

(Switch)(Config)#exit

(Switch)#vlan database

(Switch)(Vlan)#vlan 15

(Switch)(Vlan)#vlan routing 15 1

Interface ID 1 is already assigned to another interface
```

Example: The show running configuration command always lists the interface ID for each routing VLAN, as shown in Example 4 below.

```
(Switch) #show running-config
!!Current Configuration:
!
!System Description "Trident 56846 Development System - 48xTenGig + 4 FortyGig , R.7.28.4, Linux 2.6.34.6"
!System Software Version "R.7.28.4"
!System Up Time          "0 days 8 hrs 38 mins 3 secs"
!Cut-through mode is configured as disabled
!Additional Packages     BGP-4,QOS,Multicast,IPv6,IPv6 Management,Metro,Routing,Data Center
!Current SNTP Synchronized Time: SNTP Client Mode Is Disabled
!
vlan database
exit

configure
no logging console
aaa authentication enable "enableNetList" none
line console
serial timeout 0
exit

line telnet
exit

line ssh
exit

!
router rip
exit
router ospf
exit
ipv6 router ospf
exit
exit
```

6.8.1.1 no vlan routing

This command deletes routing on a VLAN.

Format	`no vlan routing` *`vlanid`*
Mode	VLAN Database

6.8.2 interface vlan

Use this command to enter Interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN. The vlan-id range is 1 to 4093.

Format	`interface vlan` *`vlan-id`*
Mode	Global Config

6.8.3 autostate

Autostate is enabled on all VLAN routing interfaces by default. In this mode, when all ports in the VLAN are down, the IP interface for that VLAN is also down.

Default	Enabled
Format	`autostate`
Mode	VLAN Interface Config

6.8.3.1 no autostate

When the `no autostate` command is enabled on a VLAN interface, the VLAN routing interface will stay up, even if there are no ports that are members of the VLAN. The switch responds to the pings on that IP address.

Format	`no autostate`
Mode	VLAN Interface Config

6.8.4 show ip vlan

This command displays the VLAN routing information for all VLANs with routing enabled.

Format	`show ip vlan`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
MAC Address used by Routing VLANs	The MAC Address associated with the internal bridge-router interface (IBRI). The same MAC Address is used by all VLAN routing interfaces. It will be displayed above the per-VLAN information.
VLAN ID	The identifier of the VLAN.
Logical Interface	The logical *`unit/slot/port`* associated with the VLAN routing interface.
IP Address	The IP address associated with this VLAN.
Subnet Mask	The subnet mask that is associated with this VLAN.

6.9 Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol Commands

This section describes the commands you use to view and configure Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) and to view VRRP status information. VRRP helps provide failover and load balancing when you configure two devices as a VRRP pair.

6.9.1 ip vrrp (Global Config)

Use this command in Global Config mode to enable the administrative mode of VRRP on the router. This command enables VRRP (v2 or v3, whichever version is the configured version) and makes it operational. For information about how to enable VRRPv3, see *fhrp version vrrp v3* on page 684.

Default	None
Format	`ip vrrp`
Mode	Global Config

6.9.1.1 no ip vrrp (Global Config)

Use this command in Global Config mode to disable the default administrative mode of VRRP on the router.

Format	`no ip vrrp`
Mode	Global Config

6.9.2 ip vrrp (Interface Config)

Use this command in Interface Config mode to create a virtual router associated with the interface or range of interfaces. The parameter *`vrid`* is the virtual router ID, which has an integer value range from 1 to 255.

Format	`ip vrrp` *`vrid`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.2.1 no ip vrrp (Interface Config)

Use this command in Interface Config mode to delete the virtual router associated with the interface. The virtual Router ID, *`vrid`*, is an integer value that ranges from 1 to 255.

Format	`no ip vrrp` *`vrid`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.3 ip vrrp mode

This command enables the virtual router configured on the specified interface. Enabling the status field starts a virtual router. The parameter *`vrid`* is the virtual router ID which has an integer value ranging from 1 to 255.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip vrrp` *`vrid`* `mode`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.3.1 no ip vrrp mode

This command disables the virtual router configured on the specified interface. Disabling the status field stops a virtual router.

Format	`no ip vrrp vrid mode`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.4 ip vrrp ip

This command sets the virtual router IP address value for an interface or range of interfaces. The value for *ipaddr* is the IP address which is to be configured on that interface for VRRP. The parameter *vrid* is the virtual router ID which has an integer value range from 1 to 255. You can use the optional `[secondary]` parameter to designate the IP address as a secondary IP address.

Default	None
Format	`ip vrrp vrid ip ipaddr [secondary]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.4.1 no ip vrrp ip

Use this command in Interface Config mode to delete a secondary IP address value from the interface. To delete the primary IP address, you must delete the virtual router on the interface.

Format	`no ip vrrp vrid ip ipaddr [secondary]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.5 ip vrrp accept-mode

Use this command to allow the VRRP Master to accept ping packets sent to one of the virtual router's IP addresses.

VRRP accept-mode allows only ICMP Echo Request packets. No other type of packet is allowed to be delivered to a VRRP address.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip vrrp vrid accept-mode`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.5.1 no ip vrrp accept-mode

Use this command to prevent the VRRP Master from accepting ping packets sent to one of the virtual router's IP addresses.

Format	`no ip vrrp vrid accept-mode`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.6 ip vrrp authentication

This command sets the authorization details value for the virtual router configured on a specified interface or range of interfaces. The parameter `{none | simple}` specifies the authorization type for virtual router configured on the specified interface. The parameter `[key]` is optional, it is only required when authorization type is simple text password. The parameter *vrid* is the virtual router ID which has an integer value ranges from 1 to 255.

Default	No authorization
Format	`ip vrrp vrid authentication {none | simple key}`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.6.1 no ip vrrp authentication

This command sets the default authorization details value for the virtual router configured on a specified interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`no ip vrrp vrid authentication`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.7 ip vrrp preempt

This command sets the preemption mode value for the virtual router configured on a specified interface or range of interfaces. The parameter *vrid* is the virtual router ID, which is an integer from 1 to 255.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip vrrp vrid preempt`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.7.1 no ip vrrp preempt

This command sets the default preemption mode value for the virtual router configured on a specified interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`no ip vrrp vrid preempt`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.8 ip vrrp priority

This command sets the priority of a router within a VRRP group. It can be used to configure an interface or a range of interfaces. Higher values equal higher priority. The range is from 1 to 254. The parameter *vrid* is the virtual router ID, whose range is from 1 to 255.

The router with the highest priority is elected master. If a router is configured with the address used as the address of the virtual router, the router is called the "address owner". The priority of the address owner is always 255 so that the address owner is always master. If the master has a priority less than 255 (it is not the address owner) and you configure the priority of another router in the group higher than the master's priority, the router will take over as master only if preempt mode is enabled.

Default	100 unless the router is the address owner, in which case its priority is automatically set to 255.
Format	`ip vrrp vrid priority 1-254`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.8.1 no ip vrrp priority

This command sets the default priority value for the virtual router configured on a specified interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`no ip vrrp vrid priority`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.9 ip vrrp timers advertise

This command sets the frequency, in seconds, that an interface or range of interfaces on the specified virtual router sends a virtual router advertisement.

Default	1
Format	`ip vrrp` *`vrid`* `timers advertise` *`1-255`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.9.1 no ip vrrp timers advertise

This command sets the default virtual router advertisement value for an interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`no ip vrrp` *`vrid`* `timers advertise`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.10 ip vrrp track interface

Use this command to alter the priority of the VRRP router based on the availability of its interfaces. This command is useful for tracking interfaces that are not configured for VRRP. Only IP interfaces are tracked. A tracked interface is up if the IP on that interface is up. Otherwise, the tracked interface is down. You can use this command to configure a single interface or range of interfaces. The argument *`unit/slot/port`* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *`unit/slot/port`* format.

When the tracked interface is down or the interface has been removed from the router, the priority of the VRRP router will be decremented by the value specified in the *`priority`* argument. When the interface is up for IP protocol, the priority will be incremented by the *`priority`* value.

A VRRP configured interface can track more than one interface. When a tracked interface goes down, then the priority of the router will be decreased by 10 (the default priority decrement) for each downed interface. The default priority decrement is changed using the *`priority`* argument. The default priority of the virtual router is 100, and the default decrement priority is 10. By default, no interfaces are tracked. If you specify just the interface to be tracked, without giving the optional priority, then the default priority will be set. The default priority decrement is 10.

Default	priority: 10
Format	`ip vrrp` *`vrid`* `track interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`1-4093`*`} [decrement` *`priority`*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.10.1 no ip vrrp track interface

Use this command to remove the interface or range of interfaces from the tracked list or to restore the priority decrement to its default.

Format	`no ip vrrp` *`vrid`* `track interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`1-4093`*`} [decrement]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.11 ip vrrp track ip route

Use this command to track the route reachability on an interface or range of interfaces. When the tracked route is deleted, the priority of the VRRP router will be decremented by the value specified in the *priority* argument. When the tracked route is added, the priority will be incremented by the same.

A VRRP configured interface can track more than one route. When a tracked route goes down, then the priority of the router will be decreased by 10 (the default priority decrement) for each downed route. By default no routes are tracked. If you specify just the route to be tracked, without giving the optional priority, then the default priority will be set. The default priority decrement is 10. The default priority decrement is changed using the *priority* argument.

Default	priority: 10
Format	`ip vrrp vrid track ip route ip-address/prefix-length [decrement priority]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.11.1 no ip vrrp track ip route

Use this command to remove the route from the tracked list or to restore the priority decrement to its default. When removing a tracked IP route from the tracked list, the priority should be incremented by the decrement value if the route is not reachable.

Format	`no ip vrrp vrid track interface unit/slot/port [decrement]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.9.12 clear ip vrrp interface stats

Use this command to clear VRRP statistical information for a given interface of the device within a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) group.

Format	`clear ip vrrp interface stats {unit/slot/port | vlan vlan-id}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	The interface number to which the virtual router belongs.
vlan-id	The VLAN number to which the virtual router belongs.

6.9.13 show ip vrrp interface stats

This command displays the statistical information about each virtual router configured on the switch. The argument *unit/ slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ip vrrp interface stats {unit/slot/port | vlan 1-4093} vrid`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Parameter	Description
Uptime	The time that the virtual router has been up, in days, hours, minutes and seconds.
Protocol	The protocol configured on the interface.

Parameter	Description
State Transitioned to Master	The total number of times virtual router state has changed to MASTER.
Advertisement Received	The total number of VRRP advertisements received by this virtual router.
Advertisement Interval Errors	The total number of VRRP advertisements received for which advertisement interval is different than the configured value for this virtual router.
Authentication Failure	The total number of VRRP packets received that don't pass the authentication check.
IP TTL errors	The total number of VRRP packets received by the virtual router with IP TTL (time to live) not equal to 255.
Zero Priority Packets Received	The total number of VRRP packets received by virtual router with a priority of '0'.
Zero Priority Packets Sent	The total number of VRRP packets sent by the virtual router with a priority of '0'.
Invalid Type Packets Received	The total number of VRRP packets received by the virtual router with invalid 'type' field.
Address List Errors	The total number of VRRP packets received for which address list does not match the locally configured list for the virtual router.
Invalid Authentication Type	The total number of VRRP packets received with unknown authentication type.
Authentication Type Mismatch	The total number of VRRP advertisements received for which 'auth type' not equal to locally configured one for this virtual router.
Packet Length Errors	The total number of VRRP packets received with packet length less than length of VRRP header.

6.9.14 show ip vrrp

This command displays whether VRRP functionality is enabled or disabled on the switch. It also displays some global parameters which are required for monitoring. This command takes no options.

Format `show ip vrrp`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
VRRP Admin Mode	The administrative mode for VRRP functionality on the switch.
Router Checksum Errors	The total number of VRRP packets received with an invalid VRRP checksum value.
Router Version Errors	The total number of VRRP packets received with Unknown or unsupported version number.
Router VRID Errors	The total number of VRRP packets received with invalid VRID for this virtual router.

6.9.15 show ip vrrp interface

This command displays all configuration information and VRRP router statistics of a virtual router configured on a specific interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format. Use the output of the command to verify the track interface and track IP route configurations.

Format `show ip vrrp interface {`*unit/slot/port* `|` `vlan` *1-4093*`}` *vrid*

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
IP Address	The configured IP address for the Virtual router.
VMAC address	The VMAC address of the specified router.
Authentication type	The authentication type for the specific virtual router.
Priority	The priority value for the specific virtual router, taking into account any priority decrements for tracked interfaces or routes.
Configured Priority	The priority configured through the `ip vrrp vrid priority 1-254` command.
Advertisement interval	The advertisement interval in seconds for the specific virtual router.
Pre-Empt Mode	The preemption mode configured on the specified virtual router.
Administrative Mode	The status (Enable or Disable) of the specific router.
Accept Mode	When enabled, the VRRP Master can accept ping packets sent to one of the virtual router's IP addresses.
State	The state (Master/backup) of the virtual router.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
show ip vrrp interface <u/s/p> vrid

Primary IP Address.............................. 1.1.1.5
VMAC Address.................................... 00:00:5e:00:01:01
Authentication Type............................. None
Priority........................................ 80
  Configured priority........................... 100
Advertisement Interval (secs)................... 1
Pre-empt Mode................................... Enable
Administrative Mode............................. Enable
Accept Mode..................................... Enable
State........................................... Initialized

Track Interface         State          DecrementPriority
---------------         ------         ------------------
<1/0/1>                 down           10

TrackRoute (pfx/len)        State       DecrementPriority
------------------------    ------      ------------------
10.10.10.1/255.255.255.0    down        10
```

6.9.16 show ip vrrp interface brief

This command displays information about each virtual router configured on the switch. This command takes no options. It displays information about each virtual router.

Format `show ip vrrp interface brief`

Mode
- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
VRID	The router ID of the virtual router.
IP Address	The virtual router IP address.
Mode	Indicates whether the virtual router is enabled or disabled.
State	The state (Master/backup) of the virtual router.

6.10 VRRPv3 Commands

VRRPv3 provides address redundancy for both IPv4 and IPv6 router addresses. VRRPv3 support in LCOS SX is similar to VRRP support. The following table provides a summary of the differences.

VRRPv2	VRRPv3
Supports redundancy to IPv4 addresses	Supports redundancy to IPv4 and IPv6 addresses
Supports authentication	Does not support authentication
No concept of link-local address in IPv4 address space	For IPv6 addresses, VRRP IP contains the link-local IPv6 address too.
The interval time used for sending VRRP Advertisement packets is in seconds.	The interval time is in the order of centiseconds.
VRRP MAC address format is 00-00-5E-00-01-{VRID}	VRRP MAC address format for IPv6 VR IP is 00-00-5E-00-02-{VRID}
SNMP MIB RFC according to 2787. The counters are 32-bit ones.	SNMP MIB RFC as per RFC 6527. The counters are 64-bit ones.

Note the following:

- To enable VRRP on the device, use the `ip vrrp` command. See *ip vrrp (Global Config)* on page 677. This command enables VRRP (v2 or v3, whichever version is the configured version) and makes it operational.
- A command is available to configure debugging for VRRP packets. For information, see *debug ip vrrp* on page 288.

6.10.1 fhrp version vrrp v3

To enable Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol version 3 (VRRPv3) configuration on a device, use the `fhrp version vrrp v3` command in global configuration mode.

When VRRPv3 is in use, VRRP version 2 (VRRPv2) is unavailable. If you invoke `no fhrp version vrrp v3`, VRRPv3 is disabled and VRRPv2 is enabled. Also, operational data is reset, and the VRRPv2 configuration is applied. The same guidelines apply when VRRPv2 is in use and the `no ip vrrp` command is issued.

Default	Disabled
Format	`fhrp version vrrp v3`
Mode	Global Config

6.10.1.1 no fhrp version vrrp v3

Use this command to disable the VRRPv3 and enable VRRPv2 on the device.

Format	`no fhrp version vrrp v3`
Mode	Global Config

6.10.2 snmp-server enable traps vrrp

Use this command to enable the two SNMP traps defined in the VRRPv2 and VRRPv3 MIB standards.

Default	Enabled

Format	`snmp-server enable traps vrrp`
Mode	Global Config

6.10.2.1 no snmp-server enable traps vrrp

Use this command to disable the two SNMP traps defined in the VRRPv2 and VRRPv3 MIB standards.

Format	`no snmp-server enable traps vrrp`
Mode	Global Config

6.10.3 vrrp

Use the `vrrp` command to create a VRRPv3 group and enter VRRPv3 group configuration mode.

Format	`vrrp` *`group-id`* `address-family {ipv4 | ipv6}`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
group-id	Virtual router group number. The range is from 1 to 255.
address-family	Specifies the address-family for this VRRP group.
ipv4	(Optional) Specifies IPv4 address.
ipv6	(Optional) Specifies IPv6 address.

6.10.3.1 no vrrp

Use the `no vrrp` command to remove the specified VRRPv3 group. Before you can use this command, you must disable Virtual Router using the `shutdown` command in the appropriate VRRP Config mode.

Format	`no vrrp` *`group-id`* `address-family {ipv4 | ipv6}`
Mode	Interface Config

6.10.4 preempt

Use this command to configure the device to take over as master virtual router for a VRRP group if it has higher priority than the current master virtual route.

Default	Enabled with default delay value of 0.
Format	`preempt [delay minimum` *`centiseconds`*`]`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

Parameter	Description
delay minimum	Number of seconds that the device will delay before issuing an advertisement claiming master ownership. The default delay is 0 centiseconds. The valid range is 0 to 3600 centiseconds.

6.10.4.1 no preempt

Use this command to prevent device from taking over as master virtual router for a VRRP group if it has higher priority than the current master virtual route.

Format	`no preempt [delay minimum` *`centiseconds`*`]`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.5 accept-mode

Use this command to control whether a virtual router in master state will accept packets addressed to the address owner's virtual IP address as its own if it is not the virtual IP address owner.

Default	Disabled
Format	`accept-mode`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.5.1 no accept-mode

Use this command to reset the accept mode to the default value.

Format	`no accept-mode`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.6 priority

Use this command to set the priority level of the device within a VRRPv3 group. The priority level controls which device becomes the master virtual router.

Default	100
Format	`priority` *`level`*
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

Parameter	Description
level	Priority of the device within the VRRP group. The range is from 1 to 254. The default is 100.

6.10.6.1 no priority

Use this command to reset the priority level of the device to the default value.

Format	`no priority`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.7 timers advertise

Use this command to configure the interval between successive advertisements by the master virtual router in a VRRP group. To restore the default value, use the `no` form of this command.

The advertisements being sent by the master virtual router communicate the advertisement interval, state, and priority of the current master virtual router. The VRRP `timers advertise` command configures the time between successive advertisement packets and the time before other routers declare the master router to be down. VRRP backup routers learn timer values from the master router advertisements. The timers configured on the master router always override any other timer settings that are used for calculating the master down time interval on VRRP backup routers.

Default	100
Format	`timers advertise` *`centiseconds`*

Mode	VRRPv3 Config

Parameter	Description
centiseconds	Time interval between successive advertisements by the master virtual router. The unit of the interval is in centiseconds. The valid range is 1 to 4095 centiseconds.

6.10.7.1 no timers advertise

Use this command to reset the advertisement interval of the device to the default value.

Format	`no timers advertise`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.8 shutdown

Use the `shutdown` command to disable the VRRP group configuration.

Format	`shutdown`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.8.1 no shutdown

Use the `no shutdown` command to update the virtual router state after completing configuration.

Format	`no shutdown`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.9 address

Use this command to set the primary or secondary IP address of the device within a VRRPv3 group. To remove the secondary address, use the `no` form of this command.

If the primary or secondary option is not specified, the specified IP address is set as the primary. The Virtual IPv6 primary address should be a link-local address only. When a global IPv6 address is given as a primary address for the VRRP IP then the config fails with the following error message – "`Error! Primary virtual IPv6 address should be a link- local address only.`" Also the removing of the primary virtual IP (IPv4 or IPv6) is not allowed. The primary virtual IP of a virtual router can only be modified. The secondary virtual IP can be removed using the `no` form of the this command. Also, VRRPv3 for IPv6 requires that a primary virtual link-local IPv6 address is configured to allow the group to operate. After the primary link-local IPv6 address is established on the group, you can add the secondary global addresses.

Format	`address` *`ip-address`* `[primary | secondary]`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	Pv4 or IPv6 address, it can be specified in one of the following format: `ipv4-address`, `ipv6-link-local-address`, `ipv6-address>/<prefix-len`.
primary	(Optional) Set primary IP address of the VRRPv3 group.
secondary	(Optional) Set additional IP address of the VRRPv3 group.

6.10.9.1 no address

Use this command to remove the configured secondary IP or IPv6 address. The primary address can only be modified, not removed.

Format	`no address` *`ip-address`* `secondary`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.10 track interface

Use this command to configure tracking of the interface for the device within a VRRPv3 group. Use the `bfdneighbor` option to track the reachability to the uplink next hop address. Once interface tracking is configured, the VRRPv3 feature receives notifications when the interface changes state. If BFD tracking is enabled with bfdneighbor config, then a BFD session is created with the BFD destination IP as that of the given BFD neighbor IP address, VRRPv3 receives notification when the BFD session state changes. The `decrement` option can be set to decrease the priority of the device within a VRRPv3 group by the specified value when the interface goes down, or the associated BFD session goes down. Similarly, the priority is increased by the same specified value when the interface comes up or the associated BFD session comes up. If the `decrement` value is not set, then the default decrement value used is 10. The overall state of a track interface object is considered as up only when both of the events (interface up event and BFD session up event) are received. The decrement or increment of priority is done based on the overall state of the track interface object.

Default	Enabled
Format	`track interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `|` `vlan` *`vlan-id`*`} [bfdneighbor` *`IP-address`*`][decrement` *`number`*`]`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	The interface to track.
vlan-id	The VLAN to track.
bfdneighbor	(Optional) BFD neighbor tracking.
IP-address	(Optional) IPv4 or IPv6 address of BFD neighbor to be tracked for reachability using a BFD session.
decrement number	(Optional) Specify the VRRP priority decrement for the tracked object. The number is the amount by which priority is decremented. The range is 1 to 254.

6.10.10.1 no track interface

Use this command to disable tracking of the interface for the device within a VRRPv3 group.

Format	`no track interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `|` `vlan` *`vlan-id`*`} [bfdneighbor` *`IP-address`*`][decrement` *`number`*`]`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.11 track ip route

Use this command to configure tracking of the IP route for the device within a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol VRRPv3) group. Once IP route tracking is configured, the VRRPv3 feature receives notifications when IP route changes state. The decrement option can be set to decrease the priority of the device within a VRRPv3 group by the specified value when the route becomes unavailable.

Default	Disabled

Format	`track ip route ip-address/prefix-len [decrement number]`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address/prefix-len	Prefix and prefix length of the route to be tracked.
decrement number	(Optional) Specify the VRRP priority decrement for the tracked route. The number is the amount by which priority is decremented. The range is 1 to 254.

6.10.11.1 no track ip route

Use this command to disable object tracking.

Format	`no track ip route ip-address/prefix-len [decrement number]`
Mode	VRRPv3 Config

6.10.12 clear vrrp statistics

Use this command to clear VRRP statistical information for given interface of the device within a VRRPv3 group and IP address family. If this command is issued without the optional arguments then the global statistics and all virtual routers (both IPv4 and IPv6) are reset.

If the optional arguments are specified, the statistics are reset for the virtual router corresponding to the given (IP address family, interface and VR-id) combination.

Format	`clear vrrp statistics [{ipv4 | ipv6} {unit/slot/port | vlan vlan-id} vrid]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ipv4	(Optional) indicates the Virtual router group belongs to IPv4 address family.
ipv6	(Optional) indicates the Virtual router group belongs to IPv6 address family.
unit/slot/port	(Optional) indicates the interface number to which the Virtual router belongs.
vlan-id	(Optional) indicates the VLAN number to which the Virtual router belongs.
vr-id	(Optional) Virtual router group number. The range is from 1 to 255.

6.10.13 show vrrp

This command displays information for all active VRRPv3 groups no optional parameters), all active VRRPv3 groups configured in an IPv4 or IPv6 address family, or the active VRRPv3 groups configured in an IPv4 or IPv6 address family for the specified interface.

Format	`show vrrp [{ipv4 | ipv6}] [{unit/slot/port | vlan vlan-id} vr-id]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ipv4	(Optional) indicates the Virtual router group belongs to IPv4 address family.
ipv6	(Optional) indicates the Virtual router group belongs to IPv6 address family.
unit/slot/port	(Optional) indicates the interface number to which the Virtual router belongs.

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	(Optional) indicates the VLAN number to which the Virtual router belongs.
vr-id	(Optional) Virtual router group number. The range is from 1 to 255.

Example: This example shows command output when no parameters are specified.

```
(Routing)#show vrrp

Admin Mode..................................... Enable


1/0/2 - VRID 1 - Address-Family IPv4

Virtual IP address............................. 1.1.1.9
Secondary IP Address(es)....................... 1.1.1.4
.............................................. 1.1.1.5
.............................................. 1.1.1.6
Virtual MAC Address............................ 00:00:5e:00:01:01
Priority....................................... 0
Configured Priority............................ 111
State.......................................... Initialized
Master Router IP / Priority.................... 1.1.1.3 (local) / 100
Master Advertisement interval.................. 120 centisec
Master Down interval........................... 360 centisec

Track Interface State DecrementPriority   BFD-Neighbor
--------------- ----- ------------------  ------------
1/0/9           Down  222                 23.10.8.6

Track Route(pfx/len)   Reachable  DecrementPriority
---------------------  ---------  ------------------
14.14.14.0/24          True       14


1/0/3 - VRID 2 - Address-Family IPv4

Virtual IP address............................. 3.3.2.9
Secondary IP Address(es)....................... 3.3.2.4
.............................................. 3.3.2.5
.............................................. 3.3.2.6
Virtual MAC Address............................ 00:00:5e:00:01:06
Priority....................................... 0
Configured Priority............................ 130
Advertisement Interval......................... 120 centisec
Pre-empt Mode.................................. Enable
Accept Mode.................................... Enable
Administrative Mode............................ Enable
State.......................................... Initialized
Master Router IP / Priority.................... 1.1.1.3 (local) / 100
Master Advertisement interval.................. 120 centisec
Master Down interval........................... 360 centisec

Track Interface State DecrementPriority   BFD-Neighbor
--------------- ----- ------------------  ------------
1/0/7           Down  125                 55.16.27.8

Track Route(pfx/len)   Reachable  DecrementPriority
---------------------  ---------  ------------------
14.14.14.0/24          True       30


1/0/12 - VRID 3 - Address-Family IPv6

Virtual IP address............................. 4001::2
Secondary IP Address(es)....................... 4001::5
.............................................. 4001::6
.............................................. 4001::7
Virtual MAC Address............................ 00:00:5e:00:01:06
Priority....................................... 0
Configured Priority............................ 130
Advertisement Interval......................... 120 centisec
Pre-empt Mode.................................. Enable
Accept Mode.................................... Enable
Administrative Mode............................ Enable
State.......................................... Initialized
Master Router IP / Priority.................... 4001::3 (local) / 100
```

```
Master Advertisement interval.................. 120 centisec
Master Down interval........................... 360 centisec
Advertisement Interval......................... 120 centisec
Pre-empt Mode.................................. Enable
Accept Mode.................................... Enable
Administrative Mode............................ Enable

Track Interface State DecrementPriority   BFD-Neighbor
--------------- ----- ------------------  ------------
1/0/2           Down  250                 5001::3

Track Route(pfx/len)   Reachable  DecrementPriority
---------------------  ---------  ------------------
4004::3/32             True       20
```

Example: This example shows command output when the IPv4 parameter is specified.

```
(Routing)#show vrrp ipv4

Admin Mode..................................... Enable

1/0/2 - VRID 1 - Address-Family IPv4

Virtual IP address............................. 1.1.1.9
Secondary IP Address(es)....................... 1.1.1.4
.............................................. 1.1.1.5
.............................................. 1.1.1.6
Virtual MAC Address............................ 00:00:5e:00:01:01
Priority....................................... 0
Configured Priority............................ 111
Advertisement Interval......................... 120 centisec
Pre-empt Mode.................................. Enable
Accept Mode.................................... Enable
Administrative Mode............................ Enable
State.......................................... Initialized
Master Router IP / Priority.................... 1.1.1.3 (local) / 100
Master Advertisement interval.................. 120 centisec
Master Down interval........................... 360 centisec

Track Interface State DecrementPriority
--------------- ----- ------------------
1/0/9           Down  222

Track Route(pfx/len)   Reachable  DecrementPriority
---------------------  ---------  ------------------
14.14.14.0/24          True       14


1/0/3 - VRID 2 - Address-Family IPv4

Virtual IP address............................. 3.3.2.9
Secondary IP Address(es)....................... 3.3.2.4
.............................................. 3.3.2.5
.............................................. 3.3.2.6
Virtual MAC Address............................ 00:00:5e:00:01:06
Priority....................................... 0
Configured Priority............................ 130
Advertisement Interval......................... 120 centisec
Pre-empt Mode.................................. Enable
Accept Mode.................................... Enable
Administrative Mode............................ Enable
State.......................................... Initialized
Master Router IP / Priority.................... 1.1.1.3 (local) / 100
Master Advertisement interval.................. 120 centisecsec
Master Down interval........................... 360

Track Interface State DecrementPriority
--------------- ----- ------------------
1/0/7           Down  125

Track Route(pfx/len)   Reachable  DecrementPriority
---------------------  ---------  ------------------
14.14.14.0/24          True       30
```

Example: This example shows command output when the IPv6 parameter is specified.

```
(Routing)#show vrrp ipv6

Admin Mode..................................... Enable
```

```
1/0/2 - VRID 1 - Address-Family IPv6

Virtual IP address.............................. 1001::8
Secondary IP Address(es)........................ 1001::5
................................................ 1001::6
................................................ 1001::7
Virtual MAC Address............................. 00:00:5e:00:01:01
Priority........................................ 0
Configured Priority............................. 100
Advertisement Interval.......................... 100 centisec
Pre-empt Mode................................... Enable
Accept Mode..................................... Enable
Administrative Mode............................. Enable
State........................................... Initialized
Master Router IP / Priority..................... 1001::1 (local) / 100
Master Advertisement interval................... 100 centisec
Master Down interval............................ 300 centisec

Track Interface State DecrementPriority
--------------- ----- ------------------
1/0/9           Down  222

Track Route(pfx/len)   Reachable  DecrementPriority
---------------------  ---------  ------------------
2001::2/32             True       14


1/0/12 - VRID 3 - Address-Family IPv6

Virtual IP address.............................. 4001::2
Secondary IP Address(es)........................ 4001::5
................................................ 4001::6
................................................ 4001::7
Virtual MAC Address............................. 00:00:5e:00:01:06
Priority........................................ 130
Configured Priority............................. 130
Advertisement Interval.......................... 120 centisec
Pre-empt Mode................................... Enable
Accept Mode..................................... Enable
Administrative Mode............................. Enable
State........................................... Master
Master Router IP / Priority..................... 4001::3 (local) / 130
Master Advertisement interval................... 120 centisec
Master Down interval............................ 360 centisec

Track Interface State DecrementPriority
--------------- ----- ------------------
1/0/24          Down  320

Track Route(pfx/len)   Reachable  DecrementPriority
---------------------  ---------  ------------------
7003::4/32             True       50
```

Example:

```
(Routing)#show vrrp ipv4 1/0/3 1

Virtual IP address.............................. 1.1.1.9
Secondary IP Address(es)........................ 1.1.1.4
................................................ 1.1.1.5
................................................ 1.1.1.6
Virtual MAC Address............................. 00:00:5e:00:01:01
Priority........................................ 0
Configured Priority............................. 111
Advertisement Interval.......................... 222 centisec
Pre-empt Mode................................... Enable
Accept Mode..................................... Enable
Administrative Mode............................. Enable
State........................................... Initialized
Master Router IP / Priority..................... 1.1.1.3 (local) / 100
Master Advertisement interval................... 1000 centisec
Master Down interval............................ 3000 centisec

Track Interface State Decrement-Priority
--------------- ----- ------------------
0/9             Down  222

Track Route(pfx/len)   Reachable  Decrement-Priority
```

```
--------------------  ----------  ------------------
14.14.14.0/24         True        14
```

6.10.14 show vrrp brief

This command displays brief information for all active VRRPv3 groups.

Format	`show vrrp brief`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Interface	Interface on which VRRP is configured.
VR	ID of the virtual router.
A-F	IP address family type (IPv4 or Ipv6) this Virtual Router belongs to.
Pri	Priority range of the virtual router.
AdvIntvl	Advertisement interval configured for this virtual router.
Pre	Preemption state of the virtual router.
Acc	Accept Mode of the virtual router.
State	VRRP group state. The state can be one of the following: Init, Backup, Master
VR IP address	Virtual IP address for a VRRP group.

Example:

```
(Routing)#show vrrp brief
Interface   VRID A-F  Pri AdvIntvl Pre Acc State  VR IP Address
----------- ---- ---- --- -------- --- --- ------ -------------
0/1         1    IPv4 100 200s     Y   Y   Init   192.0.1.10
0/3         2    IPv4 200 200s     Y   Y   Init   124.0.3.17
0/1         7    IPv6 100 200s     Y   Y   Backup 5002::1
0/5         2    IPV6 20  200s     Y   Y   Master 2001::2
```

6.10.15 show vrrp statistics

This command displays statistical information for a given VRRPv3 group or displays the global statistics. If this command is issued without the optional arguments then the global statistics are displayed.

If the optional arguments are specified, the statistics are displayed for the virtual router corresponding to the given (IP address family, interface and VR-id) combination.

Format	`show vrrp statistics [{ipv4| ipv6} {`*`unit/slot/port`*`	vlan `*`vlan-id`*`} `*`vrid`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ipv4	(Optional) indicates the Virtual router group belongs to IPv4 address family.
ipv6	(Optional) indicates the Virtual router group belongs to IPv6 address family.
unit/slot/port	(Optional) indicates the interface number to which the Virtual router belongs.
vlan-id	(Optional) indicates the VLAN number to which the Virtual router belongs.
vr-id	(Optional) Virtual router group number. The range is from 1 to 255.

Example:

```
(Routing)#show vrrp statistics ipv6 1/0/1 2

Master Transitions.............................. 2
New Master Reason............................... Priority
Advertisements Received......................... 64
Advertisements Sent............................. 12
Advertisement Interval Errors................... 0
IP TTL Errors................................... 1
Last Protocol Error Reason...................... Version Error
Zero Priority Packets Received.................. 0
Zero Priority Packets Sent...................... 1
Invalid Type Packets Received................... 0
Address List Errors............................. 2
Packet Length Errors............................ 4
Row Discontinuity Time.......................... 0 days 0 hrs 0 mins 0 secs
Refresh Rate (in milliseconds).................. 0


(Routing)#show vrrp statistics

Router Checksum Errors.......................... 2
Router Version Errors........................... 3
Router VRID Errors.............................. 4
Global Statistics Discontinuity Time........... 0 days 0 hrs 0 mins 0 secs
```

6.11 DHCP and BOOTP Relay Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure BootP/DHCP Relay on the switch. A DHCP relay agent operates at Layer 3 and forwards DHCP requests and replies between clients and servers when they are not on the same physical subnet.

6.11.1 bootpdhcprelay cidoptmode

This command enables the circuit ID option mode for BootP/DHCP Relay on the system.

Default	Disabled
Format	`bootpdhcprelay cidoptmode`
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

6.11.1.1 no bootpdhcprelay cidoptmode

This command disables the circuit ID option mode for BootP/DHCP Relay on the system.

Format	`no bootpdhcprelay cidoptmode`
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

6.11.2 bootpdhcprelay maxhopcount

This command configures the maximum allowable relay agent hops for BootP/DHCP Relay on the system. The *hops* parameter has a range of 1 to 16.

Default	4
Format	`bootpdhcprelay maxhopcount` *1-16*
Mode	› Global Config

› Virtual Router Config

6.11.2.1 no bootpdhcprelay maxhopcount

This command configures the default maximum allowable relay agent hops for BootP/DHCP Relay on the system.

Format	`no bootpdhcprelay maxhopcount`
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

6.11.3 bootpdhcprelay minwaittime

This command configures the minimum wait time in seconds for BootP/DHCP Relay on the system. When the BOOTP relay agent receives a BOOTREQUEST message, it MAY use the seconds-since-client-began-booting field of the request as a factor in deciding whether to relay the request or not. The parameter has a range of 0 to 100 seconds.

Default	0
Format	`bootpdhcprelay minwaittime` *`0-100`*
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

6.11.3.1 no bootpdhcprelay minwaittime

This command configures the default minimum wait time in seconds for BootP/DHCP Relay on the system.

Format	`no bootpdhcprelay minwaittime`
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

6.11.4 bootpdhcprelay serverip

This command configures the server IP address of the BootP/DHCP Relay on the system. The *ipaddr* parameter is the IP address of the server.

Default	0.0.0.0
Format	`bootpdhcprelay serverip` *`ipaddr`*
Mode	Global Config

6.11.4.1 no bootpdhcprelay serverip

This command returns the server IP address of the BootP/DHCP Relay on the system to the default value of 0.0.0.0.

Format	`no bootpdhcprelay serverip`
Mode	Global Config

6.11.5 bootpdhcprelay enable

Use this command to enable the relay of DHCP packets.

Default	Disabled
Format	`bootpdhcprelay enable`

Mode	Global Config

6.11.5.1 no bootpdhcprelay enable

Use this command to disable the relay of DHCP packets.

Format	`no bootpdhcprelay enable`
Mode	Global Config

6.11.6 bootpdhcprelay server-override

Use this command to enable the addition of sub-option 5 (link selection) and sub-option 11 (server ID override) in option 82 of the DHCP packet received from the DHCP Client. The command can be used in both Global Config mode and Interface Config mode.

The `bootpdhcprelay server-override` command, when issued in Global Config mode, enables the server-override globally. All routing interfaces then have the feature enabled. Any DHCP packet received from a DHCP client will have sub-option 5 and sub-option 11 for option 82 added to the packet.

When this command is issued in Interface Config mode, `server-override` is enabled for that interface only.

Default	server-override is disabled globally and on all interfaces
Format	`bootpdhcprelay server-override`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

Example: The following example enables server-override globally.

```
(Routing)#configure
(Routing)(Config)#bootpdhcprelay server-override
(Routing)(Config)#
```

Example: The following example enables server-override on interface 0/26.

```
(Routing)#configure
(Routing)(Config)#interface 0/26
(Routing)(Interface 0/26)#bootpdhcprelay server-override
(Routing)(Interface 0/26)#
```

6.11.6.1 no bootpdhcprelay server-override

Use the no version of the command to disable the server-override feature.

Format	`no bootpdhcprelay server-override`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

6.11.7 bootpdhcprelay source-interface

Use this command to set the source interface value for any given routing interface. If specified, the source interface value is used to get the relay agent IP address. The bootpdhcprelay source-interface command is used to specify an interface whose IP address is passed as a relay agent IP address. When the command is used in Global Config mode, the source interface is set globally. When the command is used in Interface Config mode, the source interface is set for the specified interface.

If the source interface is set in Interface Config mode, that value takes precedence over the globally set value.

Default	source-interface is disabled globally and on all interfaces

Format	`bootpdhcprelay source-interface interface { <u/s/p> | vlan <vlanId> | loopback <loopbackId>}`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

Example: The following examples set the source interface globally.

```
1. (Routing)(Config)#bootpdhcprelay source-interface interface 0/30
2. (Routing)(Config)#bootpdhcprelay source-interface interface vlan 10
3. (Routing)(Config)#bootpdhcprelay source-interface interface loopback 2
```

Example: The following examples set the source interface for interface 0/26.

```
1. (Routing)(Interface 0/26)#bootpdhcprelay source-interface interface 0/30
2. (Routing)(Interface 0/26)#bootpdhcprelay source-interface interface vlan 10
3. (Routing)(Interface 0/26)#bootpdhcprelay source-interface interface loopback 2
```

6.11.7.1 no bootpdhcprelay source-interface

Use the no version of the command to disable the feature and clear the `source-interface` entry.

Format	`no bootpdhcprelay source-interface`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

6.11.8 show bootpdhcprelay

This command displays the BootP/DHCP Relay information about the configured server-override mode and source information. The inner/sub configuration option is named `interface` under this command tree. The sub configuration `interface` shows the server-override mode and the configured source interface for the specified interface.

The command also displays the BootP/DHCP Relay information for the virtual router. If no router is specified, information for the default router is displayed.

Default	Displays the DHCP relay configuration
Format	`show bootpdhcprelay [vrf vrf-name | interface u/s/p]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Maximum Hop Count	The maximum allowable relay agent hops.
Minimum Wait Time (Seconds)	The minimum wait time.
Admin Mode	Indicates whether relaying of requests is enabled or disabled.
Circuit Id Option Mode	The DHCP circuit Id option which may be enabled or disabled.
Server Override Mode	Indicates whether the server-override mode for the specified interface is enabled or disabled.
Source Interface	Displays the configured source interface for the specified interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)#show bootpdhcprelay

Maximum Hop Count.............................. 4
Minimum Wait Time(Seconds)..................... 0
Admin Mode..................................... Enable
```

```
Circuit Id option mode..................... Enable
Server Override Mode....................... Enable
Source Interface........................... loopback 2
```

Example: The following example shows the DHCP relay configuration for interface 0/26.

```
(Routing)#show bootpdhcprelay interface 0/26

Server Override Mode....................... Enable
Source Interface........................... 4/1
```

6.12 IP Helper Commands

This section describes the commands to configure and monitor the IP Helper agent. IP Helper relays DHCP and other broadcast UDP packets from a local client to one or more servers which are not on the same network at the client.

The IP Helper feature provides a mechanism that allows a router to forward certain configured UDP broadcast packets to a particular IP address. This allows various applications to reach servers on nonlocal subnets, even if the application was designed to assume a server is always on a local subnet and uses broadcast packets (with either the limited broadcast address 255.255.255.255, or a network directed broadcast address) to reach the server.

The network administrator can configure relay entries both globally and on routing interfaces. Each relay entry maps an ingress interface and destination UDP port number to a single IPv4 address (the helper address). The network administrator may configure multiple relay entries for the same interface and UDP port, in which case the relay agent relays matching packets to each server address. Interface configuration takes priority over global configuration. That is, if a packet's destination UDP port matches any entry on the ingress interface, the packet is handled according to the interface configuration. If the packet does not match any entry on the ingress interface, the packet is handled according to the global IP helper configuration.

The network administrator can configure discard relay entries, which direct the system to discard matching packets. Discard entries are used to discard packets received on a specific interface when those packets would otherwise be relayed according to a global relay entry. Discard relay entries may be configured on interfaces, but are not configured globally.

In addition to configuring the server addresses, the network administrator also configures which UDP ports are forwarded. Certain UDP port numbers can be specified by name in the UI as a convenience, but the network administrator can configure a relay entry with any UDP port number. The network administrator may configure relay entries that do not specify a destination UDP port. The relay agent relays assume these entries match packets with the UDP destination ports listed in *Table 13: Default Ports – UDP Port Numbers Implied by Wildcard* on page 698. This is the list of default ports.

Table 13: Default Ports – UDP Port Numbers Implied by Wildcard

Protocol	UDP Port Number
IEN-116 Name Service	42
DNS	53
NetBIOS Name Server	137
NetBIOS Datagram Server	138
TACACS Server	49
Time Service	37
DHCP	67
Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)	69

The system limits the number of relay entries to four times the maximum number of routing interfaces. The network administrator can allocate the relay entries as he likes. There is no limit to the number of relay entries on an individual interface, and no limit to the number of servers for a given {interface, UDP port} pair.

The relay agent relays DHCP packets in both directions. It relays broadcast packets from the client to one or more DHCP servers, and relays to the client packets that the DHCP server unicasts back to the relay agent. For other protocols, the relay agent only relays broadcast packets from the client to the server. Packets from the server back to the client are assumed to be unicast directly to the client. Because there is no relay in the return direction for protocols other than DHCP, the relay agent retains the source IP address from the original client packet. The relay agent uses a local IP address as the source IP address of relayed DHCP client packets.

When a switch receives a broadcast UDP packet on a routing interface, the relay agent checks if the interface is configured to relay the destination UDP port. If so, the relay agent unicasts the packet to the configured server IP addresses. Otherwise, the relay agent checks if there is a global configuration for the destination UDP port. If so, the relay agent unicasts the packet to the configured server IP addresses. Otherwise the packet is not relayed. Note that if the packet matches a discard relay entry on the ingress interface, then the packet is not forwarded, regardless of the global configuration.

The relay agent only relays packets that meet the following conditions:

- The destination MAC address must be the all-ones broadcast address (FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF)
- The destination IP address must be the limited broadcast address (255.255.255.255) or a directed broadcast address for the receive interface.
- The IP time-to-live (TTL) must be greater than 1.
- The protocol field in the IP header must be UDP 17).
- The destination UDP port must match a configured relay entry.

6.12.1 clear ip helper statistics

Use this command to reset to zero the statistics displayed in the `show ip helper statistics` command for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, the command is executed for the default router.

Format	`clear ip helper statistics [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(switch) #clear ip helper statistics
```

6.12.2 ip helper-address (Global Config)

Use this command to configure the relay of certain UDP broadcast packets received on any interface. This command can be invoked multiple times, either to specify multiple server addresses for a given UDP port number or to specify multiple UDP port numbers handled by a specific server.

Default	No helper addresses are configured.
Format	`ip helper-address server-address [dest-udp-port | dhcp | domain | isakmp | mobile-ip | nameserver | netbios-dgm | netbios-ns | ntp | pim-auto-rp | rip | tacacs | tftp | time]`
Mode	- Global Config - Virtual Router Config

Parameter	Description
server-address	The IPv4 unicast or directed broadcast address to which relayed UDP broadcast packets are sent. The server address cannot be an IP address configured on any interface of the local router.
dest-udp-port	A destination UDP port number from 0 to 65535.
port-name	The destination UDP port may be optionally specified by its name. Whether a port is specified by its number or its name has no effect on behavior. The names recognized are as follows: › dhcp (port 67) › domain (port 53) › isakmp (port 500) › mobile-ip (port 434) › nameserver (port 42) › netbios-dgm (port 138) › netbios-ns (port 137) › ntp (port 123) › pim-auto-rp (port 496) › rip (port 520) › tacacs (port 49) › tftp (port 69) › time (port 37) Other ports must be specified by number.

Example: To relay DHCP packets received on any interface to two DHCP servers, 10.1.1.1 and 10.1.2.1, use the following commands:

```
(switch)#config
(switch)(config)#ip helper-address 10.1.1.1 dhcp
(switch)(config)#ip helper-address 10.1.2.1 dhcp
```

Example: To relay UDP packets received on any interface for all default ports to the server at 20.1.1.1, use the following commands:

```
(switch)#config
(switch)(config)#ip helper-address 20.1.1.1
```

6.12.2.1 no ip helper-address (Global Config)

Use this form of the command to delete an IP helper entry. The command <codeph>no ip helper-address</codeph> with no arguments clears all global IP helper addresses.

Format	`no ip helper-address server-address [dest-udp-port | dhcp | domain | isakmp | mobile-ip | nameserver | netbios-dgm | netbios-ns | ntp | pim-auto-rp | rip | tacacs | tftp | time]`
Mode	Global Config

6.12.3 ip helper-address (Interface Config)

Use this command to configure the relay of certain UDP broadcast packets received on a specific interface or range of interfaces. This command can be invoked multiple times on a routing interface, either to specify multiple server addresses for a given port number or to specify multiple port numbers handled by a specific server.

Default	No helper addresses are configured.

Format	`ip helper-address {server-address | discard} [dest-udp-port | dhcp | domain | isakmp | mobile ip | nameserver | netbios-dgm | netbios-ns | ntp | pim-auto-rp | rip | tacacs | tftp | time]`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
server-address	The IPv4 unicast or directed broadcast address to which relayed UDP broadcast packets are sent. The server address cannot be in a subnet on the interface where the relay entry is configured, and cannot be an IP address configured on any interface of the local router.
discard	Matching packets should be discarded rather than relayed, even if a global ip helper-address configuration matches the packet.
dest-udp-port	A destination UDP port number from 0 to 65535.
port-name	The destination UDP port may be optionally specified by its name. Whether a port is specified by its number or its name has no effect on behavior. The names recognized are as follows: › dhcp (port 67) › domain (port 53) › isakmp (port 500) › mobile-ip (port 434) › nameserver (port 42) › netbios-dgm (port 138) › netbios-ns (port 137) › ntp (port 123) › pim-auto-rp (port 496) › rip (port 520) › tacacs (port 49) › tftp (port 69) › time (port 37) Other ports must be specified by number.

Example: To relay DHCP packets received on interface 1/0/2 to two DHCP servers, 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.20.1, use the following commands:

```
(switch)#config
(switch)(config)#interface 1/0/2
(switch)(interface 1/0/2)#ip helper-address 192.168.10.1 dhcp
(switch)(interface 1/0/2)#ip helper-address 192.168.20.1 dhcp
```

Example: To relay both DHCP and DNS packets to 192.168.30.1, use the following commands:

```
(switch)#config
(switch)(config)#interface 1/0/2
(switch)(interface 1/0/2)#ip helper-address 192.168.30.1 dhcp
(switch)(interface 1/0/2)#ip helper-address 192.168.30.1 dns
```

Example: This command takes precedence over an `ip helper-address` command given in global configuration mode. With the following configuration, the relay agent relays DHCP packets received on any interface other than 1/0/2 and 1/0/17 to 192.168.40.1, relays DHCP and DNS packets received on 1/0/2 to 192.168.40.2, relays SNMP traps (port 162) received on interface 1/0/17 to 192.168.23.1, and drops DHCP packets received on 1/0/17:

```
(switch)#config
(switch)(config)#ip helper-address 192.168.40.1 dhcp
(switch)(config)#interface 1/0/2
(switch)(interface 1/0/2)#ip helper-address 192.168.40.2 dhcp
(switch)(interface 1/0/2)#ip helper-address 192.168.40.2 domain
(switch)(interface 1/0/2)#exit
```

```
(switch)(config)#interface 1/0/17
(switch)(interface 1/0/17)#ip helper-address 192.168.23.1 162
(switch)(interface 1/0/17)#ip helper-address discard dhcp
```

6.12.3.1 no ip helper-address (Interface Config)

Use this command to delete a relay entry on an interface. The `no` command with no arguments clears all helper addresses on the interface.

Format	`no ip helper-address {server-address | discard} [dest-udp-port | dhcp | domain | isakmp | mobile ip | nameserver | netbios-dgm | netbios-ns | ntp | pim-auto-rp | rip | tacacs | tftp | time]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.12.4 ip helper enable

Use this command to enable relay of UDP packets. This command can be used to temporarily disable IP helper without deleting all IP helper addresses. This command replaces the `bootpdhcprelay enable` command, but affects not only relay of DHCP packets, but also relay of any other protocols for which an IP helper address has been configured.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip helper enable`
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(switch)(config)#ip helper enable
```

6.12.4.1 no ip helper enable

Use this command to disable relay of all UDP packets.

Format	`no ip helper enable`
Mode	Global Config

6.12.5 show ip helper-address

Use this command to display the IP helper address configuration on the specified virtual router. If no virtual router is specified, the configuration of the default router is displayed.The argument `unit/slot/port` corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ip helper-address [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`] [{`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan 1-4093}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
interface	The relay configuration is applied to packets that arrive on this interface. This field is set to `any` for global IP helper entries.
UDP Port	The relay configuration is applied to packets whose destination UDP port is this port. Entries whose UDP port is identified as any are applied to packets with the destination UDP ports listed in Table 4.

Parameter	Description
Discard	If Yes, packets arriving on the given interface with the given destination UDP port are discarded rather than relayed. Discard entries are used to override global IP helper address entries which otherwise might apply to a packet.
Hit Count	The number of times the IP helper entry has been used to relay or discard a packet.
Server Address	The IPv4 address of the server to which packets are relayed.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ip helper-address

IP helper is enabled

Interface        UDP Port     Discard   Hit Count   Server Address
---------------  -----------  --------  ----------  ---------------
1/0/1            dhcp         No        10          10.100.1.254
                                                    10.100.2.254
1/0/17           any          Yes       2
any              dhcp         No        0           10.200.1.254
```

6.12.6 show ip helper statistics

Use this command to display the number of DHCP and other UDP packets processed and relayed by the UDP relay agent on the specified virtual router. If no virtual router is specified, the configuration of the default router is displayed.

Format	`show ip helper statistics [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
DHCP client messages received	The number of valid messages received from a DHCP client. The count is only incremented if IP helper is enabled globally, the ingress routing interface is up, and the packet passes a number of validity checks, such as having a TTL>1 and having valid source and destination IP addresses.
DHCP client messages relayed	The number of DHCP client messages relayed to a server. If a message is relayed to multiple servers, the count is incremented once for each server.
DHCP server messages received	The number of DHCP responses received from the DHCP server. This count only includes messages that the DHCP server unicasts to the relay agent for relay to the client.
DHCP server messages relayed	The number of DHCP server messages relayed to a client.
UDP clients messages received	The number of valid UDP packets received. This count includes DHCP messages and all other protocols relayed. Conditions are similar to those for the first statistic in this table.
UDP clients messages relayed	The number of UDP packets relayed. This count includes DHCP messages relayed as well as all other protocols. The count is incremented for each server to which a packet is sent.
DHCP message hop count exceeded max	The number of DHCP client messages received whose hop count is larger than the maximum allowed. The maximum hop count is a configurable value listed in show bootpdhcprelay. A log message is written for each such failure. The DHCP relay agent does not relay these packets.
DHCP message with secs field below min	The number of DHCP client messages received whose secs field is less than the minimum value. The minimum secs value is a configurable value and is displayed in show bootpdhcprelay. A log message is written for each such failure. The DHCP relay agent does not relay these packets.
DHCP message with giaddr set to local address	The number of DHCP client messages received whose gateway address, giaddr, is already set to an IP address configured on one of the relay agent's own IP addresses. In this

Parameter	Description
	case, another device is attempting to spoof the relay agent's address. The relay agent does not relay such packets. A log message gives details for each occurrence.
Packets with expired TTL	The number of packets received with TTL of 0 or 1 that might otherwise have been relayed.
Packets that matched a discard entry	The number of packets ignored by the relay agent because they match a discard relay entry.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch)#show ip helper statistics

DHCP client messages received..................... 8
DHCP client messages relayed...................... 2
DHCP server messages received..................... 2
DHCP server messages relayed...................... 2
UDP client messages received...................... 8
UDP client messages relayed....................... 2
DHCP message hop count exceeded max............... 0
DHCP message with secs field below min......... 0
DHCP message with giaddr set to local address.. 0
Packets with expired TTL.......................... 0
Packets that matched a discard entry.......... 0
```

6.13 Open Shortest Path First Commands

This section describes the commands you use to view and configure Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), which is a link-state routing protocol that you use to route traffic within a network.

6.13.1 General OSPF Commands

6.13.1.1 router ospf

Use this command to enable OSPF routing in a specified virtual router and to enter Router OSPF mode. If no virtual router is specified, OSPF routing is enabled in the default router.

Format	`router ospf [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vrf vrf-name	The virtual router on which to enable OSPF routing.

6.13.1.2 enable (OSPF)

This command resets the default administrative mode of OSPF in the router (active).

Default	Enabled
Format	`enable`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.2.1 no enable (OSPF)

This command sets the administrative mode of OSPF in the router to inactive.

Format	`no enable`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.3 network area (OSPF)

Use this command to enable OSPFv2 on an interface and set its area ID if the IP address of an interface is covered by this network command.

Default	Disabled
Format	`network` *`ip-address wildcard-mask`* `area` *`area-id`*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.3.1 no network area (OSPF)

Use this command to disable the OSPFv2 on a interface if the IP address of an interface was earlier covered by this network command.

Format	`no network` *`ip-address wildcard-mask`* `area` *`area-id`*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.4 1583compatibility

This command enables OSPF 1583 compatibility.

1583 compatibility mode is enabled by default. If all OSPF routers in the routing domain are capable of operating according to RFC 2328, OSPF 1583 compatibility mode should be disabled.

Default	Enabled
Format	`1583compatibility`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.4.1 no 1583compatibility

This command disables OSPF 1583 compatibility.

Format	`no 1583compatibility`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.5 area default-cost (OSPF)

This command configures the default cost for the stub area. You must specify the area ID and an integer value between 1-16777215.

Format	`area` *`areaid`* `default-cost` *`1-16777215`*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.6 area nssa (OSPF)

This command configures the specified areaid to function as an NSSA.

Format	`area` *`areaid`* `nssa`

Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.6.1 no area nssa (OSPF)

This command disables nssa from the specified area id.

Format	`no area` *`areaid`* `nssa`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.7 area nssa default-info-originate (OSPF)

This command configures the metric value and type for the default route advertised into the NSSA. The optional metric parameter specifies the metric of the default route and is to be in a range of 1-16777214. If no metric is specified, the default value is ****. The metric type can be comparable (nssa-external 1) or noncomparable (nssa-external 2).

Format	`area` *`areaid`* `nssa default-info-originate` [*`metric`*] [{`comparable` | `non-comparable`}]
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.7.1 no area nssa default-info-originate (OSPF)

This command disables the default route advertised into the NSSA.

Format	`no area` *`areaid`* `nssa default-info-originate` [*`metric`*] [{`comparable` | `non-comparable`}]
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.8 area nssa no-redistribute (OSPF)

This command configures the NSSA Area Border router (ABR) so that learned external routes will not be redistributed to the NSSA.

Format	`area` *`areaid`* `nssa no-redistribute`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.8.1 no area nssa no-redistribute (OSPF)

This command disables the NSSA ABR so that learned external routes are redistributed to the NSSA.

Format	`no area` *`areaid`* `nssa no-redistribute`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.9 area nssa no-summary (OSPF)

This command configures the NSSA so that summary LSAs are not advertised into the NSSA.

Format	`area` *`areaid`* `nssa no-summary`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.9.1 no area nssa no-summary (OSPF)

This command disables nssa from the summary LSAs.

Format	`no area areaid nssa no-summary`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.10 area nssa translator-role (OSPF)

This command configures the translator role of the NSSA. A value of `always` causes the router to assume the role of the translator the instant it becomes a border router and a value of *`candidate`* causes the router to participate in the translator election process when it attains border router status.

Format	`area areaid nssa translator-role {always | candidate}`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.10.1 no area nssa translator-role (OSPF)

This command disables the nssa translator role from the specified area id.

Format	`no area areaid nssa translator-role {always | candidate}`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.11 area nssa translator-stab-intv (OSPF)

This command configures the translator *`stabilityinterval`* of the NSSA. The *`stabilityinterval`* is the period of time that an elected translator continues to perform its duties after it determines that its translator status has been deposed by another router.

Format	`area areaid nssa translator-stab-intv stabilityinterval`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.11.1 no area nssa translator-stab-intv (OSPF)

This command disables the nssa translator's *`stabilityinterval`* from the specified area id.

Format	`no area areaid nssa translator-stab-intv stabilityinterval`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.12 area range (OSPF)

Use the area range command in Router Configuration mode to configure a summary prefix that an area border router advertises for a specific area.

Default	No area ranges are configured by default. No cost is configured by default.
Format	`area areaid range ip-address netmask {summarylink | nssaexternallink} [advertise | not-advertise] [cost cost]`
Mode	OSPFv2 Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
area-id	The area identifier for the area whose networks are to be summarized.
prefix netmask	The summary prefix to be advertised when the ABR computes a route to one or more networks within this prefix in this area.

Parameter	Description
summarylink	When this keyword is given, the area range is used when summarizing prefixes advertised in type 3 summary LSAs.
nssaexternallink	When this keyword is given, the area range is used when translating type 7 LSAs to type 5 LSAs.
advertise	[Optional] When this keyword is given, the summary prefix is advertised when the area range is active. This is the default.
not-advertise	[Optional] When this keyword is given, neither the summary prefix nor the contained prefixes are advertised when the area range is active. When the not-advertise option is given, any static cost previously configured is removed from the system configuration.
cost	[Optional] If an optional cost is given, OSPF sets the metric field in the summary LSA to the configured value rather than setting the metric to the largest cost among the networks covered by the area range. A static cost may only be configured if the area range is configured to advertise the summary. The range is 0 to 16,777,215. If the cost is set to 16,777,215 for type 3 summarization, a type 3 summary LSA is not advertised, but contained networks are suppressed. This behavior is equivalent to specifying the **not-advertise** option. If the range is configured for type 7 to type 5 translation, a type 5 LSA is sent if the metric is set to 16,777,215; however, other routers will not compute a route from a type 5 LSA with this metric.

6.13.1.12.1 no area range (OSPF)

The `no` form of this command deletes a specified area range or reverts an option to its default.

.

Format	`no area` *`areaid`* `range` *`prefix netmask`* `{summarylink | nssaexternallink} [advertise | not-advertise] [cost]`
Mode	OSPFv2 Router Configuration

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
!! Create area range
(Router) (Config-router)#area 1 range 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summarylink
!! Delete area range
(Router) (Config-router)#no area 1 range 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summarylink
```

The `no` form may be used to revert the `[advertise | not-advertise]` option to its default without deleting the area range. Deleting and recreating the area range would cause OSPF to temporarily advertise the prefixes contained within the range. Note that using either the `advertise` or `not-advertise` keyword reverts the configuration to the default. For example:

```
!! Create area range. Suppress summary.
(Router) (Config-router)#area 1 range 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summarylink not-advertise
!! Advertise summary.
(Router) (Config-router)#no area 1 range 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summarylink not-advertise
```

The `no` form may be used to remove a static area range cost, so that OSPF sets the cost to the largest cost among the contained routes.

```
!! Create area range with static cost.
(Router) (Config-router)#area 1 range 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summarylink cost 1000
!! Remove static cost.
(Router) (Config-router)#no area 1 range 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summarylink cost
```

6.13.1.13 area stub (OSPF)

This command creates a stub area for the specified area ID. A stub area is characterized by the fact that AS External LSAs are not propagated into the area. Removing AS External LSAs and Summary LSAs can significantly reduce the link state database of routers within the stub area.

Format	`area areaid stub`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.13.1 no area stub (OSPF)

This command deletes a stub area for the specified area ID.

Format	`no area areaid stub`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.14 area stub no-summary (OSPF)

This command configures the Summary LSA mode for the stub area identified by *areaid*. Use this command to prevent LSA Summaries from being sent.

Default	Disabled
Format	`area areaid stub no-summary`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.14.1 no area stub no-summary (OSPF)

This command configures the default Summary LSA mode for the stub area identified by *areaid*.

Format	`no area areaid stub no-summary`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.15 area virtual-link (OSPF)

This command creates the OSPF virtual interface for the specified *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`area areaid virtual-link neighbor`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.15.1 no area virtual-link (OSPF)

This command deletes the OSPF virtual interface from the given interface, identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area areaid virtual-link neighbor`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.16 area virtual-link authentication

This command configures the authentication type and key for the OSPF virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor. The value for *type* is either none, simple, or encrypt. The *key* is composed of standard displayable, noncontrol keystrokes from a Standard 101/102-key keyboard. The authentication key must be 8 bytes or less if the authentication type is simple. If the type is encrypt, the key may be up to 16 bytes.

Unauthenticated interfaces do not need an authentication key. If the type is encrypt, a key id in the range of 0 and 255 must be specified. The default value for authentication type is none. Neither the default password key nor the default key id are configured.

Default	None
Format	`area areaid virtual-link neighbor authentication {none | {simple key} | {encrypt key keyid}}`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.16.1 no area virtual-link authentication

This command configures the default authentication type for the OSPF virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area areaid virtual-link neighbor authentication`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.17 area virtual-link dead-interval (OSPF)

This command configures the dead interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor. The range for seconds is 1 to 65535.

Default	40
Format	`area areaid virtual-link neighbor dead-interval seconds`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.17.1 no area virtual-link dead-interval (OSPF)

This command configures the default dead interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area areaid virtual-link neighbor dead-interval`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.18 area virtual-link hello-interval (OSPF)

This command configures the hello interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor. The range for *seconds* is 1 to 65535.

Default	10
Format	`area areaid virtual-link neighbor hello-interval 1-65535`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.18.1 no area virtual-link hello-interval (OSPF)

This command configures the default hello interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area areaid virtual-link neighbor hello-interval`

Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.19 area virtual-link retransmit-interval (OSPF)

This command configures the retransmit interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor. The range for seconds is 0 to 3600.

Default	5
Format	`area` *areaid* `virtual-link` *neighbor* `retransmit-interval` *seconds*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.19.1 no area virtual-link retransmit-interval (OSPF)

This command configures the default retransmit interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area` *areaid* `virtual-link` *neighbor* `retransmit-interval`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.20 area virtual-link transmit-delay (OSPF)

This command configures the transmit delay for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor. The range for seconds is 0 to 3600 (1 hour).

Default	1
Format	`area` *areaid* `virtual-link` *neighbor* `transmit-delay` *seconds*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.20.1 no area virtual-link transmit-delay (OSPF)

This command configures the default transmit delay for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area` *areaid* `virtual-link` *neighbor* `transmit-delay`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.21 auto-cost reference-bandwidth (OSPF)

By default, OSPF computes the link cost of each interface from the interface bandwidth. Faster links have lower metrics, making them more attractive in route selection. The configuration parameters in the `auto-cost reference bandwidth` and `bandwidth` commands give you control over the default link cost. You can configure for OSPF an interface bandwidth that is independent of the actual link speed. A second configuration parameter allows you to control the ratio of interface bandwidth to link cost. The link cost is computed as the ratio of a reference bandwidth to the interface bandwidth (ref_bw / interface bandwidth), where interface bandwidth is defined by the `bandwidth` command.

Because the default reference bandwidth is 100 Mbps, OSPF uses the same default link cost for all interfaces whose bandwidth is 100 Mbps or greater. Use the `auto-cost` command to change the reference bandwidth, specifying the reference bandwidth in megabits per second (Mbps). The reference bandwidth range is 1-4294967 Mbps.

Default	100 Mbps

Format	`auto-cost reference-bandwidth` *`1-4294967`*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.21.1 no auto-cost reference-bandwidth (OSPF)

Use this command to set the reference bandwidth to the default value.

Format	`no auto-cost reference-bandwidth`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.22 capability opaque

Use this command to enable Opaque Capability on the Router. The information contained in Opaque LSAs may be used directly by OSPF or indirectly by an application wishing to distribute information throughout the OSPF domain. LCOS SX supports the storing and flooding of Opaque LSAs of different scopes. The default value of `enabled` means that OSPF will forward opaque LSAs by default. If you want to upgrade from a previous release, where the default was disabled, opaque LSA forwarding will be enabled. If you want to disable opaque LSA forwarding, then you should enter the command `no capability opaque` in OSPF router configuration mode after the software upgrade.

Default	Enabled
Format	`capability opaque`
Mode	Router Config

6.13.1.22.1 no capability opaque

Use this command to disable opaque capability on the router.

Format	`no capability opaque`
Mode	Router Config

6.13.1.23 clear ip ospf

Use this command to disable and re-enable OSPF for the specified virtual router. If no virtual router is specified, the default router is disabled and re-enabled.

Format	`clear ip ospf [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.13.1.24 clear ip ospf configuration

Use this command to reset the OSPF configuration to factory defaults for the specified virtual router. If no virtual router is specified, the default router is cleared.

Format	`clear ip ospf configuration [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.13.1.25 clear ip ospf counters

Use this command to reset global and interface statistics for the specified virtual router. If no virtual router is specified, the global and interface statistics are reset for the default router.

Format	`clear ip ospf counters`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.13.1.26 clear ip ospf neighbor

Use this command to drop the adjacency with all OSPF neighbors for the specified virtual router. On each neighbor's interface, send a one-way hello. Adjacencies may then be re-established. If no router is specified, adjacency with all OSPF neighbors is dropped for the default router. To drop all adjacencies with a specific router ID, specify the neighbor's Router ID using the optional parameter `[neighbor-id]`.

Format	`clear ip ospf neighbor [ vrf vrf-name] [neighbor-id]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.13.1.27 clear ip ospf neighbor interface

To drop adjacency with all neighbors on a specific interface, use the optional parameter `[unit/slot/port]`. To drop adjacency with a specific router ID on a specific interface, use the optional parameter `[neighbor-id]`.

Format	`clear ip ospf neighbor interface [unit/slot/port] [neighbor-id]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.13.1.28 clear ip ospf redistribution

Use this command to flush all self-originated external LSAs for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, the command is executed for the default router. Reapply the redistribution configuration and reoriginate prefixes as necessary.

Format	`clear ip ospf redistribution [vrf vrf-name]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.13.1.29 default-information originate (OSPF)

This command is used to control the advertisement of default routes.

Default	› metric – unspecified › type – 2
Format	`default-information originate [always] [metric 0-16777214] [metric-type {1 | 2}]`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.29.1 no default-information originate (OSPF)

This command resets the advertisement of default routes to the default values.

Format	`no default-information originate [metric] [metric-type]`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.30 default-metric (OSPF)

This command is used to set a default for the metric of distributed routes.

Format	`default-metric 1-16777214`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.30.1 no default-metric (OSPF)

This command deletes the default for the metric of distributed routes.

Format	`no default-metric`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.31 distance ospf (OSPF)

This command sets the route preference value of OSPF in the router. Lower route preference values are preferred when determining the best route. The type of OSPF route can be *intra*, *inter*, or *external*. All the external type routes are given the same preference value. The range of *preference* value is 1 to 255.

Default	110
Format	`distance ospf {intra-area` *1-255* `| inter-area` *1-255* `| external` *1-255*`}`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.31.1 no distance ospf (OSPF)

This command sets the default route preference value of OSPF routes in the router. The type of OSPF can be intra, inter, or external. All the external type routes are given the same preference value.

Format	`no distance ospf {intra-area | inter-area | external}`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.32 distribute-list out (OSPF)

Use this command to specify the access list to filter routes received from the source protocol.

Format	`distribute-list` *1-199* `out {rip | bgp | static | connected}`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.32.1 no distribute-list out (OSPF)

Use this command to specify the access list to filter routes received from the source protocol.

Format	`no distribute-list` *1-199* `out {rip | bgp | static | connected}`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.33 exit-overflow-interval (OSPF)

This command configures the exit overflow interval for OSPF. It describes the number of seconds after entering overflow state that a router will wait before attempting to leave the overflow state. This allows the router to again originate nondefault AS-external-LSAs. When set to 0, the router will not leave overflow state until restarted. The range for seconds is 0 to 2,147,483,647 seconds.

Default	0
Format	`exit-overflow-interval` *seconds*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.33.1 no exit-overflow-interval (OSPF)

This command configures the default exit overflow interval for OSPF.

Format	`no exit-overflow-interval`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.34 external-lsdb-limit (OSPF)

This command configures the external LSDB limit for OSPF. If the value is -1, then there is no limit. When the number of nondefault AS-external-LSAs in a router's link-state database reaches the external LSDB limit, the router enters overflow state. The router never holds more than the external LSDB limit nondefault AS-external-LSAs in it database. The external LSDB limit MUST be set identically in all routers attached to the OSPF backbone and/or any regular OSPF area. The range for limit is -1 to 2147483647.

Default	-1
Format	`external-lsdb-limit` *`limit`*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.34.1 no external-lsdb-limit (OSPF)

This command configures the default external LSDB limit for OSPF.

Format	`no external-lsdb-limit`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.35 log-adjacency-changes

To enable logging of OSPFv2 neighbor state changes, use the `log-adjacency-changes` command in router configuration mode. State changes are logged with INFORMATIONAL severity.

Default	Adjacency state changes are logged, but without the detail option.
Format	`log-adjacency-changes [detail]`
Mode	OSPFv2 Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
detail	(Optional) When this keyword is specified, all adjacency state changes are logged. Otherwise, OSPF only logs transitions to FULL state and when a backwards transition occurs.

6.13.1.35.1 no log-adjacency-changes

Use the `no` form of the command to disable state change logging.

Format	`no log-adjacency-changes [detail]`
Mode	OSPFv2 Router Configuration

6.13.1.36 prefix-suppression (Router OSPF Config)

This command suppresses the advertisement of all the IPv4 prefixes except for prefixes that are associated with secondary IPv4 addresses, loopbacks, and passive interfaces from the OSPFv2 router advertisements.

To suppress a loopback or passive interface, use the *ip ospf prefix-suppression* on page 723 command in interface configuration mode. Prefixes associated with secondary IPv4 addresses can never be suppressed.

Default	Prefix suppression is disabled.

Format	`prefix-suppression`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.36.1 no prefix-suppression (Router OSPF Config)

This command disables prefix-suppression. No prefixes are suppressed from getting advertised.

Format	`no prefix-suppression`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.37 prefix-suppression (Router OSPFv3 Config)

This command suppresses the advertisement of all the IPv6 prefixes except for prefixes that are associated with secondary IPv6 addresses, loopbacks, and passive interfaces from the OSPFv3 router advertisements.

To suppress a loopback or passive interface, use the `ipv ospf prefix-suppression` command in interface configuration mode. Prefixes associated with secondary IPv6 addresses can never be suppressed.

Default	Prefix suppression is disabled.
Format	`prefix-suppression`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

6.13.1.37.1 no prefix-suppression (Router OSPFv3 Config)

This command disables prefix-suppression. No prefixes are suppressed from getting advertised.

Format	`no prefix-suppression`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

6.13.1.38 router-id (OSPF)

This command sets a 4-digit dotted-decimal number uniquely identifying the router ospf id. The *`ipaddress`* is a configured value.

Format	`router-id` *`ipaddress`*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.39 redistribute (OSPF)

This command configures OSPF protocol to allow redistribution of routes from the specified source protocol/routers.

Default	› metric – unspecified › type – 2 › tag – 0
Format	`redistribute {rip | bgp | static | connected} [metric` *`0-16777214`*`] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [tag` *`0-4294967295`*`] [subnets]`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.39.1 no redistribute (OSPF)

This command configures OSPF protocol to prohibit redistribution of routes from the specified source protocol/routers.

Format	`no redistribute {rip | bgp | static | connected} [metric] [metric-type] [tag] [subnets]`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.40 maximum-paths (OSPF)

This command sets the number of paths that OSPF can report for a given destination where *maxpaths* is platform dependent.

Default	4
Format	`maximum-paths` *maxpaths*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.40.1 no maximum-paths (OSPF)

This command resets the number of paths that OSPF can report for a given destination back to its default value.

Format	`no maximum-paths` *maxpaths*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.41 passive-interface default (OSPF)

Use this command to enable global passive mode by default for all interfaces. It overrides any interface level passive mode. OSPF will not form adjacencies over a passive interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`passive-interface default`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.41.1 no passive-interface default (OSPF)

Use this command to disable the global passive mode by default for all interfaces. Any interface previously configured to be passive reverts to nonpassive mode.

Format	`no passive-interface default`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.42 passive-interface (OSPF)

Use this command to set the interface as passive. It overrides the global passive mode that is currently effective on the interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format.

Default	Disabled
Format	`passive-interface {`*unit/slot/port*`|vlan` *1-4093*`}`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.42.1 no passive-interface (OSPF)

Use this command to set the interface as nonpassive. It overrides the global passive mode that is currently effective on the interface.

Format	`no passive-interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan `*`1-4093`*`}`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.43 timers pacing flood

To adjust the rate at which OSPFv2 sends LS Update packets, use the `timers pacing flood` command in router OSPFv2 global configuration mode. OSPF distributes routing information in Link State Advertisements (LSAs), which are bundled into Link State Update (LS Update) packets. To reduce the likelihood of sending a neighbor more packets than it can buffer, OSPF rate limits the transmission of LS Update packets. By default, OSPF sends up to 30 updates per second on each interface (1/the pacing interval). Use this command to adjust this packet rate.

Default	33 milliseconds
Format	`timers pacing flood `*`milliseconds`*
Mode	OSPFv2 Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
milliseconds	The average time between transmission of LS Update packets. The range is from 5 ms to 100 ms. The default is 33 ms.

6.13.1.43.1 no timers pacing flood

To revert LSA transmit pacing to the default rate, use the `no timers pacing flood` command.

Format	`no timers pacing flood`
Mode	OSPFv2 Router Configuration

6.13.1.44 timers pacing lsa-group

To adjust how OSPF groups LSAs for periodic refresh, use the `timers pacing lsa-group` command in OSPFv2 Router Configuration mode. OSPF refreshes self-originated LSAs approximately once every 30 minutes. When OSPF refreshes LSAs, it considers all self-originated LSAs whose age is from 1800 to 1800 plus the pacing group size. Grouping LSAs for refresh allows OSPF to combine refreshed LSAs into a minimal number of LS Update packets. Minimizing the number of Update packets makes LSA distribution more efficient.

When OSPF originates a new or changed LSA, it selects a random refresh delay for the LSA. When the refresh delay expires, OSPF refreshes the LSA. By selecting a random refresh delay, OSPF avoids refreshing a large number of LSAs at one time, even if a large number of LSAs are originated at one time.

Default	60 seconds
Format	`timers pacing lsa-group `*`seconds`*
Mode	OSPFv2 Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
seconds	Width of the window in which LSAs are refreshed. The range for the pacing group window is from 10 to 1800 seconds.

6.13.1.45 timers spf

Use this command to configure the SPF delay time and hold time. The valid range for both parameters is 0-65535 seconds.

Default	› delay-time – 5

	› hold-time – 10
Format	`timers spf` *`delay-time hold-time`*
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.13.1.46 trapflags (OSPF)

Use this command to enable individual OSPF traps, enable a group of trap flags at a time, or enable all the trap flags at a time. The different groups of trapflags, and each group's specific trapflags to enable or disable, are listed in xref href="#this/TrapflagsGroups"/>.

Table 14: Trapflags Groups

Group	Flags
errors	› authentication-failure › bad-packet › config-error › virt-authentication-failure › virt-bad-packet › virt-config-error
lsa	› lsa-maxage › lsa-originate
overflow	› lsdb-overflow › lsdb-approaching-overflow
retransmit	› packets › virt-packets
state-change	› if-state-change › neighbor-state-change › virtif-state-change › virtneighbor-state-change

› To enable the individual flag, enter the `group name` followed by that particular flag.

› To enable all the flags in that group, give the group name followed by `all`.

› To enable all the flags, give the command as `trapflags all`.

Default	Disabled
Format	`trapflags {all | errors {all | authentication-failure | bad-packet | config-error | virt-authentication-failure | virt-bad-packet | virt-config-error} | lsa {all | lsa-maxage | lsa-originate} | overflow {all | lsdb-overflow | lsdb-approaching-overflow} | retransmit {all | packets | virt-packets} | state-change {all | if-state-change | neighbor-state-change | virtif-state-change | virtneighbor-state-change}}`
Mode	**Router OSPF Config**

6.13.1.46.1 no trapflags (OSPF)

Use this command to revert to the default reference bandwidth.

- To disable the individual flag, enter the `group name` followed by that particular flag.
- To disable all the flags in that group, give the group name followed by `all`.
- To disable all the flags, give the command as `trapflags all`.

Format	`no trapflags {all | errors {all | authentication-failure | bad-packet | config-error | virt-authentication-failure | virt-bad-packet | virt-config-error} | lsa {all | lsa-maxage | lsa-originate} | overflow {all | lsdb-overflow | lsdb-approaching-overflow} | retransmit {all | packets | virt-packets} | state-change {all | if-state-change | neighbor-state-change | virtif-state-change | virtneighbor-state-change}}`
Mode	**Router OSPF Config**

6.13.2 OSPF Interface Commands

6.13.2.1 ip ospf area

Use this command to enable OSPFv2 and set the area ID of an interface or range of interfaces. The *`area-id`* is an IP address formatted as a 4-digit dotted-decimal number or a decimal value in the range of 0-4294967295. This command supersedes the effects of the `network area` command. It can also be used to configure the advertiseability of the secondary addresses on this interface into the OSPFv2 domain.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip ospf area` *`area-id`* `[secondaries none]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.1.1 no ip ospf area

Use this command to disable OSPFv2 on an interface.

Format	`no ip ospf area` *`area-id`* `[secondaries none]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.2 bandwidth

By default, OSPF computes the link cost of an interface as the ratio of the reference bandwidth to the interface bandwidth. Reference bandwidth is specified with the `auto-cost` command. For the purpose of the OSPF link cost calculation, use the `bandwidth` command to specify the interface bandwidth. The bandwidth is specified in kilobits per second (Kb/s). If no bandwidth is configured, the bandwidth defaults to the actual interface bandwidth for port-based routing interfaces and to 10 Mbps for VLAN routing interfaces. This command does not affect the actual speed of an interface. You can use this command to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	Actual interface bandwidth
Format	`bandwidth` *`1-10000000`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.2.1 no bandwidth

Use this command to set the interface bandwidth to its default value.

Format	`no bandwidth`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.3 ip ospf authentication

This command sets the OSPF Authentication Type and Key for the specified interface or range of interfaces. The value of *`type`* is either none, simple or encrypt. The *`key`* is composed of standard displayable, noncontrol keystrokes from a Standard 101/102-key keyboard. The authentication key must be 8 bytes or less if the authentication type is simple. If the type is encrypt, the key may be up to 16 bytes. If the type is encrypt a *`keyid`* in the range of 0 and 255 must be specified.

Unauthenticated interfaces do not need an authentication key or authentication key ID. There is no default value for this command.

Format	`ip ospf authentication {none | {simple` *`key`*`} | {encrypt` *`key keyid`*`}}`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.3.1 no ip ospf authentication

This command sets the default OSPF Authentication Type for the specified interface.

Format	`no ip ospf authentication`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.4 ip ospf cost

This command configures the cost on an OSPF interface or range of interfaces. The *`cost`* parameter has a range of 1 to 65535.

Default	10
Format	`ip ospf cost` *`1-65535`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.4.1 no ip ospf cost

This command configures the default cost on an OSPF interface.

Format	`no ip ospf cost`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.5 ip ospf database-filter all out

Use the `ip ospf database-filter all out` command in Interface Configuration mode to disable OSPFv2 LSA flooding on an interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip ospf database-filter all out`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.5.1 ip ospf database-filter all out

Use the `ip ospf database-filter all out` command in Interface Configuration mode to enable OSPFv2 LSA flooding on an interface.

Format	`no ip ospf database-filter all out`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.6 ip ospf dead-interval

This command sets the OSPF dead interval for the specified interface or range of interfaces. The value for *`seconds`* (range: 1-65535) is a valid positive integer, which represents the length of time in seconds that a router's Hello packets have not been seen before its neighbor routers declare that the router is down. The value for the length of time must be the same for all routers attached to a common network. This value should be some multiple of the Hello Interval (i.e. 4). Valid values range in seconds from 1 to 65535.

Default	40
Format	`ip ospf dead-interval` *`seconds`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.6.1 no ip ospf dead-interval

This command sets the default OSPF dead interval for the specified interface.

Format	`no ip ospf dead-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.7 ip ospf hello-interval

This command sets the OSPF hello interval for the specified interface or range of interfaces. The value for seconds is a valid positive integer, which represents the length of time in seconds. The value for the length of time must be the same for all routers attached to a network. Valid values range from 1 to 65535.

Default	10
Format	`ip ospf hello-interval` *`seconds`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.7.1 no ip ospf hello-interval

This command sets the default OSPF hello interval for the specified interface.

Format	`no ip ospf hello-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.8 ip ospf network

Use this command to configure OSPF to treat an interface or range of interfaces as a point-to-point rather than broadcast interface. The `broadcast` option sets the OSPF network type to broadcast. The `point-to-point` option sets the OSPF network type to point-to-point. OSPF treats interfaces as broadcast interfaces by default. (Loopback interfaces have a special loopback network type, which cannot be changed.) When there are only two routers on the network, OSPF can operate more efficiently by treating the network as a point-to-point network. For point-to-point networks, OSPF does not elect a designated router or generate a network link state advertisement (LSA). Both endpoints of the link must be configured to operate in point-to-point mode.

Default	broadcast
Format	`ip ospf network {broadcast | point-to-point}`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.8.1 no ip ospf network

Use this command to return the OSPF network type to the default.

Format	`no ip ospf network`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.9 ip ospf prefix-suppression

This command suppresses the advertisement of the IPv4 prefixes that are associated with an interface, except for those associated with secondary IPv4 addresses. This command takes precedence over the global configuration. If this configuration is not specified, the global prefix-suppression configuration applies.

Prefix-suppression can be disabled at the interface level by using the `disable` option. The `disable` option is useful for excluding specific interfaces from performing prefix-suppression when the feature is enabled globally.

NOTE that the `disable` option disable is not equivalent to not configuring the interface specific prefix-suppression.

If prefix- suppression is not configured at the interface level, the global prefix-suppression configuration is applicable for the IPv4 prefixes associated with the interface.

Default	Prefix-suppression is not configured.
Format	`ip ospf prefix-suppression [disable]`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.9.1 no ip ospf prefix-suppression

This command removes prefix-suppression configurations at the interface level. When the `no ip ospf prefix-suppression` command is used, global prefix-suppression applies to the interface. Not configuring the command is not equal to disabling interface level prefix-suppression.

Format	`no ip ospf prefix-suppression`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.10 ip ospf priority

This command sets the OSPF priority for the specified router interface or range of interfaces. The priority of the interface is a priority integer from 0 to 255. A value of 0 indicates that the router is not eligible to become the designated router on this network.

Default	1, which is the highest router priority
Format	`ip ospf priority` *`0-255`*
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.10.1 no ip ospf priority

This command sets the default OSPF priority for the specified router interface.

Format	`no ip ospf priority`

Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.11 ip ospf retransmit-interval

This command sets the OSPF retransmit Interval for the specified interface or range of interfaces. The retransmit interval is specified in seconds. The value for *seconds* is the number of seconds between link-state advertisement retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to this router interface. This value is also used when retransmitting database description and link- state request packets. Valid values range from 0 to 3600 (1 hour).

Default	5
Format	`ip ospf retransmit-interval` *0-3600*
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.11.1 no ip ospf retransmit-interval

This command sets the default OSPF retransmit Interval for the specified interface.

Format	`no ip ospf retransmit-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.12 ip ospf transmit-delay

This command sets the OSPF Transit Delay for the specified interface or range of interfaces. The transmit delay is specified in seconds. In addition, it sets the estimated number of seconds it takes to transmit a link state update packet over this interface. Valid values for *seconds* range from 1 to 3600 (1 hour).

Default	1
Format	`ip ospf transmit-delay` *1-3600*
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.12.1 no ip ospf transmit-delay

This command sets the default OSPF Transit Delay for the specified interface.

Format	`no ip ospf transmit-delay`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.13 ip ospf mtu-ignore

This command disables OSPF maximum transmission unit (MTU) mismatch detection on an interface or range of interfaces. OSPF Database Description packets specify the size of the largest IP packet that can be sent without fragmentation on the interface. When a router receives a Database Description packet, it examines the MTU advertised by the neighbor. By default, if the MTU is larger than the router can accept, the Database Description packet is rejected and the OSPF adjacency is not established.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip ospf mtu-ignore`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.2.13.1 no ip ospf mtu-ignore

This command enables the OSPF MTU mismatch detection.

Format	`no ip ospf mtu-ignore`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.3 IP Event Dampening Commands

6.13.3.1 dampening

Use this command to enable IP event dampening on a routing interface.

Format	`dampening [half-life period] [reuse-threshold suppress-threshold max-suppress-time [restart restart-penalty]]`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
Half-life period	The number of seconds it takes for the penalty to reduce by half. The configurable range is 1-30 seconds. Default value is 5 seconds.
Reuse Threshold	The value of the penalty at which the dampened interface is restored. The configurable range is 1-20,000. Default value is 1000.
Suppress Threshold	The value of the penalty at which the interface is dampened. The configurable range is 1-20,000. Default value is 2000.
Max Suppress Time	The maximum amount of time (in seconds) an interface can be in suppressed state after it stops flapping. The configurable range is 1-255 seconds. The default value is four times of half-life period. If half-period value is allowed to default, the maximum suppress time defaults to 20 seconds.
Restart Penalty	Penalty applied to the interface after the device reloads. The configurable range is 1-20,000. Default value is 2000.

6.13.3.1.1 no dampening

This command disables IP event dampening on a routing interface.

Format	`no dampening`
Mode	Interface Config

6.13.3.2 show dampening interface

This command summarizes the number of interfaces configured with dampening and the number of interfaces being suppressed.

Format	`show dampening interface`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Router)# show dampening interface
2 interfaces are configured with dampening.
1 interface is being suppressed.
```

6.13.3.3 show interface dampening

This command displays the status and configured parameters of the interfaces configured with dampening.

Format	`show interface dampening`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Flaps	The number times the link state of an interface changed from UP to DOWN.
Penalty	Accumulated Penalty.
Supp	Indicates if the interface is suppressed or not.
ReuseTm	Number of seconds until the interface is allowed to come up again.
HalfL	Configured half-life period.
ReuseV	Configured reuse-threshold.
SuppV	Configured suppress threshold.
MaxSTm	Configured maximum suppress time in seconds.
MaxP	Maximum possible penalty.
Restart	Configured restart penalty.

Note:

1. The *clear counters* on page 222 CLI command resets the flap count to zero.
2. The *no shutdown* on page 349 interface CLI command resets the suppressed state to `False`.
3. Any change in the dampening configuration resets the current penalty, reuse time and suppressed state to their default values, meaning `0`, `0`, and `FALSE` respectively.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
Router# show interface dampening

Interface 0/2
Flaps   Penalty   Supp   ReuseTm   HalfL   ReuseV   SuppV   MaxSTm   MaxP   Restart
0       0         FALSE  0         5       1000     2000    20       16000  0
Interface 0/3
Flaps   Penalty   Supp   ReuseTm   HalfL   ReuseV   SuppV   MaxSTm   MaxP   Restart
6       1865      TRUE   18        20      1000     2001    30       2828   1500
```

6.13.4 OSPF Graceful Restart Commands

The OSPF protocol can be configured to participate in the checkpointing service, so that these protocols can execute a *graceful restart* when the management unit fails. In a graceful restart, the hardware to continues forwarding IPv4 packets using OSPF routes while a backup switch takes over management unit responsibility

Graceful restart uses the concept of *helpful neighbors*. A fully adjacent router enters helper mode when it receives a link state announcement (LSA) from the restarting management unit indicating its intention of performing a graceful restart. In helper mode, a switch continues to advertise to the rest of the network that they have full adjacencies with the restarting router, thereby avoiding announcement of a topology change and the potential for flooding of LSAs and shortest-path-first (SPF) runs (which determine OSPF routes). Helpful neighbors continue to forward packets through the restarting router. The restarting router relearns the network topology from its helpful neighbors.

Graceful restart can be enabled for either planned or unplanned restarts, or both. A planned restart is initiated by the operator through the management command `initiate failover`. The operator may initiate a failover in order

to take the management unit out of service (for example, to address a partial hardware failure), to correct faulty system behavior which cannot be corrected through less severe management actions, or other reasons. An unplanned restart is an unexpected failover caused by a fatal hardware failure of the management unit or a software hang or crash on the management unit.

6.13.4.1 nsf

Use this command to enable the OSPF graceful restart functionality on an interface. To disable graceful restart, use the `no` form of the command.

Default	Disabled
Format	`nsf [ietf] [planned-only]`
Mode	OSPF Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
ietf	This keyword is accepted but not required.
planned-only	This optional keyword indicates that OSPF should only perform a graceful restart when the restart is planned (i.e., when the restart is a result of the `initiate failover` command).

6.13.4.1.1 no nsf

Use this command to disable graceful restart for all restarts.

Format	`no nsf`
Mode	OSPF Router Configuration

6.13.4.2 nsf restart-interval

Use this command to configure the number of seconds that the restarting router asks its neighbors to wait before exiting helper mode. This is referred to as the grace period. The restarting router includes the grace period in its grace LSAs. For planned restarts (using the `initiate failover` command), the grace LSAs are sent prior to restarting the management unit, whereas for unplanned restarts, they are sent after reboot begins.

The grace period must be set long enough to allow the restarting router to reestablish all of its adjacencies and complete a full database exchange with each of those neighbors.

Default	120 seconds
Format	`nsf [ietf] restart-interval` *`1-1800`*
Mode	OSPF Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
ietf	This keyword is accepted but not required.
seconds	The number of seconds that the restarting router asks its neighbors to wait before exiting helper mode. The range is from 1 to 1800 seconds.

6.13.4.2.1 no nsf restart-interval

Use this command to revert the grace period to its default value.

Format	`no nsf [ietf] restart-interval`
Mode	OSPF Router Configuration

6.13.4.3 nsf helper

Use this command to enable helpful neighbor functionality for the OSPF protocol. You can enable this functionality for planned or unplanned restarts, or both.

Default	OSPF may act as a helpful neighbor for both planned and unplanned restarts.
Format	`nsf helper [planned-only]`
Mode	OSPF Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
planned-only	This optional keyword indicates that OSPF should only help a restarting router performing a planned restart.

6.13.4.3.1 no nsf helper

Use this command to disable helpful neighbor functionality for OSPF.

Format	`no nsf helper`
Mode	OSPF Router Configuration

6.13.4.4 nsf ietf helper disable

Use this command to disable helpful neighbor functionality for OSPF.

The commands `no nsf helper` and `nsf ietf helper disable` are functionally equivalent. The command `nsf ietf helper disable` is supported solely for compatibility with other network software CLI.

Format	`nsf ietf helper disable`
Mode	OSPF Router Configuration

6.13.4.5 nsf [ietf] helper strict-lsa-checking

The restarting router is unable to react to topology changes. In particular, the restarting router will not immediately update its forwarding table; therefore, a topology change may introduce forwarding loops or black holes that persist until the graceful restart completes. By exiting the graceful restart on a topology change, a router tries to eliminate the loops or black holes as quickly as possible by routing around the restarting router. A helpful neighbor considers a link down with the restarting router to be a topology change, regardless of the strict LSA checking configuration.

Use this command to require that an OSPF helpful neighbor exit helper mode whenever a topology change occurs.

Default	Enabled
Format	`nsf [ietf] helper strict-lsa-checking`
Mode	OSPF Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
ietf	This keyword is accepted but not required.

6.13.4.5.1 no nsf [ietf] helper strict-lsa-checking

Use this command to allow OSPF to continue as a helpful neighbor in spite of topology changes.

Format	`no nsf [ietf] helper strict-lsa-checking`
Mode	OSPF Router Configuration

6.13.5 OSPFv2 Stub Router Commands

6.13.5.1 max-metric router-lsa

To configure OSPF to enter stub router mode, use this command in Router OSPF Global Configuration mode. When OSPF is in stub router mode, as defined by RFC 3137, OSPF sets the metric in the nonstub links in its router LSA to LsInfinity.

Other routers therefore compute very long paths through the stub router, and prefer any alternate path. Doing so eliminates all transit traffic through the stub router, when alternate routes are available. Stub router mode is useful when adding or removing a router from a network or to avoid transient routes when a router reloads.

You can administratively force OSPF into stub router mode. OSPF remains in stub router mode until you take OSPF out of stub router mode. Alternatively, you can configure OSPF to start in stub router mode for a configurable period of time after the router boots up.

If you set the summary LSA metric to 16,777,215, other routers will skip the summary LSA when they compute routes.

If you have configured the router to enter stub router mode on startup (`max-metric router-lsa on-startup`), and then enter max-metric router lsa, there is no change. If OSPF is administratively in stub router mode (the `max-metric router-lsa` command has been given), and you configure OSPF to enter stub router mode on startup (`max-metric router-lsa on-startup`), OSPF exits stub router mode (assuming the startup period has expired) and the configuration is updated.

Default	OSPF is not in stub router mode by default.
Format	`max-metric router-lsa [on-startup seconds] [summary-lsa {metric}]`
Mode	OSPFv2 Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
on-startup	(Optional) OSPF starts in stub router mode after a reboot.
seconds	(Required if on-startup) The number of seconds that OSPF remains in stub router mode after a reboot. The range is 5 to 86,400 seconds. There is no default value.
summary-lsa	(Optional) Set the metric in type 3 and type 4 summary LSAs to LsInfinity (0xFFFFFF).
metric	(Optional) Metric to send in summary LSAs when in stub router mode. The range is 1 to 16,777,215. The default is 16,711,680 (0xFF0000).

6.13.5.1.1 no max-metric router-lsa

Use this command in OSPFv2 Router Configuration mode to disable stub router mode. The command clears either type of stub router mode (always or on-startup) and resets the `summary-lsa` option. If OSPF is configured to enter global configuration mode on startup, and during normal operation you want to immediately place OSPF in stub router mode, issue the command `no max-metric router-lsa on-startup`. The command `no max-metric router-lsa summary-lsa` causes OSPF to send summary LSAs with metrics computed using normal procedures defined in RFC 2328.

Format	`no max-metric router-lsa [on-startup] [summary-lsa]`
Mode	OSPFv2 Router Configuration

6.13.5.2 clear ip ospf stub-router

Use the `clear ip ospf stub-router` command in Privileged EXEC mode to force OSPF to exit stub router mode for the specified virtual router when it has automatically entered stub router mode because of a resource limitation. OSPF only exits stub router mode if it entered stub router mode because of a resource limitation or it if is in stub router

mode at startup. If no virtual router is specified, the command is executed for the default router. This command has no effect if OSPF is configured to be in stub router mode permanently.

Format	`clear ip ospf stub-router [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.13.6 OSPF Show Commands

6.13.6.1 show ip ospf

This command displays OSPF global configuration information for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router.

Format	`show ip ospf [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Some of the information below displays only if you enable OSPF and configure certain features.

Term	Definition
Router ID	A 32-bit integer in dotted decimal format identifying the router, about which information is displayed. This is a configured value.
OSPF Admin Mode	Shows whether the administrative mode of OSPF in the router is enabled or disabled. This is a configured value.
RFC 1583 Compatibility	Indicates whether 1583 compatibility is enabled or disabled. This is a configured value.
External LSDB Limit	The maximum number of nondefault AS-external-LSA (link state advertisement) entries that can be stored in the link-state database.
Exit Overflow Interval	The number of seconds that, after entering overflow state, a router will attempt to leave overflow state.
Spf Delay Time	The number of seconds between two subsequent changes of LSAs, during which time the routing table calculation is delayed.
Spf Hold Time	The number of seconds between two consecutive spf calculations.
Flood Pacing Interval	The average time, in milliseconds, between LS Update packet transmissions on an interface. This is the value configured with the *timers pacing flood* on page 718 command.
LSA Refresh Group Pacing Time	The size in seconds of the LSA refresh group window. This is the value configured with the *timers pacing lsa-group* on page 718 command.
Opaque Capability	Shows whether the router is capable of sending Opaque LSAs. This is a configured value.
Autocost Ref BW	Shows the value of auto-cost reference bandwidth configured on the router.
Default Passive Setting	Shows whether the interfaces are passive by default.
Maximum Paths	The maximum number of paths that OSPF can report for a given destination.
Default Metric	Default value for redistributed routes.
Stub Router Configuration	When OSPF runs out of resources to store the entire link state database, or any other state information, OSPF goes into stub router mode. As a stub router, OSPF reoriginates its own router LSAs, setting the cost of all nonstub interfaces to infinity. Use this field to set stub router configuration to one of **Always**, **Startup**, **None**.
Stub Router Startup Time	Configured value in seconds. This row is only listed if OSPF is configured to be a stub router at startup.

Term	Definition
Summary LSA Metric Override	One of **Enabled (***met***)**, **Disabled**, where *met* is the metric to be sent in summary LSAs when in stub router mode.
BFD Enabled	Displays the BFD status.
Default Route Advertise	Indicates whether the default routes received from other source protocols are advertised or not.
Always	Shows whether default routes are always advertised.
Metric	The metric of the routes being redistributed. If the metric is not configured, this field is blank.
Metric Type	Shows whether the routes are External Type 1 or External Type 2.
Number of Active Areas	The number of active OSPF areas. An “active” OSPF area is an area with at least one interface up.
ABR Status	Shows whether the router is an OSPF Area Border Router.
ASBR Status	Reflects whether the ASBR mode is enabled or disabled. Enable implies that the router is an autonomous system border router. The router automatically becomes an ASBR when it is configured to redistribute routes learned from other protocols. The possible values for the ASBR status is enabled (if the router is configured to redistribute routes learned by other protocols) or disabled (if the router is not configured for the same).
Stub Router Status	One of **Active**, **Inactive**.
Stub Router Reason	One of **Configured**, **Startup**, **Resource Limitation**. The row is only listed if stub router is active.
Stub Router Startup Time Remaining	The remaining time, in seconds, until OSPF exits stub router mode. This row is only listed if OSPF is in startup stub router mode.
Stub Router Duration	The time elapsed since the router last entered the stub router mode. The row is only listed if stub router is active and the router entered stub mode because of a resource limitation. The duration is displayed in DD:HH:MM:SS format.
External LSDB Overflow	When the number of nondefault external LSAs exceeds the configured limit, External LSDB Limit, OSPF goes into LSDB overflow state. In this state, OSPF withdraws all of its self-originated nondefault external LSAs. After the Exit Overflow Interval, OSPF leaves the overflow state, if the number of external LSAs has been reduced.
External LSA Count	The number of external (LS type 5) link-state advertisements in the link-state database.
External LSA Checksum	The sum of the LS checksums of external link-state advertisements contained in the link-state database.
AS_OPAQUE LSA Count	Shows the number of AS Opaque LSAs in the link-state database.
AS_OPAQUE LSA Checksum	Shows the sum of the LS Checksums of AS Opaque LSAs contained in the link-state database.
New LSAs Originated	The number of new link-state advertisements that have been originated.
LSAs Received	The number of link-state advertisements received determined to be new instantiations.
LSA Count	The total number of link state advertisements currently in the link state database.
Maximum Number of LSAs	The maximum number of LSAs that OSPF can store.
LSA High Water Mark	The maximum size of the link state database since the system started.
AS Scope LSA Flood List Length	The number of LSAs currently in the global flood queue waiting to be flooded through the OSPF domain. LSAs with AS flooding scope, such as type 5 external LSAs and type 11 Opaque LSAs.

Term	Definition
Retransmit List Entries	The total number of LSAs waiting to be acknowledged by all neighbors. An LSA may be pending acknowledgment from more than one neighbor.
Maximum Number of Retransmit Entries	The maximum number of LSAs that can be waiting for acknowledgment at any given time.
Retransmit Entries High Water Mark	The maximum number of LSAs on all neighbors' retransmit lists at any given time.
NSF Support	Indicates whether nonstop forwarding (NSF) is enabled for the OSPF protocol for planned restarts, unplanned restarts or both (“Always”).
NSF Restart Interval	The user-configurable grace period during which a neighboring router will be in the helper state after receiving notice that the management unit is performing a graceful restart.
NSF Restart Status	The current graceful restart status of the router. › Not Restarting › Planned Restart › Unplanned Restart
NSF Restart Age	Number of seconds until the graceful restart grace period expires.
NSF Restart Exit Reason	Indicates why the router last exited the last restart: › None – Graceful restart has not been attempted. › In Progress – Restart is in progress. › Completed – The previous graceful restart completed successfully. › Timed Out – The previous graceful restart timed out. › Topology Changed – The previous graceful restart terminated prematurely because of a topology change.
NSF Help Support	Indicates whether helpful neighbor functionality has been enabled for OSPF for planned restarts, unplanned restarts, or both (Always).
NSF help Strict LSA checking	Indicates whether strict LSA checking has been enabled. If enabled, then an OSPF helpful neighbor will exit helper mode whenever a topology change occurs. If disabled, an OSPF neighbor will continue as a helpful neighbor in spite of topology changes.
Prefix-suppression	Displays whether prefix-suppression is enabled or disabled.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(alpha3) #show ip ospf

Router ID..................................... 3.3.3.3
OSPF Admin Mode............................... Enable
RFC 1583 Compatibility........................ Enable
External LSDB Limit........................... No Limit
Exit Overflow Interval........................ 0
Spf Delay Time................................ 5
Spf Hold Time................................. 10
Flood Pacing Interval......................... 33 ms
LSA Refresh Group Pacing Time................. 60 sec
Opaque Capability............................. Enable
AutoCost Ref BW............................... 100 Mbps
Default Passive Setting....................... Disabled
Maximum Paths................................. 4
Default Metric................................ Not configured
Stub Router Configuration..................... <val>
Stub Router Startup Time...................... <val> seconds
Summary LSA Metric Override................... Enabled (<met>)

Default Route Advertise....................... Disabled
Always........................................ FALSE
Metric........................................ Not configured
```

```
Metric Type..................................... External Type 2

Number of Active Areas.......................... 1 (1 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa)
ABR Status...................................... Disable
ASBR Status..................................... Disable
Stub Router..................................... FALSE
Stub Router Status.............................. Inactive
Stub Router Reason.............................. <reason>
Stub Router Startup Time Remaining.............. <duration> seconds
Stub Router Duration............................ <duration>
External LSDB Overflow.......................... FALSE
External LSA Count.............................. 0
External LSA Checksum........................... 0
AS_OPAQUE LSA Count............................. 0
AS_OPAQUE LSA Checksum.......................... 0
New LSAs Originated............................. 55
LSAs Received................................... 82
LSA Count....................................... 1
Maximum Number of LSAs.......................... 24200
LSA High Water Mark............................. 9
AS Scope LSA Flood List Length.................. 0
Retransmit List Entries......................... 0
Maximum Number of Retransmit Entries............ 96800
Retransmit Entries High Water Mark.............. 1
NSF Helper Support.............................. Always
NSF Helper Strict LSA Checking.................. Enabled
Prefix-suppression.............................. Disabled
```

6.13.6.2 show ip ospf abr

This command displays the internal OSPF routing table entries to Area Border Routers (ABR) for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router.

Format	`show ip ospf abr [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Type	The type of the route to the destination. It can be either: › intra – Intra-area route › inter – Inter-area route
Router ID	Router ID of the destination.
Cost	Cost of using this route.
Area ID	The area ID of the area from which this route is learned.
Next Hop	Next hop toward the destination.
Next Hop Intf	The outgoing router interface to use when forwarding traffic to the next hop.

6.13.6.3 show ip ospf area

This command displays information about the area for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router. The *`areaid`* identifies the OSPF area that is being displayed.

Format	`show ip ospf area` *`areaid`* `[vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
AreaID	The area id of the requested OSPF area.
External Routing	A number representing the external routing capabilities for this area.
Spf Runs	The number of times that the intra-area route table has been calculated using this area's link-state database.
Area Border Router Count	The total number of area border routers reachable within this area.
Area LSA Count	Total number of link-state advertisements in this area's link-state database, excluding AS External LSA's.
Area LSA Checksum	A number representing the Area LSA Checksum for the specified AreaID excluding the external LS type 5) link-state advertisements.
Flood List Length	The number of LSAs waiting to be flooded within the area.
Import Summary LSAs	Shows whether to import summary LSAs.
OSPF Stub Metric Value	The metric value of the stub area. This field displays only if the area is a configured as a stub area.

The following OSPF NSSA specific information displays only if the area is configured as an NSSA:

Term	Definition
Import Summary LSAs	Shows whether to import summary LSAs into the NSSA.
Redistribute into NSSA	Shows whether to redistribute information into the NSSA.
Default Information Originate	Shows whether to advertise a default route into the NSSA.
Default Metric	The metric value for the default route advertised into the NSSA.
Default Metric Type	The metric type for the default route advertised into the NSSA.
Translator Role	The NSSA translator role of the ABR, which is always or candidate.
Translator Stability Interval	The amount of time that an elected translator continues to perform its duties after it determines that its translator status has been deposed by another router.
Translator State	Shows whether the ABR translator state is disabled, always, or elected.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(R1) #show ip ospf area 1

AreaID..................................... 0.0.0.1
External Routing........................... Import External LSAs
Spf Runs................................... 10
Area Border Router Count................... 0
Area LSA Count............................. 3004
Area LSA Checksum.......................... 0x5e0abed
Flood List Length.......................... 0
Import Summary LSAs........................ Enable
```

6.13.6.4 show ip ospf asbr

This command displays the internal OSPF routing table entries to Autonomous System Boundary Routers (ASBR) for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router.

Format `show ip ospf asbr [vrf vrf-name]`

Mode
- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Type	The type of the route to the destination. It can be one of the following values: › intra – Intra-area route › inter – Inter-area route
Router ID	Router ID of the destination.
Cost	Cost of using this route.
Area ID	The area ID of the area from which this route is learned.
Next Hop	Next hop toward the destination.
Next Hop Intf	The outgoing router interface to use when forwarding traffic to the next hop.

6.13.6.5 show ip ospf database

This command displays information about the link state database when OSPF is enabled for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router. If you do not enter any parameters, the command displays the LSA headers for all areas. Use the optional *areaid* parameter to display database information about a specific area. Use the optional parameters to specify the type of link state advertisements to display.

Format	`show ip ospf [areaid] database [vrf vrf-name] [{database-summary | [{asbr-summary | external | network | nssa-external | opaque-area | opaque-as | opaque-link | router | summary}] [lsid] [{adv-router [ipaddr] | self-originate}]}]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	Specifies the virtual router for which to display information.
asbr-summary	Use *asbr-summary* to show the autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) summary LSAs.
external	Use *external* to display the external LSAs.
network	Use *network* to display the network LSAs.
nssa-external	Use *nssa-external* to display NSSA external LSAs.
opaque-area	Use *opaque-area* to display area opaque LSAs.
opaque-as	Use *opaque-as* to display AS opaque LSAs.
opaque-link	Use *opaque-link* to display link opaque LSAs.
router	Use *router* to display router LSAs.
summary	Use *summary* to show the LSA database summary information.
lsid	Use *lsid* to specify the link state ID (LSID). The value of *lsid* can be an IP address or an integer in the range of 0-4294967295.
adv-router	Use *adv-router* to show the LSAs that are restricted by the advertising router.
self-originate	Use *self-originate* to display the LSAs in that are self originated. The information below is only displayed if OSPF is enabled

For each link-type and area, the following information is displayed if OSPF is enabled:

Term	Definition
Link Id	A number that uniquely identifies an LSA that a router originates from all other self originated LSAs of the same LS type.
Adv Router	The Advertising Router. Is a 32-bit dotted decimal number representing the LSDB interface.
Age	A number representing the age of the link state advertisement in seconds.
Sequence	A number that represents which LSA is more recent.
Checksum	The total number LSA checksum.
Options	This is an integer. It indicates that the LSA receives special handling during routing calculations.
Rtr Opt	Router Options are valid for router links only.

6.13.6.6 show ip ospf database database-summary

Use this command to display the number of each type of LSA in the database for each area and for the router. The command also displays the total number of LSAs in the database.

Format	`show ip ospf database database-summary`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Router	Total number of router LSAs in the OSPF link state database.
Network	Total number of network LSAs in the OSPF link state database.
Summary Net	Total number of summary network LSAs in the database.
Summary ASBR	Number of summary ASBR LSAs in the database.
Type-7 Ext	Total number of Type-7 external LSAs in the database.
Self-Originated Type-7	Total number of self originated AS external LSAs in the OSPF link state database.
Opaque Link	Number of opaque link LSAs in the database.
Opaque Area	Number of opaque area LSAs in the database.
Subtotal	Number of entries for the identified area.
Opaque AS	Number of opaque AS LSAs in the database.
Total	Number of entries for all areas.

6.13.6.7 show ip ospf interface

This command displays the information for the IFO object or virtual interface tables. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ip ospf interface {`*unit/slot/port* `| vlan` *1-4093* `| loopback` *loopback-id*`}`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
IP Address	The IP address for the specified interface.
Subnet Mask	A mask of the network and host portion of the IP address for the OSPF interface.
Secondary IP Address(es)	The secondary IP addresses if any are configured on the interface.
OSPF Admin Mode	States whether OSPF is enabled or disabled on a router interface.
OSPF Area ID	The OSPF Area ID for the specified interface.
OSPF Network Type	The type of network on this interface that the OSPF is running on.
Router Priority	A number representing the OSPF Priority for the specified interface.
Retransmit Interval	A number representing the OSPF Retransmit Interval for the specified interface.
Hello Interval	A number representing the OSPF Hello Interval for the specified interface.
Dead Interval	A number representing the OSPF Dead Interval for the specified interface.
LSA Ack Interval	A number representing the OSPF LSA Acknowledgment Interval for the specified interface.
Transmit Delay	A number representing the OSPF Transmit Delay Interval for the specified interface.
Authentication Type	The OSPF Authentication Type for the specified interface are: none, simple, and encrypt.
Metric Cost	The cost of the OSPF interface.
Passive Status	Shows whether the interface is passive or not.
OSPF MTU-ignore	Indicates whether to ignore MTU mismatches in database descriptor packets sent from neighboring routers.
Flood Blocking	Indicates whether flood blocking is enabled on the interface.

The information below will only be displayed if OSPF is enabled.

Term	Definition
OSPF Interface Type	Broadcast LANs, such as Ethernet and IEEE 802.5, take the value `broadcast`. The OSPF Interface Type will be 'broadcast'.
State	The OSPF Interface States are: down, loopback, waiting, point-to-point, designated router, and backup designated router.
Designated Router	The router ID representing the designated router.
Backup Designated Router	The router ID representing the backup designated router.
Number of Link Events	The number of link events.
Local Link LSAs	The number of Link Local Opaque LSAs in the link-state database.
Local Link LSA Checksum	The sum of LS Checksums of Link Local Opaque LSAs in the link-state database.
Prefix-suppression	Displays whether prefix-suppression is enabled, disabled, or unconfigured on the given interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command when the OSPF Admin Mode is disabled.

```
(Routing) >show ip ospf interface 1/0/1

IP Address..................................... 0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask.................................... 0.0.0.0
Secondary IP Address(es).......................
OSPF Admin Mode................................ Disable
OSPF Area ID................................... 0.0.0.0
OSPF Network Type.............................. Broadcast
Router Priority................................ 1
Retransmit Interval............................ 5
Hello Interval................................. 10
Dead Interval.................................. 40
```

```
LSA Ack Interval.............................. 1
Transmit Delay................................ 1
Authentication Type........................... None
Metric Cost................................... 1   (computed)
Passive Status................................ Non-passive interface
OSPF Mtu-ignore............................... Disable
Flood Blocking................................ Disable

OSPF is not enabled on this interface.

(Routing) #
```

6.13.6.8 show ip ospf interface brief

This command displays brief information for the IFO object or virtual interface tables for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router.

Format	`show ip ospf interface brief [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
OSPF Admin Mode	States whether OSPF is enabled or disabled on a router interface.
OSPF Area ID	The OSPF Area Id for the specified interface.
Router Priority	A number representing the OSPF Priority for the specified interface.
Cost	The metric cost of the OSPF interface.
Hello Interval	A number representing the OSPF Hello Interval for the specified interface.
Dead Interval	A number representing the OSPF Dead Interval for the specified interface.
Retransmit Interval	A number representing the OSPF Retransmit Interval for the specified interface.
Interface Transmit Delay	A number representing the OSPF Transmit Delay for the specified interface.
LSA Ack Interval	A number representing the OSPF LSA Acknowledgment Interval for the specified interface.

6.13.6.9 show ip ospf interface stats

This command displays the statistics for a specific interface. The information below will only be displayed if OSPF is enabled. The argument *`unit/slot/port`* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *`unit/slot/port`* format.

Format	`show ip ospf interface stats {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan` *`1-4093`*`}`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
OSPF Area ID	The area id of this OSPF interface.
Area Border Router Count	The total number of area border routers reachable within this area. This is initially zero, and is calculated in each SPF pass.
AS Border Router Count	The total number of Autonomous System border routers reachable within this area.
Area LSA Count	The total number of link-state advertisements in this area's link-state database, excluding AS External LSAs.

Term	Definition
IP Address	The IP address associated with this OSPF interface.
OSPF Interface Events	The number of times the specified OSPF interface has changed its state, or an error has occurred.
Virtual Events	The number of state changes or errors that occurred on this virtual link.
Neighbor Events	The number of times this neighbor relationship has changed state, or an error has occurred.
Sent Packets	The number of OSPF packets transmitted on the interface.
Received Packets	The number of valid OSPF packets received on the interface.
Discards	The number of received OSPF packets discarded because of an error in the packet or an error in processing the packet.
Bad Version	The number of received OSPF packets whose version field in the OSPF header does not match the version of the OSPF process handling the packet.
Source Not On Local Subnet	The number of received packets discarded because the source IP address is not within a subnet configured on a local interface. This field applies only to OSPFv2.
Virtual Link Not Found	The number of received OSPF packets discarded where the ingress interface is in a nonbackbone area and the OSPF header identifies the packet as belonging to the backbone, but OSPF does not have a virtual link to the packet's sender.
Area Mismatch	The number of OSPF packets discarded because the area ID in the OSPF header is not the area ID configured on the ingress interface.
Invalid Destination Address	The number of OSPF packets discarded because the packet's destination IP address is not the address of the ingress interface and is not the AllDrRouters or AllSpfRouters multicast addresses.
Wrong Authentication Type	The number of packets discarded because the authentication type specified in the OSPF header does not match the authentication type configured on the ingress interface. This field applies only to OSPFv2.
Authentication Failure	The number of OSPF packets dropped because the sender is not an existing neighbor or the sender's IP address does not match the previously recorded IP address for that neighbor. This field applies only to OSPFv2.
No Neighbor at Source Address	The number of OSPF packets dropped because the sender is not an existing neighbor or the sender's IP address does not match the previously recorded IP address for that neighbor. Does not apply to Hellos.
Invalid OSPF Packet Type	The number of OSPF packets discarded because the packet type field in the OSPF header is not a known type.
Hellos Ignored	The number of received Hello packets that were ignored by this router from the new neighbors after the limit has been reached for the number of neighbors on an interface or on the system as a whole.

Table 15: Type of OSPF Packets Sent and Received on the Interface on page 740 lists the number of OSPF packets of each type sent and received on the interface.

Table 15: Type of OSPF Packets Sent and Received on the Interface

Packet Type	Sent	Received
Hello	6960	6960
Database Description	3	3
LS Request	1	1
LS Update	141	42
LS Acknowledgment	40	135

6.13.6.10 show ip ospf lsa-group

This command displays the number of self-originated LSAs within each LSA group for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router.

Format	`show ip ospf lsa-group [vrf vrf-name]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Total self-originated LSAs	The number of LSAs the router is currently originating.
Average LSAs per group	The number of self-originated LSAs divided by the number of LSA groups. The number of LSA groups is the refresh interval (1800 seconds) divided by the pacing interval (configured with timers pacing lsa-group) plus two.
Pacing group limit	The maximum number of self-originated LSAs in one LSA group. If the number of LSAs in a group exceeds this limit, OSPF redistributes LSAs throughout the refresh interval to achieve better balance.
Groups	For each LSA pacing group, the output shows the range of LSA ages in the group and the number of LSAs in the group.

6.13.6.11 show ip ospf neighbor

This command displays information about OSPF neighbors for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router. If you do not specify a neighbor IP address, the output displays summary information in a table. If you specify an interface or tunnel, only the information for that interface or tunnel displays, if the interface is a physical routing interface and vlan format if the interface is a routing vlan. The *ip-address* is the

IP address of the neighbor, and when you specify this, detailed information about the neighbor displays. The information below only displays if OSPF is enabled and the interface has a neighbor.

Format	`show ip ospf neighbor [vrf vrf-name][interface {unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093}] [ip-address]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

If you do not specify an IP address, a table with the following columns displays for all neighbors or the neighbor associated with the interface that you specify:

Term	Definition
Router ID	The 4-digit dotted-decimal number of the neighbor router.

Term	Definition
Priority	The OSPF priority for the specified interface. The priority of an interface is a priority integer from 0 to 255. A value of '0' indicates that the router is not eligible to become the designated router on this network.
IP Address	The IP address of the neighbor.
Interface	The interface of the local router in *unit/slot/port* format.
State	The state of the neighboring routers. Possible values are: › Down-Initial state of the neighbor conversation; no recent information has been received from the neighbor. › Attempt-No recent information has been received from the neighbor but a more concerted effort should be made to contact the neighbor. › Init-An Hello packet has recently been seen from the neighbor, but bidirectional communication has not yet been established. › 2 way-Communication between the two routers is bidirectional. › Exchange start-The first step in creating an adjacency between the two neighboring routers, the goal is to decide which router is the master and to decide upon the initial DD sequence number. › Exchange-The router is describing its entire link state database by sending Database Description packets to the neighbor. › Loading-Link State Request packets are sent to the neighbor asking for the more recent LSAs that have been discovered (but not yet received) in the Exchange state. › Full-The neighboring routers are fully adjacent and they will now appear in router-LSAs and network-LSAs.
Dead Time	The amount of time, in seconds, to wait before the router assumes the neighbor is unreachable.

If you specify an IP address for the neighbor router, the following fields display:

Term	Definition
Interface	*unit/slot/port*
Neighbor IP Address	The IP address of the neighbor router.
Interface Index	The interface ID of the neighbor router.
Area ID	The area ID of the OSPF area associated with the interface.
Options	An integervalue that indicates the optional OSPF capabilities supported by the neighbor. The neighbor's optional OSPF capabilities are also listed in its Hello packets. This enables received Hello Packets to be rejected (i.e., neighbor relationships will not even start to form) if there is a mismatch in certain crucial OSPF capabilities.
Router Priority	The OSPF priority for the specified interface. The priority of an interface is a priority integer from 0 to 255. A value of '0' indicates that the router is not eligible to become the designated router on this network.
Dead Timer Due	The amount of time, in seconds, to wait before the router assumes the neighbor is unreachable.
Up Time	Neighbor uptime; how long since the adjacency last reached the Full state.
State	The state of the neighboring routers.
Events	The number of times this neighbor relationship has changed state, or an error has occurred.
Retransmitted LSAs	The number of LSAs retransmitted to this neighbor.

Term	Definition
Retransmission Queue Length	An integer representing the current length of the retransmission queue of the specified neighbor router Id of the specified interface.
Restart Helper Status	Indicates the status of this router as a helper during a graceful restart of the router specified in the command line: › Helping – This router is acting as a helpful neighbor to this neighbor. A helpful neighbor does not report an adjacency change during graceful restart, but continues to advertise the restarting router as a FULL adjacency. A helpful neighbor continues to forward data packets to the restarting router, trusting that the restarting router's forwarding table is maintained during the restart. › Not Helping – This router is not a helpful neighbor at this time.
Restart Reason	When this router is in helpful neighbor mode, this indicates the reason for the restart as provided by the restarting router: › Unknown (0) › Software restart (1) › Software reload/upgrade (2) › Switch to redundant control processor (3) › Unrecognized – a value not defined in RFC 3623 When LCOS SX sends a grace LSA, it sets the Restart Reason to Software Restart on a planned warm restart when the `initiate failover` command is invoked), and to Unknown on an unplanned warm restart.
Remaining Grace Time	The number of seconds remaining the in current graceful restart interval. This is displayed only when this router is currently acting as a helpful neighbor for the router specified in the command.
Restart Helper Exit Reason	Indicates the reason that the specified router last exited a graceful restart. › None – Graceful restart has not been attempted › In Progress – Restart is in progress › Completed – The previous graceful restart completed successfully › Timed Out – The previous graceful restart timed out › Topology Changed – The previous graceful restart terminated prematurely because of a topology change

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(alpha1) #show ip ospf neighbor 170.1.1.50

Interface.....................................0/17
Neighbor IP Address...........................170.1.1.50
Interface Index...............................17
Area Id.......................................0.0.0.2
Options.......................................0x2
Router Priority...............................1
Dead timer due in (secs)......................15
Up Time.......................................0 days 2 hrs 8 mins 46 secs
State.........................................Full/BACKUP-DR
Events........................................4
Retransmitted LSAs............................32
Retransmission Queue Length...................0
Restart Helper Status..... Helping
Restart Reason..... Software Restart (1)
Remaining Grace Time..... 10 sec
Restart Helper Exit Reason..... In Progress
```

6.13.6.12 show ip ospf range

This command displays the set of OSPFv2 area ranges configured for a given area for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router.

Format	`show ip ospf range` *`areaid`* `[vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Prefix	The summary prefix.
Subnet Mask	The subnetwork mask of the summary prefix.
Type	**S** (Summary Link) or **E** (External Link)
Action	**Advertise** or **Suppress**
Cost	Metric to be advertised when the range is active. If a static cost is not configured, the field displays **Auto**. If the action is **Suppress**, the field displays **N/A**.
Active	Whether the range is currently active. **Y** or **N**.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(R1) #show ip ospf range 0

          Prefix      Subnet Mask   Type     Action      Cost   Active
        10.1.0.0      255.255.0.0      S  Advertise      Auto        N
     172.20.0.0       255.255.0.0      S  Advertise       500        Y
```

6.13.6.13 show ip ospf statistics

This command displays information about recent Shortest Path First (SPF) calculations for the specified virtual router. If no router is specified, it displays information for the default router. The SPF is the OSPF routing table calculation. The output lists the number of times the SPF has run for each OSPF area. A table follows this information. For each of the 15 most recent SPF runs, the command shows statistics for how long ago the SPF ran, how long the SPF took, the reasons why the SPF was scheduled, the individual components of the routing table calculation time and to show the RIB update time. The most recent statistics are displayed at the end of the table.

Format	`show ip ospf statistics [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Delta T	The time since the routing table was computed. The time is in the format hours, minutes, and seconds hh:mm:ss).
Intra	The time taken to compute intra-area routes, in milliseconds.
Summ	The time taken to compute inter-area routes, in milliseconds.
Ext	The time taken to compute external routes, in milliseconds.
SPF Total	The total time to compute routes, in milliseconds. The total may exceed the sum of the Intra, Summ, and Ext times.
RIB Update	The time from the completion of the routing table calculation until all changes have been made in the common routing table [the Routing Information Base (RIB)], in milliseconds.
Reason	The event or events that triggered the SPF. Reason codes are as follows: › R – new router LSA › N – new network LSA

Term	Definition
	› SN – new network summary LSA › SA – new ASBR summary LSA › X – new external LSA

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Router) #show ip ospf statistics

 Area 0.0.0.0: SPF algorithm executed 15 times

Delta T         Intra       Summ        Ext         SPF Total       RIB Update   Reason

00:05:33            0          0          0                 0                0   R
00:05:30            0          0          0                 0                0   R
00:05:19            0          0          0                 0                0   N, SN
00:05:15            0         10          0                10                0   R, N, SN
00:05:11            0          0          0                 0                0   R
00:04:50            0         60          0                60              460   R, N
00:04:46            0         90          0               100               60   R, N
00:03:42            0         70         10                90              160   R
00:03:39            0         70         40               120              240   X
00:03:36            0         60         60               130              160   X
00:01:28            0         60         50               130              240   X
00:01:25            0         30         50               110              310   SN
00:01:22            0          0         40                50              260   SN
00:01:19            0          0         20                20              190   X
00:01:16            0          0          0                 0              110   R, X
```

6.13.6.14 show ip ospf stub table

This command displays the OSPF stub table for the virtual router. If no router is specified, the information for the default router will be displayed. The information below will only be displayed if OSPF is initialized on the switch.

Format	`show ip ospf stub table [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Area ID	A 32-bit identifier for the created stub area.
Type of Service	The type of service associated with the stub metric. LCOS SX only supports Normal TOS.
Metric Val	The metric value is applied based on the TOS. It defaults to the least metric of the type of service among the interfaces to other areas. The OSPF cost for a route is a function of the metric value.
Import Summary LSA	Controls the import of summary LSAs into stub areas.

6.13.6.15 show ip ospf traffic

This command displays OSPFv2 packet and LSA statistics and OSPFv2 message queue statistics for the virtual router. If no router is specified, the information for the default router will be displayed. Packet statistics count packets and LSAs since OSPFv2 counters were last cleared (using the *clear ip ospf counters* on page 712 command).

The *clear ip ospf counters* on page 712 command does not clear the message queue high water marks.

Format	`show ip ospf traffic [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
OSPFv2 Packet Statistics	The number of packets of each type sent and received since OSPF counters were last cleared.
LSAs Retransmitted	The number of LSAs retransmitted by this router since OSPF counters were last cleared.
LS Update Max Receive Rate	The maximum rate of LS Update packets received during any 5-second interval since OSPF counters were last cleared. The rate is in packets per second.
LS Update Max Send Rate	The maximum rate of LS Update packets transmitted during any 5-second interval since OSPF counters were last cleared. The rate is in packets per second.
Number of LSAs Received	The number of LSAs of each type received since OSPF counters were last cleared.
OSPFv2 Queue Statistics	For each OSPFv2 message queue, the current count, the high water mark, the number of packets that failed to be enqueued, and the queue limit. The high water marks are not cleared when OSPF counters are cleared.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Router) #show ip ospf traffic

Time Since Counters Cleared:  4000 seconds

OSPFv2 Packet Statistics

         Hello    Database Desc    LS Request    LS Update    LS ACK    Total
Recd:      500               10            20           50        20      600
Sent:      400                8            16           40        16      480

LSAs Retransmitted.................0
LS Update Max Receive Rate........20 pps
LS Update Max Send Rate...........10 pps

Number of LSAs Received

T1 (Router).......................10
T2 (Network)......................0
T3 (Net Summary)..................300
T4 (ASBR Summary).................15
T5 (External).....................20
T7 (NSSA External)................0
T9 (Link Opaque)..................0
T10 (Area Opaque).................0
T11 (AS Opaque)...................0
Total.............................345

OSPFv2 Queue Statistics

             Current       Max    Drops    Limit
Hello              0        10        0      500
ACK                2        12        0     1680
Data              24        47        0      500
Event              1         8        0     1000
```

6.13.6.16 show ip ospf virtual-link

This command displays the OSPF Virtual Interface information for a specific area and neighbor for the virtual router. If no router is specified, the information for the default router will be displayed. The *areaid* parameter identifies the area and the *neighbor* parameter identifies the neighbor's Router ID.

Format	`show ip ospf virtual-link [vrf` *vrf-name*`]` *areaid neighbor*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Area ID	The area id of the requested OSPF area.

Term	Definition
Neighbor Router ID	The input neighbor Router ID.
Hello Interval	The configured hello interval for the OSPF virtual interface.
Dead Interval	The configured dead interval for the OSPF virtual interface.
Interface Transmit Delay	The configured transmit delay for the OSPF virtual interface.
Retransmit Interval	The configured retransmit interval for the OSPF virtual interface.
Authentication Type	The configured authentication type of the OSPF virtual interface.
State	The OSPF Interface States are: down, loopback, waiting, point-to-point, designated router, and backup designated router. This is the state of the OSPF interface.
Neighbor State	The neighbor state.

6.13.6.17 show ip ospf virtual-link brief

This command displays the OSPF Virtual Interface information for all areas in the system.

Format	`show ip ospf virtual-link brief`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Area ID	The area id of the requested OSPF area.
Neighbor	The neighbor interface of the OSPF virtual interface.
Hello Interval	The configured hello interval for the OSPF virtual interface.
Dead Interval	The configured dead interval for the OSPF virtual interface.
Retransmit Interval	The configured retransmit interval for the OSPF virtual interface.
Transmit Delay	The configured transmit delay for the OSPF virtual interface.

6.14 ICMP Throttling Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure options for the transmission of various types of ICMP messages.

6.14.1 ip unreachables

Use this command to enable the generation of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages on an interface or range of interfaces. By default, the generation of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages is enabled.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip unreachables`
Mode	Interface Config

6.14.1.1 no ip unreachables

Use this command to prevent the generation of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages.

Format	`no ip unreachables`
Mode	Interface Config

6.14.2 ip redirects

Use this command to enable the generation of ICMP Redirect messages by the router. By default, the generation of ICMP Redirect messages is enabled. You can use this command to configure an interface, a range of interfaces, or all interfaces.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip redirects`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config › Virtual Router Config

6.14.2.1 no ip redirects

Use this command to prevent the generation of ICMP Redirect messages by the router.

Format	`no ip redirects`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

6.14.3 ipv6 redirects

Use this command to enable the generation of ICMPv6 Redirect messages by the router. By default, the generation of ICMP Redirect messages is enabled. You can use this command to configure an interface, a range of interfaces, or all interfaces.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ipv6 redirects`
Mode	Interface Config

6.14.3.1 no ipv6 redirects

Use this command to prevent the generation of ICMPv6 Redirect messages by the router.

Format	`no ipv6 redirects`
Mode	Interface Config

6.14.4 ip icmp echo-reply

Use this command to enable the generation of ICMP Echo Reply messages by the router. By default, the generation of ICMP Echo Reply messages is enabled.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ip icmp echo-reply`
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

6.14.4.1 no ip icmp echo-reply

Use this command to prevent the generation of ICMP Echo Reply messages by the router.

Format	`no ip icmp echo-reply`
Mode	Global Config

6.14.5 ip icmp error-interval

Use this command to limit the rate at which IPv4 ICMP error messages are sent. The rate limit is configured as a token bucket, with two configurable parameters, *burst-size* and *burst-interval*.

The *burst-interval* specifies how often the token bucket is initialized with *burst-size* tokens. *burst-interval* is from 0 to 2147483647 milliseconds (msec). The *burst-size* is the number of ICMP error messages that can be sent during one *burst-interval*. The range is from 1 to 200 messages. To disable ICMP rate limiting, set *burst-interval* to zero (0).

Default	› *burst-interval* of 1000 msec. › *burst-size* of 100 messages
Format	`ip icmp error-interval` *`burst-interval [burst-size]`*
Mode	› Global Config › Virtual Router Config

6.14.5.1 no ip icmp error-interval

Use the `no` form of the command to return *burst-interval* and *burst-size* to their default values.

Format	`no ip icmp error-interval` *`burst-interval [burst-size]`*
Mode	Global Config

6.15 Bidirectional Forwarding Detection Commands

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) verifies bidirectional connectivity between forwarding engines, which can be a single or multi-hop away. The protocol works over any underlying transmission mechanism and protocol layer with a wide range of detection times, especially in scenarios where fast failure detection is required in data plane level for multiple concurrent sessions.

Use the following commands to configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection commands (BFD).

6.15.1 feature bfd

This command enables BFD on the device. Note that BFD must be enabled in order to configure other protocol and interface parameters.

Default	Disabled
Format	`feature bfd`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(Router)# configure
(Router) (Config)# feature bfd
(Router) (Config)# exit
```

6.15.1.1 no feature bfd

Disables BFD globally and removes runtime session data. Static configurations are retained.

Format	`no feature bfd`
Mode	Global Config

6.15.2 bfd

This command enables BFD on all interfaces associated with the OSPF process. BFD must be enabled on the individual interface to trigger BFD on that interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`bfd`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

Example: Do the following to trigger BFD processing through OSPF globally on all the interfaces that are associated with it.

```
(Router) (Config)# router ospf
(Router) (Config-router)# bfd
(Router) (Config-router)# exit
```

6.15.2.1 no bfd

This command disables BFD globally on all interfaces associated with the OSPF process.

Format	`no bfd`
Mode	Router OSPF Config

6.15.3 bfd echo

This command enables BFD echo mode on an IP interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`bfd echo`
Mode	Interface Config

6.15.3.1 no bfd echo

This command disables BFD echo mode on an IP interface.

Format	`bfd echo`
Mode	Interface Config

Example:

```
(Router) (Config)# interface 1/0/1
(Router) (Interface 1/0/1)# no bfd echo
(Router) (Interface 1/0/1)# exit
```

6.15.4 bfd interval

This command configures the BFD session parameters for all available interfaces on the device (Global Config mode) or IP interface (Interface Config mode). It overwrites any BFD configurations present on individual interfaces (Global Config mode) or globally configured BFD session parameters (Interface Config).

Default	None
Format	`bfd interval` *`transmit-interval`* `min_rx` *`minimum-receive-interval`* `multiplier` *`detection-time-multiplier`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

Parameter	Description
transmit-interval	The desired minimum transmit interval, which is the minimum interval that the user wants to use while transmitting BFD control packets. It is represented in milliseconds. Its range is 100 ms to 1000 ms (with a change granularity of 100) a with default value of 100 ms.
minimum-receive-interval	The required minimum receive interval, which is the minimum interval at which the system can receive BFD control packets. It is represented in milliseconds. Its range is 100 ms to 1000 ms (with a change granularity of 100) with a default value of 100 ms.
detection-time-multiplier	The number of BFD control packets that must be missed in a row to declare a session down. Its range is 1 to 50 with default value of 3.

Example: The following steps configure BFD session parameters on the device, in Privileged EXEC mode.

```
(Router)# configure
(Router) (Config)# bfd interval 100 min_rx 200 multiplier 5
(Router) (Config)# exit
```

Example: The following steps configure BFD session parameters on an interface (for example, 1/0/1).

```
(Router) (Config)# interface 1/0/1
(Router) (Interface 1/0/1)# bfd interval 100 min_rx 200 multiplier 5
(Router) (Interface 1/0/1)# exit
```

6.15.4.1 no bfd interval

In Global Config mode, this command resets the BFD session parameters for all available interfaces on the device to their default values. In Interface Config mode, this command resets the BFD session parameters for all sessions on an IP interface to their default values.

Format	`no bfd interval`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

6.15.5 bfd slow-timer

This command sets up the required echo receive interval preference value. This value determines the interval the asynchronous sessions use for BFD control packets the when echo function is enabled. The slow-timer value is used as the new control packet interval, while the echo packets use the configured BFD intervals.

Default	2000
Format	`bfd slow-timer` *`echo-receive-interval`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
echo-receive-interval	The value is represented in milliseconds. Its range is 1000 ms to 30000 ms (with a change granularity of 100) with default value of 2000 ms.

Example:

```
(Router)# configure
(Router) (Config)# bfd slow-timer 10000
(Router) (Config)# exit
```

6.15.5.1 no bfd slow-timer

This command resets the BFD slow-timer preference value to its default.

Format	`no bfd slow-timer`
Mode	Global Config

6.15.6 ip ospf bfd

This command enables BFD on interfaces associated with the OSPF process.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip ospf bfd`
Mode	Interface Config

6.15.6.1 no ip ospf bfd

This command disables BFD on interfaces associated with the OSPF process.

Format	`no ip ospf bfd`
Mode	Interface Config

6.15.7 neighbor fall-over bfd

This command enables BFD support for fast failover for a BGP neighbor.

Default	Disabled
Format	`neighbor` *`ipaddress`* `fall-over bfd`
Mode	Router BGP Config

Example: Do the following to trigger BFD processing through BGP on an interface that is associated with it.

```
(Router) (Config)# router bgp
(Router) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.16.11.6 fall-over bfd
(Router) (Config-router)# exit
```

6.15.7.1 no neighbor fall-over bfd

This command disables BFD support for fast failover for a BGP neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor` *`ipaddress`* `fall-over bfd`
Mode	Router BGP Config

6.15.8 show bfd neighbors

This command displays the BFD adjacency list showing the active BFD neighbors.

Format	`show bfd neighbors [details]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
details	Provides additional details with the routing protocol BFD has registered and displays the Admin Mode status as Enabled or Disabled.

The following information is displayed.

Parameter	Description
Our IP address	The current IP address.
Neighbor IP address	The IP address of the active BFD neighbor.
State	The current state, either Up or Down.
Interface	The current interface.
Uptime	The amount of time the interface has been up.
Registered Protocol	The protocol from which the BFD session was initiated and that is registered to receive events from BFD. (for example, BGP .
Local Diag	The diagnostic state specifying the reason for the most recent change in the local session state.
Demand mode	Indicates if the system wishes to use Demand mode. Demand mode is not supported in the current LCOS SX release.
Minimum transmit interval	The minimum interval to use when transmitting BFD control packets.
Actual TX Interval	The transmitting interval being used for control packets.
Actual TX Echo interval	The transmitting interval being used for echo packets.
Minimum receive interval	The minimum interval at which the system can receive BFD control packets.
Detection interval multiplier	The number of BFD control packets that must be missed in a row to declare a session down.
My discriminator	Unique Session Identifier for Local BFD Session.
Your discriminator	Unique Session Identifier for Remote BFD Session.
Tx Count	The number of transmitted BFD packets.
Rx Count	The number of received BFD packets.
Drop Count	The number of dropped packets.

Example:

```
(Router)# show bfd neighbors

Admin Mode: Enabled

OurAddr          NeighAddr        State       Interface    Uptime
---------------  ---------------  ----------  -----------  ----------
192.168.20.1     192.168.20.2     Up          1/0/77       0:0:21:30
2001::1          2001::2          Up          1/0/78       0:0:0:18

(Router)# show bfd neighbors details

Admin Mode: Enabled

Our IP address................................ 2.1.1.1
Neighbor IP address........................... 2.1.1.2
State......................................... Up
Interface..................................... 0/15
Uptime........................................ 0:0:0:10
Registered Protocol........................... BGP
Local Diag.................................... None
```

```
Demand mode..................................... FALSE
Minimum transmit interval....................... 100
Minimum receive interval........................ 100
Actual tx interval.............................. 100
Actual tx echo interval......................... 0
Detection interval multiplier................... 3
My discriminator................................ 1
Your discriminator.............................. 1
Tx Count........................................ 105
Rx Count........................................ 107
Drop Count...................................... 0
```

6.15.9 debug bfd event

This command displays BFD state transition information.

Format	`debug bfd event`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.15.10 debug bfd packet

This command displays BFD control packet debugging information.

Format	`debug bfd packet`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

6.16 IP Service Level Agreement Commands

The IP service-level agreement (SLA) feature allows users to monitor network performance between routers or from a router to a remote IP device. LCOS SX supports the following measurement capabilities:

- Remote IP reachability tracking.
- Round-trip-time threshold monitoring

These metrics are collected by measuring ICMP response time and connectivity. This feature is deployed mostly in Enterprise networks on multi-homed customer edge devices, where there is a need to automatically switch to the next priority ISP in case of reachability issues with the current ISP.

6.16.1 ip sla

Use this command to start configuring an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation and enter the IP SLA configuration mode.

Default	No IP SLA operation is configured.
Format	`ip sla` *`operation-number`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
operation-number	Identifies the IP SLAs operation being configured. The range is from 1 to 128.

Usage Guidelines

Start configuring an IP SLA operation by using the `ip sla` command. This command specifies an identification number for the operation to being configured. Once this command is entered, the router enters IP SLA configuration mode.

This command is supported in IPv4 networks and also for IPv6 networks where IPv6 addresses are supported. The maximum number of IP SLAs supported is 128 (IPv4 and IPv6 combined).

Once an operation is configured it needs to be scheduled to be started. Refer to the `ip sla schedule` global configuration command for more details on scheduling of an operation.

The configuration of an operation cannot be modified after an operation has been scheduled to start. For modifying the configuration of the operation after it is scheduled, the operation must either be stopped or must be deleted first (using the `no ip sla` command) and then reconfigured with new operation parameters.

To display the current operational state of an IP SLA operation, use the `show ip sla configuration` command in User EXEC or Privileged EXEC mode.

Example: The following example shows an operation 55 being configured as an ICMP Echo operation in an IPv4 network and being scheduled to start. In the below example the `ip sla` command being used in an IPv4 network is shown.

```
(Routing)(config)# ip sla 55
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 172.16.1.175
(Routing)  (config-ip-sla-echo)#exit
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)#exit
(Routing)(config)# ip sla schedule 55
```

In case the operation 55 is already configured and has not been scheduled, the command line interface will enter IP SLA configuration mode for operation 55. If the operation already exists and has been scheduled, this command will fail.

6.16.1.1 no ip sla

Use this command to remove all the configuration information of an IP SLA operation, which also includes removing the schedule of the operation.

Format	`no ip sla` *`operation-number`*
Mode	Global Config

6.16.2 ip sla schedule

After configuring an IP SLA operation, the IP SLA is in pending state and needs to be started using the `ip sla schedule` global configuration command. To stop the operation and place it in the default state (pending), use the `no` form of this command.

Default	By default the operation is put in a pending state. In the pending state the operation is enabled but does not actively probe and collect information.
Format	`ip sla schedule` *`operation-number`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
operation-number	Identifies the IP SLAs operation being configured. The range is from 1 to 128.

Usage Guidelines

By default IP SLAs are not scheduled to start. Once an IP SLA object is created using the `ip sla` global configuration command it needs to be started (with a lifetime of forever) by using the `ip sla schedule` CLI configuration command. When an `ip sla schedule` command is issued the ip sla operation transitions from pending state to

active and immediately begins probing and collecting information. The IP SLA probes can be stopped by unconfiguring the IP SLA schedule config by using the `no ip sla schedule` command.

This command is supported in IPv4 networks and also for IPv6 networks where IPv6 addresses are supported.

After you schedule an operation, you cannot modify the configuration of the operation. To modify the configuration of the operation after it is scheduled, you must first stop the operation by using the `no ip schedule` command and then modify the configuration. Or else you must first delete the IP SLAs operation (using the `no ip sla` command) and then reconfigure the operation with the new operation parameters.

To display the current configuration settings of the operation, use the `show ip sla configuration` command in User EXEC or Privileged EXEC mode.

Example: In the following example, operation 55 is configured as a ICMP Echo operation in an IPv4 network and is scheduled to start. The example shows the `ip sla schedule` command being used in an IPv4 network.

```
(Routing)(config)# ip sla 55
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)# icmp-echo 172.16.1.175
(Routing) (config-ip-sla-echo)#exit
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)#exit
(Routing)(config)# ip sla schedule 55
```

6.16.2.1 no ip sla schedule

Use this command to stop the operation and place it in the default state (pending).

Format	`no ip sla schedule` *`operation-number`*
Mode	Global Config

6.16.3 track ip sla

Use this command to track the state of an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation and to enter tracking configuration mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`track object-number ip sla operation-number [reachability | state]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
object-number	Identifies the object to be tracked. The range is from 1 to 128.
operation-number	Identifies the IP SLAs operation to be tracked.
reachability	Tracks whether the route is reachable.
state	Tracks the operation return code.

Usage Guidelines

An operation return-code value is maintained by every IP SLAs operation. This return code is interpreted by the tracking process. The return code may return OK, OverThreshold, and Timeout.

Two facets of an IP SLAs operation can be tracked: reachability and state. The acceptance of the OverThreshold return code is the difference between these facets. *Table 16: Comparison of Reachability and State Operations* on page 756 below shows the comparision between the reachability and state facets of IP SLAs operations that can be tracked.

Table 16: Comparison of Reachability and State Operations

Tracking	Return Code	Track State
Reachability	OK or OverThreshold	Up
	Timeout	Down
State	OK	Up
	Timeout, OverThreshold	Down

Tracking of a maximum of 128 (IPv4 and IPv6 combined) track objects is supported. If neither of the optional keywords (`reachability` or `state`) is specified in a configured `track ip sla` CLI command, then the default tracking type value `reachability` gets configured.

Example: In the following example, the tracking process is configured to track the *state* of IP SLAs operation 5:

```
(Routing)(config)# track 2 ip sla 5 state
```

Example: In the following example, the tracking process is configured to track the *reachability* of IP SLAs operation 6:

```
(Routing)(config)# track 3 ip sla 6 reachability
```

6.16.3.1 no track ip sla

Use this command to remove the tracking.

Format	`no track object-number`
Mode	Global Config

6.16.4 Track Configuration Mode Commands

6.16.4.1 delay

To configure a delay for acting upon a track object reachability state changes, use the `delay` command in Track configuration mode.

Default	None
Format	`delay {up` *`seconds`* `[down` *`seconds`*`] | [down` *`seconds`*`] up` *`seconds`*`}`
Mode	Track Config

Parameter	Description
up *seconds*	Time to delay the notification of an up event. Delay value, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 180. The default is 0.
down *seconds*	Time to delay the notification of an down event. Delay value, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 180. The default is 0.

Usage Guidelines

To minimize flapping of the reachability state (Up/Down), use the `delay` command to introduce a non-zero delay in seconds between the UP and DOWN state transitions per Track object.

Delay time specifies the hold interval for an (UP/DOWN) state before taking action on the associated static routes.

Example: In the following example, Track object 10 is created and is associated with the IP SLAs operation 11 and then an up delay of 5 seconds and a down delay of 3 seconds is configured:

```
(Routing)(config)#track 10 ip sla 11
(Routing)(config-track)#delay up 5 down 3
```

6.16.4.1.1 delay

Use this command to reset the delay for acting upon a track object reachability state changes to the default value.

Format	`no delay`
Mode	Track Config

6.16.5 IP SLA Configuration Mode Commands

6.16.5.1 icmp-echo

Use this command in IP SLA configuration mode, to configure an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo operation.

Default	No IP SLAs operation type is configured for the operation being configured.
Format	`icmp-echo` *`destination-ip-address`* `[source-interface {`*`interface-name`* `| vlan` *`vlan-id`*`}]`
Mode	IP SLA Config

Parameter	Description
destination-ip-address	Destination IPv4 or IPv6 address.
source-interface {interface-name | vlan vlan-id}	Used to specify the source interface for the operation.

Usage Guidelines

You must configure the type of IP SLAs operation (ICMP echo) before you can configure any of the other parameters of the operation. To change the operation values (`destination-ip-address` or `source-interface-name` of an existing scheduled IP SLAs ICMP echo operation, you must stop the IP SLA operation by using the `no ip sla schedule operation-number`. Or else you must first delete the IP SLAs operation (using the `no ip sla global configuration` command) and then reconfigure the operation with the new operation values.

IP SLAs ICMP echo operations support both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Example: In the following example, IP SLAs operation 12 is created and configured as an echo operation using the ICMP protocol and the destination IPv4 address 143.1.16.125:

```
(Routing)(config)#ip sla 12
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 143.1.16.125
```

Example: In the following example, IP SLAs operation 13 is created and configured as an echo operation using the ICMP protocol and the destination IPv6 address 3001:CD6:200::1:

```
(Routing)(config)#ip sla 13
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 3001:CD6:200::1
```

6.16.6 IP SLA ICMP ECHO Configuration Mode Commands

6.16.6.1 frequency

Use this command to set the rate at which a specified IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation repeats in the ICMP echo configuration sub-mode of IP SLA configuration mode.

Default	60 seconds
Format	`frequency` *`seconds`*
Mode	IP SLA ICMP ECHO Config

Parameter	Description
seconds	Number of seconds between the IP SLAs operations. Range is 1 to 3600.

Usage Guidelines

A single IP SLAs operation will repeat at a given frequency for the lifetime of the operation. For example, the ICMP Echo operation with a frequency of 60 sends an ICMP Echo Request packet once every 60 seconds, for the lifetime of the operation. This packet is sent when the operation is started, then is sent again 60 seconds later.

If an individual IP SLAs operation takes longer to execute than the specified frequency value, a statistics counter called "busy" is incremented rather than immediately repeating the operation.

Following are the recommended guidelines for configuring the `frequency`, `timeout` and `threshold` commands of the IP SLAs ICMP Echo operation:

`(frequency` *`seconds`*`)` then `(timeout` *`milliseconds`*`)` then `(threshold` *`milliseconds`*`)`

It is recommended to not to set the frequency value to less than 60 seconds because the potential overhead from numerous active operations could significantly affect network performance.

This command is supported in IPv4 networks and also for IPv6 networks where IPv6 addresses are supported.

Example: The following example shows how to configure an IP SLAs ICMP echo operation (operation 11) to repeat every 80 seconds. This example shows the `frequency` (IP SLA) command being used in an IPv4 network in ICMP echo configuration mode within IP SLA configuration mode:

```
(Routing)(config)#ip sla 11
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 152.15.10.145
(Routing)(config-ip-sla-echo)#frequency 80
```

6.16.6.1.1 no frequency

Use this command to return the frequency to the default value.

Format	`no frequency`
Mode	IP SLA ICMP ECHO Config

6.16.6.2 timeout

Use this command to set the amount of time an IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operation waits for a response from its request packet. This command is available in the ICMP echo configuration sub-mode of IP SLA configuration mode.

Default	5000 milliseconds
Format	`timeout` *`milliseconds`*
Mode	IP SLA ICMP ECHO Config

Parameter	Description
milliseconds	Length of time the operation waits to receive a response from its request packet, in milliseconds (ms). The range is 50 to 300000. The value of the milliseconds argument should be based on the sum of both the maximum round-trip time (RTT) value for the packets and the processing time of the IP SLAs operation.

Usage Guidelines

It is recommended that the value of the milliseconds argument be based on the sum of both the maximum round-trip time (RTT) value for the packets and the processing time of the IP SLAs operation.

Use the `timeout` (IP SLA) command to set how long the operation waits to receive a response from its request packet, and use the `frequency` (IP SLA) command to set the rate at which the IP SLAs operation restarts. The value specified for the `timeout` (IP SLA) command cannot be greater than the value specified for the `frequency` (IP SLA) command.

Following are the recommended guidelines for configuring the `frequency`, `timeout` and `threshold` commands of the IP SLAs ICMP Echo operation:

`(frequency` *`seconds`*`)` then `(timeout` *`milliseconds`*`)` then `(threshold` *`milliseconds`*`)`

This command is supported in IPv4 networks and also for IPv6 networks where IPv6 addresses are supported.

Example: In the following example, the timeout value for an IP SLAs operation 11 is set for 2500 ms:

```
(Routing)(config)#ip sla 11
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 152.17.10.145
(Routing)(config-ip-sla-echo)#timeout 2500
```

6.16.6.2.1 no timeout

Use this command to return the timeout to the default value.

Format	`no timeout`
Mode	IP SLA ICMP ECHO Config

6.16.6.3 threshold

Use this command in the ICMP echo configuration sub-mode of IP SLA configuration to set the upper threshold value for calculating network monitoring statistics created by an IP SLAs operation.

Default	5000 milliseconds
Format	`threshold` *`milliseconds`*
Mode	IP SLA ICMP ECHO Config

Parameter	Description
milliseconds	Length of the time in milliseconds, required for a rising threshold to be declared. Range is 50 to 60000. Default is 5000.

Usage Guidelines

The value specified for this command must not be greater than the value specified for the `timeout` command. The threshold value configured by this command is used only to calculate network monitoring statistics created by an IP SLAs operation.

For the IP SLAs ICMP Echo operation, the `threshold` (IP SLA) command sets the upper threshold value for the round-trip time (**RTT**) measurement.

Following are the recommended guidelines for configuring the `frequency`, `timeout` and `threshold` commands of the IP SLAs ICMP Echo operation:

`(frequency` *`seconds`*`)` then `(timeout` *`milliseconds`*`)` then `(threshold` *`milliseconds`*`)`

This command is supported in IPv4 networks and also for IPv6 networks where IPv6 addresses are supported.

Example: The following example shows how to configure the threshold of the IP SLAs ICMP echo operation to 3500. This example shows the `threshold` (IP SLA) command being used in an IPv4 network in ICMP echo configuration mode within IP SLA configuration mode:

```
(Routing)(config)#ip sla 11
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 152.17.10.145
(Routing)(config-ip-sla-echo)#threshold 3500
```

6.16.6.3.1 no threshold

Use this command to reset the threshold to the default value.

Format	`no threshold`
Mode	IP SLA ICMP ECHO Config

6.16.6.4 vrf (IP SLA)

Use this command in the ICMP echo configuration sub-mode of IP SLA configuration mode to allow reachability monitoring within Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) using IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs) operations.

Default	By default, every IP SLA operation is used to monitor in the Default VRF.
Format	`vrf vrf-name`
Mode	IP SLA ICMP ECHO Config

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) name.

Usage Guidelines

This command identifies the VPN for the operation being configured.

Use this command only if the response time over the VPN tunnel needs to be measured.

The `vrf` (IP SLA) command is supported only in IPv4 networks. This command is **not** supported in IPv6 networks to configure an IP SLAs operation that supports IPv6 addresses.

Example: How to configure an IP SLAs operation for a VPN is shown in the following example. This example shows how test traffic can be sent in an already existing VPN tunnel between two endpoints.

```
(Routing)(config)#ip sla 11
(Routing)(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 35.1.10.2
(Routing)(config-ip-sla-echo)#vrf vpn1
```

6.16.6.4.1 no vrf (IP SLA)

Use this command to un-configure the VRF association previously configured.

Format	`no vrf`
Mode	IP SLA ICMP ECHO Config

6.16.7 Clear Commands

6.16.7.1 clear ip sla statistics

Use this command to clear IP SLA statistical information for given IP SLA operation or all IP SLAs.

Format	`clear ip sla statistics [operation-number]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
operation-number	IP SLA number of a specific operation whose statistics needs to be cleared.

6.16.8 Show Commands

6.16.8.1 show ip sla configuration

Use this command in User EXEC or Privileged EXEC mode to see the configuration values (including all defaults) for a specified IP SLAs operation or all operations.

Format	`show ip sla configuration [operation-number]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
operation-number	IP SLA number of a specific operation associated with the statistics to display.

Example: IP SLAs Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo operations support both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. The sample outputs from the `show ip sla configuration` command for different IP SLAs operations in IPv4 and IPv6 networks are shown below.

```
(Routing)#show ip sla configuration 3

Entry number: 3
Type of operation: echo
Target address/Source address: 1.1.1.1/0.0.0.0
Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000
Vrf Name:
Schedule:
    Next Scheduled Start Time: Start Time already passed
    Operation frequency (seconds): 60
    Life: Forever
Threshold (milliseconds): 5000
```

Example: In the following example the output from the `show ip sla configuration` command when the specified operation is an ICMP echo operation in an IPv6 network is shown:

```
(Routing)#show ip sla configuration 5

Entry number: 3
Type of operation: echo
Target address/Source address: 2001:DB8:100::1/2001:0DB8:200::FFFE
Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000
Vrf Name:
Schedule:
    Next Scheduled Start Time: Pending Trigger
    Operation frequency (seconds): 60
    Life: Forever
Threshold (milliseconds): 5000
```

6.16.8.2 show ip sla statistics

Use this command in User EXEC or Privileged EXEC mode to see the statistics and the current operational status of a specified IP SLA operation or of all operations.

Format	`show ip sla statistics [operation-number] [details]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
operation-number	IP SLA operation number for which statistics and the operational status are displayed.
details	Include this option to display statistics and the operational status in greater detail.

Usage Guidelines

This command shows the current state of IP SLAs operations, including whether the operation is active and also the monitoring data returned for the last (most recently completed) operation.

Example:

```
(Routing)# show ip sla statistics details

Round Trip Time (RTT) for    Index 1
Type of operation: icmp-echo
       Latest RTT: 1 ms
Latest operation start time: 47 milliseconds
Latest operation return code: OK
Over thresholds occurred: FALSE
Number of successes: 14
Number of failures: 0
Operation time to live: Forever
Operational state of entry: Active
```

6.16.8.3 show ip route track-table

This command displays information for all tracked IPv4 static routes for a given VRF or the default the VRF.

Format	`show ip route [vrf vrf-name] track-table`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf vrf-name	Displays all tracked static routes associated with a specific VRF.

Example:

```
(Routing)#show ip route track-table

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.130.167.129 track 10 state is [up]
```

6.16.8.4 show ipv6 route track-table

This command displays information about all IPv6 static routes being tracked.

Format	`show ipv6 route track-table`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing)#show ipv6 route track-table

ipv6 route 2001:B66::/32 4001::1 track 15 state is [up]
```

6.16.8.5 show track

This command is used to display detailed information for all track objects or for a specific track-object. This command is also used to display brief information for all track objects or for track-objects associated with a given IP SLA operation.

Format	`show track [brief | track-number | {ip sla operation-number}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
brief	Displays brief information for all track objects.
track-number	The track object's number with the detailed information to display.
ip sla operation-number>	IP SLA operation number of whose associated track-objects related brief information needs to be displayed.

Example: The following example shows detailed information for all track objects.

```
(Routing)#show track

Track 10
  IP SLA 1 reachability
  Reachability is Up
    1 change, last change 01:12:36
  Delay up 5 secs, down 5 secs
  Latest operation return code: OK
  Latest RTT (millisecs) 1500

Track 11
  IP SLA 2 state
  State is Up
    1 change, last change 00:41:55
  Delay up 10 secs, down 10 secs
  Latest operation return code: OK
  Latest RTT (millisecs) 1000

Track 13
  IP SLA 1 state
  State is Up
    1 change, last change 00:34:08
  Delay up 5 secs, down 5 secs
  Latest operation return code: OK
  Latest RTT (millisecs) 1500
```

Example: The following example shows detailed information for track object 10.

```
(Routing)#show track 10

Track 10
  IP SLA 1 reachability
  Reachability is Up
    1 change, last change 01:12:36
  Delay up 5 secs, down 5 secs
  Latest operation return code: OK
  Latest RTT (millisecs) 1500
```

Example: The following example shows brief information for all track objects associated with IP SLA operation 1.

```
(Routing)#show track ip sla 1

Track    Object            Parameter        Value  Last Change
10       ip sla    1       reachability     Up     01:12:36
13       ip sla    1       state            Up     00:34:08
```

Example: The following example shows brief information for all track objects.

```
(Routing)#show track brief

Track    Object            Parameter        Value  Last Change
10       ip sla    1       reachability     Up     01:12:36
11       ip sla    2       state            Up     00:41:55
13       ip sla    1       state            Up     00:34:08
```

7 Border Gateway Protocol Commands

This section describes the commands you use to view and configure Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), which is an exterior gateway routing protocol that you use to route traffic between autonomous systems.

The commands in this chapter are in one of three functional groups:

- Show commands display switch settings, statistics, and other information.
- Configuration commands configure features and options of the switch. For every configuration command, there is a show command that displays the configuration setting.
- Clear commands reset part of the protocol state.

This feature is only supported by the LANCOM XS-6128QF.

7.1 BGP Commands

7.1.1 router bgp

This command enables BGP and identifies the autonomous system (AS) number of the router. Only a single instance of BGP can be run and the router can only belong to a single AS.

Default	BGP is inactive by default.
Format	`router bgp as-number`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
as-number	The router's autonomous system number (ASN). The as-number ranges from 1 to 429496729.

7.1.1.1 no router bgp

If you invoke `no router bgp`, BGP is disabled and all BGP configuration reverts to default values. Alternatively, you can use *no enable (BGP)* on page 779 in BGP Router Configuration mode to disable BGP globally without clearing the BGP.

Default	BGP is inactive by default.
Format	`no router bgp as-number`
Mode	Global Config

7.1.2 address-family ipv4

To enter IPv4 VRF Address Family Configuration mode to configure BGR VRF parameters, use the `address-family ipv4 vrf` command in BGP Router Configuration mode. Commands entered in this mode enable peering with BGP neighbors in this VRF instance. All the neighbor-specific commands are given in this mode as well.

Default	Disabled
Format	`address-family ipv4 vrf` *`vrf-name`*
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.2.1 no address-family ipv4

Use the `no` form of this command to delete the IPv4 VRF configuration.

Format	`no address-family ipv4 vrf` *`vrf-name`*
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.3 address-family ipv6

To enter IPv6 Address Family Configuration mode in order to specify IPv6-specific configuration parameters, use the `address-family ipv6` command in BGP Router Configuration mode. Commands entered in this mode can be used to enable exchange of IPv6 routes, specify IPv6 prefixes to be originated, and configure inbound and outbound policies to be applied to IPv6 routes.

Default	Disabled
Format	`address-family ipv6`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.3.1 no address-family ipv6

Use the `no` form of this command to clear all IPv6 address family configuration.

Format	`no address-family ipv6`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.4 address-family vpnv4 unicast

This command enters into VPN4 Address Family Configuration mode and sets up a routing session to carry VPN IPv4 (VPNv4) addresses across the backbone. When an iBGP neighbor is in this mode, each VPNv4 prefix is made globally unique by the addition of an 8-byte Route distinguisher (RD). Only unicast prefixes are carried to its peer.

The following commands are available in VPNv4 address family configuration mode.

- `neighbor ip-address activate`
- `neighbor ip-address send-community extended`

To exit from the VPNv4 address family mode, use the `exit` command.

Default	Disabled
Format	`address-family vpnv4 unicast`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Example: The following example shows how to enter the VPNv4 address family mode and configure neighbor commands:

```
(Router) (Config)# router bgp 10
(Router) (Config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 10
(Router) (Config-router)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
(Router) (Config-router-af-vpnv4)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
(Router) (Config-router-af-vpnv4)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community extended
```

```
(Router) (Config-router-af-vpnv4)# exit
(Router) (Config-router)#
```

7.1.4.1 no address-family vpnv4 unicast

Use the `no` form of this command to delete the configuration done in this mode.

Format	`no address-family vpnv4 unicast`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.5 address-family l2vpn evpn

Use this command in BGP router configuration mode to enter the Layer 2 VPN EVPN configuration mode. BGP neighbor has to be activated in this mode to enable the transmit and receive capability of the EVPN routes with the peer.

Default	Not configured
Format	`address-family l2vpn evpn`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Usage Guidelines

This command takes the user into the Layer 2 VPN EVPN address family configuration mode. The following commands are available in this mode.

- `neighbor ip-address activate`
- `neighbor ip-address send-community extended`
- `neighbor ip-address send-community both`
- `retain route-target all`
- `neighbor ip-address route-map route-map out`
- `neighbor ip-address maximum-prefix { maximum | unlimited } [threshold]`
- `neighbor ip-address route-reflector-client`

Example: The following example shows how to enter the Layer 2 VPN EVPN address family mode and configure the available neighbor commands:

```
(Router) (Config)# route-map permit-all permit 20
(Router) (route-map)# set ip next-hop unchanged
(Router) (route-map)# exit

(Router) (Config)# router bgp 10
(Router) (Config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 10
(Router) (Config-router)# address-family l2vpn evpn
(Router) (Config-router-af-evpn)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
(Router) (Config-router-af-evpn)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community extended
(Router) (Config-router-af-evpn)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 route-map permit-all out
(Router) (Config-router-af-evpn)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 maximum-prefix 100
(Router) (Config-router-af-evpn)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 route-reflector-client
(Router) (Config-router-af-evpn)# retain route-target all
(Router) (Config-router-af-evpn)# exit
(Router) (Config-router)#
```

7.1.6 aggregate-address

To configure a summary address for BGP, use the `aggregate-address` command in Router Configuration mode.

No aggregate addresses are configured by default. Unless the options are specified, the aggregate is advertised with the *ATOMIC_AGGREGATE* attribute and an empty AS path, and the more specific routes are advertised along with the aggregate.

To be considered a match for an aggregate address, a prefix must be more specific (i.e. have a longer prefix length) than the aggregate address. A prefix whose prefix length equals the length of the aggregate address is not considered a match.

When BGP originates a summary address, it installs a reject route in the common routing table for the summary prefix. Any received packets that match the summary prefix, but not a more specific route, match the reject route and are dropped.

BGP accepts up to 128 summary addresses for each address family.

Default	No aggregate addresses are configured by default. Unless the options are specified, the aggregate is advertised with the ATOMIC_AGGREGATE attribute and an empty AS path, and the more specific routes are advertised along with the aggregate.
Format	`aggregate-address {address mask|ipv6-prefix/pfx-len} [as-set] [summary-only]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
address mask	Summary IPv4 prefix and mask. The default route (0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0) cannot be configured as an aggregate-address. The mask cannot be a 32-bit mask (255.255.255.255). The combination of prefix and mask must be a valid unicast destination prefix.
ipv6-prefix/pfx-len	Summary IPv6 prefix and prefix length. The range for prefix length is 1 to 127.
as-set	(Optional) Normally, the aggregate is advertised with an empty AS path and the *ATOMIC_AGGREGATE* attribute. If the **as-set** option is configured, then the aggregate is advertised with a nonempty AS_PATH. If the AS_PATH of all contained routes is the same, then the AS_PATH of the aggregate is the AS_PATH of the contained routes. Otherwise, if the contained routes have different AS_PATHs, the AS_PATH attribute includes an AS_SET with each of the AS numbers listed in the AS PATHs of the aggregated routes. If the as-set option is not configured, the aggregate is advertised with an empty AS_PATH.
summary-only	(Optional) When the **summary-only** option is given, the more-specific routes within the aggregate address are not advertised to neighbors.

7.1.6.1 no aggregate-address

Use this command to delete a summary address for BGP. The `address mask` is a summary prefix and mask.

Format	`no aggregate-address address mask`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.7 aggregate-address (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

To configure a summary address for BGP, use the `aggregate-address` command in Router Configuration mode.

No aggregate addresses are configured by default. Unless the options are specified, the aggregate is advertised with the *ATOMIC_AGGREGATE* attribute and an empty AS path, and the more specific routes are advertised along with the aggregate.

To be considered a match for an aggregate address, a prefix must be more specific (i.e. have a longer prefix length) than the aggregate address. A prefix whose prefix length equals the length of the aggregate address is not considered a match.

When BGP originates a summary address, it installs a reject route in the common routing table for the summary prefix. Any received packets that match the summary prefix, but not a more specific route, match the reject route and are dropped.

BGP accepts up to 128 summary addresses for each address family.

Default	No aggregate addresses are configured by default. Unless the options are specified, the aggregate is advertised with the ATOMIC_AGGREGATE attribute and an empty AS path, and the more specific routes are advertised along with the aggregate.
Format	`aggregate-address address mask [as-set] [summary-only]`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
address mask	Summary IPv4 prefix and mask. The default route (0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0) cannot be configured as an aggregate-address. The mask cannot be a 32-bit mask (255.255.255.255). The combination of prefix and mask must be a valid unicast destination prefix.
as-set	(Optional) Normally, the aggregate is advertised with an empty AS path and the *ATOMIC_AGGREGATE* attribute. If the **as-set** option is configured, then the aggregate is advertised with a nonempty AS_PATH. If the AS_PATH of all contained routes is the same, then the AS_PATH of the aggregate is the AS_PATH of the contained routes. Otherwise, if the contained routes have different AS_PATHs, the AS_PATH attribute includes an AS_SET with each of the AS numbers listed in the AS PATHs of the aggregated routes. If the as-set option is not configured, the aggregate is advertised with an empty AS_PATH.
summary-only	(Optional) When the **summary-only** option is given, the more-specific routes within the aggregate address are not advertised to neighbors.

7.1.7.1 no aggregate-address (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to delete a summary address for BGP. The `address mask` is a summary prefix and mask.

Format	`no aggregate-address address mask`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.8 bgp aggregate-different-meds

Use the `bgp aggregate-different meds` command to allow the aggregation of routes with different MED attributes. By default, BGP only aggregates routes that have the same MED value, as prescribed by RFC 4271.

When this command is given, the path for an active aggregate address is advertised without a MED attribute. When this command is not given, if multiple routes match an aggregate address, but have different MEDs, the aggregate takes the MED of the first matching route. Any other matching prefix with the same MED is included in the aggregate. Matching prefixes with different MEDs are not considered to be part of the aggregate and continue to be advertised as individual routes.

Default	All the routes aggregated by a given aggregate address must have the same MED value.
Format	`bgp aggregate-different-meds`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv6 Address Family Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.8.1 no bgp aggregate-different-meds

Use the `no bgp aggregate-different meds` command in BGP Router Configuration mode to return the command to the default.

Format	`no bgp aggregate-different-meds`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv6 Address Family Config

- IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.9 bgp always-compare-med

To compare MED values during the decision process in paths received from different ASs, use the `bgp always-compare-med` command. The MED is a 32-bit integer, commonly set by an external peer to indicate the internal distance to a destination. The decision process compares MED values to prefer paths that have a shorter internal distance. Since different ASs may use different internal distance metrics or have different policies for setting the MED, the decision process normally does not compare MED values in paths received from peers in different autonomous systems. This command allows you to force BGP to compare MEDs, regardless of whether paths are received from a common AS.

Default	By default, MED values are only compared for paths received from peers in the same AS.
Format	`bgp always-compare-med`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv6 Address Family Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.9.1 no bgp always-compare-med

Use the `no` form of this command to revert to the default behavior, only comparing MED values from paths received from neighbors in the same AS.

Format	`no bgp always-compare-med`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv6 Address Family Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.10 bgp bestpath as-path ignore

To ignore the AS PATH length in the best path calculation during the decision process, use the `bgp bestpath as-path ignore` command in Router Configuration mode. For IPv6 routes, configure this command in Address Family IPv6 mode. To influence ECMP route calculations, configure the AS PATH parameter.

Default	By default, AS PATH length is not ignored in the BGP best path calculations.
Format	`bgp bestpath as-path ignore`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv6 Address Family Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.10.1 no bgp bestpath as-path ignore

Use the `no` form of this command to revert to the default behavior, where AS PATH length is not ignored in the BGP best path

calculation.

Format	`no bgp bestpath as-path ignore`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv6 Address Family Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.11 bgp client-to-client reflection

By default, a route reflector reflects routes received from its clients to its other clients. However, if a route reflector's clients have a full BGP mesh, the route reflector does not reflect to the clients. The `bgp client-to-client reflection` command enables client-to-client reflection for IPv4, IPv6, or IPv4 VRF routes, depending on the mode.

Route reflection can change the routes clients select. A route reflector only reflects those routes it selects as best routes. Best route selection can be influenced by the IGP metric of the route to reach the BGP next hop. Since a client's IGP distance to a given next hop may differ from the route reflector's IGP distance, a route reflector may not readvertise a route a client would have selected as best in the absence of route reflection. One way to avoid this effect is to fully mesh the clients within a cluster. When clients are fully meshed, there is no need for the cluster's route reflectors to reflect client routes to other clients within the cluster. When client-to-client reflection is disabled, a route reflector continues to reflect routes from non- clients to clients and from clients to non-clients.

Default	Client-to-client reflection is enabled when a router is configured as a route reflector.
Format	`bgp client-to-client reflection`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv6 Address Family Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.11.1 no bgp client-to-client reflection

Format	`no bgp client-to-client reflection`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv6 Address Family Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.12 bgp cluster-id

Use the `bgp cluster-id` command in BGP router configuration mode to specify the cluster ID of a route reflector. To revert the cluster ID to its default, use the `no` form of this command.

A route reflector and its clients form a cluster. Since a cluster with a single route reflector has a single point of failure, a cluster may be configured with multiple route reflectors. To avoid sending multiple copies of a route to a client, each route reflector in a cluster should be configured with the same cluster ID. Route reflectors with the same cluster ID must have the same set of clients; otherwise, some routes may not be reflected to some clients. The same cluster ID is used for both IPv4 and IPv6 route reflection.

Default	A route reflector with an unconfigured cluster ID uses its BGP router ID (configured with *bgp router-id* on page 774 as the cluster ID.
Format	`bgp cluster-id` *`cluster-id`*
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

Parameter	Description
cluster-id	A non-zero 32-bit identifier that uniquely identifies a cluster of route reflectors and their clients. The cluster ID may be entered in dotted notation like an IPv4 address or as an integer.

7.1.12.1 no bgp cluster-id

Format	`no bgp cluster-id` *`cluster-id`*

Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.13 bgp default local-preference

Use this command to specify the default local preference. Local preference is an attribute sent to internal peers to indicate the degree of preference for a route. A route with a numerically higher local preference value is preferred.

BGP assigns the default local preference to each path received from an external peer. (BGP retains the **LOCAL_PREF** on paths received from internal peers.) BGP also assigns the default local preference to locally-originated paths. If you change the default local preference, BGP automatically initiates a soft inbound reset for all peers to apply the new local preference.

Default	If this command is not given, BGP advertises a local preference of 100 in Update messages to internal peers.
Format	`bgp default local-preference` *`number`*
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

Parameter	Description
number	The value to use as the local preference for routes advertised to internal peers. The range is 0 to 4,294,967,295.

7.1.13.1 no bgp default local-preference

This command sets the default value of local preference of the BGP router.

Format	`no bgp default local-preference` *`number`*
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.14 bgp fast-external-failover

Use this command to configure BGP to immediately reset the adjacency with an external peer if the routing interface to the peer goes down. When BGP gets a routing interface down event, BGP drops the adjacency with all external peers whose IPv4 address is in one of the subnets on the failed interface. This behavior can be overridden for specific interfaces using the *ip bgp fast-external-failover* on page 780 command.

Default	Enabled
Format	`bgp fast-external-failover`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.14.1 no bgp fast-external-failover

Use this command to disable BGP fast-external-failover.

Format	`no bgp fast-external-failover`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.15 bgp fast-internal-failover

Use this command to configure BGP to immediately reset the adjacency with an internal peer when there is a loss of reachability to an internal peer. BGP tracks the reachability of each internal peer's IP address. If a peer becomes unreachable (that is, the RIB no longer has a nondefault route to the peer's IP address), then BGP drops the adjacency.

Default	Enabled
Format	`bgp fast-internal-failover`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.15.1 no bgp fast-internal-failover

Use this command to disable BGP fast-internal-failover.

Format	`no bgp fast-internal-failover`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.16 bgp listen

Use this command to activate the IPv4 BGP dynamic neighbors feature and create an IPv4 or IPv6 listen range and associate it with a specified peer template.

Use limit *max-number* to define the global maximum number of IPv4 BGP dynamic neighbors that can be created.

BGP dynamic neighbors are configured using a range of IP addresses and BGP peer groups. Each range can be configured as a subnet IP address. After a subnet range is configured for a BGP peer group, and a TCP session is initiated for an IP address in the subnet range, a new BGP neighbor is dynamically created. Dynamically created neighbors are not displayed in the running-config.

If a template peer name is not specified, all dynamic neighbors that are created will inherit default parameters. The template peer name can be assigned/changed for a listen range in any time.

The total number of both IPv4 and IPv6 listen range groups you can configure are 10.

Default	No subnets are associated with a BGP listen subnet range, and the BGP dynamic neighbor feature is not activated.
Format	`bgp listen { limit` *`max-number`* `| range` *`network / length`* `[ inherit peer` *`peer-template-name`* `] }`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
limit *max-number*	Sets a maximum limit number of IPv4 BGP dynamic subnet range neighbors. Number from 1 to 100. Default is 20.
range *network / length*	Specifies a listen subnet range that is to be created. *length* is the IP prefix representing a subnet, and the length of the subnet mask in bits. *network* is a valid IPv4 prefix.
inherit peer *peer-template-name*	(Optional) Specifies a BGP peer template name that is to be associated with the specified listen subnet range and inherited with dynamically created neighbors. The template will be inherited with dynamically created neighbors.

Example:

```
(R1) # configure
(R1) (Config) # router bgp 100
```

```
(R1) (Config-router)# bgp listen limit 10
(R1) (Config-router)# bgp listen range 10.12.0.0/16
(R1) (Config-router)# bgp listen range 10.27.0.0/16 inherit peer ABC
```

7.1.16.1 no bgp listen

Use this command to deactivate the IPv4 BGP dynamic neighbors feature and delete an IPv4 listen range and deassociate it with a specified peer template.

Format	`no bgp listen { limit` *`max-number`* `| range` *`network / length`* `[ inherit peer` *`peer-template-name`* `] }`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.17 bgp log-neighbor-changes

Use this command to enable logging of adjacency state changes. Both backward and forward adjacency state changes are logged. Forward state changes, except for transitions to the **Established** state, are logged at the **Informational** severity level. Backward state changes and forward changes to **Established** are logged at the **Notice** severity level.

Default	Neighbor state changes are not logged by default.
Format	`bgp log-neighbor-changes`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.17.1 no bgp log-neighbor-changes

Use this command to return the `bgp log-neighbor-changes` command to the default.

Format	`no bgp log-neighbor-changes`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.18 bgp maxas-limit

To specify a limit on the length of AS Paths that BGP accepts from its neighbors, use the `bgp maxas-limit` command in Router Configuration mode. If BGP receives a path whose AS Path attribute is longer than the configured limit, BGP sends a NOTIFICATION and resets the adjacency.

Default	LCOS SX BGP accepts AS paths with up to 75 AS numbers.
Format	`bgp maxas-limit number`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

Parameter	Description
number	The maximum length of an AS Path that BGP will accept from any of its neighbors. The length is the number of autonomous systems listed in the path. The limit may be set to any value from 1 to 100.

7.1.18.1 no bgp maxas-limit

To revert to the default the limit on the length of AS Paths that BGP accepts from its neighbors, use the `no` form of this command.

Default	LCOS SX BGP accepts AS paths with up to 75 AS numbers.
Format	`no bgp maxas-limit`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family

7.1.19 bgp router-id

Use this command to set the BGP router ID. There is no default BGP router ID. The system does not select a router ID automatically. You must configure one manually.

The BGP router ID must be a valid IPv4 unicast address, but is not required to be an address assigned to the router. The router ID is specified in the dotted notation of an IP address. Setting the router ID to 0.0.0.0 disables BGP. Changing the router ID disables and re-enables BGP, causing all adjacencies to be re-established.

Default	0.0.0.0
Format	`bgp router-id router-id`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
router-id	An IPv4 address for BGP to use as its router ID.

7.1.19.1 no bgp router-id

Use this command to reset the BGP router ID, disabling BGP.

Format	`no bgp router-id router-id`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.20 default-information originate

Use this command to allow BGP to originate a default route (either BGP, IPv4 VRF, or IPv6, depending on the mode). By default, BGP does not originate a default route. If a default route is redistributed into BGP, BGP does not advertise the default route unless the `default-information originate` command has been given. The `always` option is disabled by default.

Default	BGP does not originate a default route. The **always** option is disabled by default.
Format	`default-information originate [always]`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family › IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
always	(Optional) This optional keyword allows BGP to originate a default route, even if the common routing table has no default route.

7.1.20.1 no default-information originate

Use this command to disable BGP from originating a default route.

Format	`no default-information originate [always]`

Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family › IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.21 default metric

Use this command to set the value of the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) attribute on redistributed routes (either BGP, IPv4 VRF, or IPv6 routes, depending on the mode) when no metric has been specified in the *redistribute (BGP Router Config)* on page 815 command.

Default	No default metric is set and no MED is included in redistributed routes.
Format	`default-metric value`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family › IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
value	The value to set as the MED. The range is 1 to 4,294,967,295.

7.1.21.1 no default metric

Use this command to delete the default for the metric of redistributed routes.

Format	`no default-metric`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family › IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.22 distance (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to set the preference (also known as administrative distance) of BGP routes to specific destinations. You may enter up to 128 instances of this command. Two instances of this command may not have the same prefix and wildcard mask. If a distance command is configured that matches an existing distance command's prefix and wildcard mask, the new command replaces the existing command. There can be overlap between the prefix and mask configured for different commands. When there is overlap, the command whose prefix and wildcard mask are the longest match for a neighbor's address is applied to routes from that neighbor.

An ECMP route's distance is determined by applying distance commands to the neighbor that provided the best path.

The distance command is not applied to existing routes. To apply configuration changes to the distance command itself or the prefix list to which a distance command applies, you must force a hard reset of affected neighbors.

Default	BGP assigns preference values according to the `distance bgp` command, unless overridden for specific neighbors or prefixes by this command.
Format	`distance distance [prefix wildcard-mask [prefix-list]]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
distance	The preference value for matching routes. The range is 1 to 255.

Parameter	Description
prefix wildcard-mask	[Optional] Routes learned from BGP peers whose address falls within this prefix are assigned the configured distance value. The wildcard-mask is an inverted network mask whose 1 bits indicate the don't care portion of the prefix.
prefix-list	[Optional] A prefix list can optionally be specified to limit the distance value to a specific set of destination prefixes learned from matching neighbors.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

Example 1: To set the preference value of the BGP route to 100.0.0.0/S from neighbor 10.1.1.1, use the following command:

```
(R1) (Config)# ip prefix-list pfx-list1 permit 100.0.0.0/8
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 1
(R1) (Config-router)# distance 25 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 pfx-list1
```

Example 2: To set the preference value to 12 for all BGP routes from neighbor 10.1.1.1, use the following `distance` command:

```
(R1) (Config-router)# distance 12 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
```

Example 3: To set the preference value of all routes within 100.0.0.0/S from any neighbor, use the following `distance` command:

```
(R1) (Config)# ip prefix-list pfx-list2 permit 100.0.0.0/8 ge 8
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 1
(R1) (Config-router)#distance 25 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 pfx-list2
```

7.1.22.1 no distance (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to set the preference of BGP routes to the default.

Format	`no distance distance [prefix wildcard-mask [prefix-list]]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.23 distance BGP (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to set the preference, (also known as administrative distance), of BGP routes. Different distance values can be configured for routes learned from external peers, routes learned from internal peers, and BGP routes locally originated. A route with a lower preference value is preferred to a route with a higher preference value to the same destination. Routes with a preference of 255 may not be selected as best routes and used for forwarding.

The change to the default BGP distances does not affect existing routes. To apply a distance change to existing routes, you must force the routes to be deleted from the RIB and relearned, either by resetting the peers from which the routes are learned or by disabling and re-enabling BGP.

Default	› external – 20 › internal – 200 › local – 200
Format	`distance bgp external-distance internal-distance local-distance`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
external-distance	The preference value for routes learned from external peers. The range is 1 to 255.
internal-distance	The preference value for routes learned from internal peers. The range is 1 to 255.
local-distance	The preference value for locally-originated routes. The range is 1 to 255.

7.1.23.1 no distance BGP (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to set the default route preference value of BGP routes in the router.

Format	`no distance bgp`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.24 distance BGP (IPv4 VRF Address Family)

Use this command to set the preference, (also known as administrative distance), of BGP routes. Different distance values can be configured for routes learned from external peers, routes learned from internal peers, and BGP routes locally originated. A route with a lower preference value is preferred to a route with a higher preference value to the same destination. Routes with a preference of 255 may not be selected as best routes and used for forwarding.

The change to the default BGP distances does not affect existing routes. To apply a distance change to existing routes, you must force the routes to be deleted from the RIB and relearned, either by resetting the peers from which the routes are learned or by disabling and re-enabling BGP.

Default	› external – 20 › internal – 200 › local – 200
Format	`distance bgp external-distance internal-distance local-distance`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family

Parameter	Description
external-distance	The preference value for routes learned from external peers. The range is 1 to 255.
internal-distance	The preference value for routes learned from internal peers. The range is 1 to 255.
local-distance	The preference value for locally-originated routes. The range is 1 to 255.

7.1.24.1 distance BGP (IPv4 VRF Address Family)

Use this command to set the preference, (also known as administrative distance), of BGP routes. Different distance values can be configured for routes learned from external peers, routes learned from internal peers, and BGP routes locally originated. A route with a lower preference value is preferred to a route with a higher preference value to the same destination. Routes with a preference of 255 may not be selected as best routes and used for forwarding.

The change to the default BGP distances does not affect existing routes. To apply a distance change to existing routes, you must force the routes to be deleted from the RIB and relearned, either by resetting the peers from which the routes are learned or by disabling and re-enabling BGP.

Default	› external – 20 › internal – 200 › local – 200
Format	`distance bgp external-distance internal-distance local-distance`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family

Parameter	Description
external-distance	The preference value for routes learned from external peers. The range is 1 to 255.
internal-distance	The preference value for routes learned from internal peers. The range is 1 to 255.
local-distance	The preference value for locally-originated routes. The range is 1 to 255.

7.1.25 distance BGP (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command to set the preference, (also known as administrative distance), for eBGP, iBGP, and locally-originated BGP IPv6 routes. Different distance values can be configured for routes learned from external peers, routes learned from internal peers, and BGP routes locally originated. A route with a lower preference value is preferred to a route with a higher preference value to the same destination. Routes with a preference of 255 may not be selected as best routes and used for forwarding.

The change to the default BGP distances does not affect existing routes. To apply a distance change to existing routes, you must force the routes to be deleted from the RIB and relearned, either by resetting the peers from which the routes are learned or by disabling and re-enabling BGP.

Default	› external – 20 › internal – 200 › local – 200
Format	`distance bgp external-distance internal-distance local-distance`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
external-distance	The preference value for routes learned from external peers. The range is 1 to 255.
internal-distance	The preference value for routes learned from internal peers. The range is 1 to 255.
local-distance	The preference value for locally-originated routes. The range is 1 to 255.

7.1.25.1 no distance BGP (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command to set the default route preference value for eBGP, iBGP, and locally-originated BGP IPv6 routes in the router.

Format	`no distance bgp`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.26 distribute-list prefix in

Use this command to configure a filter that restricts the routes that BGP accepts from all neighbors based on destination prefix. The distribute list is applied to all routes received from all neighbors. Only routes permitted by the prefix list are accepted. If the command refers to a prefix list that does not exist, the command is accepted and all routes are permitted.

Default	No distribute lists are defined by default.
Format	`distribute-list prefix list-name in`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
list-name	A prefix list used to filter routes received from all peers based on destination prefix.

7.1.26.1 no distribute-list prefix in

Use this command to disable a filter that restricts the routes that BGP accepts from all neighbors based on destination prefix.

Format	`distribute-list prefix list-name in`

Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.27 distribute-list prefix out

Use this command to configure a filter that restricts the advertisement of routes based on destination prefix. Only one instance of this command may be defined for each route source (RIP, OSPF, static, connected). One instance of this command may also be configured as a global filter for outbound prefixes.

If the command refers to a prefix list that does not exist, the command is accepted and all routes are permitted.

When a distribute list is added, changed, or deleted for route redistribution, BGP automatically reconsiders all best routes.

Default	No distribute lists are defined by default.
Format	`distribute-list prefix list-name out [ protocol | connected | static ]`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
prefix list-name	A prefix list used to filter routes advertised to neighbors.
protocol|connected|static	(Optional) When a route source is specified, the distribute list applies to routes redistributed from that source. Only routes that pass the distribute list are redistributed. The protocol value may be either **rip** or **ospf**.

7.1.27.1 no distribute-list prefix out

Use this command to reset the `distribute-list out (BGP)` command to the default.

Format	`no distribute-list prefix list-name out [ protocol | connected | static ]`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.28 enable (BGP)

This command globally enables BGP, while retaining the configuration. BGP is enabled by default once you specify the local AS number with the *router bgp* on page 764 command and configure a router ID with the *bgp maxas-limit* on page 773 command. When you disable BGP, BGP retains its configuration. If you invoke the *no router bgp* on page 764 command, all BGP configuration is reset to the default values.

When BGP is administratively disabled, BGP sends a **Notification** message to each peer with a Cease error code.

Format	`enable`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.28.1 no enable (BGP)

This command globally disables the administrative mode of BGP on the system, while retaining the configuration.

Format	`no enable`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.29 bgp graceful-restart

This command enables the graceful restart capability, as specified in RFC 4724.

Default	Disabled
Format	`bgp graceful-restart [restart-time` *`restart-time`* `| stalepath-time` *`stalepath-time`*`]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
restart-time	The maximum time in seconds, before which the graceful restart is supposed to be complete by the restarting router. The allowed range is 1 to 3600 seconds. The default value is 120 seconds.
stalepath-time	The maximum time that the helper router keeps the stale routes from the restarting BGP peer. The allowed range is 1 to 3600 seconds. The default value is 300 seconds

7.1.29.1 no bgp graceful-restart

This command resets the graceful restart capability to the default value.

Format	`no bgp graceful-restart [restart-time | stalepath-time]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.30 bgp graceful-restart-helper

This command enables the graceful restart helper capability.

Default	Enabled
Format	`bgp graceful-restart-helper`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.30.1 no bgp graceful-restart-helper

This command disables the graceful restart helper capability.

Format	`no bgp graceful-restart-helper`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.31 ip bgp fast-external-failover

This command configures fast external failover behavior for a specific routing interface.

This command overrides for a specific routing interface the fast external failover behavior configured globally. If `permit` is specified, the feature is enabled on the interface, regardless of the global configuration. If `deny` is specified, the feature is disabled on the interface, regardless of the global configuration.

Default	Fast external failover is enabled globally by default. There is no interface configuration by default.
Format	`ip bgp fast-external-failover {permit | deny}`
Mode	Interface Config

Parameter	Description
permit	This keyword enables fast external failover on the interface, regardless of the global configuration of the feature.
deny	This keyword disables fast external failover on the interface, regardless of the global configuration of the feature.

7.1.31.1 no ip bgp fast-external-failover

This command unconfigures the feature on the interface, and the interface uses the global setting.

Format	`no ip bgp fast-external-failover`
Mode	Interface Config

7.1.32 ip extcommunity-list

Use this command to import or export filtering in BGP using route maps with the filtering criteria of extcommunity. This creates a filtering list that can be used in a route-map.

Format	`ip extcommunity-list <list-num> permit [rt|soo] <ASN:nn | IP-address:nn>`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
list-num	The extended community list number in the range of 1 to 99.
ASN:nn or IP-address:nn	VPN extended community for route target or site-of-origin.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching) #configure
(Switching) (Config)# #ip extcommunity-list 1 permit rt 1.1.1.1:200
(Switching) (Config)# #ip extcommunity-list 2 permit soo 2.2.2.2:400

(Switching)#show running-config | include ext

ip extcommunity-list 1 permit   rt 1.1.1.1:200
ip extcommunity-list 2 permit   soo 2.2.2.2:400
```

7.1.33 maximum-paths (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to specify the maximum number of next hops BGP may include in an Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) route derived from paths received from neighbors outside the local autonomous system.

Paths are considered for ECMP when their attributes are the same (local preference, AS path, origin, MED, peer type and IGP distance). When BGP uses multiple paths in an ECMP route, BGP still selects one path as the best path and advertises only that path to its peers.

Default	BGP uses a single next hop by default.
Format	`maximum-paths number-of-paths`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
number-of-paths	The maximum number of next hops in a BGP route. The range is from 1 to 32 unless the platform or SDM template further restricts the range.

7.1.33.1 no maximum-paths (BGP Router Config)

This command resets back to the default the number of next hops BGP may include in an ECMP route.

Format	`no maximum-paths`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.34 maximum-paths (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to specify the maximum number of next hops BGP may include in an Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) route derived from paths received from neighbors outside the local autonomous system.

Paths are considered for ECMP when their attributes are the same (local preference, AS path, origin, MED, peer type and IGP distance). When BGP uses multiple paths in an ECMP route, BGP still selects one path as the best path and advertises only that path to its peers.

Default	BGP uses a single next hop by default.
Format	`maximum-paths number-of-paths`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
number-of-paths	The maximum number of next hops in a BGP route. The range is from 1 to 32 unless the platform or SDM template further restricts the range.

7.1.34.1 no maximum-paths (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command resets back to the default the number of next hops BGP may include in an ECMP route.

Format	`no maximum-paths`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.35 maximum-paths (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command to limit the number of Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) next hops in IPv6 routes from external peers. BGP may include in an ECMP route derived from paths received from neighbors outside the local autonomous system.

Paths are considered for ECMP when their attributes are the same (local preference, AS path, origin, MED, peer type and IGP distance). When BGP uses multiple paths in an ECMP route, BGP still selects one path as the best path and advertises only that path to its peers.

Default	BGP uses a single next hop by default.
Format	`maximum-paths number-of-paths`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
number-of-paths	The maximum number of next hops in a BGP route. The range is from 1 to 32 unless the platform or SDM template further restricts the range.

7.1.35.1 no maximum-paths (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command resets back to the default the number of ECMP next hops in IPv6 routes BGP may include in an ECMP route.

Format	`no maximum-paths`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.36 maximum-paths ibgp (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to specify the maximum number of next hops BGP may include in an Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) route derived from paths received from neighbors within the local autonomous system.

Paths are considered for ECMP when their attributes are the same (local preference, AS path, origin, MED, peer type, and IGP distance). When BGP uses multiple paths in an ECMP route, BGP still selects one path as the best path and advertises only that path to its peers.

Default	BGP uses a single next hop by default.
Format	`maximum-paths ibgp number-of-paths`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
number-of-paths	The maximum number of next hops in a BGP router. The range is from 1 to 32 unless the platform or SDM template further restricts the range.

7.1.36.1 no maximum-paths ibgp (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to reset back to the default the number of next hops BGP may include in an ECMP route derived from paths received from neighbors within the local autonomous system.

Format	`no maximum-paths`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.37 maximum-paths ibgp (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to specify the maximum number of next hops BGP may include in an Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP) route derived from paths received from neighbors within the local autonomous system.

Paths are considered for ECMP when their attributes are the same (local preference, AS path, origin, MED, peer type, and IGP distance). When BGP uses multiple paths in an ECMP route, BGP still selects one path as the best path and advertises only that path to its peers.

Default	BGP uses a single next hop by default.
Format	`maximum-paths ibgp number-of-paths`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
number-of-paths	The maximum number of next hops in a BGP router. The range is from 1 to 32 unless the platform or SDM template further restricts the range.

7.1.37.1 no maximum-paths ibgp (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to reset back to the default the number of next hops BGP may include in an ECMP route derived from paths received from neighbors within the local autonomous system.

Format	`no maximum-paths`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.38 maximum-paths ibgp (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command to limit the number of ECMP next hops in IPv6 routes from internal peers.

Paths are considered for ECMP when their attributes are the same (local preference, AS path, origin, MED, peer type, and IGP distance). When BGP uses multiple paths in an ECMP route, BGP still selects one path as the best path and advertises only that path to its peers.

Default	BGP uses a single next hop by default.
Format	`maximum-paths ibgp number-of-paths`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
number-of-paths	The maximum number of next hops in a BGP router. The range is from 1 to 32 unless the platform or SDM template further restricts the range.

7.1.38.1 no maximum-paths ibgp (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command to reset back to the default the number of ECMP next hops BGP may include in an ECMP route derived from IPv6 routes received from neighbors within the local autonomous system.

Format	`no maximum-paths`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.39 neighbor activate (IPv4 VRF/VPNv4/L2VPN Address Family Config)

Use the `neighbor activate` command in IPv4 VRF Address Family Config mode to enable exchange of IPv4 VRF prefixes with a neighbor.

Using this command under the `address-family vpnv4 unicast` mode enables the local BGP router to send VPNv4 prefixes to its BGP peer across the backbone. Each address carried in an NLRI is prefixed with an 8-byte Route distinguisher value.

Using this command under the `address-family l2vpn` mode enables the local BGP router to send L2VPN prefixes to its BGP peer across the backbone. Each address carried in an NLRI is prefixed with an 8-byte Route distinguisher value.

When IPv4 VRF/VPNv4/L2VPN is enabled for a neighbor, the adjacency is brought down and restarted to communicate the change to the peer. It is recommended that the user completely configures all the required IPv4 routing policies for the peer before activating the peer.

When L2VPN is disabled for a neighbor, the configured commands for L2VPN address family will be cleared and set the default configuration in L2VPN EVPN address family.

Default	IPv4 VRF/VPNv4/L2VPN prefixes are not sent to the neighbor.
Format	`neighbor` *`prefix`* `activate`
Mode	› IPv4 VRF Address Family Config › VPNv4 Address Family Config › L2VPN Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
prefix	An IPv4 address in dotted notation.

Example: The following example enables the exchange of VPNv4 and L2VPN prefixes with the external peer at 1.1.1.1.

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 1
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 2
(R1) (Config-router)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
(R1) (Config-router-af-vpnv4)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
(R1) (Config-router-af-vpnv4)# exit
(R1) (Config-router)# address-family l2vpn evpn
(R1) (config-router-af-l2vpn-evpn)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
```

7.1.39.1 no neighbor activate (IPv4 VRF/VPNv4/L2VPN Address Family Config)

Use the `no` form of this command to disable exchange of IPv4 VRF/VPNv4/L2VPN prefixes with the neighbor and to disassociate the export map for the specified VRF instance.

Format	`no neighbor` *`prefix`* `activate`
Mode	› IPv4 VRF Address Family Config › VPNv4 Address Family Config › L2VPN Address Family Config

7.1.40 neighbor activate (IPv6 Address Family Config)

To enable exchange of IPv6 routes with a neighbor, use the neighbor activate command. The neighbor address must be the same IP address used in the `neighbor remote-as` command to create the peer.

When IPv6 is enabled or disabled for a neighbor, the adjacency is brought down and restarted to communicate to the change to the peer. You should completely configure IPv6 policy for the peer before activating the peer.

Default	Exchange of IPv6 routes is disabled by default.
Format	`neighbor {`*`ipv4-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `[interface` *`interface-name`*`] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} activate`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ipv4-address	The IPv4 address of a peer.
ipv6-address	The IPv6 address of a peer.
interface	If the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must also be specified.
autodetect interface	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto detected.

Example: The following example enables the exchange of IPv6 routes with the external peer at 172.20.1.2 and sets the next hop for IPv6 routes sent to that peer.

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 1
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 2
(R1) (Config-router)# address-family ipv6
(R1) (Config-router-af)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 activate
(R1) (Config-router-af)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 route-map SET-V6-NH out
(R1) (Config-router-af)# exit
(R1) (Config-router)# exit
(R1) (Config)# route-map SET-V6-NH permit 10
(R1) (route-map)# set ipv6 next-hop 2001:1:200::1
```

7.1.40.1 no neighbor activate (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use the `no` version of the command to disable exchange of IPv6 routes.

Format	`no neighbor {`*`ipv4-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `[interface` *`interface-name`*`] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} activate`

Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.41 neighbor advertisement-interval (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to configure the minimum time that must elapse between advertisements of the same route to a given neighbor. RFC 4271 recommends the interval for internal peers be shorter than the interval for external peers to enable fast convergence within an autonomous system. This value does not limit the rate of route selection, only the rate of route advertisement. If BGP changes the route to a destination multiple times while waiting for the advertisement interval to expire, only the final result is advertised to the neighbor.

LCOS SX BGP enforces the advertisement interval by limiting how often phase 3 of the decision process can run for each update group. The interval applies to withdrawals as well as active advertisements.

Default	› 30 seconds for external peers › 5 seconds for internal peers
Format	`neighbor ip-address advertisement-interval seconds`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
seconds	The minimum time between route advertisement, in seconds. The range is 0 to 600 seconds.

7.1.41.1 no neighbor advertisement-interval (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to return to the default the minimum time that must elapse between advertisements of the same route to a given neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address advertisement-interval`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.42 neighbor allowas-in (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to configure BGP to accept prefixes even if local ASN is part of the AS_PATH attribute. A neighbor can inherit this configuration from a peer template.

Default	Disabled
Format	`neighbor {ipv4-address | ipv6-address [interface` *`interface-name`*`] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} allowas-in`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ipv4-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
ipv6-address [interface *interface-name*]	The neighbor's IPv6 address. If the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must also be specified.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto detected.
allowas-in *count*	The maximum no of occurrences of the local ASN allowed in the AS_PATH attribute received in the prefix updates. The allowed range is 1 to 10.

Example:

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 65000
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 allowas-in 1
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 remote-as 65003
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 allowas-in 3
```

7.1.42.1 no neighbor allowas-in (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to prevent BGP from accepting prefixes even if local ASN is part of the AS_PATH attribute.

Format	`no neighbor {ipv4-address | ipv6-address [interface` *`interface-name`*`] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} allowas-in`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.43 neighbor advertisement-interval (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to configure the minimum time that must elapse between advertisements of the same route to a given neighbor. RFC 4271 recommends the interval for internal peers be shorter than the interval for external peers to enable fast convergence within an autonomous system. This value does not limit the rate of route selection, only the rate of route advertisement. If BGP changes the route to a destination multiple times while waiting for the advertisement interval to expire, only the final result is advertised to the neighbor.

LCOS SX BGP enforces the advertisement interval by limiting how often phase 3 of the decision process can run for each update group. The interval applies to withdrawals as well as active advertisements.

Default	› 30 seconds for external peers › 5 seconds for internal peers
Format	`neighbor ip-address advertisement-interval seconds`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
seconds	The minimum time between route advertisement, in seconds. The range is 0 to 600 seconds.

7.1.43.1 no neighbor advertisement-interval (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to return to the default the minimum time that must elapse between advertisements of the same route to a given neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address advertisement-interval`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.44 neighbor advertisement-interval (IPv6 Address Family Config)

In IPv6 Address Family mode, this command controls the time between sending Update messages containing IPv6 routes.

LCOS SX BGP enforces the advertisement interval by limiting how often phase 3 of the decision process can run for each update group. The interval applies to withdrawals as well as active advertisements.

Default	› 30 seconds for external peers › 5 seconds for internal peers
Format	`neighbor ip-address advertisement-interval seconds`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
seconds	The minimum time between route advertisement, in seconds. The range is 0 to 600 seconds.

7.1.44.1 no neighbor advertisement-interval (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command to return to the default the minimum time that must elapse between advertisements of the same IPv6 route to a given neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address advertisement-interval`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.45 neighbor connect-retry-interval (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to configure the initial connection retry time for a specific neighbor. If a neighbor does not respond to an initial TCP connection attempt, LCOS SX retries three times. The first retry is after the retry interval configured with neighbor connect-retry-interval. Each subsequent retry doubles the previous retry interval. So by default, the TCP connection is retried after 2, 4, and 8 seconds. If none of the retries is successful, the adjacency is reset to the IDLE state and the IDLE hold timer is started. BGP skips the retries and transitions to IDLE state if TCP returns an error, such as destination unreachable, on a connection attempt.

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	2 seconds
Format	`neighbor {ip-address | ipv6-address [interface` *`interface-name`*`] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} connect-retry-interval` *`retry-time`*
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
ipv6-address [interface *interface- name*]	The neighbor's IPv6 address. If the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must also be specified.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local iPv6 address is auto-detected.
retry-time	The number of seconds to wait before attempting to establish a TCP connection with a neighbor after a previous attempt failed.

7.1.45.1 no neighbor connect-retry-interval (BGP Router Config)

This command resets to the default the initial connection retry time for a specific neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address connect-retry-interval`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.46 neighbor connect-retry-interval (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to configure the initial connection retry time for a specific neighbor. If a neighbor does not respond to an initial TCP connection attempt, LCOS SX retries three times. The first retry is after the retry interval configured with neighbor connect-retry-interval. Each subsequent retry doubles the previous retry interval. So by default, the TCP connection is retried after 2, 4, and 8 seconds. If none of the retries is successful, the adjacency is reset to the IDLE state and the IDLE hold timer is started. BGP skips the retries and transitions to IDLE state if TCP returns an error, such as destination unreachable, on a connection attempt.

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	2 seconds
Format	`neighbor {ip-address | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} connect-retry-interval retry-time`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local iPv6 address is auto-detected.
retry-time	The number of seconds to wait before attempting to establish a TCP connection with a neighbor after a previous attempt failed.

7.1.46.1 no neighbor connect-retry-interval (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command resets to the default the initial connection retry time for a specific neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address connect-retry-interval`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.47 neighbor default-originate (BGP Router Config)

To configure BGP to originate a default route to a specific neighbor, use the `neighbor default-originate` command. Use the optional `if-default-present` parameter to originate the default route to a specific neighbor only if the default route exists in the routing table.

By default, a neighbor-specific default has no MED and the Origin is IGP. Attributes may be set using an optional route map. A neighbor configured with the default-originate is placed in a separate update group from the neighbors that are not configured with this command which means the global default-originate command does not affect the neighbors configured with this command. The global default-originate command is overridden by the default-originate setting for a neighbor if enabled. The AS PATH sent in the default route update sent to the neighbor as a result of this command includes only the originator's AS. Giving the optional if-default-present tells to originate the default route to this neighbor only if the default route is present in the routing table. This form of default origination does not install a default route in the Adj RIB Out for the update group of peers so configured (it will not appear in `show ip bgp neighbor advertised-routes`.

A route map may be configured to set attributes on the default route sent to the neighbor. If the route map includes a **match ip-address** term, that term is ignored. If the route map includes **match community** or **match as-path** terms, the default route is not advertised. If there is no route map with the route map name given, the default route is not advertised.

Default	No default is originated by default.
Format	`neighbor` *`ip-address`* `default-originate [if-default-present][route-map` *`map-name`*`]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
map-name	(Optional) A route map may be configured to set attributes on the default route advertised to the neighbor.

7.1.47.1 no neighbor default-originate (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to prevent BGP from originating a default route to a specific neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor` *`ip-address`* `default-originate [if-default-present][route-map` *`map-name`*`]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.48 neighbor default-originate (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

To configure BGP to originate a default route to a specific neighbor, use the `neighbor default-originate` command. Use the optional `if-default-present` parameter to originate the default route to a specific neighbor only if the default route exists in the routing table.

By default, a neighbor-specific default has no MED and the Origin is IGP. Attributes may be set using an optional route map. A neighbor configured with the default-originate is placed in a separate update group from the neighbors that are not configured with this command which means the global default-originate command does not affect the neighbors configured with this command. The global default-originate command is overridden by the default-originate setting for a neighbor if enabled. The AS PATH sent in the default route update sent to the neighbor as a result of this command includes only the originator's AS. Giving the optional if-default-present tells to originate the default route to this neighbor only if the default route is present in the routing table. This form of default origination does not install a default route in the Adj RIB Out for the update group of peers so configured (it will not appear in `show ip bgp neighbor advertised-routes`.

A route map may be configured to set attributes on the default route sent to the neighbor. If the route map includes a **match ip-address** term, that term is ignored. If the route map includes **match community** or **match as-path** terms, the default route is not advertised. If there is no route map with the route map name given, the default route is not advertised.

Default	No default is originated by default.
Format	`neighbor` *`ip-address`* `default-originate [if-default-present][route-map` *`map-name`*`]`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
map-name	(Optional) A route map may be configured to set attributes on the default route advertised to the neighbor.

7.1.48.1 no neighbor default-originate (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to prevent BGP from originating a default route to a specific neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor` *`ip-address`* `default-originate [if-default-present][route-map` *`map-name`*`]`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.49 neighbor default-originate (IPv6 Address Family Config

To configure BGP to originate a default IPv6 route to a specific neighbor, use the `neighbor default-originate` command. By default, a neighbor-specific default has no MED and the Origin is IGP. Attributes may be set using an optional route map. A neighbor-specific default is only advertised if the Adj-RIB-Out does not include a default learned by other means, either from the *default-information originate* on page 774 command or a default learned from a peer.

This type of default origination is not conditioned on the presence of a default route in the routing table. This form of default origination does not install a default route in the BGP routing table (it will not appear in the *show ip bgp* on page 827 command), nor does it install a default route in the Adj-RIB-Out for the update group of peers so configured (it will not appear in the *show ip bgp neighbors advertised-routes* on page 835 command).

Origination of the default route is not subject to a prefix filter configured with the *distribute-list prefix out* on page 779 command.

A route map may be configured to set attributes on the default route sent to the neighbor. If the route map includes a **match ip-address** term, that term is ignored. If the route map includes **match community** or **match as-path** terms, the default route is not advertised. If there is no route map with the route map name given, the default route is not advertised.

Default	No default is originated by default.
Format	`neighbor` *`ip-address`* `default-originate [route-map` *`map-name`*`]`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv6 address.
map-name	(Optional) A route map may be configured to set attributes on the default route advertised to the neighbor.

7.1.49.1 no neighbor default-originate (IPv6 Address Family Config

Use this command to prevent BGP from originating a default IPv6 route to a specific neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor` *`ip-address`* `default-originate [route-map` *`map-name`*`]`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.50 neighbor description

Use this command to record a text description of a neighbor. The description is informational and has no functional impact. Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	No description is originated by default.
Format	`neighbor` *`ip-address`* `autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `description` *`text`*
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config › Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
text	Text description of neighbor. Up to 80 characters are allowed.

7.1.50.1 no neighbor description

Use this command to delete the text description of a neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor` *`ip-address`* `autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `description`

Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config › Peer Template Config

7.1.51 neighbor ebgp-multihop

To configure BGP to form neighborship with non-directly-connected external peers, use the `neighbor ebgp-multihop` command.

This command is relevant only for external BGP neighbors. For internal BGP neighbors, the TTL value remains 64 and can't be modified. A neighbor can inherit this configuration from a peer template. To make the update-source config work for external BGP neighbors, `ebgp-multihop hop-count` should be configured to increase the TTL value instead of the default TTL of 1.

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	1
Format	`neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address [ interface interface-name ] | autodetect interface interface-name } ebgp-multihop hop-count`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
ipv6-address [interface *interface-name*]	The neighbor's IPv6 address. If the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must also be specified.
autodetect interface	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
interface-name	
ebgp-multihop *hop- count*	The maximum hop-count allowed to reach the neighbor. The allowed range is 1-255.

Example:

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 65000
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 ebgp-multihop 3
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 remote-as 65003
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 ebgp-multihop 4
```

7.1.51.1 no neighbor ebgp-multihop

Use this command to remove neighborships.

Format	`no neighbor { ip-address | ipv6-address [ interface interface-name ] | autodetect interface interface-name } ebgp-multihop`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

7.1.52 neighbor ebgp-multihop (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

To configure BGP to form neighborship with non-directly-connected external peers, use the `neighbor ebgp-multihop` command.

This command is relevant only for external BGP neighbors. For internal BGP neighbors, the TTL value remains 64 and can't be modified. A neighbor can inherit this configuration from a peer template. To make the update-source config work for external BGP neighbors, `ebgp-multihop hop-count` should be configured to increase the TTL value instead of the default TTL of 1.

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	1
Format	`neighbor { ip-address| autodetect interface interface-name } ebgp-multihop hop-count`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
ebgp-multihop *hop- count*	The maximum hop-count allowed to reach the neighbor. The allowed range is 1-255.

Example:

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 65000
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 ebgp-multihop 3
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 remote-as 65003
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 ebgp-multihop 4
```

7.1.52.1 no neighbor ebgp-multihop (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to remove neighborships.

Format	`no neighbor { ip-address| autodetect interface interface-name } ebgp-multihop`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.53 neighbor filter-list (BGP Router Config)

This command filters advertisements to or from a specific neighbor according to the advertisement's AS Path. Only a single AS path list can be configured in each direction for each neighbor. If you invoke the command a second time for a given neighbor, the new AS path list number replaces the previous AS path list number.

If you assign a neighbor filter list to a nonexistent AS path access list, all routes are filtered.

Default	No neighbor filter lists are configured by default.
Format	`neighbor ip-address filter-list as-path-list-number {in | out}`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
as-path-list-number	Identifies an AS path list.
in	The AS Path list is applied to advertisements received from the neighbor.
out	The AS Path list is applied to advertisements to be sent to the neighbor.

7.1.53.1 no neighbor filter-list (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to unconfigure neighbor filter lists.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address filter-list as-path-list-number {in | out}`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.54 neighbor filter-list (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command filters advertisements to or from a specific neighbor according to the advertisement's AS Path. Only a single AS path list can be configured in each direction for each neighbor. If you invoke the command a second time for a given neighbor, the new AS path list number replaces the previous AS path list number.

If you assign a neighbor filter list to a nonexistent AS path access list, all routes are filtered.

Default	No neighbor filter lists are configured by default.
Format	`neighbor ip-address filter-list as-path-list-number {in | out}`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
as-path-list-number	Identifies an AS path list.
in	The AS Path list is applied to advertisements received from the neighbor.
out	The AS Path list is applied to advertisements to be sent to the neighbor.

7.1.54.1 no neighbor filter-list (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to unconfigure neighbor filter lists.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address filter-list as-path-list-number {in | out}`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.55 neighbor filter-list (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command filters BGP to apply an AS path access list to UPDATE messages received from or sent to a specific neighbor. Filtering for IPv6 is independent of filtering configured for IPv4. If an UPDATE message includes both IPv4 and IPv6 NLRI, it could be filtered for IPv4 but accepted for IPv6 or vice versa.

If you assign a neighbor filter list to a nonexistent AS path access list, all routes are filtered.

Default	No neighbor filter lists are configured by default.
Format	`neighbor ip-address filter-list as-path-list-number {in | out}`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv6 address.
as-path-list-number	Identifies an AS path list.
in	The AS Path list is applied to advertisements received from the neighbor.
out	The AS Path list is applied to advertisements to be sent to the neighbor.

7.1.55.1 no neighbor filter-list (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command to unconfigure neighbor IPv6 filter lists.

Format	`no neighbor` *`ip-address`* `filter-list` *`as-path-list-number`* `{in | out}`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.56 neighbor inherit peer (BGP Router Config)

To configure a BGP peer to inherit peer configuration parameters from a peer template, use the `neighbor inherit peer` command. Neighbor session and policy parameters can be configured once in a peer template and inherited by multiple neighbors, eliminating the need to configure the same parameters for each neighbor. Parameters are inherited from the peer template specified and from any templates it inherits from. A neighbor can inherit directly from only one peer template.

Default	No peer configuration parameters are inherited by default.
Format	`neighbor {`*`ip-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `[interface` *`interface-name`*`] autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} inherit peer` *`template-name`*
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The IP address of a neighbor whose configuration parameters are inherited from the peer template.
ipv6-address [interface *interface-name*]	The neighbor's IPv6 address. if the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must be specified.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
template-name	The name of the peer template whose peer configuration parameters are to be inherited by this neighbor.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 65000
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# template peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp)# timers 3 9
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp)# address-family ipv4
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp-af)# send-community
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp-af)# route-map RM4-IN in
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp-af)# route-map RM4-OUT out
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp-af)# exit
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp)# exit
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 inherit peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 inherit peer AGGR
```

7.1.56.1 no neighbor inherit peer (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to remove the inheritance.

Format	`no neighbor` *`ip-address`* `inherit peer` *`template-name`*
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.57 neighbor inherit peer (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

To configure a BGP peer to inherit peer configuration parameters from a peer template, use the `neighbor inherit peer` command. Neighbor session and policy parameters can be configured once in a peer template and inherited by

multiple neighbors, eliminating the need to configure the same parameters for each neighbor. Parameters are inherited from the peer template specified and from any templates it inherits from. A neighbor can inherit directly from only one peer template.

Default	No peer configuration parameters are inherited by default.
Format	`neighbor {`*`ip-address`* `autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} inherit peer` *`template-name`*
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The IP address of a neighbor whose configuration parameters are inherited from the peer template.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
template-name	The name of the peer template whose peer configuration parameters are to be inherited by this neighbor.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 65000
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# template peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp)# timers 3 9
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp)# address-family ipv4
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp-af)# send-community
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp-af)# route-map RM4-IN in
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp-af)# route-map RM4-OUT out
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp-af)# exit
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmp)# exit
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 inherit peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 inherit peer AGGR
```

7.1.57.1 no neighbor inherit peer (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to remove the inheritance.

Format	`no neighbor` *`ip-address`* `inherit peer` *`template-name`*
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.58 neighbor local-as (BGP Router Config)

To configure BGP to advertise the local-as instead of the router's own AS in the routes advertised to the neighbor, use the `neighbor local-as` command. This command is only allowed on the external BGP neighbors. A neighbor can inherit this configuration from a peer template.

Default	No local AS is configured by default on a peer.
Format	`neighbor {` *`ip-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `[ interface` *`interface-name`* `]	autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} local-as` *`as-number`* `no-prepend replace-as`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
ipv6-address [interface *interface-name*]	The neighbor's IPv6 address. If the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must also be specified.

Parameter	Description
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
local-as *as-number*	The AS number to advertise as the local AS in the AS PATH sent to the neighbor.
no-prepend	Does not prepend the local-AS in the AS PATH received in the updates from this neighbor.
replace-as	Replaces the router's own AS with the local-AS in the AS PATH sent to the neighbor.

Example:

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 65000
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 local-as 65002 no-prepend replace-as
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 remote-as 65003
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 local-as 65002 no-prepend replace-as
```

7.1.59 neighbor local-as (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

To configure BGP to advertise the local-as instead of the router's own AS in the routes advertised to the neighbor, use the `neighbor local-as` command. This command is only allowed on the external BGP neighbors. A neighbor can inherit this configuration from a peer template.

Default	No local AS is configured by default on a peer.
Format	`neighbor { ip-address | autodetect interface interface-name } local-as as-number no-prepend replace-as`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
local-as *as-number*	The AS number to advertise as the local AS in the AS PATH sent to the neighbor.
no-prepend	Does not prepend the local-AS in the AS PATH received in the updates from this neighbor.
replace-as	Replaces the router's own AS with the local-AS in the AS PATH sent to the neighbor.

Example:

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 65000
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 local-as 65002 no-prepend replace-as
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 remote-as 65003
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 2001::2 local-as 65002 no-prepend replace-as
```

7.1.60 neighbor maximum-prefix (BGP Router Config)

This command configures the maximum number of prefixes that BGP will accept from a specified neighbor. The prefix limit is compared against the number of prefixes received from the neighbor, including prefixes that are rejected by inbound policy. If the peering session is shut down, the adjacency stays down until the *clear ip bgp* on page 825 command is issued for the neighbor. The neighbor can also be brought back up using the *neighbor shutdown* on page 809 command followed by the command *no neighbor shutdown* on page 810.

Default	By default the prefix limit is set to the maximum number of routes that can be installed in the forwarding table. The default warning threshold is 75%. A neighbor that exceeds the limit is shutdown unless the `warning-only` option is configured.
Format	`neighbor ip-address maximum-prefix { maximum | unlimited } [threshold] [warning-only]`

Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
maximum	The maximum number of prefixes BGP will accept from this neighbor. Range is 0 to the maximum number of routes the router supports.
unlimited	Do not enforce any prefix limit.
threshold	(Optional) When the number of prefixes received from the neighbor exceeds this percentage of the maximum, BGP writes a log message. The range is 1 to 100 percent. The default is 75%.
warning-only	(Optional) If BGP receives more than the maximum number of prefixes, BGP accepts the excess prefixes and writes a log message rather than shutting down the adjacency.

7.1.60.1 no neighbor maximum-prefix (BGP Router Config)

This command reverts to the default value for the maximum the number of prefixes that BGP will accept from a specified neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address maximum-prefix`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.61 neighbor maximum-prefix (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command configures the maximum number of prefixes that BGP will accept from a specified neighbor. The prefix limit is compared against the number of prefixes received from the neighbor, including prefixes that are rejected by inbound policy. If the peering session is shut down, the adjacency stays down until the *clear ip bgp* on page 825 command is issued for the neighbor. The neighbor can also be brought back up using the *neighbor shutdown* on page 809 command followed by the command *no neighbor shutdown* on page 810.

Default	By default the prefix limit is set to the maximum number of routes that can be installed in the forwarding table. The default warning threshold is 75%. A neighbor that exceeds the limit is shutdown unless the `warning-only` option is configured.
Format	`neighbor ip-address maximum-prefix { maximum | unlimited } [threshold] [warning-only]`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
maximum	The maximum number of prefixes BGP will accept from this neighbor. Range is 0 to the maximum number of routes the router supports.
unlimited	Do not enforce any prefix limit.
threshold	(Optional) When the number of prefixes received from the neighbor exceeds this percentage of the maximum, BGP writes a log message. The range is 1 to 100 percent. The default is 75%.
warning-only	(Optional) If BGP receives more than the maximum number of prefixes, BGP accepts the excess prefixes and writes a log message rather than shutting down the adjacency.

7.1.61.1 no neighbor maximum-prefix (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command reverts to the default value for the maximum the number of prefixes that BGP will accept from a specified neighbor.

Format	no `neighbor ip-address maximum-prefix`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.62 neighbor maximum-prefix (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command specifies the maximum number of IPv6 prefixes that BGP will accept from a specified neighbor. The prefix limit is compared against the number of prefixes received from the neighbor, including prefixes that are rejected by inbound policy. If the peering session is shut down, the adjacency stays down until the *clear ip bgp* on page 825 command is issued for the neighbor. The neighbor can also be brought back up using the *neighbor shutdown* on page 809 command followed by the command *no neighbor shutdown* on page 810.

Default	By default the prefix limit is set to the maximum number of routes that can be installed in the forwarding table. The default warning threshold is 75%. A neighbor that exceeds the limit is shutdown unless the `warning-only` option is configured.
Format	`neighbor ip-address maximum-prefix { maximum | unlimited } [threshold] [warning-only]`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv6 address.
maximum	The maximum number of prefixes BGP will accept from this neighbor. Range is 0 to the maximum number of routes the router supports.
unlimited	Do not enforce any prefix limit.
threshold	(Optional) When the number of prefixes received from the neighbor exceeds this percentage of the maximum, BGP writes a log message. The range is 1 to 100 percent. The default is 75%.
warning-only	(Optional) If BGP receives more than the maximum number of prefixes, BGP accepts the excess prefixes and writes a log message rather than shutting down the adjacency.

7.1.62.1 no neighbor maximum-prefix (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command reverts to the default value for the maximum the number of prefixes that BGP will accept from a specified neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address maximum-prefix`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.63 neighbor next-hop-self (BGP Router Config)

This command configures BGP to set the next hop attribute to a local IP address when advertising a route to an internal peer. Normally, BGP would retain the next hop attribute received from the external peer.

When the next hop attribute in routes from external peers is retained, internal peers must have a route to the external peer's IP address. This is commonly done by configuring the IGP on the border router to advertise the external (or DMZ) subnet. The next-hop-self option eliminates the need to advertise the external subnet in the IGP.

Default	Not enabled
Format	`neighbor ip-address next-hop-self`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.

7.1.63.1 no neighbor next-hop-self (BGP Router Config)

This command disables the peer as the next hop for the locally originated paths. After executing this command, the BGP peer must be reset before the changes take effect.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address next-hop-self`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.64 neighbor next-hop-self (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command configures BGP to set the next hop attribute to a local IP address when advertising a route to an internal peer. Normally, BGP would retain the next hop attribute received from the external peer.

When the next hop attribute in routes from external peers is retained, internal peers must have a route to the external peer's IP address. This is commonly done by configuring the IGP on the border router to advertise the external (or DMZ) subnet. The next-hop-self option eliminates the need to advertise the external subnet in the IGP.

Default	Not enabled
Format	`neighbor ip-address next-hop-self`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.

7.1.64.1 no neighbor next-hop-self (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command disables the peer as the next hop for the locally originated paths. After executing this command, the BGP peer must be reset before the changes take effect.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address next-hop-self`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.65 neighbor next-hop-self (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command configures BGP to use a local address as the IPv6 next hop when advertising IPv6 routes to a specific peer. For IPv6, BGP uses an IPv6 address from the local interface that terminates the IPv4 peering session.

Default	Not enabled
Format	`neighbor ip-address next-hop-self`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.

7.1.65.1 no neighbor next-hop-self (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command disables the peer as the next hop for the locally originated paths. After executing this command, the BGP peer must be reset before the changes take effect.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address next-hop-self`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.66 neighbor password

Use this command to enable MD5 authentication of TCP segments sent to and received from a neighbor, and configures an authentication key.

MD5 must either be enabled or disabled on both peers. The same password must be configured on both peers. After a TCP connection is established, if the password on one end is changed, then the password on the other end must be changed to match before the hold time expires. With default hold times, both passwords must be changed within 120 seconds to guarantee the connection is not dropped.

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	MD5 authentication is disabled.
Format	`neighbor {ip-address | ipv6-address [interface interface-name] |autodetect interface interface-name} password string`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
ipv6-address [interface *interface-name*]	The neighbor's IPv6 address. if the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must also be specified.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
string	Case-sensitive password from 1 to 25 characters in length.

7.1.66.1 no neighbor password

This command disables MD5 authentication of TCP segments sent to and received from a neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor {ip-address | ipv6-address [interface interface-name] |autodetect interface interface-name} password`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

7.1.67 neighbor password (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to enable MD5 authentication of TCP segments sent to and received from a neighbor, and configures an authentication key.

MD5 must either be enabled or disabled on both peers. The same password must be configured on both peers. After a TCP connection is established, if the password on one end is changed, then the password on the other end must be changed to match before the hold time expires. With default hold times, both passwords must be changed within 120 seconds to guarantee the connection is not dropped.

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	MD5 authentication is disabled.
Format	`neighbor {ip-address | autodetect interface interface-name} password string`

Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
string	Case-sensitive password from 1 to 25 characters in length.

7.1.67.1 no neighbor password (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command disables MD5 authentication of TCP segments sent to and received from a neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor {ip-address | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} password`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.68 neighbor prefix-list

This command filters advertisements sent to a specific neighbor based on the destination prefix of each route. Only one prefix list may be defined for each neighbor in each direction. If you assign a prefix list that does not exist, all prefixes are permitted.

Default	No prefix list is configured.
Format	`neighbor ip-address prefix-list prefix-list-name { in | out }`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
prefix-list-name	The name of an IP prefix list.
in	Apply the prefix list to advertisements received from this neighbor.
out	Apply the prefix list to advertisements to be sent to this neighbor.

7.1.68.1 no neighbor prefix-list

This command disables filtering advertisements sent to a specific neighbor based on the destination prefix of each route.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address prefix-list prefix-list-name { in | out }`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.69 neighbor remote-as (BGP Router Config)

This command configures a neighbor and identifies the neighbor's autonomous system. The neighbor's AS number must be specified when the neighbor is created. Up to 256 neighbors may be configured. Inheriting a template with the remote- as parameter automatically creates the neighbor if the neighbor does not exist.

Default	No neighbors are configured by default.
Format	`neighbor {ip-address |` *`ipv6-address`* `[interface` *`interface-name`*`] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `remote-as as-number`
Mode	› BGP Router Config

› Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
ipv6-address [interface *interface-name*]	The neighbor's IPv6 address. if the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must also be specified.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
as-number	The autonomous system number of the neighbor's AS. The range is 1 to 429496729. If the neighbor's AS number is the same as the local router, the peer is an internal peer. Otherwise, the peer is an external peer. A neighbor can inherit this configuration from a peer template.

7.1.69.1 no neighbor remote-as (BGP Router Config)

This command unconfigures neighbors.

Format	`no neighbor {ip-address | ipv6-address [interface interface-name] | autodetect interface interface-name remote-as`
Mode	› BGP Router Config

7.1.70 neighbor remove-private-as (BGP Router Config)

Use this command in router configuration mode to remove private AS numbers when advertising IPv4 routes to an external peer. To stop removing private AS numbers, use the `no` form of this command.

This command can only be applied to external peers. Private AS numbers are removed or replaced whether or not the original AS path includes any non-private AS numbers. The AS path advertised to the external peer always includes at least one instance of the local AS number; therefore, removing private AS numbers never results in advertisement of an empty AS_PATH attribute. AS numbers from 64512 to 65535 inclusive are considered private. Although 65535 is a reserved ASN and not technically part of the private range, it is treated as a private ASN when removing or replacing private ASNs.

Default	Private AS numbers are not removed by default.
Format	`neighbor ip-address remove-private-as [all replace-as]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
all replace-as	To retain the original AS path length, replace each private AS number with the local AS number. This is optional.

7.1.70.1 no neighbor remove-private-as (BGP Router Config)

Format	`no neighbor ip-address remove-private-as`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.71 neighbor remove-private-as (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command in router configuration mode to remove private AS numbers when advertising IPv4 routes to an external peer. To stop removing private AS numbers, use the `no` form of this command.

This command can only be applied to external peers. Private AS numbers are removed or replaced whether or not the original AS path includes any non-private AS numbers. The AS path advertised to the external peer always includes at least one instance of the local AS number; therefore, removing private AS numbers never results in advertisement of an empty AS_PATH attribute. AS numbers from 64512 to 65535 inclusive are considered private. Although 65535 is a reserved ASN and not technically part of the private range, it is treated as a private ASN when removing or replacing private ASNs.

Default	Private AS numbers are not removed by default.
Format	`neighbor` *`ip-address`* `remove-private-as [all replace-as]`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
all replace-as	To retain the original AS path length, replace each private AS number with the local AS number. This is optional.

7.1.71.1 no neighbor remove-private-as (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Format	`no neighbor` *`ip-address`* `remove-private-as`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.72 neighbor remove-private-as (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command in router configuration mode to remove private AS numbers when advertising IPv6 routes to an external peer. To stop removing private AS numbers, use the `no` form of this command.

This command can only be applied to external peers. Private AS numbers are removed or replaced whether or not the original AS path includes any non-private AS numbers. The AS path advertised to the external peer always includes at least one instance of the local AS number; therefore, removing private AS numbers never results in advertisement of an empty AS_PATH attribute. AS numbers from 64512 to 65535 inclusive are considered private. Although 65535 is a reserved ASN and not technically part of the private range, it is treated as a private ASN when removing or replacing private ASNs.

Default	Private AS numbers are not removed by default.
Format	`neighbor` *`ip-address`* `remove-private-as [all replace-as]`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 or IPv6 address.
all replace-as	To retain the original AS path length, replace each private AS number with the local AS number. This is optional.

7.1.72.1 no neighbor remove-private-as (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Format	`no neighbor` *`ip-address`* `remove-private-as`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.73 neighbor rfc5549-support

To enable advertisement of IPv4 routes over IPv6 next hops selectively to an external BGP IPv6 peer, use the `neighbor rfc5549-support` command. This command may only be applied to external BGP peers via single hop.

Default	RFC 5549 support is enabled by default for all neighbors.
Format	`neighbor { ipv6-address | autodetect interface interface-name } rfc5549-support`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ipv6-address	The neighbor's IPv6 address
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto detected.

Example:

```
(R1) # configure
(R1) (Config) # router bgp 100
(R1) (Config-router) # neighbor 2001::2 rfc5549-support
```

7.1.73.1 no neighbor rfc5549-support

This command disables advertisement of IPv4 routes over IPv6 next hops.

Format	`no neighbor { ipv6-address | autodetect interface interface-name } rfc5549-support`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.74 neighbor route-map (BGP Router Config)

To apply a route map to incoming or outgoing routes for a specific neighbor, use the `neighbor route-map` command in Router Configuration mode. A route map can be used to change the local preference, MED, or AS Path of a route. Routes can be selected for filtering or modification using an AS path access list or a prefix list.

Default	No route maps are applied by default.
Format	`neighbor ip-address route-map map-name {in|out}`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
map-name	The name of the route map to be applied.
in|out	Whether the route map is applied to incoming or outgoing routes.

7.1.74.1 no neighbor route-map (BGP Router Config)

Use this command to remove the route map.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address route-map map-name {in|out}`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.75 neighbor route-map (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

To apply a route map to incoming or outgoing routes for a specific neighbor, use the `neighbor route-map` command in Router Configuration mode. A route map can be used to change the local preference, MED, or AS Path of a route. Routes can be selected for filtering or modification using an AS path access list or a prefix list.

Default	No route maps are applied by default.
Format	`neighbor ip-address route-map map-name {in|out}`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
map-name	The name of the route map to be applied.
in|out	Whether the route map is applied to incoming or outgoing routes.

7.1.75.1 no neighbor route-map (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to remove the route map.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address route-map map-name {in|out}`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.76 neighbor route-map (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command specifies a route map to be applied to inbound or outbound IPv6 routes.

Default	No route maps are applied by default.
Format	`neighbor ip-address route-map map-name {in|out}`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.
map-name	The name of the route map to be applied.
in|out	Whether the route map is applied to incoming or outgoing routes.

7.1.76.1 no neighbor route-map (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command to remove the route map.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address route-map map-name {in|out}`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.77 neighbor route-reflector-client (BGP Router Config)

Use this command in BGP router configuration mode to configure an internal peer as an IPv4 route reflector client.

Normally, a router does not readvertise BGP routes received from an internal peer to other internal peers. If you configure a peer as a route reflector client, this router readvertises such routes. A router is a route reflector if it has one or more route reflector clients. Configuring the first route reflector client automatically makes the router a route reflector.

If you configure multiple route reflectors within a cluster, you must configure each route reflector in the cluster with the same cluster ID. Use the *bgp cluster-id* on page 770 command to configure a cluster ID.

An external peer may not be configured as a route reflector client.

When reflecting a route, BGP ignores the set statements in an outbound route map to avoid causing the receiver to compute routes that are inconsistent with other routers in the AS.

Default	Peers are not route reflector clients.
Format	`neighbor {ip-address} route-reflector-client`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.

7.1.77.1 no neighbor route-reflector-client (BGP Router Config)

Format	`no neighbor {ip-address} route-reflector-client`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.78 neighbor route-reflector-client (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command in IPv4 VRF Address Familyconfiguration mode to configure an internal peer as an IPv4 route reflector client.

Normally, a router does not readvertise BGP routes received from an internal peer to other internal peers. If you configure a peer as a route reflector client, this router readvertises such routes. A router is a route reflector if it has one or more route reflector clients. Configuring the first route reflector client automatically makes the router a route reflector.

If you configure multiple route reflectors within a cluster, you must configure each route reflector in the cluster with the same cluster ID. Use the *bgp cluster-id* on page 770 command to configure a cluster ID.

An external peer may not be configured as a route reflector client.

When reflecting a route, BGP ignores the set statements in an outbound route map to avoid causing the receiver to compute routes that are inconsistent with other routers in the AS.

Default	Peers are not route reflector clients.
Format	`neighbor {ip-address} route-reflector-client`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.

7.1.78.1 no neighbor route-reflector-client (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Format	`no neighbor {ip-address} route-reflector-client`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.79 neighbor route-reflector-client (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Use this command in BGP router configuration mode to configure an internal peer as an IPv6 route reflector client.

Normally, a router does not readvertise BGP routes received from an internal peer to other internal peers. If you configure a peer as a route reflector client, this router readvertises such routes. A router is a route reflector if it has one or more route reflector clients. Configuring the first route reflector client automatically makes the router a route reflector.

If you configure multiple route reflectors within a cluster, you must configure each route reflector in the cluster with the same cluster ID. Use the *bgp cluster-id* on page 770 command to configure a cluster ID.

An external peer may not be configured as a route reflector client.

When reflecting a route, BGP ignores the set statements in an outbound route map to avoid causing the receiver to compute routes that are inconsistent with other routers in the AS.

Default	Peers are not route reflector clients.
Format	`neighbor {ip-address} route-reflector-client`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 or IPv6 address.

7.1.79.1 no neighbor route-reflector-client (IPv6 Address Family Config)

Format	`no neighbor {ip-address} route-reflector-client`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.80 neighbor send-community

To configure the local router to send the BGP community attributes in Update messages to a specific neighbor, use this command.

Default	The communities attribute is not sent to neighbors by default.
Format	`neighbor ip-address send-community`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config › IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IP address.

7.1.80.1 no neighbor send-community

Use this command to return to the default configuration.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address send-community`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config › IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.81 neighbor send-community extended

To configure the local router to send the BGP community attributes in Update messages to a specific neighbor, use this command in BGP VPNv4 Address Family Configuration mode.

Using this command under the address-family vpnv4 unicast mode enables the local BGP router to send extended communities attribute to its BGP peer across the backbone. The neighbor address must be the same IP address used in the `neighbor remote-as` command to create the peer.

Default	The extended communities attribute is not sent.
Format	`neighbor ip-address send-community [extended | both]`
Mode	› VPNv4 Address Family Config › L2VPN Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ip-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address.
[extended | both]	One of the following: › extended enables the router to send only extended community attributes. › both enables the router to send both standard and extended community attributes.

Example: The following example enables sending of the extended communities attribute to external peer at 1.1.1.1.

```
(Config)# router bgp 1
(Config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 2
(Config-router)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
(Config-router-af-vpnv4)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 sendcommunity extended
(Config-router-af-vpnv4)# neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
```

7.1.81.1 no neighbor send-community extended

Use this command to disable the exchange of VPNv4 prefixes with the neighbor.

Format	`no neighbor ip-address send-community`
Mode	› VPNv4 Address Family Config › L2VPN Address Family Config

7.1.82 neighbor shutdown

Use this command to bring down the adjacency with a specific neighbor. If the adjacency is up when the command is given, the peering session is dropped and all route information learned from the neighbor is purged.

When a neighbor is shut down, BGP first sends a NOTIFICATION message with a Cease error code. When an adjacency is administratively shut down, the adjacency stays down until administratively re-enabled (using the *no neighbor shutdown* on page 810 command below).

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	Neighbors are not shutdown by default.
Format	`neighbor {ipv4-address | ipv6-address [interface` *`interface-name`*`]| autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} shutdown`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
ipv4-address|ipv6-address	The neighbor's IPv4 or IPv6 address on the link that connects the two peers.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.

7.1.82.1 no neighbor shutdown

This command administratively enables a BGP peer.

Format	`no neighbor {ipv4-address | ipv6-address [interface` *`interface-name`*`]| autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} shutdown`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

7.1.83 neighbor shutdown (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to bring down the adjacency with a specific neighbor. If the adjacency is up when the command is given, the peering session is dropped and all route information learned from the neighbor is purged.

When a neighbor is shut down, BGP first sends a NOTIFICATION message with a Cease error code. When an adjacency is administratively shut down, the adjacency stays down until administratively re-enabled (using the *no neighbor shutdown (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)* on page 810 command below).

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	Neighbors are not shutdown by default.
Format	`neighbor {ipv4-address | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} shutdown`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ipv4-address	The neighbor's IPv4 address on the link that connects the two peers.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.

7.1.83.1 no neighbor shutdown (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command administratively enables a BGP peer.

Format	`no neighbor {ipv4-address | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} shutdown`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.84 neighbor timers

Use this command to override the global timer values and set the keepalive and hold timers for a specific neighbor. The new values are not applied to adjacencies already in the ESTABLISHED state. A new keepalive or hold time is applied the next time an adjacency is formed.

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	The keepalive and hold timers default to the globally configured values set with the *address-family* on page 820 command.
Format	`neighbor {ipv4-address | ipv6-address [interface interface-name] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} timers keepalive holdtime`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
ipv4-address|ipv6-address	The neighbor's IPv4 or IPv6 address. This is the IP address on the link that connects the two peers. If the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must also be specified.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
keepalive	The time, in seconds, between BGP KEEPALIVE packets sent to a neighbor. The range is 0 to 65,535 seconds. Jitter is applied to the keepalive interval.
holdtime	The time, in seconds, that BGP continues to consider a neighbor to be alive without receiving a BGP KEEPALIVE or UPDATE packet from the neighbor. If no KEEPALIVE is received from a neighbor for longer than the hold time, BGP drops the adjacency. If the hold time is set to 0, then BGP does not enforce a hold time and BGP does not send periodic KEEPALIVE messages. The range is 0 to 65,535 seconds.

7.1.84.1 no neighbor timers

This command reverts the keep alive and hold time for a peer to their defaults. After executing this command, the BGP peer must be reset before the changes will take effect.

Format	`neighbor {ipv4-address | ipv6-address [interface interface-name] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} timers keepalive holdtime`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

7.1.85 neighbor timers (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to override the global timer values and set the keepalive and hold timers for a specific neighbor. The new values are not applied to adjacencies already in the ESTABLISHED state. A new keepalive or hold time is applied the next time an adjacency is formed.

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	The keepalive and hold timers default to the globally configured values set with the *address-family* on page 820 command.
Format	`neighbor {ipv4-address | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} timers keepalive holdtime`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ipv4-address	The neighbor's IPv4 or IPv6 address. This is the IP address on the link that connects the two peers.
autodetect interface *interface-name*	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto-detected.
keepalive	The time, in seconds, between BGP KEEPALIVE packets sent to a neighbor. The range is 0 to 65,535 seconds. Jitter is applied to the keepalive interval.
holdtime	The time, in seconds, that BGP continues to consider a neighbor to be alive without receiving a BGP KEEPALIVE or UPDATE packet from the neighbor. If no KEEPALIVE is received from a neighbor for longer than the hold time, BGP drops the adjacency. If the hold time is set to 0, then BGP does not enforce a hold time and BGP does not send periodic KEEPALIVE messages. The range is 0 to 65,535 seconds.

7.1.85.1 no neighbor timers (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command reverts the keep alive and hold time for a peer to their defaults. After executing this command, the BGP peer must be reset before the changes will take effect.

Format	`no neighbor {ipv4-address | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} timers`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.86 neighbor update-source

Use this command to configure BGP to use a specific IP address as the source address for the TCP connection with a neighbor. This IP address must be the IP address configured on the peer as its neighbor address for this router.

The IP address used as the source address in IP packets sent to a neighbor must be the same address used to configure the local system as a neighbor of the neighbor router. In other words, if the update source is configured, it must be the same IP address used in the `neighbor remote-as` command on the peer.

It is common to use an IP address on a loopback interface because a loopback interface is always reachable, as long as any routing interface is up. The peering session can stay up as long as the loopback interface remains reachable. If you use an IP address on a routing interface, then the peering session will go down if that routing interface goes down.

Issue this command in Peer Template Configuration Mode to add it to a peer template.

Default	When no update source is configured, TCP connections use the primary IPv4 address on the outgoing interface to the neighbor.
Format	`neighbor {ipv4-address | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} update-source interface`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
ipv4-addressIipv6- address	The neighbor's IPv4 or IPv6 address. This is the IP address on the link that connects the two peers. If the neighbor's IPv6 address is a link local address, the local interface must also be specified.
auto-detect interface *interface-name*	The neighbor's IPv6 link local address that will be auto detected on the specified interface.
update-source interface	The primary IPv4 address on this interface is used as the source IP address for the TCP connection with the neighbor.

7.1.86.1 no neighbor update-source

This command configures BGP to use the primary IPv4 address on the outgoing interface to the neighbor for the TCP connection.

Format	`no neighbor {ipv4-address | ipv6-address [interface interface-name] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} update-source`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.87 neighbor update-source (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

Use this command to configure BGP to use a specific IP address as the source address for the TCP connection with a neighbor. This IP address must be the IP address configured on the peer as its neighbor address for this router.

The IP address used as the source address in IP packets sent to a neighbor must be the same address used to configure the local system as a neighbor of the neighbor router. In other words, if the update source is configured, it must be the same IP address used in the `neighbor remote-as` command on the peer.

It is common to use an IP address on a loopback interface because a loopback interface is always reachable, as long as any routing interface is up. The peering session can stay up as long as the loopback interface remains reachable. If you use an IP address on a routing interface, then the peering session will go down if that routing interface goes down.

The `update-source` option is not allowed for eBGP peers as this requires multi-hop eBGP to be working. Multi-hop eBGP is not supported.

Default	When no update source is configured, TCP connections use the primary IPv4 address on the outgoing interface to the neighbor.
Format	`neighbor {ipv4-address | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} update-source interface`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ipv4-address	The neighbor's IPv4 or IPv6 address. This is the IP address on the link that connects the two peers.
auto-detect interface *interface-name*	The neighbor's IPv6 link local address that will be auto detected on the specified interface.
update-source interface	The primary IPv4 address on this interface is used as the source IP address for the TCP connection with the neighbor.

7.1.87.1 no neighbor update-source (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command configures BGP to use the primary IPv4 address on the outgoing interface to the neighbor for the TCP connection.

Format	`no neighbor {ipv4-address | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `} update-source`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.88 network (BGP Router Config)

This command configures BGP to advertise an address prefix.The prefix is only advertised if the common routing table includes a nonBGP route with the same prefix. The route may be a connected route, a static route, or a dynamic route from another routing protocol.

BGP accepts up to 64 networks per address family. The network command may specify a default route (network 0.0.0.0 mask 0.0.0.0).

If a route map is configured to set attributes on the advertised routes, `match as-path` and `match community` terms in the route map are ignored. A `match ip-address prefix-list` term is honored in this context. If your route map includes such a match term, the network is only advertised if the prefix list permits the network prefix. If there is no route map with the name given, the network is not advertised.

Default	No networks are advertised by default.
Format	`network prefix mask network-mask [route-map rm-name]`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
prefix	An IPv4 address prefix in dotted notation.

Parameter	Description
network-mask	The network mask for the prefix in dotted quad notation (e.g., 255.255.0.0).
rm-name	(Optional) A route map can be used to set path attributes on the route.

7.1.88.1 no network (BGP Router Config)

This command disables BGP from advertising an address prefix.

Format	`no network prefix mask network-mask [route-map rm-name]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.89 network (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command identifies network IPv6 prefixes that BGP originates in route advertisements to its neighbors. The prefix is only advertised if the common routing table includes a non-BGP route with the same prefix. The route may be a connected route, a static route, or a dynamic route from another routing protocol.

BGP accepts up to 64 networks per address family. The network command may specify a default route (network 0.0.0.0 mask 0.0.0.0).

If a route map is configured to set attributes on the advertised routes, `match as-path` and `match community` terms in the route map are ignored. A `match ip-address prefix-list` term is honored in this context. If your route map includes such a match term, the network is only advertised if the prefix list permits the network prefix. If there is no route map with the name given, the network is not advertised.

Default	No networks are advertised by default.
Format	`network ipv6-address|prefix-length [route-map rm-name]`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ipv6-address	Network IPv6 prefixes.
prefix	An IPv4 address prefix in dotted notation.
rm-name	(Optional) A route map can be used to set path attributes on the route.

7.1.89.1 no network (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command disables BGP from advertising an address prefix.

Format	`no network ipv6-address|prefix-length [route-map rm-name]`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.90 nv overlay evpn

This command enables EVPN control plane for VXLAN. Only after enabling this mode does the BGP start advertising or accepting the EVPN routes with the EVPN address-family activated neighbors.

Default	Inactive
Format	`nv overlay evpn`
Mode	Global Config

7.1.91 rd

Use this command to specify the route distinguisher (RD) for a VRF instance that is used to create a VPNv4 prefix. An RD creates routing and forwarding tables and specifies the default route distinguisher for a VPN. The RD is added to the beginning of the IPv4 prefixes to change them into globally unique VPNv4 prefixes.

An RD is either:

- ASN-related: Composed of an autonomous system number and an arbitrary number.
- IP address-related: Composed of an IP address and an arbitrary number.
- 4-byte ASN related: Composed of an 4-byte autonomous system number and an arbitrary number.

Default	A VRF does not associate with any RD.
Format	`rd route-distinguisher`
Mode	Virtual Router Config

Parameter	Description
route-distinguisher	An 8-byte value to be added to an IPv4 prefix to create a VPNv4 prefix. The RD value can be specified in either of the following formats: - 16-bit AS number: your 32-bit value (Ex : 100 :11) - 32-bit IPv4 address: your 16-bit value (Ex : 10.1.1.1 :22) - 4-byte AS number: your 32-bit value (Ex : 66666 :33)

This command is effective only if BGP is running on the router. The RD for a VRF once configured cannot be removed or changed. For this reason, this command does not have the no form. To change the configured RD value, remove the VRF (using the `no ip vrf` command) and reconfigure the VRF.

Example: The following example shows how to configure a RD for a VRF instance in ASN format:

```
(Router) (Config)#ip vrf Red
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#rd 62001:10
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#exit
```

Example: The following example shows how to configure a RD for a VRF instance in IP address format:

```
(Router) (Config)#ip vrf Red
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#rd 192.168.10.1:10
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#exit
```

Example: The following example shows how to configure a RD for a VRF instance in 4-byte ASN format:

```
(Router) (Config)#ip vrf Green
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#rd 77777:20
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#exit
```

7.1.92 redistribute (BGP Router Config)

This command configures BGP to advertise routes learned by means outside of BGP. BGP can redistribute local (connected), static, OSPF, and RIP routes.

The distribute-list out command can also be used to filter redistributed routes by prefix. Either a redistribute route map or a distribute list may be configured, but not both.

A default route cannot be redistributed unless the *default-information originate* on page 774 command is given.

If a route map is configured, `match as-path` and `match community` terms are ignored. If no route map is configured with the name given, no prefixes are redistributed.

Default	BGP redistributes no routes by default. When BGP redistributes OSPF routes, it redistributes only internal routes unless the `match` option specifies external routes.
Format	`redistribute {ospf | rip | connected | static} [metric metric-value] [match {internal | external 1 | external 2 | nssa-external 1 | nssa-external 2}] [route-map map-tag]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
ospf, rip, connected, static	A source of routes to redistribute.
metric metric-value	(Optional) When this option is specified, BGP advertises the prefix with the Multi Exit Discriminator path attribute set to the configured value. If this option is not specified, but a default metric is configured for BGP, the MED is set to the default metric. If a default metric is not configured, the prefix is advertised without a MED attribute.
match	(Optional) If you configure BGP to redistribute OSPF routes, BGP by default only redistributes internal routes OSPF intra-area and inter-area routes). Use the `match` option to configure BGP to also redistribute specific types of external routes, or to disable redistribution of internal OSPF routes.
route-map map-tag	(Optional) A route map can be used to filter redistributed routes by destination prefix using a prefix list. A route map can be used to set attributes on redistributed routes.

7.1.92.1 no redistribute (BGP Router Config)

This command removes the configuration for the redistribution for BGP protocol from the specified source protocol/routers. The command `no redistribute opsf match external 1` will withdraw only OSPF external type 1 routes, ospf inter routes will still be redistributing.

Format	`no redistribute {ospf | rip | connected | static} [metric metric-value] [match {internal | external 1 | external 2 | nssa-external 1 | nssa-external 2}] [route-map map-tag]`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.93 redistribute (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command configures BGP to advertise routes learned by means outside of BGP. BGP can redistribute local (connected), static, OSPF, and RIP routes.

The `distribute-list out` command can also be used to filter redistributed routes by prefix. Either a redistribute route map or a distribute list may be configured, but not both.

A default route cannot be redistributed unless the *default-information originate* on page 774 command is given.

If a route map is configured, `match as-path` and `match community` terms are ignored. If no route map is configured with the name given, no prefixes are redistributed.

Default	BGP redistributes no routes by default. When BGP redistributes OSPF routes, it redistributes only internal routes unless the `match` option specifies external routes.
Format	`redistribute {ospf | rip | connected | static} [metric metric-value] [match {internal | external 1 | external 2 | nssa-external 1 | nssa-external 2}] [route-map map-tag]`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ospf, rip, connected, static	A source of routes to redistribute.
metric metric-value	(Optional) When this option is specified, BGP advertises the prefix with the Multi Exit Discriminator path attribute set to the configured value. If this option is not specified, but a default metric is configured for BGP, then the MED is set to the default metric. If a default metric is not configured, then the prefix is advertised without a MED attribute.
match	(Optional) If you configure BGP to redistribute OSPF routes, BGP by default only redistributes internal routes OSPF intra-area and inter-area routes). Use the **match** option to configure BGP to also redistribute specific types of external routes, or to disable redistribution of internal OSPF routes.
route-map map-tag	(Optional) A route map can be used to filter redistributed routes by destination prefix using a prefix list. A route map can be used to set attributes on redistributed routes.

7.1.93.1 no redistribute (IPv4 VRF Address Family Config)

This command removes the configuration for the redistribution for BGP protocol from the specified source protocol/routers. The command `no redistribute opsf match external 1` will withdraw only OSPF external type 1 routes, ospf inter routes will still be redistributing.

Format	`no redistribute {ospf | rip | connected | static} [metric metric-value] [match {internal | external 1 | external 2 | nssa-external 1 | nssa-external 2}] [route-map map-tag]`
Mode	IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

7.1.94 redistribute (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command configures BGP to non-BGP routes from the IPv6 routing table.

LCOS SX does not support RIP for IPv6.

The `distribute-list out` command can also be used to filter redistributed routes by prefix. Either a redistribute route map or a distribute list may be configured, but not both.

A default route cannot be redistributed unless the *default-information originate* on page 774 command is given.

If a route map is configured, `match as-path` and `match community` terms are ignored. If no route map is configured with the name given, no prefixes are redistributed.

Default	BGP redistributes no routes by default. When BGP redistributes OSPF routes, it redistributes only internal routes unless the `match` option specifies external routes.
Format	`redistribute {ospf | connected | static} [metric metric-value] [match {internal | external 1 | external 2 | nssa-external 1 | nssa-external 2}] [route-map map-tag]`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
ospf, connected, static	A source of routes to redistribute.
metric metric-value	(Optional) When this option is specified, BGP advertises the prefix with the Multi Exit Discriminator path attribute set to the configured value. If this option is not specified, but a default metric is configured for BGP, the MED is set to the default metric. If a default metric is not configured, the prefix is advertised without a MED attribute.

Parameter	Description
match	(Optional) If you configure BGP to redistribute OSPF routes, BGP by default only redistributes internal routes (OSPF intra-area and inter-area routes). Use the **match** option to configure BGP to also redistribute specific types of external routes, or to disable redistribution of internal OSPF routes.
route-map map-tag	(Optional) A route map can be used to filter redistributed routes by destination prefix using a prefix list. A route map can be used to set attributes on redistributed routes.

7.1.94.1 no redistribute (IPv6 Address Family Config)

This command removes the configuration for the redistribution for BGP protocol from the specified source protocol/routers. The command `no redistribute opsf match external 1` will withdraw only OSPF external type 1 routes, ospf inter routes will still be redistributing.

Format	`no redistribute {ospf | connected | static} [metric metric-value] [match {internal | external 1 | external 2 | nssa-external 1 | nssa-external 2}] [route-map map-tag]`
Mode	IPv6 Address Family Config

7.1.95 route-target

Use this command to create a list of export, import, or both route target (RT) extended communities for the specified VRF instance. Enter the `route-target` command one time for each target extended community. Routes that are learned and carry a specific route-target extended community are imported into all VRFs configured with that extended community as an import route target.

The configured export RT is carried as an extended community in the MP-BGP format to the eBGP peer. An RT is either:

- ASN-related: Composed of an autonomous system number and an arbitrary number.
- IP address-related: Composed of an IP address and an arbitrary number.
- 4-byte ASN related: Composed of an 4-byte autonomous system number and an arbitrary number.

Default	A VRF does not associate with any RT.
Format	`route-target {export | import | both} rt-ext-comm`
Mode	Virtual Router Config

Parameter	Description
export	Exports routing information to the target VPN extended community.
import	Imports routing information from the target VPN extended community.
both	Exports/imports the routing information to/from the target VPN extended community.
rt-ext-comm	The route-target extended community attributes to be added to the list of import, export or both (import and export) route-target extended communities. The route target specifies a target VPN extended community. Like a route distinguisher, the route-target extended community can be specified in either of the following formats: › 16-bit AS number :your 32-bit value (Ex : 100 :11) › 32-bit IPv4 address :your 16-bit value (Ex : 10.1.1.1 :22) › 4-byte AS number: your 32-bit value (Ex : 66666 :33)

This command is effective only if BGP is running on the router.

Example: The following example shows how to configure route target extended community attributes for a VRF instance in IPv4. The result of this command sequence is that VRF named Red has two export extended communities (100:10 and 300:10) and two import extended communities (300:10 and 192.168.10.1:10).

```
(Router) (Config)#ip vrf Red
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#route-target export 100:10
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#route-target import 192.168.10.1:10
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#route-target both 300:10
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#route-target export 88888:80
(Router) (Config-vrf-Red)#exit
```

7.1.95.1 no route-target

This command removes the route target specified for a VRF instance.

Format	`no route-target {export | import | both}` *rt-ext-comm*
Mode	Virtual Router Config

7.1.96 retain route-target all

This L2VPN EVPN command is configured on the Spine node to retain and advertise all the EVPN routes without changing their route-targets. That is because there are no local VNIs (VxLAN network identifiers) configured on the Spine node that import the matching route-targets. This setting is applied to all the BGP neighbors activated in the EVPN Address Family mode. The route-targets can be updated in the outbound using the outbound route-maps as usual.

Default	Disabled
Format	`retain route-target all`
Mode	L2VPN Address-Family Config Mode

Example: Enabling the configuration to retain the route-targets on received EVPN routes from neighbors:

```
(Router) (Config)# router bgp 10
(Router) (Config-router)# address-family l2vpn evpn
(Router) (Config-router-af-evpn)# retain route-target all
(Router) (Config-router-af-evpn)# exit
```

7.1.96.1 no retain route-target all

This command resets the retaining of route targets to the default value.

Format	`no retain route-target all`
Mode	L2VPN Address-Family Config Mode

7.1.97 template peer

To create a BGP peer template and enter Peer Template Configuration mode, use the `template peer` command in Router Configuration mode. A peer template can be configured with parameters that apply to many peers. Neighbors can then be configured to inherit parameters from the peer template. A peer template can include both session parameters and peer policies. Peer policies are configured with an address family configuration mode and apply only to that address family. You can configure up to 32 peer templates. When you make a change to a template, the change is immediately applied to all neighbors that inherit from the template (although policy changes are subject to a three-minute delay).

LCOS SX does not support a `remote-as as-number` command in Peer Template Configuration mode. The neighbor's AS number must be specified when the neighbor is created.

Default	No peer templates are configured by default.
Format	`template peer` *name*
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the template. The name may be no more than 32 characters.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 65000
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# template peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# timers 3 9
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# local-as 65002 no-prepend replace-as
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# address-family ipv4
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# send-community
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-map RM4-IN in
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-map RM4-OUT out
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# exit
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# address-family ipv6
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# send-community
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-map RM6-IN in
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-map RM6-OUT out
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# exit
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# address-family l2vpn evpn
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# send-community both
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-map RM-EVPN-OUT out
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-reflector-client
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# maximum-prefix 100
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# exit
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# exit
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 inherit peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 inherit peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-router)# address-family ipv6
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 activate
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 activate
```

7.1.97.1 no template peer

Use the `no` form of the command to delete a peer template.

Format	`no template peer` *name*
Mode	BGP Router Config

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the template. The name may be no more than 32 characters.

7.1.98 address-family

To configure policy parameters within a peer template to be applied to a specific address family, use the `address-family` command in Peer Template Configuration mode. This command enters an Address Family Configuration mode within the peer template. Policy commands configured within this mode apply to the address family. The following commands can be added to a peer template in Address Family Configuration mode:

- activate
- advertisement-interval seconds
- default-originate
- filter-list as-path-list-number {in | out}
- maximum-prefix {maximum | unlimited} [threshold]

- next-hop-self
- prefix-list prefix-list-name {in | out}
- remove-private-as [all replace-as]
- route-map map-name {in | out}
- route-reflector-client
- send-community

The `activate` command is not available in Address-family IPv4 mode.

In Address-family L2VPN mode, only `maximum-prefix`, `route-map`, `route-reflector-client`, and `send-community` commands are available.

Default	If an IPv6 peer inherits a template that specifies address-family IPv4 parameters, those parameters are ignored.
Format	`address-family {ipv4 | ipv6 | l2vpn evpn}`
Mode	Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
ipv4	Configure policy parameters to be applied to IPv4 routes.
ipv6	Configure policy parameters to be applied to IPv6 routes.
l2vpn evpn	Configure policy parameters to be applied to L2VPN routes.

Example: In the following example of the command, the peer template AGGR sets the keepalive timer to 3 seconds, the hold timer to 9 seconds, allows communities to be sent for both IPv4 and IPv6 routes, and configures different inbound and outbound route maps for IPv4 and IPv6. Two neighbors, 172.20.1.2 and 172.20.2.2, inherit these parameters from the template.

```
(R1) (Config)# router bgp 65000
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 remote-as 65001
(R1) (Config-router)# template peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# timers 3 9
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# address-family ipv4
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# send-community
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-map RM4-IN in
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-map RM4-OUT out
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# exit
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# address-family ipv6
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# send-community
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-map RM6-IN in
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# route-map RM6-OUT out
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt-af)# exit
(R1) (Config-rtr-tmplt)# exit
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 inherit peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 inherit peer AGGR
(R1) (Config-router)# address-family ipv6
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 activate
(R1) (Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.2.2 activate
```

7.1.98.1 no address-family

To delete all policy commands for an address family in a peer template, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no address-family {ipv4 | ipv6}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ipv4	Configure policy parameters to be applied to IPv4 routes.
ipv6	Configure policy parameters to be applied to IPv6 routes.

7.1.99 activate

Format	`activate`
Mode	Address Family ipv6

7.1.100 connect-retry-interval

Use this command in Peer Template Configuration mode to add it to a peer template to configure a connection retry interval. If a neighbor does not respond to an initial TCP connection attempt, LCOS SX retries three times. The first retry is after the retry interval configured with the *neighbor connect-retry-interval (BGP Router Config)* on page 788 command. Each subsequent retry doubles the previous retry interval. So by default, the TCP connection is retried after 2, 4, and 8 seconds. If none of the retries is successful, the adjacency is reset to the IDLE state and the IDLE hold timer is started. BGP skips the retries and transitions to IDLE state if TCP returns an error, such as destination unreachable, on a connection attempt.

Default	2 seconds
Format	`connect-retry-interval retry-time`
Mode	Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
retry-time	The number of seconds to wait before attempting to establish a TCP connection with a neighbor after a previous attempt failed.

7.1.100.1 no connect-retry-interval

This command resets to the default the connection retry time in a peer template.

Format	`no connect-retry-interval`
Mode	Peer Template Config

7.1.101 description

Use this command in Peer Template Configuration mode to add to a peer template a text description of a neighbor. The description is informational and has no functional impact.

Default	No description is originated by default.
Format	`description` *`text`*
Mode	Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
text	Text description of neighbor. Up to 80 characters are allowed.

7.1.101.1 no description

Use this command to delete the text description of a neighbor from a peer template.

Format	`no description`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

7.1.102 password

Use this command in Peer Template Configuration mode to configure a TCP password in a peer template.

Default	MD5 authentication is disabled.
Format	`password string`
Mode	Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
string	Case-sensitive password from 1 to 25 characters in length.

7.1.102.1 no password

This command disables a TCP password in a peer template.

Format	`no password`
Mode	Peer Template Config

7.1.103 shutdown

Use this command in Peer Template Configuration mode to configure the administration status in a peer template.

Default	Neighbors are not shutdown by default.
Format	`shutdown`
Mode	Peer Template Config

7.1.103.1 no shutdown

This command administratively enables a BGP peer template.

Format	`no shutdown`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › Peer Template Config

7.1.104 timers

Use this command in Peer Template Configuration mode to configure the keepalive and hold timers in a peer template.

Default	The keepalive and hold timers default to the globally configured values set with the *address-family* on page 820 command.
Format	`timers keepalive holdtime`
Mode	Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
keepalive	The time, in seconds, between BGP KEEPALIVE packets sent to a neighbor. The range is 0 to 65,535 seconds. Jitter is applied to the keepalive interval.
holdtime	The time, in seconds, that BGP continues to consider a neighbor to be alive without receiving a BGP KEEPALIVE or UPDATE packet from the neighbor. If no KEEPALIVE is received from a neighbor for longer than the hold time, BGP drops the adjacency. If the hold time is set to 0, then BGP does not enforce a hold time and BGP does not send periodic KEEPALIVE messages. The range is 0 to 65,535 seconds.

7.1.104.1 no timers

This command reverts the keep alive and hold time for a peer template to their defaults. After executing this command, the BGP peer must be reset before the changes will take effect.

Format	`no timers`
Mode	Peer Template Config

7.1.105 update-source

Use this command in Peer Template Configuration mode to configure a peer template to use a specific IP address as the source address for the TCP connection with a neighbor. This IP address must be the IP address configured on the peer as its neighbor address for this router.

Default	When no update source is configured, TCP connections use the primary IPv4 address on the outgoing interface to the neighbor.
Format	`update-source {unit/slot/port | vlan id}`
Mode	Peer Template Config

Parameter	Description
update-source interface	The primary IPv4 address on this interface is used as the source IP address for the TCP connection with the neighbor.

7.1.105.1 no update-source

This command configures the peer template to use the primary IPv4 address on the outgoing interface to the neighbor for the TCP connection.

Format	`no update-source`
Mode	Peer Template Config

7.1.106 timers bgp

This command configures the keepalive and hold times that BGP uses for all of its neighbors.

When BGP establishes an adjacency, the neighbors agree to use the minimum hold time configured on either neighbor. BGP sends KEEPALIVE messages at either 1/3 of the negotiated hold time or the configured keepalive interval, whichever is more frequent.

The new values are not applied to adjacencies already in the ESTABLISHED state. A new keepalive or hold time is applied the next time an adjacency is formed.

Default	The default keepalive time is 30 seconds. The default hold time is 90 seconds.
Format	`timers bgp` *`keepalive holdtime`*
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
keepalive	The time, in seconds, between BGP KEEPALIVE packets sent to a neighbor. The range is 0 to 65,535 seconds. Jitter is applied to the keepalive time.
holdtime	The time, in seconds, that BGP continues to consider a neighbor to be alive without receiving a BGP KEEPALIVE or UPDATE packet from the neighbor. If no KEEPALIVE is received from a neighbor for longer

Parameter	Description
	than the hold time, BGP drops the adjacency. If the hold time is set to 0, then BGP does not enforce a hold time and BGP does not send periodic KEEPALIVE messages. The range is 0 to 65,535 seconds.

7.1.106.1 no timers bgp

This command sets to the default the keepalive and hold times that BGP uses for all of its neighbors.

Format	`no timers bgp`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.107 timers policy-apply delay

This command configures the delay after which any change to the global or per BGP neighbor inbound/outbound policies are applied.

Whenever policies (route-maps/prefix-lists/as-path-lists) or neighbor attributes like send-community, remove-private-asn etc. are modified by the user, the policies are scheduled to be applied after the current delay timeout. Whenever the delay is configured by the user, the pending policy changes if any are rescheduled with the new delay if the previous delay timeout is not expired yet. Configuring the delay with the value of 0 seconds means, the changes are applied immediately.

For any change in the outbound policies applicable to a neighbor, the WITHDRAW packets are sent followed by the UPDATE packets when they are applied after the delay timeout. In case of changes to other neighbor attributes like send-community, remove-private-asn etc, the WITHDRAW packets are not sent - instead, the new UPDATEs are sent after the delay timeout.

Default	The default delay time is 180 seconds.
Format	`timers policy-apply delay delay`
Mode	› BGP Router Config › IPv4 VRF Address Family Config

Parameter	Description
delay	The time, in seconds, after which the global or per neighbor policies are applied. The range is 0 to 180 seconds.

7.1.107.1 no timers policy-apply delay

This command sets to the default the delay after which any change to the global or per BGP neighbor inbound/outbound policies are applied.

Format	`no timers policy-apply delay`
Mode	BGP Router Config

7.1.108 clear ip bgp

This command resets peering sessions with all or a subnet of BGP peers. The command arguments specify which peering sessions are reset and the type of reset performed. Soft inbound reset causes BGP to send a Route Refresh request to each neighbor being reset. If a neighbor does not support the Route Refresh capability, then updated policy is applied to routes previously received from the neighbor.

When a change is made to an outbound policy, BGP schedules an outbound soft reset to update neighbors according to the new policy. Use `interface` specifies if the changes apply to a specific port or to a VLAN.

This command applies to routes for all address families.

Format	`clear ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] {* | as-number | ipv4-address | ipv6-address [interface interface-name] | interface interface-name | [listen range network/length]} [soft [in | out]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	The name of the VRF instance.
	Reset adjacency with every BGP peer
as-number	Only reset adjacencies with BGP peers in the given autonomous system
ipv4-address	Only reset the adjacency with a single specified peer with a given IPv4 peer address.
ipv6-address	Only reset the adjacency with a single specified peer with a given IPv6 peer address. An adjacency that is formed with the autodetect feature cannot be reset with the command.
interface	Only reset the adjacency on a specified interface. The adjacency must be formed with IPv6 link-local or with the auto detect feature
listen range	Reset all adjacency that are included in the listen subnet range.
soft	(Optional) By default, adjacencies are torn down and reestablished. If the **soft** keyword is given, BGP resends all updates to the neighbors and reprocesses updates from the neighbors.
in | out	(Optional) If the **in** keyword is given, then updates from the neighbor are reprocessed. If the **out** keyword is given, then updates are resent to the neighbor. If neither keyword is given, then updates are reprocessed in both directions.

7.1.109 clear ip bgp counters

This command resets all BGP counters to 0. These counters include send and receive packet and prefix counters for all neighbors.

Format	`clear ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] counters`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

7.1.110 clear ip bgp extcommunity-list

Use this command to clear the provisioned extcommunity-list. The command can clear all the community lists or a specific list.

Format	`clear ip extcommunity-list [<list-num>]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

7.1.111 debug ip bgp

To enable debug tracing of BGP events, use the `debug ip bgp` command in privileged EXEC mode. Debug messages are sent to the system log at the DEBUG severity level. To print them on the console, enable console logging at the DEBUG level (`logging console debug` command); see *logging console* on page 209.

The debug options enabled for a specific peer are the union of the options enabled globally and the options enabled specifically for the peer.

Enabling one of the packet type options enables packet tracing in both the inbound and outbound directions.

Default	No debug tracing is enabled by default.

Format	`debug ip bgp [ peer-address | events | keepalives | notification | open | refresh | updates ]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
peer-address	(Optional) The IPv4 or IPv6 address of a BGP peer. Debug traces are enabled for a specific peer when this option is specified. The command can be issued multiple times to enable simultaneous tracing for multiple peers.
events	(Optional) Trace adjacency state events.
keepalives	(Optional) Trace transmit and receive of KEEPALIVE packets.
notification	(Optional) Trace transmit and receive of NOTIFICATION packets.
open	(Optional) Trace transmit and receive of OPEN packets.
refresh	(Optional) Traces transmit and receive of ROUTE REFRESH packets.
updates	(Optional) Traces transmit and receive of UPDATE packets.

7.1.112 show ip bgp

To view routes in the BGP routing table, use the `show ip bgp` command in privileged EXEC mode. The output lists both best and nonbest paths to each destination. If a VRF instance is specified, the IPv4 routes in the BGP routing table of the VRF instance are displayed.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`] [`*`network/pfx-len`*` [ longer-prefixes | shorter-prefixes [`*`length`*`] ] | filter-list `*`as-path-list`*` | prefix-list `*`pfx-list-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
network/pfx-len	(Optional) Display a specific route identified by its destination prefix
longer-prefixes	(Optional) Used with the network/pfx-len option to show routes whose prefix length is equal to or longer than pfx- len. This option may not be given if the **shorter-prefixes** option is given.
shorter-prefixes [length]	(Optional) Used with the network/pfx-len option to show routes whose prefix length is shorter than pfx-len, and, optionally, longer than a specified length. This option may not be given if the **longer-prefixes** option is given.
filter-list as-path-list	(Optional) Filter the output to the set of routes that match a given AS Path list. This option may not be given if a network/pfx-len option is given, or when a prefix list is given.
pfx-list-name	(Optional) Filter the output to the set of routes that match a given prefix list. This option may not be given if a network/pfx-len option is given or when a filter list is given.

The command output displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
BGP table version	Each time phase 2 of the BGP decision process runs to select new BGP routes, this number is incremented
Status codes	› s - The route is aggregated into an aggregate address configured with the summary-only option › * - LCOS SX BGP never displays invalid routes; so this code is always displayed › > - Indicates that BGP has selected this path as the best path to the destination › i - If the route is learned from an internal peer

Parameter	Description
	› S - This path is STALE. This means either the sender of this path is gracefully restarting in case we are the helper BGP peer (or) the End-of-RIB is yet to be received from the helper BGP peer after this router restarted gracefully.
Network	Destination prefix
Next Hop	The route's BGP NEXT HOP
Metric	Multi Exit Discriminator
LocPrf	The local preference
Path	The AS path

The value of the ORIGIN attribute follows immediately after the AS PATH.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

Example #1:

```
(R1) # show ip bgp

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 20.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network            Next Hop     Metric   LocPrf   Path
*> 172.20.1.0/24    100.10.1.1         10      100   20 10 i
                    200.10.1.1
*> 172.20.2.0/24    100.10.1.1         10      100   20 10 ?
```

Example #2: If one or more of the three well-known communities in RFC 1997 is attached to a path, show ip bgp lists them.

```
(R1) # show ip bgp

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 20.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network            Next Hop     Metric   LocPrf   Path
*> 172.20.1.0/24    100.10.1.1         10      100   20 10 i
   Communities: no-export
*> 24.95.16.0/24    100.10.1.1         10      100   20 10 i
   Communities: no-advertise
*> 24.14.8.0/24     100.10.1.1         10      100   20 10 i
   Communities: no-export-subconfed
S*>24.14.9.0/24     100.10.1.2         10      100   30 20 i
```

If the command is given with `network/pfx-len` option and without any additional options, then the output format lists more information about the individual prefix. The best path is always listed first, followed by any nonbest paths. The output only shows attributes that are included with each path.

Parameter	Description
Prefix/Prefix Length	The destination prefix and prefix length.
Generation ID	The version of the BGP routing table when this route last changed.
Forwarding	Whether this BGP route is used for forwarding.
Advertised To Update Groups	The outbound update groups that this route is advertised to.
Local Preference	The local preference, either as received from the peer or as set according to local policy.
AS Path	The AS Path. This form of show ip bgp displays AS Paths as long as allowed by bgp maxas-limit.
Origin	Value of the ORIGIN attribute.
Metric	Value of the MED attribute, if included.
Type	Whether the path is received from an internal or external peer.

Parameter	Description
IGP Cost	The interior gateway cost (e.g., OSPF cost) to the BGP NEXT HOP.
Peer (Peer ID)	The IP address of the peer that sent this route, and its router ID.
BGP Next Hop	The BGP NEXT HOP attribute.
Atomic Aggregate	If the ATOMIC AGGEGATE attribute is attached to the path.
Aggregator	The AS number and router ID of the speaker that aggregated the route.
Communities	The BGP communities attached to the path.
Originator	If the ORIGINATOR attribute is attached to the path, the value of this attribute
Cluster List	If the CLUSTER_LIST attribute is attached to the path, the sequence of cluster IDs in the cluster list.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(R1)  # show ip bgp 172.20.1.0/24

Prefix/Prefix Length..................... 172.20.1.0/24
Generation ID............................ 2056
Forwarding............................... Yes
Advertised to Update Groups.............. 1, 5

Best Path:
Local Preference......................... 100
AS Path.................................. 20 10
Origin................................... IGP
Metric................................... 10
Type..................................... External
IGP Cost................................. 30
Peer (Peer ID)........................... 100.10.1.1 (32.4.1.1)
BGP Next Hop............................. 100.10.1.1
Atomic Aggregate......................... Included
Aggregator (AS, Router ID)............... 300, 14.1.1.1
Communities.............................. no-export

Non-best Paths:
Local Preference......................... 200
AS Path.................................. 18 50 27
Origin................................... Incomplete
Type..................................... External
IGP Cost................................. 10
Peer (Peer ID)........................... 200.1.1.1 (18.24.1.3)
BGP Next Hop............................. 200.1.1.1
```

7.1.113 show ip bgp aggregate-address

This command lists aggregate addresses that have been configured and indicates whether each is currently active. If a VRF is specified, the aggregate addresses configured in a VRF instance are displayed.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`] aggregate-address`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Prefix/Len	Destination prefix and prefix length
AS Set	Indicates whether an empty AS path is advertised with the aggregate address (N) or an AS SET is advertised with the set of AS numbers for the paths contributing to the aggregate (Y)
Summary Only	Indicates whether the individual networks are suppressed (Y) or advertised (N).
Active	Indicates whether the aggregate is currently being advertised.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(R1) # show ip bgp aggregate-address
```

```
Prefix/Len    AS Set    Summary Only    Active
10.0.0.0/8         N               Y         Y
20.0.0.0/8         N               Y         N
```

7.1.114 show ip bgp community

This command shows BGP IPv4 routes that belong to a specified set of communities.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] community communities [exact-match]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	(Optional) Display routes belonging to communities within the VRF instance.
communities	A string of zero or more community values, which may be in either format and may contain the well-known community keywords no-advertise and no-export. The output displays routes that belong to every community specified in the command.
exact-match	(Optional) Only displays routes that are members of those and only those communities specified in the command.

7.1.115 show ip bgp community-list

This command displays IPv4 routes that match a community list. The output format and field descriptions are the same as for *show ip bgp* on page 827.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] community communities [exact-match]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	(Optional) Display routes belonging to communities within a VRF instance.
name	A standard community list name.
exact-match	(Optional) Display only routes that are an exact match for the set of communities in the matching community list statement.

7.1.116 show ip extcommunity-list

This command displays all the permit and deny attributes of the given extended community list. If the *list-name* is specified, the output is displayed that matches the given *list-name*; else all the lists are displayed.

Format	`show ip extcommunity-list [list-name]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
list-name	A standard extended community list name.

The following information is displayed.

Parameter	Description
Standard extended community-list	The standard named extended community list

Parameter	Description
permit	Permits access for a matching condition. Once a permit value has been configured to match a given set of extended communities the extended community list defaults to an implicit deny for all other values.
RT	The route target extended community attribute.
deny	Denies access for a matching condition.

Example:

```
(Routing) # show ip extcommunity-list 1

Standard extended community-list list1
permit RT:1:100 RT:2:100
deny RT:6:600
permit RT:5:200
permit SOO:9:900
```

7.1.117 show ip bgp listen range

This command displays information about the IPv4 BGP listen subnet ranges. If `network/length` are specified, information about the specified listen range are displayed.

Format	`show ip bgp [network/length]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config-router)#show ip bgp listen range

Listen Range ................................. 10.27.0.0/16
Inherited Template ........................... template_10_27
  Member             ASN       State
  ---------------- ----- -----------
  10.27.8.189      65001 OPENCONFIRM
  10.27.128.235        0      ACTIVE

Listen Range ................................. 15.15.0.0/24
Inherited Template ........................... template_15_15

  Member             ASN       State
  ---------------- ----- -----------
```

7.1.118 show ip bgp neighbors

This command shows details about BGP neighbor configuration and status. If the neighbor is configured to inherit configuration parameters from a peer template, the output shows the inherited values.

Policy configuration is moved from this command to the command *show ip bgp neighbors policy* on page 836.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] neighbors [neighbor-address]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	(Optional) Displays the neighbors belonging to the communities within the VRF instance.
neighbor-address	(Optional) The IP address of a neighbor. Used to limit the output to show a single neighbor.

The command output displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
Description	Text string assigned using the *neighbor filter-list (BGP Router Config)* on page 793 command. This text string only appears if a description is configured.
Remote Address	The neighbor's IP address
Remote AS	The neighbor's autonomous system number
BFD Enabled to Detect Fast Fallover	Specifies if BFD has been enabled for BGP neighbors.
Peer ID	The neighbor's BGP router ID
Peer Admin Status	START or STOP
Peer State	The adjacency state of this neighbor
Peer Type	If a neighbor was created with the BGP dynamic neighbors feature, Dynamic is shown.
Listen Range	If the neighbor was created with the BGP dynamic neighbors feature, the field shows the listen range to which the neighbor belongs.
Local Interface Address	The IPv4 address used as the source IP address in packets sent to this neighbor.
Local Port	TCP port number on the local end of the connection
Remote Port	TCP port number on the remote end of the connection
Connection Retry Interval	How long BGP waits between connection retries
Neighbor Capabilities	Optional capabilities reported by the neighbor, recognized and accepted by this router. Codes listed in the show output are as follows: › MP: Multiprotocol › RF: Route Refresh › AS4: 4-Byte ASN This version of LCOS SX does not support any multiprotocol AFI/SAFI pairs other than IPv4 unicast. The presence of this capability does not imply otherwise.
IPv4 Unicast Support	Indicates whether IPv4 unicast routes can be exchanged with this peer. **Both** indicates that IPv4 is active locally and the neighbor indicated support for IPv4 unicast in its OPEN message. **Sent** indicates that IPv4 unicast is active locally, but the neighbor did not include this AFI/SAFI pair in its OPEN message. IPv4 unicast is always enabled locally and cannot be disabled.
IPv6 Unicast Support	Indicates whether IPv6 unicast routes can be exchanged with this peer. **Both** and **Sent** have the same meaning as for IPv4. **None** indicates that neither the local router nor the peer has IPv6 enabled for this adjacency. **Received** indicates that the peer advertised the IPv6 unicast capability, but it is not enabled locally. IPv6 unicast is enabled locally using the `neighbor activate` command in address-family IPv6 configuration mode.
L2VPN EVPN Support	Indicates whether EVPN routes can be exchanged with this peer. This capability is enabled locally using the `neighbor activate` command in address-family l2vpn evpn configuration mode.
Graceful Restart Support	Indicates whether the neighbor supports the Graceful Restart behavior.
Graceful Restart Helper Support	Indicates whether the neighbor can help us to gracefully restart.
Update Source	The configured value for the source IP address of packets sent to this peer. This field is only included in the output if the update source is configured.
Configured Hold Time	The time, in seconds, that this router proposes to this neighbor as the hold time
Configured Keep Alive Time	The configured KEEPALIVE interval for this neighbor.
Negotiated Hold Time	The minimum of the configured hold time and the hold time in the OPEN message received from this neighbor. If the local router does not receive a KEEPALIVE or UPDATE message from this

Parameter	Description
	neighbor within this interval of time, the local router drops the adjacency. This field is only shown if the adjacency state is OPEN CONFIRM or greater.
Keep Alive Time	The number of seconds between KEEPALIVE messages sent to this neighbor. This field is only shown if the adjacency state is OPEN CONFIRM or greater.
MD5 Password	The TCP MD5 password, if one is configured, in plain text
Last Error (Sent)	The last error that occurred on the connection to this neighbor
Last SubError	The suberror reported with the last error.
Established Transitions	The number of times the adjacency has transitioned into the Established state
Established Time	How long since the connection last transitioned to or from the Established state
Time Since Last Update	How long since an UPDATE message has been received from this neighbor
IPv4 Outbound Update Group	The outbound update group ID.
L2VPN Outbound Update Group	The outbound update group ID.
IPv6 Outbound Update Group	The outbound update group ID.
Message Table	The number of BGP messages sent to and received from this neighbor
Received UPDATE Queue Size	Received UPDATE messages are queued for processing. This section shows the current length of the neighbor's UPDATE queue in bytes, the high water mark, the limit, and the number of UPDATEs that have been dropped because the queue reached the limit.
The following fields are displayed for IPv4, L2VPN EVPN, and IPv6 (If active)	
Prefixes Advertised	A running count of the number of prefixes advertised to or received from this neighbor.
Prefixes Withdrawn	A running count of the number of prefixes included in the Withdrawn Routes portion of UPDATE messages, to and from this neighbor.
Prefixes Current	The number of prefixes currently advertised to or received from this neighbor. For inbound prefixes, this count only includes prefixes that passed inbound policy.
Prefixes Accepted	The number of prefixes from this neighbor that are eligible to become active in the local RIB. Received prefixes are ineligible if their BGP Next Hop is not resolvable or if the AS Path contains a loop. A prefix is only considered accepted if it passes inbound policy.
Prefixes Rejected	The number of prefixes currently received from this neighbor that fail inbound policy.
Max NLRI per Update	The maximum number of prefixes included in a single UPDATE message, to and from this neighbor.
Min NLRI per Update	The minimum number of prefixes included in a single UPDATE message, to and from this neighbor.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(R1) # show ip bgp neighbors 172.20.1.100
Description: spine 1 router 1

Remote Address ............................... 172.20.1.100
Remote AS .................................... 100
BFD Enabled to Detect Fast Fallover........... Yes
Peer ID ...................................... 14.3.0.1
Peer Admin Status ............................ START
Peer State ................................... ESTABLISHED
Peer Type .................................... DYNAMIC
Listen Range ................................. 172.20.0.0/16
Local Interface Address ...................... 172.20.1.2
Local Port ................................... 179
Remote Port .................................. 58265
Connection Retry Interval .................... 120 sec
Neighbor Capabilities ........................ None
IPv4 Unicast Support ......................... Both
IPv6 Unicast Support ......................... Sent
L2VPN EVPN Support   ......................... Advertised and Received
Graceful Restart Support...................... Enabled
Graceful Restart Helper Support............... Enabled
```

```
Update Source.................................
Configured Hold Time ........................... 90 sec
Configured Keep Alive Time...................... 30 sec
Negotiated Hold Time ........................... 30 sec
Keep Alive Time ................................ 10 sec

MD5 Password.................................... password

Last Error (Sent)............................... Hold Timer Expired
Last SubError................................... None
Time Since Last Error........................... 0 day 0 hr 4 min 27 sec
Established Transitions ........................ 1
Established Time ............................... 0 day 0 hr 4 min 25 sec
Time Elapsed Since Last Update ................. 0 day 0 hr 4 min 245 sec
IPv4 Outbound Update Group...................... 3
L2VPN Outbound Update Group .................... 0
IPv6 Outbound Update Group...................... 7
             Open    Update   Keepalive   Notification   Refresh   Total
Msgs Sent       1         0          10              0         0      11
Msgs Rcvd       1         1          11              0         0      12

Received UPDATE Queue Size:  0 bytes. High: 355. Limit 196096. Drops 0.

IPv4 Prefix Statistics:
                           Inbound       Outbound
Prefixes Advertised              1              0
Prefixes Withdrawn               0              0
Prefixes Current                 1              0
Prefixes Accepted                1            N/A
Prefixes Rejected                1            N/A
Max NLRI per Update              1              0
Min NLRI per Update              1              0

L2VPN Prefix Statistics:
                           Inbound       Outbound
Prefixes Advertised              3              3
Prefixes Withdrawn               0              0
Prefixes Current                 3              3
Prefixes Accepted                3            N/A
Prefixes Rejected                0            N/A
Max NLRI per Update              1              2
Min NLRI per Update              0              1

IPv6 Prefix Statistics:
                           Inbound       Outbound
Prefixes Advertised              1              0
Prefixes Withdrawn               0              0
Prefixes Current                 1              0
Prefixes Accepted                1            N/A
Prefixes Rejected                1            N/A
Max NLRI per Update              1              0
Min NLRI per Update              1              0
```

If the router receives an UPDATE message with an invalid path attribute, the router will in most cases send a NOTIFICATION message and reset the adjacency. BGP maintains a per-neighbor counter for each type of path attribute error. This show command lists each non-zero counter, just after the LastSubError. The counters that may be listed are as follows:

Parameter	Description
Path with duplicate attribute	The peer sent an UPDATE message containing the same path attribute more than once.
Path with well-known/optional conflict	A received path attribute was flagged as both well-known and optional or neither well-known nor optional.
Transitive flag not set on transitive attr	A received path attribute is known to be transitive, but the transitive flag is not set.
Mandatory attribute non-transitive or partial	A mandatory path attribute was received with either the transitive or partial flag set.
Optional attribute non-transitive and partial	An optional path attribute has the transitive flag clear and the partial flag set.
Path attribute too long	A received path attribute was longer than the expected length.

Parameter	Description
Path attribute length error	A received path attribute has a length value that exceeds the remaining length of the path attributes field.
Invalid ORIGIN code	A received UPDATE message included an invalid ORIGIN code.
Unexpected first ASN in AS path	The AS Path attribute from an external peer did not include the peer's AS number as the first AS.
Invalid AS path segment type	The AS Path includes a segment with an invalid segment type.
Invalid BGP NEXT HOP	The BGP NEXT HOP is not a valid unicast address.
Bad BGP NEXT HOP	The BGP NEXT HOP was either the receiver's IP address or an IP address outside the subnet to the peer.
Invalid AGGREGATOR attribute	The AGGREGATOR attribute was invalid.
Unrecognized well-known path attribute	An UPDATE message contained a path attribute with the Optional flag clear, but this router does not recognize the attribute.
Missing mandatory path attribute	An UPDATE message was received without a mandatory path attribute.
Missing LOCAL PREF attribute	An UPDATE message was received from an internal peer without the LOCAL PREF attribute.
Invalid prefix in UPDATE NLRI	An UPDATE message received from this peer contained a syntactically incorrect prefix.

Example: In this example, BGP has received an UPDATE message from an external peer 172.20.101.100 with something other than the peer's ASN as the first ASN in the AS Path. The additional counter shows that this occurred one time.

```
(Routing) #show ip bgp neighbors 172.20.101.100

Remote Address ............................... 172.20.101.100
Remote AS ..................................... 101
...

Last Error .................................... UPDATE Message Error
Last SubError ................................. Malformed AS_PATH
Unexpected first ASN in AS path ............... 1

Established Transitions ....................... 1
Established Time .............................. 0 days 00 hrs 00 mins 10 secs
```

7.1.119 show ip bgp neighbors advertised-routes

This command displays the list of IPv4 routes advertised to a specific neighbor. These are the routes in the adjacent RIB out for the neighbor's outbound update group.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] neighbors ip-address advertised-routes`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	(Optional) Display the communities within the VRF instance.
ip-address	The IP address of a neighbor.

The command output displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
BGP table version	Each time phase 2 of the BGP decision process runs to select new BGP routes, this number is incremented
Status codes	p - The route has been updated in Adj-RIB-Out since the last UPDATE message was sent. Transmission of an UPDATE message is pending.
Network	Destination prefix
Next Hop	The BGP NEXT HOP as advertised to the peer.

Parameter	Description
Local Pref	The local preference. Local preference is never advertised to external peers.
Metric	The value of the Multi Exit Discriminator, if the MED is advertised to the peer.
Path	The AS path. The AS path does not include the local AS number, which is added to the beginning of the AS path when a route is advertised to an external peer.

The value of the ORIGIN attribute follows immediately after the AS Path.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip bgp neighbors 172.20.101.100 advertised-routes

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 20.1.1.1
Status codes: p advertisement pending
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Originating default network 0.0.0.0
  Version   Network           Next Hop    Metric   Local Pref  Path
  5         172.20.1.0/24  172.20.101.1        10          100  20 10 i
p 5         20.1.1.0/24    172.20.101.1                    100  20 ?
```

This output differs slightly from the output in `show ip bgp`. Suppressed routes and nonbest routes are not advertised, so these status codes are not relevant here. Advertised routes always have a single next hop, the BGP NEXT HOP advertised to the peer. Local preference is never sent to external peers.

The output indicates whether BGP is configured to originate a default route to this peer (neighbor default-originate).

7.1.120 show ip bgp neighbors policy

This command displays the inbound and outbound IPv4 and L2VPN policies configured for a specific peer. The output distinguishes policies that are configured on the peer itself and policies that the peer inherits from a peer template.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] neighbors [{ip-address]} policy`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	(Optional) Display the names of the communities within a VRF instance.
ip-address	(Optional) Specifies an IPv4 address of a neighbor to which to limit the output.

The command output displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
Neighbor	The peer address of a neighbor.
Addr-Family	The peer address family type.
Policy	A neighbor-specific BGP policy.
Template	If the policy is inherited from a peer template, this field lists the template name.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(router) #show ip bgp neighbors 192.168.10.2 policy

Neighbor        Addr-family            Policy                    Template
--------------- ----------- ---------------------------------- ---------------
192.168.10.2    IPv4        advertisement-interval 5
                            default-originate if-default-present
                            filter-list 0 in
                            filter-list 0 out
```

```
                          next-hop-self disabled
                          prefix-list in
                          prefix-list out
                          maximum-prefix 8160
                          remove-private-as send-as-all
                          route-map in
                          route-map out
                          route-reflector-client disabled
                          send-community disabled
192.168.10.2    EVPN      activate
                          maximum-prefix 102400
                          route-reflector-client disabled
                          send-community disabled
                          send-extended-community disabled
```

7.1.121 show ip bgp neighbors {received-routes | routes | rejected-routes}

This command displays the list of IPv4 routes received from a specific neighbor. The list includes either all routes received from the neighbor, received routes that passed inbound policy, or routes rejected by inbound policy. If a VRF instance is specified, the routes information is displayed for the neighbors in the VRF instance.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] neighbors [ip-address {received-routes | routes | rejected- routes}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vrf-name	(Optional) Display the routes belonging to communities within a VRF instance.
ip-address	(Optional) The IP address of a neighbor.
received-routes	Display all routes received from this neighbor, regardless of if the routes passed inbound policy
routes	Display only routes that passed inbound policy.
rejected-routes	Display only routes rejected by inbound policy.

The command output displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
Network	Destination prefix
Next Hop	The BGP NEXT HOP as advertised by the peer.
Metric	The value of the Multi Exit Discriminator, if a MED is received from the peer.
Local Pref	The local preference received from the peer.
Path	The AS path as received from the peer
Origin	The value of the Origin attribute as received from the peer

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip bgp neighbors 172.20.101.100 received-routes

local router ID is 20.1.1.1
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network         Next Hop        Metric   Local Pref   Path  Origin
172.20.1.0/24   172.20.101.1        10          100  20 10       i
20.1.1.0/24     172.20.101.1                    100     20       ?
```

7.1.122 show ip bgp route-reflection

This command displays all global configuration related to IPv4 route reflection, including the cluster ID and whether client- to-client route reflection is enabled, and lists all the neighbors that are configured as route reflector clients. If a VRF instance is specified, the configuration of the communities within the VRF instance are displayed.

If a route reflector client is configured with an outbound route map, the output warns that set statements in the route map are ignored when reflecting routes to this client.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] route-reflection`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Cluster ID	The cluster ID used by this router. The value configured with the *bgp cluster-id* on page 770 command is displayed. If no cluster ID is configured, the local router ID is shown and tagged as default.
Client-to-client Reflection	Displays *Enabled* when this router reflects routes received from its clients to its other clients; otherwise *Disabled* displays.
Clients	A list of this router's internal peers that have been configured as route reflector clients.
Non-client Internal Peers	A list of this router's internal peers that are not configured as route reflector clients. Routes from non-client peers are reflected to clients and vice-versa.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip bgp route-reflection

Cluster ID ................................... 1.1.1.1 (configured)
Client-to-client Reflection .................. Enabled
Clients: 172.20.1.2, 172.20.3.2, 172.20.5.2
Non-client Internal Peers: 192.168.1.2, 192.162.2.2
Skipping set statements in outbound route map gandolf when reflecting to internal peer 172.20.1.2.
```

7.1.123 show ip bgp statistics

This command displays recent decision process history. Phase 1 of the decision process reacts to UPDATE messages received from peers, determining what new routes are accepted and deleting withdrawn routes from the Adj-RIB-In. Phase 2 determines the best path for each destination, updates the BGP route table, and updates the common RIB. Phase 3 is run independently for each outbound update group and determines which routes should be advertised to neighbors in each group. Each entry in the table shows statistics for one phase of the decision process. The table shows the 20 most recent decision process runs, with the most recent information at the end of the table. If a VRF instance is specified, the statistics for communities within the VRF instance are displayed.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The command displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
Delta T	How long since the decision process was run. hours:minutes:seconds if the elapsed time is less than 24 hours. Otherwise, days:hours.
Phase	Which phase of the decision process was run
Upd Grp	Outbound update group ID. Only applies when phase 3 is run.
GenId	Generation ID of BGP routing table when decision process was run. The generation ID is incremented each time phase 2 of the decision process is run and when there is a change to the status of aggregate addresses.
Reason	The event that triggered the decision process to run
Peer	Phase 1 of the decision process can be triggered for a specific peer when a peer's inbound routing policy changes or the peer is reset. When phase 1 is run for a single peer, the peer's IP address is given.
Duration	How long the decision process took, in milliseconds

Parameter	Description
Adds	The number of routes added. For phase 1, this is the number of prefixes that pass inbound policy and are added to the Accept-RIB-In. For phase 2, this is the number of routes added to the BGP routing table. For phase 3, this is the number of prefixes added to the update group's Adj-RIB-Out.
Mods	The number of routes modified. Always 0 for phase 1.
Dels	The number of routes deleted. Always 0 for phase 1.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(R1) # show ip bgp statistics
 Delta T   Phase  Upd Grp   GenId          Reason         Peer  Duration   Adds   Mods   Dels
29:33:49       3        0    2041  Fwd status chng                   34    750      0    500
29:33:40       2             2042   Accept-RIB-In-                   59    750      0    500
29:33:28       2             2043   Accept-RIB-In-                   10      0      0    250
29:23:40       2             2044   Accept-RIB-In-                   32      0      0   1000
29:13:40       3        1    2044     Phase 2 done                   48    500   2500   1750
29:02:40       1             2044      Adj-RIB-In+                   21    500      0      0
29:02:01       3        0    2044     Phase 2 done                   41    750      0   1250
28:33:40       2             2045     Phase 1 done                         32    500      0
28:15:00       1             2045      Adj-RIB-In+                    9    250      0      0
28:14:40       2             2046     Phase 1 done                         16    250      0
```

7.1.124 show ip bgp summary

This command displays a summary of BGP configuration and status. If a VRF instance is specified, the configuration and status for the communities within a VRF instance is displayed.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`] summary`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The command displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
IPv4 Routing	Whether IPv4 routing is globally enabled. BGP does not include the IPv4 unicast AFI/SAFI capability in OPEN messages it sends unless routing is globally enabled.
BGP Admin Mode	Whether BGP is globally enabled
BGP Router ID	The configured router ID
Local AS Number	The router's AS number
Graceful Restart	Indicates whether the graceful restart capability is supported.
Graceful Restart Helper	Indicates whether the graceful restart helper capability is supported.
Traps	Whether BGP traps are enabled.
Maximum Paths	The maximum number of next hops in an external BGP route.
Maximum Paths iBGP	The maximum number of next hops in an internal BGP route.
Default Keep Alive Time	The configured keepalive time used by all peers that have not been configured with a peer-specific keepalive time.
Default Hold Time	The configured hold time used by all peers that have not been configured with a peer-specific hold time.
Number of Network Entries	The number of distinct prefixes in the local RIB
Number of AS Paths	The number of AS paths in the local RIB
Default Metric	The default value for the MED for redistributed routes.
Default Route Advertise	Whether BGP is configured to advertise a default route. Corresponds to the *default-information originate* on page 774 command.

Parameter	Description
Redistributing Source	A source of routes that BGP is configured to redistribute.
Metric	The metric configured with the redistribute command.
Match Value	For routes redistributed from OSPF, the types of OSPF routes being redistributed.
Distribute List	The name of the prefix list used to filter redistributed routes, if one is configured with the *distribute-list prefix out* on page 779 command.
Route Map	The name of the route map used to filter redistributed routes.
Dynamic Neighbors	Shows the current number of created dynamic IPv4 BGP neighbors, high water mark and a limit of dynamic IPv4 BGP neighbors that can be created.
Neighbor	The IP address of a neighbor. A neighbor, that is created with BGP dynamic neighbors feature, will be marked with "*".
ASN	The neighbor's ASN
MsgRcvd	The number of BGP messages received from this neighbor
MsgSent	The number of BGP messages sent to this neighbor
State	The adjacency state. One of IDLE, CONNECT, ACTIVE, OPEN SENT, OPEN CNFRM, EST
Up/Down Time	How long the adjacency has been in the ESTABLISHED state, or, if the adjacency is down, how long it has been down. In days:hours:minutes:seconds
Pfx Rcvd	The number of prefixes received from the neighbor

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(R1) # show ip bgp summary

IPv4 Routing.............................Enable
BGP Admin Mode...........................Enable
BGP Router ID............................172.20.1.1
Local AS Number..........................200
Graceful Restart.......................... Disabled
Graceful Restart Helper..................... Enabled

Traps....................................Disable
Maximum Paths............................32
Maximum Paths iBGP.......................16
Default Keep Alive Time..................30 sec
Default Hold Time........................90 sec
Number of Network Entries................20
Number of AS Paths.......................5

Default Metric.............................. Not configured
Default Route Advertise...................... No

Redistributing..............................
Source...................................... ospf
Metric...................................... Not Configured
Match Value................................. 'internal'
Distribute List............................. Not configured
Neighbor      ASN    MsgRcvd  MsgSent      State  Up/Down Time   Pfx Rcvd
100.10.1.1     50         48       92        EST      00:47:30         20
100.20.1.4     20          0        2  OPEN SENT                        0
```

7.1.125 show ip bgp template

Use this command to view information about all configured BGP peer templates or for the specified BGP template.

Format	`show ip bgp template` *name*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Name	The name of a BGP peer template
AF	The address family to which the configuration command applies. This field is blank for session parameters, which apply to all address families.
Configuration	Configuration commands that are included in the template.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(router) #show ip bgp template
Template Name   AF    Configuration
-------------  ----   ----------------------------
peer-grp1              timers 5 15
                       password rivendell
               IPv4    advertisement-interval 15

peer-grp2      IPv4    prefix-list strider in
               IPv4    maximum-prefix 100
               IPv6    prefix-list gandolf in
               IPv6    maximum-prefix 200

peer-grp3      IPv6    send-community

peer-grp4              update-source loopback 0
               IPv4    next-hop-self

peer-grp5      EVPN    send-community
```

7.1.126 show ip bgp traffic

This command reports global BGP message counters for transmitted and received messages along with BGP work queue information. If a VRF instance is specified, the counters for the communities within the VRF instance are displayed.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf vrf-name] traffic`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The first table lists the number of BGP messages of each type that this router has sent and received. Following the table is a maximum send and receive UPDATE message rate. These rates report the busiest one-second interval.

The queue statistics table reports information for BGP work queues. Items placed on each of these work queues are as follows:

Term	Description
Events	Includes most timer events and configuration changes.
Keepalive Tx	Includes timer events to send a KEEPALIVE message to a peer.
Dec Proc	Includes events that cause the decision process to be run.
Rx Data	holds incoming BGP messages.
RTO Notifications	Includes best route change and next hop resolution change notifications from the routing table.
MIB Queries	Includes pending SNMP queries for BGP status

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(router) #show ip bgp traffic

Time Since Counters Cleared: 55223 Seconds
BGP Message Statistics
                Open     Update  Notification   Keepalive    Refresh       Total
Recd:              6         11             0        7888          0        7905
Sent:              8         56             3        8465          0        8532

Max Received UPDATE rate: 1 pps
Max Send UPDATE rate: 5 pps
```

```
BGP Queue Statistics
             Current        Max        Drops       Limit
Events             0          2            0         800
Keepalive Tx       0          3            0         128
Dec Proc           0          3            0         133
Rx Data            0          3            0         500
RTO Notifications  0          4            0        1222
MIB Queries        0          0            0           5
```

7.1.127 show ip bgp update-group

This command reports the status of outbound update groups and their members. If a VRF instance is specified, the status of the update groups for the communities within the VRF instance are displayed.

Format	`show ip bgp [vrf` *`vrf-name`*`] update-group [group-index | peer-address ]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
group-index	(Optional) If specified, this option restricts the output to a single update group.
peer-address	(Optional) If specified, this option restricts the output to the update group containing the peer with the given address.

The command displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
Update Group ID	Unique identifier for outbound update group
Peer Type	Whether peers in this update group are internal or external
Minimum Advertisement Interval	The minimum time, in seconds, between sets of UPDATE messages sent to the group
Send Community	If BGP communities are included in route advertisements to members of the group.
Remove Private ASNs	If BGP removes private ASNs from paths advertised to members of this update group. › **Replace** if BGP replaces private ASNs with the local ASN. › **Remove** if private ASNs are removed. › Otherwise **No**.
Route Reflector Client	If peers in this update group are route reflector clients.
Neighbor AS Path Access List Out	The AS path access list used to filter UPDATE messages sent to peers in the update group
Neighbor Prefix List Out	Name of the prefix list used to filter prefixes advertised to the peers in the update group
Members Added	The number of peers added to the group since the group was formed
Members Removed	The number of peers removed from the group
Update Version	The number of times phase 3 of the BGP decision process has run for this group to determine which routes should be advertised to the group
Number of UPDATEs Sent	The number of UPDATE messages that have been sent to this group. Incremented once for each UPDATE regardless of the number of group members
Time Since Last UPDATE	Time since an UPDATE message was last sent to the group. If no UPDATE has been sent to the group, the status is “Never.”
Current Prefixes	The number of prefixes currently advertised to the group
Current Paths	The number of paths currently advertised to the group
Prefixes Advertised	The total number of prefixes advertised to the group since the group was formed

Parameter	Description
Prefixes Withdrawn	The total number of prefixes included in the Withdrawn Routes field of UPDATE messages sent to the group since the group was formed
UPDATE Send Failures	The number of UPDATE messages that failed to be delivered to all members of the group
Current Members	The IPv4 address of all current members of the group

The update send history table show statistics on as many as the ten most recent executions of the update send process for the update group. Items in the history table are as follows:

Parameter	Description
Version	The update version
Delta T	The amount of time elapsed since the update send process executed. hours::minutes::seconds.
Duration	How long the update send process took, in milliseconds.
UPD Built	The number of UPDATE messages built
UPD Sent	The number of UPDATE messages successfully transmitted to group members. Normally a copy of each UPDATE message built is sent to each group member.
Paths Sent	The number of paths advertised.
Pfxs Adv	The number of prefixes advertised
Pfxs Wd	The number of prefixes withdrawn

Example: The following shows an example of the command displaying information for all update groups.

```
(R1) # show ip bgp update-group

Update Group ID.............................. 0
Peer Type.................................... External
Minimum Advertisement Interval.............. 30 seconds
Send Community............................... Yes
Remove Private ASNs.......................... No
Route Reflector Client....................... No
Neighbor AS Path Access List Out............. 1
Neighbor Prefix List Out..................... pfxList1
Members Added................................ 48
Members Removed.............................. 0
Update Version............................... 19
Number of UPDATEs Sent....................... 512
Time Since Last Update....................... 5 hrs 3 min 2 sec
Current Prefixes............................. 5500
Current Paths................................ 22
Prefixes Advertised.......................... 191250
Prefixes Withdrawn........................... 186000
UPDATE Send Failures......................... 0

Current Members: 172.20.1.100, 172.20.2.100

Version   Delta T  Duration UPD Built UPD Sent Paths Sent Pfxs Adv  Pfxs Wd
     10   00:33:49      100         6      288          5     1250      750
     11   00:33:49        0         4      192          3      750      250
     12   00:33:49        0         2       96          1      250     1000
     13   00:33:49        0         2       96          1      250     1018
     14   00:33:49        0         1       48          0        0      482
     15   00:33:49      100         8      384          7     1750      750
     16   00:33:49        0         3      144          2      500      250
     17   00:31:49        0         4      192          3      750      750
     18   00:23:49      100         4      192          3      750     1000
     19   00:03:49      100         6      288          5     1250      500

Update Group ID.............................. 1
Peer Type.................................... Internal
Minimum Advertisement Interval.............. 5 seconds
Remove Private ASNs.......................... No
Route Reflector Client....................... No
Send Community............................... Yes
Neighbor AS Path Access List Out............. none
Neighbor Prefix List Out..................... none
```

```
Members Added.............................. 3
Members Removed............................ 0
Update Version............................. 4
Number of UPDATEs Sent..................... 8
Time Since Last UPDATE..................... 3 hrs 13 min 22 sec
Current Prefixes........................... 84
Current Paths.............................. 2
Prefixes Advertised........................ 100
Prefixes Withdrawn......................... 16
UPDATE Send Failures....................... 0

Current Members:  172.24.3.1, 172.25.8.56, 172.28.9.1
Version    Delta T   Duration UPD Built UPD Sent Paths Sent Pfxs Adv  Pfxs Wd
     10    00:00:49      100         6      288          5     1250      750
```

7.1.128 show ip bgp vpnv4

This command displays the VPNv4 address information from the BGP table. If an optional VRF is specified, the address information for communities within that VRF instance are displayed.

Format	`show ip bgp vpnv4 {all | rd` *`route-distinguisher`* `| vrf` *`vrf-name`*`} [`*`ip-prefix/length`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
all	Displays the complete VPNv4 database.
rd route- distinguisher	Displays NLRI prefixes that match the named route distinguisher.
vrf vrf-name	Displays NLRI prefixes associated with the communities within the named VRF instance.
ip-prefix/length	IP address (in dotted decimal format) and the length of the mask (0 to 32). The slash (/) mark must be included.

The command outputs the following information, depending on the selected parameters.

Field	Description
BGP table version	Each time phase 2 of the BGP decision process runs to select new BGP routes, this number is incremented.
Status codes	One of the following: › s: The route is aggregated into an aggregate address configured with the summary-only option. › *: LCOS SX never displays invalid routes; so this code is always displayed (to maintain consistency with the industry standard). › >: Indicates that BGP has selected this path as the best path to the destination. › i: The route is learned from an internal peer.
Route Distinguisher	The RD associated with the VRF.
Network	Destination prefix
Next Hop	The route's BGP next hop.
Metric	BGP metric.
LocPrf	The local preference.
Path	The AS path per route.
Prefix/Prefix Length	The destination prefix and prefix length.
Generation ID	The version of the BGP routing table when this route last changed.
Forwarding	if this BGP route is used for forwarding.

Field	Description
Advertised To Update Groups	The outbound update groups to which this route is advertised.
Local Preference	The local preference, either as received from the peer or as set according to local policy.
AS Path	The AS Path. This form of the command displays AS Paths as long as allowed by `bgp maxas-limit`.
Origin	Value of the ORIGIN attribute.
Metric	Value of the MED attribute, if included.
Type	If the path is received from an internal or external peer.
IGP Cost	The interior gateway cost (e.g., OSPF cost) to the BGP NEXT HOP
Peer (Peer ID)	The IP address of the peer that sent this route, and its router ID.
BGP Next Hop	The BGP NEXT HOP attribute.
Atomic Aggregate	If the ATOMIC AGGEGATE attribute is attached to the path.
Aggregator	The AS number and router ID of the speaker that aggregated the route.
Communities	The BGP communities attached to the path.
Originator	If the ORIGINATOR attribute is attached to the path, the value of this attribute.
Cluster List	If the CLUSTER_LIST attribute is attached to the path, the sequence of cluster IDs in the cluster list.
Extended Community	Route target value associated with the specified route.

Example: The following example shows all available VPNv4 information in a BGP routing table:

```
(Routing) # show ip bgp vpnv4 all

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 20.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network            Next Hop     Metric   LocPrf   Path
Route Distinguisher : 1:10 (for VRF red)
*> 172.20.1.0/24    100.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
*> 24.95.16.0/24    100.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
*> 24.14.8.0/24     100.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i

Route Distinguisher : 2:20 (for VRF blue)
*> 173.20.1.0/24    120.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
*> 25.95.16.0/24    120.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
*> 25.14.8.0/24     120.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i

Route Distinguisher : 3:30 (for VRF yellow)
*> 174.20.1.0/24    130.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
*> 26.95.16.0/24    130.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
*> 26.14.8.0/24     130.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
```

Example: The following example shows VPNv4 routing entries for VRF named *red*:

```
(Routing) # show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf red

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 20.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network            Next Hop     Metric   LocPrf   Path
Route Distinguisher : 1:10 (for VRF red)
*> 172.20.1.0/24    100.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
*> 24.95.16.0/24    100.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
*> 24.14.8.0/24     100.10.1.1          10      100   20 10 i
```

Example: The following example shows the attributes for network 172.20.1.0 that include multi-paths and best path Use like any of the below formats):

```
(Routing) # show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf red 172.20.1.0 255.255.255.0
(Routing) # show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf red 172.20.1.0/24
```

```
Prefix/Prefix Length..................... 1:100:172.20.1.0/24
Generation ID............................ 2056
Forwarding............................... Yes
Advertised to Update Groups.............. 1, 5

Best Path:
Imported from............................ 2:200:100.10.1.1
Local Preference......................... 100
AS Path.................................. 20 10
Origin................................... IGP
Metric................................... 10
Type..................................... External
IGP Cost................................. 30
Peer (Peer ID)........................... 100.10.1.1 (32.4.1.1)
BGP Next Hop............................. 100.10.1.1
Atomic Aggregate......................... Included
Aggregator (AS, Router ID)............... 300, 14.1.1.1
Communities.............................. no-export
Extended Community....................... RT:1:100
                                          RT:2:200
Originator............................... 10.1.1.1

Non-best Paths:
Local Preference......................... 200
AS Path.................................. 18 50 27
Origin................................... Incomplete
BGP Next Hop............................. 200.1.1.1
Extended Community....................... RT:3:300
Type..................................... External
IGP Cost................................. 10
Peer (Peer ID)........................... 200.1.1.1 (18.24.1.3)
```

7.1.129 show bgp l2vpn evpn summary

This command displays a summary of BGP configuration and status for L2VPN address family.

Format	`show bgp l2vpn evpn summary`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
EVPN Control Plane	Whether EVPN is globally enabled. BGP does not include the L2VPN EVPN AFI/SAFI capability in OPEN messages it sends unless evpn is globally enabled.
BGP Admin Mode	Whether BGP is globally enabled.
BGP Router ID	The configured router ID
Local AS Number	The router's AS number
Number of Network Entries	The number of distrinct L2VPN prefixes in the local RIB
Number of AS Paths	The number of AS paths in the local RIB
Dynamic Neighbors	Shows current number of created dynamic IPv4 BGP neighbors, high water mark and a limit of dynamic IPv4 BGP neighbors that can be created
L2VPN EVPN Config Peers	The number of peers are activated for l2vpn.
L2VPN EVPN Capable peers	The number of peers received L2VPN EVPN AFI/SAFI capability from the neighbors.
Neighbor	The IP address of a neighbor. A neighbor, that is created with BGP dynamic neighbors feature, will be marked with "*".
ASN	The neighbor's ASN
MsgRcvd	The number of BGP messages received from this neighbor
MsgSent	The number of BGP messages sent to this neighbor
State	The adjacency state. One of IDLE, CONNECT, ACTIVE, OPEN SENT, OPEN CNFRM, EST

Field	Description
Up/Down Time	How long the adjacency has been in the ESTABLISHED state, or, if the adjacency is down, how long it has been down. In days:hours:minutes:seconds
Pfx Rcvd	The number of L2VPN prefixes received from the neighbor

Example:

```
(Routing) #show bgp l2vpn evpn summary

EVPN Control Plane ............................ Enable
BGP Admin Mode ................................ Enable
BGP Operational Mode .......................... Enable
BGP Router ID ................................. 2.2.2.3
Local AS Number ............................... 100
Number of Network Entries ..................... 10
Number of AS Paths ............................ 1
Dynamic Neighbors Current/High/Limit .......... 0/0/20
L2VPN EVPN config peers ....................... 1
L2VPN EVPN capable peers ...................... 1
Retain Route-target All ....................... Disable

Neighbor                ASN  MsgRcvd  MsgSent         State   Up/Down Time  Pfx Rcvd
3.3.3.4                 200       10       10            Up   00:00:20      100
```

7.1.130 show bgp l2vpn evpn

To view the EVPN routes in the BGP routing table, use the `show bgp l2vpn evpn` command in privileged EXEC mode. The output lists both best and non-best paths to each EVPN route. The route-type filter option shows it's specific type EVPN routes. By passing the IP address and prefixLen argument corresponding to the overlay end-host's IP, it displays the best and non-best paths for the end-host along with the Path attributes. This IP address and it's length argument is available only for Type-2 EVPN routes. By passing the specific Rd value, it displays the best and non-best paths for the end-host along with the Path attributes.

Format	`show bgp l2vpn evpn [[route-type` *`type-1 - type-5`*`] `*`prefix/len`*` || [rd `*`rd-value`*`]]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Network	Destination EVPN route. It is displayed in the respective formats for EVPN type-2 or type-3 prefixes, as mentioned in the header of the command output.
Next Hop	The route's BGP NEXT HOP.
Metric	Multi Exit Descriminator
LocPref	The local preference
Path	The AS path The value of the ORIGIN attribute follows immediately after the AS PATH.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show bgp l2vpn evpn

BGP table version is 0, local router ID is 2.2.2.3
Status Codes: s suppressed, * valid, > best, i - internal, S - stale
Origin Codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
EVPN type-1 prefix: [1]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[Label]
EVPN type-2 prefix: [2]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[MAClen]:[MAC]:[IPlen]:[IP]
EVPN type-3 prefix: [3]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[OrigIP]
EVPN type-4 prefix: [4]:[ESI]:[IPlen]:[OrigIP]
EVPN type-5 prefix: [5]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[IP]:[GatewayIP]

    Network            Next Hop         Metric     LocPref Path
    ------------------ ---------------- ---------- ------- ----
```

```
    Route Distinguisher : 192.168.10.2:0
*>  [1]:[0:0x12340]:[0]:[0]
                    192.168.10.2                    100 200 i
*>  [4]:[0:0x0]:[32]:[192.168.10.2]
                    192.168.10.2                    100 200 i
*>  [4]:[0:0x12340]:[32]:[192.168.10.2]
                    192.168.10.2                    100 200 i
    Route Distinguisher : 192.168.10.2:10
*>  [2]:[0:0x0]:[1]:[48]:[00:00:00:01:02:03]:[32]:[11.11.11.1]
                    192.168.10.2                    100 200 i
*>  [3]:[1]:[32]:[192.168.10.2]
                    192.168.10.2                    100 200 i
    Route Distinguisher : 192.168.10.2:131
*>  [3]:[1]:[32]:[192.168.10.2]
                    192.168.10.2                    100 200 i
    Route Distinguisher : 192.168.30.2:0
*>  [4]:[0:0x0]:[32]:[192.168.30.2]
                    192.168.30.2                    100 200 i
```

Example:

```
(Routing) #show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type type-2

BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 1.1.1.1
Status Codes: s suppressed, * valid, > best, i - internal, S - stale
Origin Codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
EVPN type-1 prefix: [1]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[Label]
EVPN type-2 prefix: [2]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[MAClen]:[MAC]:[IPlen]:[IP]
EVPN type-3 prefix: [3]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[OrigIP]
EVPN type-4 prefix: [4]:[ESI]:[IPlen]:[OrigIP]
EVPN type-5 prefix: [5]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[IP]:[GatewayIP]

    Network             Next Hop         Metric     LocPref Path
    ------------------- ---------------- ---------- ------- ----
    Route Distinguisher : 192.168.10.2:10
*>  [2]:[0:0x0]:[1]:[48]:[00:00:00:01:02:03]:[32]:[11.11.11.1]
                        192.168.10.2                    100 200 i

(Routing) #show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 11.11.11.1/32

Route Distinguisher ........................... 192.168.10.2:10
Route Table Entry ..............................
[2]:[0:0x0]:[1]:[48]:[00:00:00:01:02:03]:[32]:[11.11.11.1]
Generation ID ................................. 1
Forwarding .................................... No
Advertised to Update Groups ................... 0 1

Best Path:

Local Preference .............................. 100
AS Path ....................................... 200
Origin ........................................ IGP
Type .......................................... External
IGP Cost ...................................... 0
Peer (Peer ID) ................................ 192.168.10.2 (9.5.0.1)
BGP Next Hop .................................. 192.168.10.2
Received Labels ............................... 16
                                               20
Extended Communities .......................... RT:192.168.10.2:10

(Routing) #show bgp l2vpn evpn rd 192.168.10.2:10

Route Distinguisher ........................... 192.168.10.2:10
Route Table Entry ..............................
[2]:[0:0x0]:[1]:[48]:[00:00:00:01:02:03]:[32]:[11.11.11.1]
Generation ID ................................. 1
Forwarding .................................... No
Advertised to Update Groups ................... 0 1

Best Path:

Local Preference .............................. 100
AS Path ....................................... 200
Origin ........................................ IGP
Type .......................................... External
IGP Cost ...................................... 0
Peer (Peer ID) ................................ 192.168.10.2 (9.5.0.1)
BGP Next Hop .................................. 192.168.10.2
Received Labels ............................... 16
```

```
                                          20
Extended Communities ..................... RT:192.168.10.2:10

Generation ID ............................ 1
Forwarding ............................... No
Advertised to Update Groups .............. None

------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Route Distinguisher ...................... 192.168.10.2:10
Route Table Entry ........................ [3]:[1]:[32]:[192.168.10.2]
Generation ID ............................ 1
Forwarding ............................... No
Advertised to Update Groups .............. 0 1

Best Path:

Local Preference ......................... 100
AS Path .................................. 200
Origin ................................... IGP
Type ..................................... External
IGP Cost ................................. 0
Peer (Peer ID) ........................... 192.168.10.2 (9.5.0.1)
BGP Next Hop ............................. 192.168.10.2
Extended Communities ..................... RT:192.168.10.2:10
```

7.1.131 show bgp l2vpn evpn update-group

This command reports the status of L2VPN outbound update groups and their members.

Format	`show bgp l2vpn evpn update-group [`*`group-index`* `|` *`peer-address`* `]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
group-index	(Optional) If specified, this option restricts the output to a single update group.
peer-address	(Optional) If specified, this option restricts the output to the update group containing the peer with the given IPv4 address.

Example: This command shows information for all update groups:

```
(localhost) #show bgp l2vpn evpn update-group

Update Group ............................. 0
Peer Type ................................ External
Minimum Advertisement Interval ........... 30 seconds
Send Community ........................... Yes
Send Extended Community .................. Yes
Remove Private ASNs ...................... No
Route Reflector Client ................... No
Neighbor AS Path Access List Out ......... none
Neighbor Prefix List Out ................. none
Neighbor Route Map Out ................... none
Members Added ............................ 2
Members Removed .......................... 0
Update Version ........................... 1
Number of UPDATES Sent ................... 2
Time Since Last UPDATE ................... 0 days 15 hrs 10 mins 10 secs
Current Prefixes ......................... 3
Current Paths ............................ 2
Prefixes Advertised ...................... 3
Prefixes Withdrawn ....................... 0
UPDATE Send Failures ..................... 0
Current Members: 192.168.20.2, 192.168.10.2

 Version  Delta T  Duration  UPD Built  UPD Sent  Paths Sent  Pfxs Adv  Pfxs Wd
       1 15:10:10         0          2         4           2         3        0
```

7.1.132 show bgp l2vpn evpn statistics

This command displays recent decision process history. Phase 1 of the decision process reacts to UPDATE messages received from peers, determining what new routes are accepted and deleting withdrawn routes from the Adj-RIB-In. Phase 2 determines the best path for each destination, updates the BGP route table, and updates the common RIB. Phase 3 is run independently for each outbound update group and determines which routes should be advertised to neighbors in each group. Each entry in the table shows statistics for one phase of the decision process. The table shows the 20 most recent decision process runs, with the most recent information at the end of the table.

Format	`show bgp l2vpn evpn statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(localhost) #show bgp l2vpn evpn statistics
Delta T Phase Upd Grp GenId   Reason         Peer  Duration  Adds  Mods  Dels
15:10:35    1             0  Adj-RIB-In+                0     3     0     0
15:10:33    2             1  Accept-RIB-In+             0     3     0     0
15:10:18    3       0     1  New update grp             1     3     0     0
```

7.1.133 show bgp l2vpn evpn route-reflection

This command shows the configuration of the local router as a route reflector. Output and field descriptions are the same as for IPv4 (see *show ip bgp route-reflection* on page 837).

Format	`show bgp l2vvpn evpn route-reflection`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

7.1.134 show bgp ipv6

Use this command in privileged EXEC mode to display IPv6 routes in the BGP routing table.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 [`*`ipv6-prefix`*`|`*`prefix-length`*` [longer-prefixes | shorter-prefixes [`*`length`*`]] | filter-list `*`as-path-list`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ipv6-prefix prefix-length	(Optional) Limits the output to a specific prefix.
longer-prefixes	(Optional) Display the specified prefix and any longer prefixes within the same range.
shorter-prefixes	(Optional) Used with the `ipv6-prefix|prefix-length` option to show routes whose prefix length is shorter than `prefix-length` and, optionally, longer than a specified length. This option may not be given if the `longer-prefixes` option is given.
as-path-list	(Optional) Filter the output to the set of routes that match a given AS Path list. This option may not be given if an `ipv6-prefix|prefix-length` option is given.

The command output displays the following information.

Parameter	Description
BGP table version	Each time phase 2 of the BGP decision process runs to select new BGP routes, this number is incremented
Status codes	› s: The route is aggregated into an aggregate address configured with the summary-only option › *: LCOS SX BGP never displays invalid routes; so this code is always displayed

Parameter	Description
	› >: Indicates that BGP has selected this path as the best path to the destination › i: If the route is learned from an internal peer
Network	IPv6 destination prefix
Next Hop	The IPv6 route's BGP NEXT HOP
Metric	Multi Exit Discriminator
LocPrf	The local preference
Path	The AS path
Origin	The value of the Origin attribute

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(R1) # show bgp ipv6

BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 20.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, * valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network              Next Hop     Metric   LocPrf   Path
*> 2001:DB8::/48      3FFE:100::1         10      100   20 10 i
                      3FFE:200::4
*> 2001:DB8:4:5::/64  3FFE:100::1         10      100   20 10 ?
```

7.1.135 show bgp ipv6 aggregate-address

This command lists IPv6 aggregate addresses that have been configured and indicates whether each is currently active.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 aggregate-address`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Prefix/Len	Destination prefix and prefix length.
AS Set	Indicates whether an empty AS path is advertised with the aggregate address (N) or an AS SET is advertised with the set of AS numbers for the paths contributing to the aggregate (Y).
Summary Only	Indicates whether the individual networks are suppressed (Y) or advertised (N).
Active	Indicates whether the aggregate is currently being advertised.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(R1) # show bgp ipv6 aggregate-address

Prefix/Len          AS Set    Summary Only    Active
----------------    ------    ------------    ------
2001:DB8::/48           N               Y         Y
3ffe:4000:1::/48        N               Y         Y
```

7.1.136 show bgp ipv6 community

This command displays IPv6 routes that belong to a given set of communities. The output format and field descriptions are the same as for the *show bgp ipv6* on page 850 command.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 community` *`communities`* `[exact-match]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
communities	A string of zero or more community values, which may be in either format and may contain the well-known community keywords no-advertise and no-export. The output displays routes that belong to every community specified in the command.
exact-match	(Optional) Only displays routes that are members of those and only those communities specified in the command.

7.1.137 show bgp ipv6 community-list

This command displays IPv6 routes that match a community list. The output format and field descriptions are the same as for the *show bgp ipv6* on page 850 command.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 community-list` *name* `[exact-match]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
name	A standard community list name.
exact-match	(Optional) Display only routes that are an exact match for the set of communities in the matching community list statement.

7.1.138 show bgp ipv6 listen range

This command displays information about BGP listen ranges.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 listen range [`*network/length*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
listen range	Displays all listen subnet ranges that have been created.
network / length	Displays information about specified listen range.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show bgp ipv6 listen range

Listen Range ................................. 2001::1/64
Inherited Template ........................... template_2001

  Member                                  ASN       State
  --------------------------------------- ----- -----------
  2001::10                              65001 OPENCONFIRM
  2001::20                                  0      ACTIVE

Listen Range ................................. 2002::1/64
Inherited Template ........................... template_2002

  Member                                  ASN       State
  --------------------------------------- ----- -----------
```

7.1.139 show bgp ipv6 neighbors advertised-routes

This command displays IPv6 routes advertised to a specific neighbor. The format and field descriptions are the same as for the *show ip bgp neighbors advertised-routes* on page 835 IPv4 command except that the `Network` and `Next Hop` fields show IPv6 addresses and the command displays IPv4 routes advertised to a specific neighbor with RFC5549.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 neighbors {`*`ipv4-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `[interface` *`interface-name`*`]	autodetect interface` *`interface-name`*`} advertised-routes`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

7.1.140 show bgp ipv6 neighbors

This command displays a list of IPv6 routes received from a specific neighbor. The list includes either all routes received from the neighbor, received routes that passed inbound policy, or routes rejected by inbound policy. The output and format as the same as for the *show ip bgp neighbors* on page 831 IPv4 command, except:

- IPv6 routes are listed
- If the peer address ("Remote Address") is a link local address, the next line of output indicates the scope of the address.
- No "IPv4 Outbound Update Group" is listed.
- No IPv4 prefix statistics are shown.
- RFC 5549 Support is displayed only if the BGP neighbor is peered over IPv6 network.
- If the peer is configured as `autodetect`, the *Remote Address* shows detected IPv6 address or *Unresolved* in case if the peer is not detected by the autodetect feature.
- Autodetect status is displayed only if the peer is configured as "autodetect". The field shows one of the following statuses: "Peer is detected", "Peer is not detected" or "Multiple peers are detected".

Format	`show bgp ipv6 neighbors [`*`ipv4-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `[interface` *`interface-name`*`]	autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `{received-routes	routes	rejected-routes}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) # show bgp ipv6 neighbors fe80::2

Description: spine 1 router 1

Remote Address ............................... fe80::2
Autodetect status ............................ Peer is detected
Interface..................................... 0/1
Remote AS .................................... 100
Peer ID ...................................... 14.3.0.1
Peer Admin Status ............................ START
Peer State ................................... ESTABLISHED
Peer Type .................................... DYNAMIC
Listen Range ................................. 2001::1/64
Local Port ................................... 179
Remote Port .................................. 58265
Connection Retry Interval .................... 120 sec
Neighbor Capabilities ........................ None
IPv4 Unicast Support ......................... None
IPv6 Unicast Support ......................... Both
Graceful Restart Support...................... Enabled
Graceful Restart Helper Support............... Enabled
RFC 5549 Support ............................. Enable
Update Source................................. None
Local Interface Address ...................... fe80::2
Configured Hold Time ......................... 90 sec
Configured Keep Alive Time.................... 30 sec
Negotiated Hold Time ......................... 30 sec
Keep Alive Time .............................. 10 sec
MD5 Password.................................. password

Last Error (Sent)............................. Hold Timer Expired
Last SubError................................. None
Time Since Last Error......................... 0 day 0 hr 4 min 27 sec
Established Transitions ...................... 1
```

```
Established Time ............................. 0 day 0 hr 4 min 25 sec
Time Since Last Update ....................... 0 day 0 hr 4 min 24 sec
IPv6 Outbound Update Group..................... 7

             Open   Update   Keepalive   Notification   Refresh   Total
Msgs Sent       1        0          10              0         0      11
Msgs Rcvd       1        1          11              0         0      12

Received UPDATE Queue Size:  0 bytes. High: 355. Limit 196096. Drops 0.

IPv6 Prefix Statistics:
                           Inbound       Outbound
Prefixes Advertised              1              0
Prefixes Withdrawn               0              0
Prefixes Current                 1              0
Prefixes Accepted                1            N/A
Prefixes Rejected                1            N/A
Max NLRI per Update              1              0
Min NLRI per Update              1              0
```

7.1.141 show bgp ipv6 neighbors policy

Use this command displays the inbound and outbound IPv6 policies configured for a specific peer. The output distinguishes policies that are configured on the peer itself and policies that the peer inherits from a peer template. Specifying an IPv4 or IPv6 address limits the output to a single neighbor. If the neighbor's address is a link local address, the interface must be specified.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 neighbors [`*`ipv4-address`* `|` *`ipv6-address`* `[interface` *`interface-name`*`] | autodetect interface` *`interface-name`* `policy`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show bgp ipv6 neighbors fe80::1 interface 0/1 policy

Neighbor        Policy                                          Template
--------------- ----------------------------------------------- ---------------
fe80::1%0/1
                activate
                prefix-list jupiter in
                prefix-list saturn out
                maximum-prefix 2000
                send-community
```

7.1.142 show bgp ipv6 route-reflection

This command shows the configuration of the local router as a route reflector.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 route-reflection`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
Cluster ID	The cluster ID used by this router. The value configured with the *bgp cluster-id* on page 770 command is displayed. If no cluster ID is configured, the local router ID is shown and tagged as default.
Client-to-client Reflection	Displays *Enabled* when this router reflects routes received from its clients to its other clients; otherwise *Disabled* displays.
Clients	A list of this router's internal peers that have been configured as route reflector clients.
Non-client Internal Peers	A list of this router's internal peers that are not configured as route reflector clients. Routes from non-client peers are reflected to clients and vice-versa.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show bgp ipv6 route-reflection

Cluster ID ................................... 0.0.0.0 (default)
Client-to-client Reflection .................. Enabled
Clients:
Non-client Internal Peers:
```

7.1.143 show bgp ipv6 statistics

This command shows statistics for the IPv6 decision process. Output and field descriptions are the same as for the IPv4 *show ip bgp statistics* on page 838 command.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

7.1.144 show bgp ipv6 summary

This command displays a summary of BGP IPv6 configuration and status. The output and field descriptions are the same as for the *show ip bgp summary* on page 839 command, except that **Number of Network Entries**, **Number of AS Paths**, and **Pfx Rcvd** all count IPv6 rather than IPv4 routing information. The command lists all adjacencies that are configured to carry IPv6 routes.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 summary`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

7.1.145 show bgp ipv6 update-group

This command reports the status of IPv6 outbound update groups and their numbers. Output and format are the same as for *show ip bgp template* on page 840 command.

Format	`show bgp ipv6 update-group [`*`group-index`*` | `*`ipv4-address`*` | `*`ipv6-address`*`] [interface `*`interface-name`*`] autodetect interface `*`interface-name`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
group-index	(Optional) If specified, this option restricts the output to a single update group.
ipv4-address	The IPv4 address of a peer enabled for the exchange of IPv6 prefixes. If specified, this option restricts the output to the update group containing the peer with the given address.
ipv6-address	The IPv6 address of a peer. If the peer address is a link local address, the interface that defines the scope of the address must also be given. If a peer address is specified, this option restricts the output to the update group containing the peer with the given address.
autodetect interface	The routing interface on which the neighbor's link local IPv6 address is auto detected.

7.2 BGP Routing Policy Commands

Exterior routing protocols like BGP use industry-standard routing policy to filter and modify routing information exchanged with peers. BGP makes use of the following routing policy constructs:

- AS Path Access Lists
- BGP Community Lists

Use the Routing Policy commands to configure routing policies such as:

- Matching on an AS Path
- Modifying the AS Path
- Setting the local preference
- Setting the route metric
- Setting an IPv6 next hop
- Setting or matching on a BGP community

For policy-based routing commands, see *Policy-Based Routing Commands* on page 656 and *IPv6 Policy-Based Routing Commands* on page 665.

7.2.1 ip as-path access-list

To create an AS path access list, use the `ip as-path access-list` command in Global Configuration mode.

An AS path access list filters BGP routes on the AS path attribute of a BGP route. The AS path attribute is a list of the autonomous system numbers along the path to the destination. An AS path access list is an ordered sequence of statements. Each statement specifies a regular expression and a permit or deny action. If the regular expression matches the AS path of the route expressed as an ASCII string, the route is considered a match and the statement's action is taken. An AS path list has an implicit deny statement at the end. If a path does not match any of the statements in an AS path list, the action is considered to be deny.

Once you have created an AS path list, you cannot delete an individual statement. If you want to remove an individual statement, you must delete the AS path list and recreate it without the statement to be deleted.

Statements are applied in the order in which they are created. New statements are added to the end of the list. The statement with the first matching regular expression is applied.

LCOS SX allows configuration of up to 128 AS path access lists, with up to 64 statements each.

To enter the question mark within a regular expression, you must first enter **CTRL-V** to prevent the CLI from interpreting the question mark as a request for help.

Table 17: AS Path Regular Expression Syntax on page 856 lists AS path list regular expression syntax.

Default	No AS path lists are configured by default. There are no default values for any of the parameters of this command.
Format	`ip as-path access-list` *`as-path-list-number`* `{permit|deny}` *`regexp`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
as-path-list-number	A number from 1 to 500 uniquely identifying the list. All AS path access list commands with the same *as-path-list-number* are considered part of the same list.
permit	(Optional) Permit routes whose AS Path attribute matches the regular expression.
deny	(Optional) Deny routes whose AS Path attribute matches the regular expression.
regexp	A regular expression used to match the AS path attribute of a BGP path where the AS path is treated as an ASCII string.

Table 17: AS Path Regular Expression Syntax

Special Character	Symbol	Behavior
asterisk	*	Matches zero or more sequences of the pattern.
brackets	[]	Designates a range of single-character patterns.

Special Character	Symbol	Behavior
caret	^	Matches the beginning of the input string.
dollar sign	$	Matches the end of the input string.
hyphen	-	Separates the end points of a range.
period	.	Matches any single character, including white space.
plus sign	+	Matches 1 or more sequences of the pattern.
question mark	?	Matches 0 or 1 occurrences of the pattern.
underscore	_	Matches a comma (,), left brace ({), right brace (}), left parenthesis, right parenthesis, the beginning of the input string, the end of the input string, or a space.

Example: In the following example, the router is configured to reject routes received from neighbor 172.20.1.1 with an AS path that indicates the route originates in, or passes through, AS 100.

```
(Routing)(Config)# ip as-path access-list 1 deny _100_
(Routing)(Config)# ip as-path access-list 1 deny ^100$
(Routing)(Config)# router bgp 1
(Routing)(Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.1 remote-as 200
(Routing)(Config-router)# neighbor 172.20.1.1 filter-list 1 in
```

7.2.1.1 no ip as-path access-list

To delete an AS path access list, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no ip as-path access-list` *`as-path-list-number`*
Mode	Global Config

7.2.2 ip bgp-community new-format

To display BGP standard communities in AA:NN format, use the `ip bgp-community new-format` command in Global Configuration mode. RFC 1997 specifies that the first two bytes of a community number are considered to be an autonomous system number. The new format displays a community number as the ASN followed by a 16-bit AS-specific number.

Default	Standard communities are displayed in AA:NN format.
Format	`ip bgp-community new-format`
Mode	Global Config

7.2.2.1 no ip bgp-community new-format

To display BGP standard communities as 32-bit integers, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no ip bgp-community new-format`
Mode	Global Config

7.2.3 ip community-list

To create or configure a BGP community list, use the `ip community-list` command in Global Configuration mode.

A community list statement with no community values is considered a match for all routes, regardless of their community membership. So the statement `ip community-list bullseye permit` is a *permit all* statement.

A community number may be entered in either format, as a 32-bit integer or a pair of 16-bit integers separated by a colon, regardless of whether the *ip bgp-community new-format* on page 857 command is active. Up to 16 communities, including the well-known communities, can be listed in a single command. Up to 32 statements may be configured with a given community list name. Up to 128 unique community list names may be configured.

Default	No community lists are configured by default.
Format	`ip community-list standard` *`list-name`* `{permit | deny} [`*`community-number`*`] [no-advertise] [no-export]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
standard list-name	Identifies a named standard community list. The name may contain up to 32 characters.
permit	Indicates that matching routes are permitted.
deny	Indicates that matching routes are denied.
community-number	From zero to 16 community numbers formatted as a 32-bit integers or in AA:NN format, where AA is a 2-byte autonomous system number and NN is a 16 bit integer. The range is 1 to 4,294,967,295 (any 32-bit integer other than 0). Communities are separated by spaces.
no-advertise	The well-known standard community, NO_ADVERTISE (0xFFFFFF02).
no-export	The well-known standard community, NO_EXPORT, (0xFFFFFF01).

7.2.3.1 no ip community-list

To delete a community list, use the `no` form of the command.

Format	`no ip community-list standard` *`list-name`*
Mode	Global Config

7.2.4 ip prefix-list

To create a prefix list or add a prefix list entry, use the `ip prefix-list` command in Global Configuration mode.

Prefix lists allow matching of route prefixes with those specified in the prefix list. Each prefix list includes of a sequence of prefix list entries ordered by their sequence numbers. A router sequentially examines each prefix list entry to determine if the route's prefix matches that of the entry. An empty or nonexistent prefix list permits all prefixes. An implicit deny is assume if a given prefix does not match any entries of a prefix list. Once a match or deny occurs the router does not go through the rest of the list. A prefix list may be used within a route map to match a route's prefix using the *match ip address prefix-list* on page 862 command.

Up to 128 prefix lists may be configured. The maximum number of statements allowed in prefix list is 64.

Default	No prefix lists are configured by default. When neither the `ge` nor the `le` option is configured, the destination prefix must match the network/length exactly. If the `ge` option is configured without the `le` option, any prefix with a network mask greater than or equal to the `ge` value is considered a match. Similarly, if the `le` option is configured without the `ge` option, a prefix with a network mask less than or equal to the `le` value is considered a match.
Format	`ip prefix-list` *`list-name`* `{[seq` *`number`*`] {permit | deny}` *`network/length`* `[ge` *`length`*`] [le` *`length`*`] | renumber` *`renumber-interval first-statement-number`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
list-name	The text name of the prefix list. Up to 32 characters.
seq number	(Optional) The sequence number for this prefix list statement. Prefix list statements are ordered from lowest sequence number to highest and applied in that order. If you do not specify a sequence number, the system will automatically select a sequence number five larger than the last sequence number in the list. Two statements may not be configured with the same sequence number. The value ranges from 1 to 4,294,967,294.
permit	Permit routes whose destination prefix matches the statement.
deny	Deny routes whose destination prefix matches the statement.
network/length	Specifies the match criteria for routes being compared to the prefix list statement. The network can be any valid IP prefix. The length is any IPv4 prefix length from 0 to 32.
ge length	(Optional) If this option is configured, then a prefix is only considered a match if its network mask length is greater than or equal to this value. This value must be longer than the network length and less than or equal to 32.
le length	(Optional) If this option is configured, then a prefix is only considered a match if its network mask length is less than or equal to this value. This value must be longer than the `ge` length and less than or equal to 32.
renumber	(Optional) Provides the option to renumber the sequence numbers of the IP prefix list statements with a given interval starting from a particular sequence number. The valid range for *renumber-interval* is 1 to 100, and the valid range for *first-statement-number* is 1 to 1000.

Example: The following example configures a prefix list that allows routes with one of two specific destination prefixes, 172.20.0.0/16 and 192.168.1.0/24:

```
(Routing)(config)# ip prefix-list apple seq 10 permit 172.20.0.0/16
(Routing)(config)# ip prefix-list apple seq 20 permit 192.168.10/24
```

Example: The following example disallows only the default route.

```
(Routing)(config)# ip prefix-list orange deny 0.0.0.0/0
(Routing)(config)# ip prefix-list orange permit 0.0.0.0/0 ge 1
```

7.2.4.1 no ip prefix-list

To delete a prefix list or a statement in a prefix list, use the `no` form of this command. The command `no ip prefix-list list-name` deletes the entire prefix list. To remove an individual statement from a prefix list, you must specify the statement exactly, with all its options.

Format	`no ip prefix-list` *`list-name`* `[seq` *`number`*`] {permit | deny}` *`network/length`* `[ge` *`length`*`] [le` *`length`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

7.2.5 ip prefix-list description

To apply a text description to a prefix list, use the `ip prefix-list description` command in Global Configuration mode.

Default	No description is configured by default.
Format	`ip prefix-list` *`list-name`* `description` *`text`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
list-name	The text name of the prefix list.

Parameter	Description
description text	Text description of the prefix list. Up to 80 characters.

7.2.5.1 no ip prefix-list description

To remove the text description, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no ip prefix-list` *`list-name`*
Mode	Global Config

7.2.6 set as-path

To prepend one or more AS numbers to the AS path in a BGP route, use the `set as-path` command in Route Map Configuration mode. This command is normally used to insert one or more instances of the local AS number at the beginning of the AS_PATH attribute of a BGP route. Doing so increases the AS path length of the route. The AS path length has a strong influence on BGP route selection. Changing the AS path length can influence route selection on the local router or on routers to which the route is advertised.

When prepending an inbound route, if the first segment in the AS_PATH of the received route is an AS_SEQUENCE, *as-path-string* is inserted at the beginning of the sequence. If the first segment is an AS_SET, *as-path-string* is added as a new segment with type AS_SEQUENCE at the beginning of the AS path. When prepending an outbound route to an external peer, *as-path-string* follows the local AS number, which is always the first ASN.

Format	`set as-path prepend` *`as-path-string`*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
as-path-string	A list of AS path numbers to insert at the beginning of the AS_PATH attribute of matching BGP routes. To prepend more than one AS number, separate the ASNs with a space and enclose the string in quotation marks. Up to ten AS numbers may be prepended.

Example: The following example prepends three instances an external peer's AS number to paths received from that peer, making routes learned from this peer less likely to be chosen as the best path.

```
(Routing)# config
(Routing)# route-map ppAsPath
(Routing)# set as-path prepend "2 2 2"
(Routing)# exit
(Routing)# router bgp 1
(Routing)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 2
(Routing)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 route-map ppAsPath in
```

7.2.6.1 no set as-path

To remove a set command from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no set as-path prepend` *`as-path-string`*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.7 set comm-list delete

To remove BGP communities from an inbound or outbound UPDATE message, use the `set comm-list delete` command in Route Map Configuration mode. A route map with this `set` command can be used to remove selected communities from inbound and outbound routes. When a community list is applied to a route for this purpose, each of the route's communities is submitted to the community list one at a time. Communities permitted by the list are removed

from the route. Because communities are processed individually, a community list used to remove communities should not include the exact-match option on statements with multiple communities. Such statements can never match an individual community.

When a route map statement includes both `set community` and `set comm-list delete` terms, the `set comm-list delete` term is processed first, and then the `set community` term (meaning that, communities are first removed, and then communities are added).

Format	`set comm-list` *`community-list-name`* `delete`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
community-list-name	A standard community list name.

7.2.7.1 no set comm-list

To delete the set command from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no set comm-list`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.8 set community

To modify the communities attribute of matching routes, use the `set community` command in Route Map Configuration mode. The `set community` command can be used to assign communities to routes originated through BGP's network and redistribute commands, and to set communities on routes received from a specific neighbor or advertised to a specific neighbor. It can also be used to remove all communities from a route.

To remove a subset of the communities on a route, use the *set comm-list delete* on page 860 command.

Format	`set community {`*`community-number`* `[additive] | none}`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
community-number	One to sixteen community numbers, either as a 32-bit integers or in AA:NN format. Communities are separated by spaces. The well-known communities **no advertise** and **no-export** are also accepted.
additive	(Optional) Communities are added to those already attached to the route.
none	(Optional) Removes all communities from matching routes.

7.2.8.1 no set community

To remove a set term from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no set community`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.9 match as-path

This route map match term matches BGP autonomous system paths against an AS path access list. If you enter a new `match as-path` term in a route map statement that already has a `match as-path` term, the AS path list

numbers in the new term are added to the existing match term, up to the maximum number of lists in a term. A route is considered a match if it matches any one or more of the AS path access lists the match term refers to.

Format	`match as-path` *`as-path-list-number`*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
as-path-list-number	An integer from 1 to 500 identifying the AS path access list to use as match criteria.

7.2.9.1 no match as-path

This command deletes the `match as-path` term that matches BGP autonomous system paths against an AS path access list.

Format	`no match as-path` *`as-path-list-number`*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.10 match community

To configure a route map to match based on a BGP community list, use the `match community` command in Route Map Configuration mode. If the community list returns a **permit** action, the route is considered a match. If the match statement refers to a community list that is not configured, no routes are considered to match the statement.

Format	`match community` *`community-list`* `[`*`community-list…`*`] [exact-match]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
community-list	The name of a standard community list. Up to eight names may be included in a single match term.
exact-match	(Optional) When this option is given, a route is only considered a match if the set of communities on the route is an exact match for the set of communities in one of the statements in the community list.

7.2.10.1 no match community

To delete a match term from a route map, use the `no` form of this command. The command `no match community list exact-match` removes the match statement from the route map. (It does not simply remove the exact-match option.) The command `no match community` removes the match term and all its community lists.

Format	`no match community` *`community-list`* `[`*`community-list…`*`] [exact-match]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.11 match ip address prefix-list

To configure a route map to match based on a destination prefix, use the `match ip address` command in Route Map Configuration mode. If you specify multiple prefix lists in one statement, then a match occurs if a prefix matches any one of the prefix lists. If you configure a match ip address statement within a route map section that already has a match ip address statement, the new prefix lists are added to the existing set of prefix lists, and a match occurs if any prefix list in the combined set matches the prefix.

Default	No match criteria are defined by default.
Format	`match ip address prefix-list` *`prefix-list-name`* `[`*`prefix-list-name…`*`]`

Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
prefix-list-name	The name of a prefix list used to identify the set of matching routes. Up to eight prefix lists may be specified.

7.2.11.1 no match ip address prefix-list

To delete a match statement from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no match ip address [prefix-list` *`prefix-list-name`* `[`*`prefix-list-name…`*`]]`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.12 set as-path

To prepend one or more AS numbers to the AS path in a BGP route, use the `set as-path` command in Route Map Configuration mode. This command is normally used to insert one or more instances of the local AS number at the beginning of the AS_PATH attribute of a BGP route. Doing so increases the AS path length of the route. The AS path length has a strong influence on BGP route selection. Changing the AS path length can influence route selection on the local router or on routers to which the route is advertised.

When prepending an inbound route, if the first segment in the AS_PATH of the received route is an AS_SEQUENCE, *as-path-string* is inserted at the beginning of the sequence. If the first segment is an AS_SET, *as-path-string* is added as a new segment with type AS_SEQUENCE at the beginning of the AS path. When prepending an outbound route to an external peer, *as-path-string* follows the local AS number, which is always the first ASN.

Format	`set as-path prepend` *`as-path-string`*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
as-path-string	A list of AS path numbers to insert at the beginning of the AS_PATH attribute of matching BGP routes. To prepend more than one AS number, separate the ASNs with a space and enclose the string in quotation marks. Up to ten AS numbers may be prepended.

Example: The following example prepends three instances an external peer's AS number to paths received from that peer, making routes learned from this peer less likely to be chosen as the best path.

```
(Routing)# config
(Routing)# route-map ppAsPath
(Routing)# set as-path prepend "2 2 2"
(Routing)# exit
(Routing)# router bgp 1
(Routing)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 remote-as 2
(Routing)# neighbor 172.20.1.2 route-map ppAsPath in
```

7.2.12.1 no set as-path

To remove a set command from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no set as-path prepend` *`as-path-string`*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.13 set comm-list delete

To remove BGP communities from an inbound or outbound UPDATE message, use the `set comm-list delete` command in Route Map Configuration mode. A route map with this `set` command can be used to remove selected communities from inbound and outbound routes. When a community list is applied to a route for this purpose, each of the route's communities is submitted to the community list one at a time. Communities permitted by the list are removed from the route. Because communities are processed individually, a community list used to remove communities should not include the exact-match option on statements with multiple communities. Such statements can never match an individual community.

When a route map statement includes both `set community` and `set comm-list delete` terms, the `set comm-list delete` term is processed first, and then the `set community` term (meaning that, communities are first removed, and then communities are added).

Format	`set comm-list` *`community-list-name`* `delete`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
community-list-name	A standard community list name.

7.2.13.1 no set comm-list

To delete the set command from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no set comm-list`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.14 set community

To modify the communities attribute of matching routes, use the `set community` command in Route Map Configuration mode. The `set community` command can be used to assign communities to routes originated through BGP's network and redistribute commands, and to set communities on routes received from a specific neighbor or advertised to a specific neighbor. It can also be used to remove all communities from a route.

To remove a subset of the communities on a route, use the *set comm-list delete* on page 860 command.

Format	`set community {`*`community-number`* `[additive]	none}`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
community-number	One to sixteen community numbers, either as a 32-bit integers or in AA:NN format. Communities are separated by spaces. The well-known communities **no advertise** and **no-export** are also accepted.
additive	(Optional) Communities are added to those already attached to the route.
none	(Optional) Removes all communities from matching routes.

7.2.14.1 no set community

To remove a set term from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no set community`

Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.15 set local-preference

To set the local preference of specific BGP routes, use the `set local-preference` command in Route Map Configuration mode. The local preference is the first attribute used to compare BGP routes. Setting the local preference can influence which route BGP selects as the best route. When used in conjunction with a *match as-path* on page 861 or *match ip address prefix-list* on page 862 command, this command can be used to prefer routes that transit certain ASs or to make the local router a more preferred exit point to certain destinations.

Format	`set local-preference` *value*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
value	A local preference value, from 0 to 4,294,967,295 (any 32-bit integer).

7.2.15.1 no set local-preference

To remove a set command from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no set local-preference` *value*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.16 set metric (BGP)

To set the metric of a route, use the `set metric` command in Route Map Configuration mode. This command sets the Multi Exit Discriminator (MED) when used in a BGP context. When there are multiple peering points between two autonomous systems (AS), setting the MED on routes advertised by one router can influence the other AS to send traffic through a specific peer.

Format	`set metric` *value*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
value	A metric value, from 0 to 4,294,967,295 (any 32-bit integer).

7.2.16.1 no set metric (BGP)

To remove a `set` command from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no set metric` *value*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.17 set ipv6 next-hop (BGP)

To set the IPv6 next hop of a route, use the `set ipv6 next-hop` command in Route Map Configuration mode.

When used in a route map applied to UPDATE messages received from a neighbor, the command sets the next hop address for matching IPv6 routes received from the neighbor.

When used in a route map applied to UPDATE messages sent to a neighbor, the command sets the next hop address for matching IPv6 routes sent to the neighbor. If the address is a link local address, the address is assumed to be on the

interface where the UPDATE is sent or received. If the command specifies a global IPv6 address, the address is not required to be on a local subnet.

Format	`set ipv6 next-hop` *`ipv6-address`*
Mode	Route Map Configuration

Parameter	Description
ipv6-address	The IPv6 address set as the Network Address of Next Hop field in the MP_NLRI attribute of an UPDATE message.

7.2.17.1 no set ipv6 next-hop (BGP)

To remove a `set` command from a route map, use the `no` form of this command.

Format	`no set ipv6 next-hop`
Mode	Route Map Configuration

7.2.18 show ip as-path-access-list

This command displays the contents of AS path access lists.

Format	`show ip as-path-access-list [`*`as-path-list-number`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
as-path-list-number	(Optional) When an AS path list number is specified, the output is limited to the single AS path list specified. The number is an integer from 1 to 500.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)# show ip as-path-access-list

AS path access list 1
   deny _100_
   deny ^100$
AS path access list 2
   deny _200_
   deny ^200$
```

7.2.19 show ip community-list

This command displays community lists. The format of community values is dictated by the *ip bgp-community new-format* on page 857 command.

Format	`show ip community-list [`*`community-list-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
community-list-name	(Optional) A standard community list name. This option limits the output to a single list.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip community-list

Standard community list buzz
     permit 100:200
     permit 100:300
```

```
     permit 100:400
Standard community list woody
     permit 200:1
     permit 200:2
     permit 200:3
```

7.2.20 clear ip community-list

This command clears community lists.

Format	`clear ip community-list [`*`community-list-name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
community-list-name	(Optional) A community list name.

7.2.21 show ip prefix-list

This command displays configuration and status for a prefix list.

Format	`show ip prefix-list [detail | summary]` *`prefix-list-name`* `[`*`network/length`*`] [seq` *`sequence-number`*`] [longer] [first-match]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
detail | summary	(Optional) Displays detailed or summarized information about all prefix lists.
prefix-list-name	(Optional) The name of a specific prefix list.
network/length	(Optional) The network number and length (in bits) of the network mask.
seq	(Optional) Applies the sequence number to the prefix list entry.
sequence-number	(Optional) The sequence number of the prefix list entry.
longer	(Optional) Displays all entries of a prefix list that are more specific than the given network/length.
first-match	(Optional) Displays the entry of a prefix list that matches the given network/length.

Acceptable forms of this command are as follows:

```
show ip prefix-list prefix-list-name network/length first-match
show ip prefix-list prefix-list-name network/length longer
show ip prefix-list prefix-list-name network/length
show ip prefix-list prefix-list-name seq sequence-number
show ip prefix-list prefix-list-name
show ip prefix-list summary
show ip prefix-list summary prefix-list-name
show ip prefix-list detail
show ip prefix-list detail prefix-list-name
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip prefix-list fred

ip prefix-list fred:
   count: 3, range entries: 3, sequences: 5 - 15, refcount: 0
   seq 5 permit 10.10.1.1/20 ge 22
   seq 10 permit 10.10.1.2/20 le 30
   seq 15 permit 10.10.1.2/20 ge 29 le 30
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip prefix-list summary fred

ip prefix-list fred:
   count: 3, range entries: 3, sequences: 5 - 15, refcount: 0
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip prefix-list detail fred

ip prefix-list fred:
   count: 3, range entries: 3, sequences: 5 - 15, refcount: 0
   seq 5 permit 10.10.1.1/20 ge 22 (hitcount: 0)
   seq 10 permit 10.10.1.2/20 le 30 (hitcount: 0)
   seq 15 permit 10.10.1.2/20 ge 29 le 30 (hitcount: 0)
```

7.2.22 show ipv6 prefix-list

This command displays configuration and status for a selected prefix list.

Format	`show ipv6 prefix-list [detail | summary] listname [ipv6-prefix/prefix-length] [seq 1-4294967294] [longer] [first-match]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
detail | summary	(Optional) Displays detailed or summarized information about all prefix lists.
list-name	(Optional) The name of a specific prefix list.
ipv6-prefix/prefix-length	(Optional) The network number and length (in bits) of the network mask.
seq	(Optional) Applies the sequence number to the prefix list entry.
sequence-number	(Optional) The sequence number of the prefix list entry.
longer	(Optional) Displays all entries of a prefix list that are more specific than the given network/length.
first-match	(Optional) Displays the entry of a prefix list that matches the given network/length.

Acceptable forms of this command are as follows:

```
show ipv6 prefix-list listname ipv6-prefix/prefix-length first-match
show ipv6 prefix-list listname ipv6-prefix/prefix-length longer
show ipv6 prefix-list listname ipv6-prefix/prefix-length
show ipv6 prefix-list listname seq sequence-number
show ipv6 prefix-list listname
show ipv6 prefix-list summary
show ipv6 prefix-list summary prefix-list-name
show ipv6 prefix-list detail
show ipv6 prefix-list detail prefix-list-name
```

The command outputs the following information.

Parameter	Description
count	Number of entries in the prefix list.
range entries	Number of entries that match the input range.
ref count	Number of entries referencing the given prefix list.
seq	Sequence number of the entry in the list.
permit/deny	The action to take.
sequences	Range of sequence numbers for the entries in the list
hit count	Number of matches for the prefix entry

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show ipv6 prefix-list apple
ipv6 prefix-list apple:
count: 6, range entries: 3, sequences: 5 - 30, refcount: 31
seq 5 deny 5F00::/8 le 128
seq 10 deny ::/0
seq 15 deny ::/1
seq 20 deny ::/2
```

```
seq 25 deny ::/3 ge 4
seq 30 permit ::/0 le 128

(Switch) #show ipv6 prefix-list summary apple
ipv6 prefix-list apple:
count: 6, range entries: 3, sequences: 5 - 30, refcount: 31

(Switch) #show ipv6 prefix-list detail apple
ipv6 prefix-list apple:
count: 6, range entries: 3, sequences: 5 - 30, refcount: 31
seq 5 deny 5F00::/8 le 128 (hit count: 0, refcount: 1)
seq 10 deny ::/0 (hit count: 0, refcount: 1)
seq 15 deny ::/1 (hit count: 0, refcount: 1)
seq 20 deny ::/2 (hit count: 0, refcount: 1)
seq 25 deny ::/3 ge 4 (hit count: 0, refcount: 1)
seq 30 permit ::/0 le 128 (hit count: 240664, refcount: 0)
```

7.2.23 clear ipv6 prefix-list

Use this command to reset and clear IPv6 prefix-list hit counters. The hit count is a value indicating the number of matches to a specific prefix list entry.

Format	`clear ipv6 prefix-list [`*`prefix-list-name`*`] [ipv6-prefix/`*`prefix-length`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
list-name	(Optional) Name of the prefix list from which the hit count is to be cleared.
ipv6-prefix/prefix-length	(Optional) IPv6 prefix number and length (in bits) of the network mask. If this option is specified, hit counters are only cleared for the matching statement.

8 IPv6 Management Commands

This chapter describes the IPv6 commands available in the LCOS SX CLI.

The commands in this chapter are in one of three functional groups:

- Show commands display switch settings, statistics, and other information.
- Configuration commands configure features and options of the switch. For every configuration command, there is a show command that displays the configuration setting.
- Clear commands clear some or all of the settings to factory defaults.

8.1 IPv6 Management Commands

IPv6 Management commands allow a device to be managed via an IPv6 address in a switch or IPv4 routing (that is, independent from the IPv6 Routing package). For Routing/IPv6 builds of LCOS SX dual IPv4/IPv6 operation over the service port is enabled. LCOS SX has capabilities such as:

- Static assignment of IPv6 addresses and gateways for the service/network ports.
- The ability to ping an IPv6 link-local address over the service/network port.
- Using IPv6 Management commands, you can send SNMP traps and queries via the service/network port.
- The user can manage a device via the network port (in addition to a Routing Interface or the Service port).

8.1.1 serviceport ipv6 enable

Use this command to enable IPv6 operation on the service port. By default, IPv6 operation is enabled on the service port.

Default	Enabled
Format	`serviceport ipv6 enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.1.1 no serviceport ipv6 enable

Use this command to disable IPv6 operation on the service port.

Format	`no serviceport ipv6 enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.2 network ipv6 enable

Use this command to enable IPv6 operation on the network port. By default, IPv6 operation is enabled on the network port.

Default	Enabled
Format	`network ipv6 enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.2.1 no network ipv6 enable

Use this command to disable IPv6 operation on the network port.

Format	`no network ipv6 enable`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.3 serviceport ipv6 address

Use the options of this command to manually configure IPv6 global address, enable/disable stateless global address autoconfiguration and to enable/disable dhcpv6 client protocol information on the service port.

Multiple IPv6 prefixes can be configured on the service port.

Format	`serviceport ipv6 address {`*`address/prefix-length`* `[eui64] | autoconfig | dhcp}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
address	IPv6 prefix in IPv6 global address format.
prefix-length	IPv6 prefix length value.
eui64	Formulate IPv6 address in eui64 address format.
autoconfig	Configure stateless global address autoconfiguration capability.
dhcp	Configure dhcpv6 client protocol.

8.1.3.1 no serviceport ipv6 address

Use the `no serviceport ipv6 address` to remove all configured IPv6 prefixes on the service port interface.

Use the command with the address option to remove the manually configured IPv6 global address on the network port interface.

Use the command with the `autoconfig` option to disable the stateless global address autoconfiguration on the service port. Use the command with the `dhcp` option to disable the dhcpv6 client protocol on the service port.

Format	`no serviceport ipv6 address {`*`address/prefix-length`* `[eui64] | autoconfig | dhcp}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.4 serviceport ipv6 gateway

Use this command to configure IPv6 gateway (i.e. Default routers) information for the service port.

Only a single IPv6 gateway address can be configured for the service port. There may be a combination of IPv6 prefixes and gateways that are explicitly configured and those that are set through auto-address configuration with a connected IPv6 router on their service port interface.

Format	`serviceport ipv6 gateway` *`gateway-address`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
gateway-address	Gateway address in IPv6 global or link-local address format.

8.1.4.1 no serviceport ipv6 gateway

Use this command to remove IPv6 gateways on the service port interface.

Format	`no serviceport ipv6 gateway`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.5 serviceport ipv6 neighbor

Use this command to manually add IPv6 neighbors to the IPv6 neighbor table for the service port. If an IPv6 neighbor already exists in the neighbor table, the entry is automatically converted to a static entry. Static entries are not modified by the neighbor discovery process. They are, however, treated the same for IPv6 forwarding. Static IPv6 neighbor entries are applied to the kernel stack and to the hardware when the corresponding interface is operationally active.

Format	`serviceport ipv6 neighbor` *`ipv6-address macaddr`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ipv6-address	The IPv6 address of the neighbor or interface.
macaddr	The link-layer address.

8.1.5.1 no serviceport ipv6 neighbor

Use this command to remove IPv6 neighbors from the IPv6 neighbor table for the service port.

Format	`no serviceport ipv6 neighbor` *`ipv6-address macaddr`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.6 network ipv6 address

Use the options of this command to manually configure IPv6 global address, enable/disable stateless global address autoconfiguration and to enable/disable dhcpv6 client protocol information for the network port. Multiple IPv6 addresses can be configured on the network port.

Format	`network ipv6 address {`*`address/prefix-length`* `[eui64] | autoconfig | dhcp}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
address	IPv6 prefix in IPv6 global address format.
prefix-length	IPv6 prefix length value.
eui64	Formulate IPv6 address in eui64 format.
autoconfig	Configure stateless global address autoconfiguration capability.
dhcp	Configure dhcpv6 client protocol.

8.1.6.1 no network ipv6 address

The command `no network ipv6 address` removes all configured IPv6 prefixes.

Use this command with the `address` option to remove the manually configured IPv6 global address on the network port interface.

Use this command with the `autoconfig` option to disable the stateless global address autoconfiguration on the network port.

Use this command with the `dhcp` option to disable the dhcpv6 client protocol on the network port.

Format	`no network ipv6 address {`*`address/prefix-length`* `[eui64] | autoconfig | dhcp}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.7 network ipv6 gateway

Use this command to configure IPv6 gateway (i.e. default routers) information for the network port.

Format	`network ipv6 gateway` *`gateway-address`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
gateway-address	Gateway address in IPv6 global or link-local address format.

8.1.7.1 no network ipv6 gateway

Use this command to remove IPv6 gateways on the network port interface.

Format	`no network ipv6 gateway`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.8 network ipv6 neighbor

Use this command to manually add IPv6 neighbors to the IPv6 neighbor table for this network port. If an IPv6 neighbor already exists in the neighbor table, the entry is automatically converted to a static entry. Static entries are not modified by the neighbor discovery process. They are, however, treated the same for IPv6 forwarding. Static IPv6 neighbor entries are applied to the kernel stack and to the hardware when the corresponding interface is operationally active.

Format	`network ipv6 neighbor` *`ipv6-address macaddr`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
ipv6-address	The IPv6 address of the neighbor or interface.
macaddr	The link-layer address.

8.1.8.1 no network ipv6 neighbor

Use this command to remove IPv6 neighbors from the neighbor table.

Format	`no network ipv6 neighbor` *`ipv6-address macaddr`*

Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.1.9 show network ipv6 neighbors

Use this command to display the information about the IPv6 neighbor entries cached on the network port. The information is updated to show the type of the entry.

Format	`show network ipv6 neighbors`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
IPv6 Address	The IPv6 address of the neighbor.
MAC Address	The MAC Address of the neighbor.
isRtr	Shows if the neighbor is a router. If TRUE, the neighbor is a router; FALSE it is not a router.
Neighbor State	The state of the neighbor cache entry. Possible values are: Incomplete, Reachable, Stale, Delay, Probe, and Unknown
Age	The time in seconds that has elapsed since an entry was added to the cache.
Last Updated	The time in seconds that has elapsed since an entry was added to the cache.
Type	The type of neighbor entry. The type is Static if the entry is manually configured and Dynamic if dynamically resolved.

Example: The following is an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #show network ipv6 neighbors

                                                Neighbor Age
IPv6 Address             MAC Address       isRtr State    (Secs)     Type
------------------------ ----------------- ----- --------- ------     ------
FE80::5E26:AFF:FEBD:852C 5c:26:0a:bd:85:2c FALSE Reachable 0          Static
```

8.1.10 show serviceport ipv6 neighbors

Use this command to displays information about the IPv6 neighbor entries cached on the service port. The information is updated to show the type of the entry.

Format	`show serviceport ipv6 neighbors`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
IPv6 Address	The IPv6 address of the neighbor.
MAC Address	The MAC Address of the neighbor.
isRtr	Shows if the neighbor is a router. If TRUE, the neighbor is a router; if FALSE, it is not a router.
Neighbor State	The state of the neighbor cache entry. The possible values are: Incomplete, Reachable, Stale, Delay, Probe, and Unknown.
Age	The time in seconds that has elapsed since an entry was added to the cache.
Type	The type of neighbor entry. The type is Static if the entry is manually configured and Dynamic if dynamically resolved.

Example: The following is an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #show serviceport ipv6 neighbors

                                                Neighbor Age
IPv6 Address              MAC Address       isRtr State    (Secs)     Type
------------------------- ----------------- ----- --------- ------     ------
FE80::5E26:AFF:FEBD:852C 5c:26:0a:bd:85:2c FALSE Reachable 0          Dynamic
```

8.1.11 ping ipv6

Use this command to determine whether another computer is on the network. Ping provides a synchronous response when initiated from the CLI interface. To use the command, configure the switch for network (in-band) connection. The source and target devices must have the ping utility enabled and running on top of TCP/IP. The switch can be pinged from any IP workstation with which the switch is connected through the default VLAN (VLAN 1), as long as there is a physical path between the switch and the workstation. The terminal interface sends three pings to the target station. Use the `ipv6-address|hostname` parameter to ping an interface by using the global IPv6 address of the interface.

Use the optional `size` keyword to specify the size of the ping packet. Use the `outgoing-interface` option to specify the outgoing interface for a multicast IP/IPv6 ping.

You can utilize the ping or traceroute facilities over the service/network ports when using an IPv6 global address `ipv6-global-address|hostname`. Any IPv6 global address or gateway assignments to these interfaces will cause IPv6 routes to be installed within the IP stack such that the ping or traceroute request is routed out the service/network port properly. When referencing an IPv6 link-local address, you must also specify the service or network port interface by using the `serviceport` or `network` parameter.

Default
- The default count is 1.
- The default interval is 3 seconds.
- The default size is 0 bytes.

Format

```
ping ipv6 {ipv6-global-address|hostname | {interface {unit/slot/port |
vlan vlan-id | serviceport | loopback | tunnel | network}
link-local-address} [size datagram-size] [outgoing-interface
{unit/slot/port | vlan 1-4093 | serviceport | network}]}
```

Mode
- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC

8.1.12 ping ipv6 interface

Use this command to determine whether another computer is on the network. To use the command, configure the switch for network (in-band) connection. The source and target devices must have the ping utility enabled and running on top of TCP/ IP. The switch can be pinged from any IP workstation with which the switch is connected through the default VLAN (VLAN 1), as long as there is a physical path between the switch and the workstation. The terminal interface sends three pings to the target station. Use the `interface` keyword to ping an interface by using the link-local address or the global IPv6 address of the interface. You can use a loopback, network port, serviceport, tunnel, or physical interface as the source. Use the optional `size` keyword to specify the size of the ping packet. The `ipv6-address` is the link local IPv6 address of the device you want to query. Use the `outgoing-interface` option to specify the outgoing interface for a multicast IP/IPv6 ping.

Format

```
ping ipv6 interface {unit/slot/port | loopback loopback-id | network |
serviceport | tunnel tunnel-id} {link-local-address link-local-address
| ipv6-address} [size datagram-size] [outgoing-interface {unit/slot/port
| vlan 1-4093 | serviceport | network}]
```

Mode
- User EXEC

› Privileged EXEC

Keyword	Description
interface	Use the *interface* keyword to ping an interface by using the link-local address or the global IPv6 address of the interface.
size	Use the optional *size* keyword to specify the size of the ping packet.
ipv6-address	The link local IPv6 address of the device you want to query.

8.2 Tunnel Interface Commands

The commands in this section describe how to create, delete, and manage tunnel interfaces.Several different types of tunnels provide functionality to facilitate the transition of IPv4 networks to IPv6 networks. These tunnels are divided into two classes: configured and automatic. The distinction is that configured tunnels are explicitly configured with a destination or endpoint of the tunnel. Automatic tunnels, in contrast, infer the endpoint of the tunnel from the destination address of packets routed into the tunnel. To assign an IP address to the tunnel interface, see *ip address* on page 631. To assign an IPv6 address to the tunnel interface, see *ipv6 address* on page 879.

8.2.1 interface tunnel

Use this command to enter the Interface Config mode for a tunnel interface. The *tunnel-id* range is 0 to 7.

Format	`interface tunnel` *tunnel-id*
Mode	Global Config

8.2.1.1 no interface tunnel

This command removes the tunnel interface and associated configuration parameters for the specified tunnel interface.

Format	`no interface tunnel` *tunnel-id*
Mode	Global Config

8.2.2 tunnel source

This command specifies the source transport address of the tunnel, either explicitly or by reference to an interface.

Format	`tunnel source {`*ipv4-address* `|` `ethernet` *unit/slot/port*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

8.2.3 tunnel destination

This command specifies the destination transport address of the tunnel.

Format	`tunnel destination {`*ipv4-address*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

8.2.4 tunnel mode ipv6ip

This command specifies the mode of the tunnel. With the optional `6to4` argument, the tunnel mode is set to 6to4 automatic. Without the optional `6to4` argument, the tunnel mode is configured.

Format	`tunnel mode ipv6ip [6to4]`
Mode	Interface Config

8.2.5 show interface tunnel

This command displays the parameters related to tunnel such as tunnel mode, tunnel source address and tunnel destination address.

Format	`show interface tunnel [`*`tunnel-id`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

If you do not specify a tunnel ID, the command shows the following information for each configured tunnel:

Term	Definition
Tunnel ID	The tunnel identification number.
Interface	The name of the tunnel interface.
Tunnel Mode	The tunnel mode.
Source Address	The source transport address of the tunnel.
Destination Address	The destination transport address of the tunnel.

If you specify a tunnel ID, the command shows the following information for the tunnel:

Term	Definition
Interface Link Status	Shows whether the link is up or down.
MTU Size	The maximum transmission unit for packets on the interface.
IPv6 Address/Length	If you enable IPv6 on the interface and assign an address, the IPv6 address and prefix display.

8.3 Loopback Interface Commands

The commands in this section describe how to create, delete, and manage loopback interfaces. A loopback interface is always expected to be up. This interface can provide the source address for sent packets and can receive both local and remote packets. The loopback interface is typically used by routing protocols.

To assign an IP address to the loopback interface, see *ip address* on page 631. To assign an IPv6 address to the loopback interface, see *ipv6 address* on page 879.

8.3.1 interface loopback

Use this command to enter the Interface Config mode for a loopback interface. The range of the loopback ID is 0 to 7.

Format	`interface loopback `*`loopback-id`
Mode	Global Config

8.3.1.1 no interface loopback

This command removes the loopback interface and associated configuration parameters for the specified loopback interface.

Format	`no interface loopback` *`loopback-id`*
Mode	Global Config

8.3.2 show interface loopback

This command displays information about configured loopback interfaces.

Format	`show interface loopback [`*`loopback-id`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

If you do not specify a loopback ID, the following information appears for each loopback interface on the system.

Term	Definition
Loopback ID	The loopback ID associated with the rest of the information in the row.
Interface	The interface name.
IP Address	The IPv4 address of the interface.

If you specify a loopback ID, the following information appears.

Term	Definition
Interface Link Status	Shows whether the link is up or down.
IP Address	The IPv4 address of the interface.
MTU size	The maximum transmission size for packets on this interface, in bytes.

8.4 IPv6 Routing Commands

This section describes the IPv6 commands you use to configure IPv6 on the system and on the interfaces. This section also describes IPv6 management commands and show commands.

8.4.1 ipv6 hop-limit

This command defines the unicast hop count used in ipv6 packets originated by the node. The value is also included in router advertisements. Valid values for *`hops`* are 1-255 inclusive. The default *not configured* means that a value of zero is sent in router advertisements and a value of 64 is sent in packets originated by the node. Note that this is not the same as configuring a value of 64.

Default	Not configured
Format	`ipv6 hop-limit` *`hops`*
Mode	Global Config

8.4.1.1 no ipv6 hop-limit

This command returns the unicast hop count to the default.

Format	`no ipv6 hop-limit`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.2 ipv6 unicast-routing

Use this command to enable the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 unicast-routing`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.2.1 no ipv6 unicast-routing

Use this command to disable the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams.

Format	`no ipv6 unicast-routing`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.3 ipv6 enable

Use this command to enable IPv6 routing on an interface or range of interfaces, including tunnel and loopback interfaces, that has not been configured with an explicit IPv6 address. When you use this command, the interface is automatically configured with a link-local address. You do not need to use this command if you configured an IPv6 global address on the interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 enable`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.3.1 no ipv6 enable

Use this command to disable IPv6 routing on an interface.

Format	`no ipv6 enable`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.4 ipv6 address

Use this command to configure an IPv6 address on an interface or range of interfaces, including tunnel and loopback interfaces, and to enable IPv6 processing on this interface. You can assign multiple globally reachable addresses to an interface by using this command. You do not need to assign a link-local address by using this command since one is automatically created. The *`prefix`* field consists of the bits of the address to be configured. The *`prefix_length`* designates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address make up the prefix.

You can express IPv6 addresses in eight blocks. Also of note is that instead of a period, a colon now separates each block. For simplification, leading zeros of each 16 bit block can be omitted. One sequence of 16 bit blocks containing only zeros can be replaced with a double colon "::", but not more than one at a time (otherwise it is no longer a unique representation).

- Dropping zeros: `3ffe:ffff:100:f101:0:0:0:1` becomes `3ffe:ffff:100:f101::1`
- Local host: `0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0001` becomes `::1`

› Any host: `0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000` becomes `::`

The hexadecimal letters in the IPv6 addresses are not case-sensitive. An example of an IPv6 prefix and prefix length is `3ffe:1::1234/64`.

The optional `[link-local]` field configures the provided IPv6 address as the link-local address on an interface. Configuring the link-local address overwrites the automatically generated link-local address on an interface.

The optional `[eui-64]` field designates that IPv6 processing on the interfaces was enabled using an EUI-64 interface ID in the low order 64 bits of the address. If you use this option, the value of *`prefix_length`* must be 64 bits.

Format	`ipv6 address` *`prefix/prefix_length`* `[link-local] [eui64]`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.4.1 no ipv6 address

Use this command to remove all IPv6 addresses on an interface or specified IPv6 address. The *`prefix`* parameter consists of the bits of the address to be configured. The *`prefix_length`* designates how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix.The optional `[eui-64]` field designates that IPv6 processing on the interfaces was enabled using an EUI-64 interface ID in the low order 64 bits of the address.

If you do not supply any parameters, the command deletes all the IPv6 addresses on an interface.

Format	`no ipv6 address [`*`prefix/prefix_length`*`] [eui64]`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.5 ipv6 address autoconfig

Use this command to allow an in-band interface to acquire an IPv6 address through IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol NDP) and through the use of Router Advertisement messages.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 address autoconfig`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.5.1 no ipv6 address autoconfig

This command the IPv6 autoconfiguration status on an interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 address autoconfig`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.6 ipv6 address dhcp

This command enables the DHCPv6 client on an in-band interface so that it can acquire network information, such as the IPv6 address, from a network DHCP server.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 address dhcp`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.6.1 no ipv6 address dhcp

This command releases a leased address and disables DHCPv6 on an interface.

Format	`no ipv6 address dhcp`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.7 ipv6 route

Use this command to configure an IPv6 static route. The *ipv6-prefix* is the IPv6 network that is the destination of the static route. The *prefix_length* is the length of the IPv6 prefix - a decimal value (usually 0-64) that shows how many of the high-order contiguous bits of the address comprise the prefix (the network portion of the address). A slash mark must precede the *prefix_length*. The *next-hop-address* is the IPv6 address of the next hop that can be used to reach the specified network. Specifying `Null0` as nexthop parameter adds a static reject route. The *preference* parameter is a value the router uses to compare this route with routes from other route sources that have the same destination. The range for *preference* is 1-255, and the default value is 1. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format. You can specify a *unit/slot/port* or `vlan id` or `tunnel` *tunnel_id* interface to identify direct static routes from point-to-point and broadcast interfaces. The interface must be specified when using a link-local address as the next hop. A route with a preference of 255 cannot be used to forward traffic.

Use the `track object-number` to specify that the static route is installed only if the configured track object is up. When the track object is down the static route is removed from the Route Table. Use the `no` form of this command to delete the tracked static route. The `object-number` parameter is the object number representing the object to be tracked. The range is from 1 to 128. Only one track object can be associated with a specific static route. If you configure a different track object, the previously configured track object is replaced by the newly configured track object. To display the IPv6 static routes that being tracked by track objects, use the `show ipv6 route track-table` command.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 route` *ipv6-prefix/prefix_length* {*next-hop-address* | `Null0` | `interface` {*unit/slot/port* | `vlan` *1-4093* | `tunnel` *tunnel_id*} *next-hop-address*} [*preference*] [`track` *object- number*]
Mode	Global Config

8.4.7.1 no ipv6 route

Use this command to delete an IPv6 static route. Use the command without the optional parameters to delete all static routes to the specified destination. Use the *preference* parameter to revert the preference of a route to the default preference.

Format	`no ipv6 route` *ipv6-prefix/prefix_length* [{*next-hop-address* | `Null0` | `interface` {*unit/slot/port* | `vlan` *1-4093* | `tunnel` *tunnel_id*} *next-hop-address* | *preference*}]
Mode	Global Config

8.4.8 ipv6 route distance

This command sets the default distance (preference) for IPv6 static routes. Lower route distance values are preferred when determining the best route. The `ipv6 route` command allows you to optionally set the distance (preference) of an individual static route. The default distance is used when no distance is specified in this command.

Changing the default distance does not update the distance of existing static routes, even if they were assigned the original default distance. The new default distance will only be applied to static routes created after invoking the `ipv6 route distance` command.

Default	1
Format	`ipv6 route distance` *`1-255`*
Mode	Global Config

8.4.8.1 no ipv6 route distance

This command resets the default static route preference value in the router to the original default preference. Lower route preference values are preferred when determining the best route.

Format	`no ipv6 route distance`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.9 ipv6 route net-prototype

This command adds net prototype IPv6 routes to the hardware.

Format	`ip route net-prototype` *`prefix/prefix-length nexthopip num-routes`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
prefix/prefix-length	The destination network and mask for the route.
nexthopip	The next-hop ip address, It must belong to an active routing interface, but it does not need to be resolved.
num-routes	The number of routes need to added into hardware starting from the given prefix argument and within the given prefix-length.

8.4.9.1 no ipv6 route net-prototype

This command deletes all the net prototype IPv6 routes added to the hardware.

Format	`no ip route net-prototype` *`prefix/prefix-length nexthopip num-routes`*
Mode	Global Config

8.4.10 ipv6 route static bfd interface

This command sets up a BFD session between two directly connected neighbors specified by the local interface and the neighbor's IPv6 address. The IPv6 address can be a global or a link-local address. The BFD session parameters can be set on the interface by using the existing command

`bfd interval milliseconds min_rx milliseconds multiplier interval-multiplier`

This command is supported in IPv6 networks. The maximum number of IP static BFD sessions that can be supported is limited by the max BFD sessions configurable per DUT.

Format	`ipv6 route static bfd interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `|` `vlan` *`id neighbor ip address`* [*`global`* `|` *`link-local`*]
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
interface	Specify the local interface either in unit/slot/port format or as a VLAN ID.
neighbor IPv6 address	Specify the other end of the BFD session, peer address.

Example:

```
(localhost) #configure
(localhost) (Config)#interface 0/29
(localhost) (Interface 0/29)#routing
(localhost) (Interface 0/29)#ipv6 address 2001::1/64
(localhost) (Interface 0/29)#bfd interval 100 min_rx 100 multiplier 5
(localhost) (Interface 0/29)#exit

(localhost) (Config)#show running-config interface 0/29

!Current Configuration:
!
interface  0/29
no shutdown
routing
ipv6 address 2001::1/64
bfd interval 100 min_rx 100 multiplier 5
exit

(localhost) (Config)#ipv6 route static bfd interface 0/29 2001::2
```

8.4.11 ipv6 mtu

This command sets the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size, in bytes, of IPv6 packets on an interface or range of interfaces. This command replaces the default or link MTU with a new MTU value.

The default MTU value for a tunnel interface is 1480. You cannot change this value.

Default	0 or link speed (MTU value (1500))
Format	`ipv6 mtu` *`1280-1500`*
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.11.1 no ipv6 mtu

This command resets maximum transmission unit value to default value.

Format	`no ipv6 mtu`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.12 ipv6 nd dad attempts

This command sets the number of duplicate address detection probes transmitted on an interface or range of interfaces. Duplicate address detection verifies that an IPv6 address on an interface is unique.

Default	1
Format	`ipv6 nd dad attempts` *`0-600`*
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.12.1 no ipv6 nd dad attempts

This command resets to number of duplicate address detection value to default value.

Format	`no ipv6 nd dad attempts`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.13 ipv6 nd managed-config-flag

This command sets the *managed address configuration* flag in router advertisements on the interface or range of interfaces. When the value is true, end nodes use DHCPv6. When the value is false, end nodes automatically configure addresses.

Default	false
Format	`ipv6 nd managed-config-flag`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.13.1 no ipv6 nd managed-config-flag

This command resets the *managed address configuration* flag in router advertisements to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 nd managed-config-flag`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.14 ipv6 nd ns-interval

This command sets the interval between router advertisements for advertised neighbor solicitations, in milliseconds. An advertised value of 0 means the interval is unspecified. This command can configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	0
Format	`ipv6 nd ns-interval {`*`1000-4294967295`*` | `*`0`*`}`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.14.1 no ipv6 nd ns-interval

This command resets the neighbor solicit retransmission interval of the specified interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 nd ns-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.15 ipv6 nd other-config-flag

This command sets the *other stateful configuration* flag in router advertisements sent from the interface.

Default	false
Format	`ipv6 nd other-config-flag`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.15.1 no ipv6 nd other-config-flag

This command resets the *other stateful configuration* flag back to its default value in router advertisements sent from the interface.

Format	`no ipv6 nd other-config-flag`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.16 ipv6 nd ra-interval

This command sets the transmission interval between router advertisements on the interface or range of interfaces.

Default	600
Format	`ipv6 nd ra-interval-max` *`4-1800`*
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.16.1 no ipv6 nd ra-interval

This command sets router advertisement interval to the default.

Format	`no ipv6 nd ra-interval-max`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.17 ipv6 nd ra-lifetime

This command sets the value, in seconds, that is placed in the Router Lifetime field of the router advertisements sent from the interface or range of interfaces. The *`lifetime`* value must be zero, or it must be an integer between the value of the router advertisement transmission interval and 9000. A value of zero means this router is not to be used as the default router.

Default	1800
Format	`ipv6 nd ra-lifetime` *`lifetime`*
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.17.1 no ipv6 nd ra-lifetime

This command resets router lifetime to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 nd ra-lifetime`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.18 ipv6 nd ra hop-limit unspecified

This command configures the router to send Router Advertisements on an interface with an unspecified (0) Current Hop Limit value. This tells the hosts on that link to ignore the Hop Limit from this Router.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 nd ra hop-limit unspecified`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.18.1 no ipv6 nd ra hop-limit unspecified

This command configures the router to send Router Advertisements on an interface with the global configured Hop Limit value.

Format	`no ipv6 nd ra hop-limit unspecified`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.19 ipv6 nd reachable-time

This command sets the router advertisement time to consider a neighbor reachable after neighbor discovery confirmation. Reachable time is specified in milliseconds. A value of zero means the time is unspecified by the router. This command can configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	0
Format	`ipv6 nd reachable-time` *`0-4294967295`*
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.19.1 no ipv6 nd reachable-time

This command means reachable time is unspecified for the router.

Format	`no ipv6 nd reachable-time`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.20 ipv6 nd router-preference

Use this command to configure default router preferences that the interface advertises in router advertisement messages.

Default	medium
Format	`ipv6 nd router-preference { low | medium | high }`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.20.1 no ipv6 nd router-preference

This command resets the router preference advertised by the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 nd router-preference`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.21 ipv6 nd suppress-ra

This command suppresses router advertisement transmission on an interface or range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 nd suppress-ra`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.21.1 no ipv6 nd suppress-ra

This command enables router transmission on an interface.

Format	`no ipv6 nd suppress-ra`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.22 ipv6 nd prefix

Use the `ipv6 nd prefix` command to configure parameters associated with prefixes the router advertises in its router advertisements. The first optional parameter is the valid lifetime of the router, in seconds. You can specify a value or indicate that the lifetime value is infinite. The second optional parameter is the preferred lifetime of the router.

This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

The router advertises its global IPv6 prefixes in its router advertisements (RAs). An RA only includes the prefixes of the IPv6 addresses configured on the interface where the RA is transmitted. Addresses are configured using the `ipv6 address` interface configuration command. Each prefix advertisement includes information about the prefix, such as its lifetime values and whether hosts should use the prefix for on-link determination or address auto-configuration. Use the `ipv6 nd prefix` command to configure these values.

The `ipv6 nd prefix` command allows you to preconfigure RA prefix values before you configure the associated interface address. In order for the prefix to be included in RAs, you must configure an address that matches the prefix using the `ipv6 address` command. Prefixes specified using `ipv6 nd prefix` without associated interface address will not be included in RAs and will not be committed to the device configuration.

Default	› valid-lifetime – 2592000 › preferred-lifetime – 604800 › autoconfig – enabled › on-link – enabled
Format	`ipv6 nd prefix` *`prefix/prefix_length`* `[{`*`0-4294967295`*` | infinite} {`*`0-4294967295`*` | infinite}] [no-autoconfig off-link]`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.22.1 no ipv6 nd prefix

This command sets prefix configuration to default values.

Format	`no ipv6 nd prefix` *`prefix/prefix_length`*
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.23 ipv6 neighbor

Configures a static IPv6 neighbor with the given IPv6 address and MAC address on a routing or host interface.

Format	`ipv6 neighbor` *`ipv6address`* `{`*`unit/slot/port`*` | vlan` *`1-4093`*`}` *`macaddr`*
Mode	Global Config

Term	Definition
ipv6address	The IPv6 address of the neighbor.
unit/slot/port	The *`unit/slot/port`* for the interface.
vlan	The VLAN for the interface.
macaddr	The MAC address for the neighbor.

8.4.23.1 no ipv6 neighbor

Removes a static IPv6 neighbor with the given IPv6 address on a routing or host interface.

Format	`no ipv6 neighbor` *`ipv6address`* `{`*`unit/slot/port`* `| vlan` *`1-4093`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.24 ipv6 neighbors dynamicrenew

Use this command to automatically renew the IPv6 neighbor entries. Enables/disables the periodic NUD (neighbor unreachability detection) to be run on the existing IPv6 neighbor entries based on the activity of the entries in the hardware. If the setting is disabled, only those entries that are actively used in the hardware are triggered for NUD at the end of STALE timeout of 1200 seconds. If the setting is enabled, periodically every 40 seconds a set of 300 entries are triggered for NUD irrespective of their usage in the hardware.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 neighbors dynamicrenew`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.24.1 no ipv6 neighbors dynamicrenew

Disables automatic renewing of IPv6 neighbor entries.

Format	`no ipv6 neighbors dynamicrenew`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.25 ipv6 nud

Use this command to configure Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD). NUD verifies that communication with a neighbor exists.

Format	`ipv6 nud {backoff-multiple | max-multicast-solicits | max-unicast-solicits}`
Mode	Global Config

Term	Definition
backoff-multiple	Sets the exponential backoff multiple to calculate time outs in NS transmissions during NUD. The value ranges from 1 to 5. 1 is the default. The next timeout value is limited to a maximum value of 60 seconds if the value with exponential backoff calculation is greater than 60 seconds.
max-multicast-solicits	Sets the maximum number of multicast solicits sent during Neighbor Unreachability Detection. The value ranges from 3 to 255. 3 is the default.
max-unicast-solicits	Sets the maximum number of unicast solicits sent during Neighbor Unreachability Detection. The value ranges from 3 to 10. 3 is the default.

8.4.26 ipv6 prefix-list

To create a prefix list or add a prefix list entry, use the `ipv6 prefix-list` command in Global Configuration mode.

Prefix lists allow matching of route prefixes with those specified in the prefix list. Each prefix list includes a sequence of prefix list entries ordered by their sequence numbers. A router sequentially examines each prefix list entry to determine if the route's prefix matches that of the entry. An empty or nonexistent prefix list permits all prefixes. An implicit deny is assume if a given prefix does not match any entries of a prefix list. Once a match or deny occurs the router does not

go through the rest of the list. A prefix list may be used within a route map to match a route's prefix using the *match ip address prefix-list* on page 862 command.

Up to 128 prefix lists may be configured. The maximum number of statements allowed in prefix list is 64.

Default	No prefix lists are configured by default. When neither the `ge` nor the `le` option is configured, the destination prefix must match the network/length exactly. If the `ge` option is configured without the `le` option, any prefix with a network mask greater than or equal to the `ge` value is considered a match. Similarly, if the `le` option is configured without the `ge` option, a prefix with a network mask less than or equal to the `le` value is considered a match.
Format	`ipv6 prefix-list` *`list-name`* `{[seq` *`number`*`] {permit | deny}` *`ipv6-prefix/prefix-length`* `[ge` *`length`*`] [le` *`length`*`] | renumber` *`renumber-interval first-statement-number`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
list-name	The text name of the prefix list. Up to 32 characters.
seq number	(Optional) The sequence number for this prefix list statement. Prefix list statements are ordered from lowest sequence number to highest and applied in that order. If you do not specify a sequence number, the system will automatically select a sequence number five larger than the last sequence number in the list. Two statements may not be configured with the same sequence number. The value ranges from 1 to 4,294,967,294.
permit	Permit routes whose destination prefix matches the statement.
deny	Deny routes whose destination prefix matches the statement.
ipv6-prefix/prefix- length	Specifies the match criteria for routes being compared to the prefix list statement. The ipv6-prefix can be any valid IP prefix. The length is any IPv6 prefix length from 0 to 32.
ge length	(Optional) If this option is configured, then a prefix is only considered a match if its network mask length is greater than or equal to this value. This value must be longer than the network length and less than or equal to 32.
le length	(Optional) If this option is configured, then a prefix is only considered a match if its network mask length is less than or equal to this value. This value must be longer than the `ge` length and less than or equal to 32.
renumber	(Optional) Provides the option to renumber the sequence numbers of the IP prefix list statements with a given interval starting from a particular sequence number. The valid range for *`renumber-interval`* is 1 to 100, and the valid range for *`first-statement-number`* is 1 to 1000.

8.4.26.1 no ipv6 prefix-list

To delete a prefix list or a statement in a prefix list, use the `no` form of this command. The command `no ip prefix-list list-name` deletes the entire prefix list. To remove an individual statement from a prefix list, you must specify the statement exactly, with all its options.

Format	`no ipv6 prefix-list` *`list-name`* `[seq` *`number`*`] {permit | deny}` *`ipv6-prefix/prefix-length`* `[ge` *`length`*`] [le` *`length`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.27 ipv6 unreachables

Use this command to enable the generation of ICMPv6 Destination Unreachable messages on the interface or range of interfaces. By default, the generation of ICMPv6 Destination Unreachable messages is enabled.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ipv6 unreachables`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.27.1 no ipv6 unreachables

Use this command to prevent the generation of ICMPv6 Destination Unreachable messages.

Format	`no ipv6 unreachables`
Mode	Interface Config

8.4.28 ipv6 unresolved-traffic

Use this command to control the rate at which IPv6 data packets come into the CPU. By default, rate limiting is disabled. When enabled, the rate can range from 50 to 1024 packets per second.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ipv6 unresolved-traffic rate-limit <50-1024>`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.28.1 no ipv6 unresolved-traffic

Use this command to disable the rate limiting.

Format	`no ipv6 unresolved-traffic rate-limit`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.29 ipv6 icmp error-interval

Use this command to limit the rate at which ICMPv6 error messages are sent. The rate limit is configured as a token bucket, with two configurable parameters, *burst-size* and *burst-interval*.

The *burst-interval* specifies how often the token bucket is initialized with *burst-size* tokens. *burst-interval* is from 0 to 2147483647 milliseconds (msec).

The *burst-size* is the number of ICMPv6 error messages that can be sent during one *burst-interval*. The range is from 1 to 200 messages.

To disable ICMP rate limiting, set *burst-interval* to zero (0).

Default	› *burst-interval* of 1000 msec › *burst-size* of 100 messages
Format	`ipv6 icmp error-interval burst-interval [burst-size]`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.29.1 no ipv6 icmp error-interval

Use the `no` form of the command to return *burst-interval* and *burst-size* to their default values.

Format	`no ipv6 icmp error-interval`
Mode	Global Config

8.4.30 show ipv6 brief

Use this command to display the IPv6 status of forwarding mode and IPv6 unicast routing mode.

Format	`show ipv6 brief`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
IPv6 Forwarding Mode	Shows whether the IPv6 forwarding mode is enabled.
IPv6 Unicast Routing Mode	Shows whether the IPv6 unicast routing mode is enabled.
IPv6 Hop Limit	Shows the unicast hop count used in IPv6 packets originated by the node. For more information, see *ipv6 hop-limit* on page 878.
ICMPv6 Rate Limit Error Interval	Shows how often the token bucket is initialized with burst-size tokens. For more information, see *ipv6 icmp error-interval* on page 890.
ICMPv6 Rate Limit Burst Size	Shows the number of ICMPv6 error messages that can be sent during one *burst-interval*. For more information, see *ipv6 icmp error-interval* on page 890.
Maximum Routes	Shows the maximum IPv6 route table size.
IPv6 Unresolved Data Rate Limit	Shows the rate in packets-per-second for the number of IPv6 data packets trapped to CPU when the packet fails to be forwarded in the hardware due to unresolved hardware address of the destined IPv6 node.
IPv6 Neighbors Dynamic Renew	Shows the dynamic renewal mode for the periodic NUD (neighbor unreachability detection) run on the existing IPv6 neighbor entries based on the activity of the entries in the hardware.
IPv6 NUD Maximum Unicast Solicits	Shows the maximum number of unicast Neighbor Solicitations sent during NUD (neighbor unreachabililty detection) before switching to multicast Neighbor Solicitations.
IPv6 NUD Maximum Multicast Solicits	Shows the maximum number of multicast Neighbor Solicitations sent during NUD (neighbor unreachabililty detection) when in UNREACHABLE state.
IPv6 NUD Exponential Backoff Multiple	Shows the exponential backoff multiple to be used in the calculation of the next timeout value for Neighbor Solicitation transmission during NUD (neighbor unreachabililty detection) following the exponential backoff algorithm.
System uRPF Mode	Shows whether unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) is enabled.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
Switch) #show ipv6 brief

IPv6 Unicast Routing Mode..................... Disable
IPv6 Hop Limit................................ 0
ICMPv6 Rate Limit Error Interval.............. 1000 msec
ICMPv6 Rate Limit Burst Size.................. 100 messages
Maximum Routes................................ 4096

IPv6 Unresolved Data Rate Limit............... 1024 pps
IPv6 Neighbors Dynamic Renew.................. Disable
IPv6 NUD Maximum Unicast Solicits............. 3
IPv6 NUD Maximum Multicast Solicits........... 3
IPv6 NUD Exponential Backoff Multiple......... 1
System uRPF Mode.............................. Enabled
```

8.4.31 show ipv6 interface

Use this command to show the usability status of IPv6 interfaces and whether ICMPv6 Destination Unreachable messages may be sent. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface.

The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format.

The keyword `loopback` specifies the loopback interface directly. The keyword tunnel specifies the IPv6 tunnel interface.

Format	`show ipv6 interface {brief | unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093|loopback 0-7|tunnel 0-7}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

If you use the *brief* parameter, the following information displays for all configured IPv6 interfaces:

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface in *unit/slot/port* format.
IPv6 Operational Mode	Shows whether the mode is enabled or disabled.
IPv6 Address/Length	Shows the IPv6 address and length on interfaces with IPv6 enabled.
Method	Indicates how each IP address was assigned. The field contains one of the following values: › **DHCP** – The address is leased from a DHCP server. › **Manual** – The address is manually configured. Global addresses with no annotation are assumed to be manually configured.

If you specify an interface, the following information also appears.

Term	Definition
Routing Mode	Shows whether IPv6 routing is enabled or disabled.
IPv6 Enable Mode	Shows whether IPv6 is enabled on the interface.
Administrative Mode	Shows whether the interface administrative mode is enabled or disabled.
Bandwidth	Shows bandwidth of the interface.
Interface Maximum Transmission Unit	The MTU size, in bytes.
Router Duplicate Address Detection Transmits	The number of consecutive duplicate address detection probes to transmit.
Address Autoconfigure Mode	Shows whether the autoconfigure mode is enabled or disabled.
Address DHCP Mode	Shows whether the DHCPv6 client is enabled on the interface.
IPv6 Hop Limit Unspecified	Indicates if the router is configured on this interface to send Router Advertisements with unspecified (0) as the Current Hop Limit value.
Router Advertisement NS Interval	The interval, in milliseconds, between router advertisements for advertised neighbor solicitations.
Router Advertisement Lifetime	Shows the router lifetime value of the interface in router advertisements.
Router Advertisement Reachable Time	The amount of time, in milliseconds, to consider a neighbor reachable after neighbor discovery confirmation.
Router Advertisement Interval	The frequency, in seconds, that router advertisements are sent.
Router Advertisement Managed Config Flag	Shows whether the managed configuration flag is set (enabled) for router advertisements on this interface.

Term	Definition
Router Advertisement Other Config Flag	Shows whether the other configuration flag is set (enabled) for router advertisements on this interface.
Router Advertisement Router Preference	Shows the router preference.
Router Advertisement Suppress Flag	Shows whether router advertisements are suppressed (enabled) or sent (disabled).
IPv6 Destination Unreachables	Shows whether ICMPv6 Destination Unreachable messages may be sent (enabled) or not disabled). For more information, see *ipv6 unreachables* on page 890.
ICMPv6 Redirect	Specifies if ICMPv6 redirect messages are sent back to the sender by the Router in the redirect scenario is enabled on this interface.

If an IPv6 prefix is configured on the interface, the following information also appears.

Term	Definition
IPv6 Prefix is	The IPv6 prefix for the specified interface.
Preferred Lifetime	The amount of time the advertised prefix is a preferred prefix.
Valid Lifetime	The amount of time the advertised prefix is valid.
Onlink Flag	Shows whether the onlink flag is set (enabled) in the prefix.
Autonomous Flag	Shows whether the autonomous address-configuration flag (autoconfig) is set (enabled) in the prefix.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(alpha-stack) #show ipv6 interface brief

           Oper.
Interface  Mode     IPv6 Address/Length
---------- -------- ---------------------------------
1/0/33     Enabled  FE80::211:88FF:FE2A:3E3C/128
                    2033::211:88FF:FE2A:3E3C/64
2/0/17     Enabled  FE80::211:88FF:FE2A:3E3C/128
                    2017::A42A:26DB:1049:43DD/128          [DHCP]
0/4/1      Enabled  FE80::211:88FF:FE2A:3E3C/128
                    2001::211:88FF:FE2A:3E3C/64            [AUTO]
0/4/2      Disabled FE80::211:88FF:FE2A:3E3C/128           [TENT]
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Switch) #show ipv6 interface 0/4/1

IPv6 is enabled
IPv6 Prefix is ............................... fe80::210:18ff:fe00:1105/128
                                               2001::1/64
Routing Mode.................................. Enabled
IPv6 Enable Mode.............................. Enabled
Administrative Mode........................... Enabled
IPv6 Operational Mode......................... Enabled
Bandwidth..................................... 10000  kbps
Interface Maximum Transmit Unit............... 1500
Router Duplicate Address Detection Transmits... 1
Address DHCP Mode............................. Disabled
IPv6 Hop Limit Unspecified.................... Enabled
Router Advertisement NS Interval.............. 0
Router Advertisement Lifetime................. 1800
Router Advertisement Reachable Time........... 0
Router Advertisement Interval................. 600
Router Advertisement Managed Config Flag...... Disabled
Router Advertisement Other Config Flag........ Disabled
Router Advertisement Router Preference........ medium
Router Advertisement Suppress Flag............ Disabled
IPv6 Destination Unreachables................. Enabled
ICMPv6 Redirects.............................. Enabled
```

```
Prefix 2001::1/64
Preferred Lifetime.............................. 604800
Valid Lifetime.................................. 2592000
Onlink Flag..................................... Enabled
Autonomous Flag................................. Enabled
```

8.4.32 show ipv6 interface vlan

Use the show ipv6 interface vlan in Privileged EXEC mode to show to show the usability status of IPv6 VLAN interfaces.

Format	`show ipv6 interface vlan` *`vlan-id`* `[prefix]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
vlan-id	Valid VLAN ID
prefix	Display IPv6 Interface Prefix Information

8.4.33 show ipv6 dhcp interface

This command displays a list of all IPv6 addresses currently leased from a DHCP server on a specific in-band interface. The argument *`unit/slot/port`* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *`unit/slot/port`* format.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp [interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan` *`1-4093`*`}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Mode	Displays whether the specified interface is in Client mode or not.
State	State of the DHCPv6 Client on this interface.The valid values are: INACTIVE, SOLICIT, REQUEST, ACTIVE, RENEW, REBIND, RELEASE.
Server DUID	DHCPv6 Unique Identifier of the DHCPv6 Server on this interface.
T1 Time	The T1 time specified by the DHCPv6 server. After the client has held the address for this length of time, the client tries to renew the lease.
T2 Time	The T2 time specified by the DHCPv6 server. If the lease renewal fails, then when the client has held the lease for this length of time, the client sends a Rebind message to the server.
Interface IAID	An identifier for an identity association chosen by this client.
Leased Address	The IPv6 address leased by the DHCPv6 Server for this interface.
Preferred Lifetime	The preferred lifetime of the IPv6 address, as defined in RFC 2462.
Valid Lifetime	The valid lifetime of the IPv6 address, as defined by RFC 2462.
Renew Time	The time until the client tries to renew the lease
Expiry Time	The time until the address expires.

8.4.34 show ipv6 nd raguard policy

This command shows the status of IPv6 RA GUARD feature on the switch. It lists the ports/interfaces on which this feature is enabled and the associated device role.

Format	`show ipv6 nd raguard policy`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The port/interface on which this feature is enabled.
Role	The associated device role for the interface.

Example:

```
(Switching) # show ipv6 nd raguard policy

          Configured Interfaces
          Interface        Role
          ---------------  -------
          Gi1/0/1          Host
```

8.4.35 show ipv6 neighbors

Use this command to display information about the IPv6 neighbors.

Format	`show ipv6 neighbor [interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | vlan `*`1-4093`*` | tunnel `*`0-7`*`} | `*`ipv6-address`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface in *`unit/slot/port`* format.
IPv6 Address	IPV6 address of neighbor or interface.
MAC Address	Link-layer Address.
IsRtr	Shows whether the neighbor is a router. If the value is TRUE, the neighbor is known to be a router, and FALSE otherwise. A value of FALSE might mean that routers are not always *known* to be routers.
Neighbor State	State of neighbor cache entry. Possible values are Incomplete, Reachable, Stale, Delay, Probe, and Unknown.
Last Updated	The time in seconds that has elapsed since an entry was added to the cache.
Type	The type of neighbor entry. The type is Static if the entry is manually configured and Dynamic if dynamically resolved.

8.4.36 clear ipv6 neighbors

Use this command to clear all entries IPv6 neighbor table or an entry on a specific interface. Use the *`unit/slot/port`* parameter to specify an interface, the `ipv6address` parameter to specify an IPV6 address, or the `vlan` parameter to specify a VLAN.

Format	`clear ipv6 neighbors [{`*`unit/slot/port`*` | `*`ipv6address`*` | vlan `*`id`*`}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.4.37 show ipv6 protocols

This command lists a summary of the configuration and status for the active IPv6 routing protocols. The command lists routing protocols that are configured and enabled. If a protocol is selected on the command line, the display is limited to that protocol.

Format	`show ipv6 protocols [bgp|ospf]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
BGP Section:	
Routing Protocol	BGP.
Router ID	The router ID configured for BGP.
Local AS Number	The AS number that the local router is in.
BGP Admin Mode	Whether BGP is globally enabled or disabled.
Maximum Paths	The maximum number of next hops in an internal or external BGP route.
Always Compare MED	Whether BGP is configured to compare the MEDs for routes received from peers in different ASs.
Maximum AS Path Length	Limit on the length of AS paths that BGP accepts from its neighbors.
Fast Internal Failover	Whether BGP immediately brings down a iBGP adjacency if the routing table manager reports that the peer address is no longer reachable.
Fast External Failover	Whether BGP immediately brings down an eBGP adjacency if the link to the neighbor goes down.
Distance	The default administrative distance (or route preference) for external, internal, and locally-originated BGP routes. The table that follows lists ranges of neighbor addresses that have been configured to override the default distance with a neighbor-specific distance. If a neighbor's address falls within one of these ranges, routes from that neighbor are assigned the configured distance. If a prefix list is configured, then the distance is only assigned to prefixes from the neighbor that are permitted by the prefix list.
Redistribution	A table showing information for each source protocol (connected, static, rip, and ospf). For each of these sources the distribution list and route-map are shown, as well as the configured metric. Fields which are not configured are left blank. For ospf, an additional line shows the configured ospf match parameters.
Prefix List In	The global prefix list used to filter inbound routes from all neighbors.
Prefix List Out	The global prefix list used to filter outbound routes to all neighbors.
Networks Originated	The set of networks originated through a network command. Those networks that are actually advertised to neighbors are marked “active.”
Neighbors	A list of configured neighbors and the inbound and outbound policies configured for each.
OSPFv3 Section:	
Routing Protocol	OSPFv3.
Router ID	The router ID configured for OSPFv3.
OSPF Admin Mode	Whether OSPF is enabled or disabled globally.
Maximum Paths	The maximum number of next hops in an OSPF route.
Default Route Advertise	Whether OSPF is configured to originate a default route.
Always	Whether default advertisement depends on having a default route in the common routing table.
Metric	The metric configured to be advertised with the default route.
Metric Type	The metric type for the default route.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Router) #show ipv6 protocols

Routing Protocol ............................. BGP
BGP Router ID ................................ 1.1.1.1
```

```
Local AS Number ............................. 1
BGP Admin Mode .............................. Enable
Maximum Paths ............................... Internal 1, External 1
Always compare MED .......................... FALSE
Maximum AS Path Length ...................... 75
Fast Internal Failover ...................... Enable
Fast External Failover ...................... Enable
Distance .................................... Ext 20, Int 200, Local 200

Prefixes Originated:
   2005::/64 (active)
   3012::/48

Neighbors:
172.20.1.100
   Filter List In.......................... 1
   Filter List Out......................... 2
   Prefix List In.......................... PfxList2
   Prefix List Out......................... PfxList3
   Route Map In............................ rmapUp
   Route Map Out........................... rmapDown

Routing Protocol ............................ OSPFv3
Router ID ................................... 1.1.1.1
OSPF Admin Mode ............................. Enable
Maximum Paths ............................... 4
Distance .................................... Intra 110 Inter 110 Ext 110

Default Route Advertise ..................... Disabled
Always ...................................... FALSE
Metric ...................................... Not configured
Metric Type ................................. External Type 2

Number of Active Areas ...................... 0 (0 normal, 0 stub, 0 nssa)
ABR Status .................................. Disable
ASBR Status ................................. Disable
```

8.4.38 show ipv6 route

This command displays the IPv6 routing table The *ipv6-address*specifies a specific IPv6 address for which the best-matching route would be displayed. The *ipv6-prefix/ipv6-prefix-length* specifies a specific IPv6 network for which the matching route would be displayed. The *interface* specifies that the routes with next-hops on the *interface* be displayed. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format. The *protocol* specifies the protocol that installed the routes. The *protocol* is one of the following keywords: *connected*, *ospf*, *static*. The keyword *all* specifies that all routes including best and nonbest routes are displayed. Otherwise, only the best routes are displayed.

If you use the `connected` keyword for *protocol*, the *all* option is not available because there are no best or nonbest connected routes.

Format `show ipv6 route [{`*ipv6-address* `[`*protocol*`] | {{`*ipv6-prefix/ipv6-prefix-length* | *unit/slot/port*|vlan *1-4093*`} [`*protocol*`] | *protocol* | summary} [all] | all}]`

Mode
- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Route Codes	The key for the routing protocol codes that might appear in the routing table output.

The `show ipv6 route` command displays the routing tables in the following format:

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static
       O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF Ext 1, OE2 - OSPF Ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 2, Truncated
```

The columns for the routing table display the following information:

Term	Definition
Code	The code for the routing protocol that created this routing entry.
Default Gateway	The IPv6 address of the default gateway. When the system does not have a more specific route to a packet's destination, it sends the packet to the default gateway.
IPv6-Prefix/IPv6- Prefix-Length	The IPv6-Prefix and prefix-length of the destination IPv6 network corresponding to this route.
Preference/Metric	The administrative distance (preference) and cost (metric) associated with this route. An example of this output is [1/0], where 1 is the preference and 0 is the metric.
Tag	The decimal value of the tag associated with a redistributed route, if it is not 0.
Next-Hop	The outgoing router IPv6 address to use when forwarding traffic to the next router (if any) in the path toward the destination.
Route-Timestamp	The last updated time for dynamic routes. The format of Route-Timestamp will be › Days:Hours:Minutes if days > = 1 › Hours:Minutes:Seconds if days < 1
Interface	The outgoing router interface to use when forwarding traffic to the next destination. For reject routes, the next hop interface would be `Null0` interface.
T	A flag appended to an IPv6 route to indicate that it is an ECMP route, but only one of its next hops has been installed in the forwarding table. The forwarding table may limit the number of ECMP routes or the number of ECMP groups. When an ECMP route cannot be installed because such a limit is reached, the route is installed with a single next hop. Such truncated routes are identified by a **T** after the interface name.

To administratively control the traffic destined to a particular network and prevent it from being forwarded through the router, you can configure a static reject route on the router. Such traffic would be discarded and the ICMP destination unreachable message is sent back to the source. This is typically used for preventing routing loops. The reject route added in the RTO is of the type **OSPF Inter-Area**. Reject routes (routes of REJECT type installed by any protocol) are not redistributed by OSPF/ RIP. Reject routes are supported in both OSPFv2 and OSPFv3.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 route

IPv6 Routing Table - 3 entries

Codes: C - connected, S - static
       O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF Ext 1, OE2 - OSPF Ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 2, P - Net Prototype

S    2001::/64 [10/0] directly connected,   Null0
C    2003::/64 [0/0]
      via ::,   0/11
S    2005::/64 [1/0]
      via 2003::2,   0/11
C    5001::/64 [0/0]
      via ::,   0/5
OE1 6001::/64 [110/1]
    via fe80::200:42ff:fe7d:2f19,   00h:00m:23s,  0/5
OI 7000::/64 [110/6]
    via fe80::200:4fff:fe35:c8bb,   00h:01m:47s,  0/11
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command to indicate a truncated route.

```
(router) #show ipv6 route
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table - 2 entries

Codes: C - connected, S - static, 6To4 - 6to4 Route
       O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF Ext 1, OE2 - OSPF Ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 2P - Net Prototype

C    2001:db9:1::/64 [0/0]
      via ::,   0/1
OI   3000::/64 [110/1]
      via fe80::200:e7ff:fe2e:ec3f,   00h:00m:11s,  0/1   T
```

Example: The following is an example of the CLI display output with a hardware failure.

```
(router) #
(router) #configure
(router) (Config)#interface 0/1
(router) (Interface 0/1)#routing
(router) (Interface 0/1)#ipv6 enable
(router) (Interface 0/1)#ipv6 address 2001::2/64
(router) (Interface 0/1)#exit
(router) (Config)#ipv6 route net-prototype 3001::/64 2001::4 1

(router) #show ipv6 route

IPv6 Routing Table - 1 entries

Codes: C - connected, S - static, 6To4 - 6to4 Route, B - BGP Derived
       O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF Ext 1, OE2 - OSPF Ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 2, K - kernel
       P - Net Prototype

C    2001::/128 [0/0]
      via ::,   0/1
P    3001::/64 [0/1]
      via 2001::4,   00h:00m:04s,  0/1  hw-failure
```

8.4.39 show ipv6 route ecmp-groups

This command reports all current ECMP groups in the IPv6 routing table. An ECMP group is a set of two or more next hops used in one or more routes. The groups are numbered arbitrarily from 1 to n. The output indicates the number of next hops in the group and the number of routes that use the set of next hops. The output lists the IPv6 address and outgoing interface of each next hop in each group.

Format	`show ipv6 route ecmp-groups`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(router) #show ipv6 route ecmp-groups

ECMP Group 1 with 2 next hops (used by 1 route)
  2001:DB8:1::1  on interface 2/1
  2001:DB8:2::14 on interface 2/2

ECMP Group 2 with 3 next hops (used by 1 route)
  2001:DB8:4::15 on interface 2/32
  2001:DB8:7::12 on interface 2/33
  2001:DB8:9::45 on interface 2/34
```

8.4.40 show ipv6 route hw-failure

Use this command to display the routes that failed to be added to the hardware due to hash errors or a table full condition.

Format	`show ipv6 route hw-failure`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following example displays the command output.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 route connected

IPv6 Routing Table - 2 entries
```

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, 6To4 - 6to4 Route, B - BGP Derived
       O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF Ext 1, OE2 - OSPF Ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 2, K - kernel
       P - Net Prototype

C    2001::/128 [0/0]
      via ::,   0/1
C    2005::/128 [0/0]
      via ::,   0/2

(Routing) #show ipv6 route hw-failure

IPv6 Routing Table - 4 entries

Codes: C - connected, S - static, 6To4 - 6to4 Route, B - BGP Derived
       O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF Ext 1, OE2 - OSPF Ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 2, K - kernel
       P - Net Prototype

P    3001::/64 [0/1]
      via 2001::4,   00h:00m:04s,  0/1  hw-failure
P    3001:0:0:1::/64 [0/1]
      via 2001::4,   00h:00m:04s,  0/1  hw-failure
P    3001:0:0:2::/64 [0/1]
      via 2001::4,   00h:00m:04s,  0/1  hw-failure
P    3001:0:0:3::/64 [0/1]
      via 2001::4,   00h:00m:04s,  0/1  hw-failure
```

8.4.41 show ipv6 route net-prototype

This command displays the net-prototype routes. The net-prototype routes are displayed with a P.

Format	`show ipv6 route net-prototype`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 route net-prototype

IPv6 Routing Table - 2 entries

Codes: C - connected, S - static, 6To4 - 6to4 Route, B - BGP Derived
       O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter, OE1 - OSPF Ext 1, OE2 - OSPF Ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA Ext Type 2, K - kernel
       P - Net Prototype

P    3001::/64 [0/1]
      via 2001::4,   00h:00m:04s,  0/1
P    3001:0:0:1::/64 [0/1]
      via 2001::4,   00h:00m:04s,  0/1
```

8.4.42 show ipv6 route preferences

Use this command to show the preference value associated with the type of route. Lower numbers have a greater preference. A route with a preference of 255 cannot be used to forward traffic.

Format	`show ipv6 route preferences`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Local	Preference of directly-connected routes.
Static	Preference of static routes.
OSPF Intra	Preference of routes within the OSPF area.
OSPF Inter	Preference of routes to other OSPF routes that are outside of the area.

Term	Definition
OSPF External	Preference of OSPF external routes.
BGP External	Preference of BGP external routes.
BGP Internal	Preference of routes to other BGP routes that are outside of the area.
BGP Local	Preference of routes within the BGP area.

Example:

```
(lb6m) #show ipv6 route preferences

Local.......................................... 0
Static......................................... 1
OSPF Intra..................................... 110
OSPF Inter..................................... 110
OSPF External.................................. 110
BGP External................................... 20
BGP Internal................................... 200
BGP Local...................................... 200
```

8.4.43 show ipv6 route static bfd

This command displays information about the IPv6 static BFD configured parameters configured with the `ipv6 route static bfd` command.

Format	`show ipv6 route static bfd`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(localhost) (Config)#show ipv6 route static bfd

S          1001::2     via    0/28            Up
S          3001::2     via    4/1             Up
```

8.4.44 show ipv6 route summary

This command displays a summary of the state of the routing table. When the optional `all` keyword is given, some statistics, such as the number of routes from each source, include counts for alternate routes. An alternate route is a route that is not the most preferred route to its destination and therefore is not installed in the forwarding table. To include only the number of best routes, do not use the optional keyword.

Format	`show ipv6 route summary [all]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Connected Routes	Total number of connected routes in the routing table.
Static Routes	Total number of static routes in the routing table.
BGP Routes	Total number of routes installed by the BGP protocol.
External	The number of external BGP routes.
Internal	The number of internal BGP routes.
Local	The number of local BGP routes.
OSPF Routes	Total number of routes installed by OSPFv3 protocol.

Term	Definition
Reject Routes	Total number of reject routes installed by all protocols.
Net Prototype Routes	The total number of net-prototype routes.
Number of Prefixes	Summarizes the number of routes with prefixes of different lengths.
Total Routes	The total number of routes in the routing table.
Best Routes	The number of best routes currently in the routing table. This number only counts the best route to each destination.
Alternate Routes	The number of alternate routes currently in the routing table. An alternate route is a route that was not selected as the best route to its destination.
Route Adds	The number of routes that have been added to the routing table.
Route Modifies	The number of routes that have been changed after they were initially added to the routing table.
Route Deletes	The number of routes that have been deleted from the routing table.
Unresolved Route Adds	The number of route adds that failed because none of the route's next hops were on a local subnet. Note that static routes can fail to be added to the routing table at startup because the routing interfaces are not yet up. This counter gets incremented in this case. The static routes are added to the routing table when the routing interfaces come up.
Invalid Route Adds	The number of routes that failed to be added to the routing table because the route was invalid. A log message is written for each of these failures.
Failed Route Adds	The number of routes that failed to be added to the routing table because of a resource limitation in the routing table.
Hardware Failed Route Adds	The number of routes that failed to be inserted into the hardware due to a hash error or a table full condition.
Reserved Locals	The number of routing table entries reserved for a local subnet on a routing interface that is down. Space for local routes is always reserved so that local routes can be installed when a routing interface bounces.
Unique Next Hops	The number of distinct next hops used among all routes currently in the routing table. These include local interfaces for local routes and neighbors for indirect routes.
Unique Next Hops High Water	The highest count of unique next hops since counters were last cleared.
Next Hop Groups	The current number of next hop groups in use by one or more routes. Each next hop group includes one or more next hops.
Next Hop Groups High Water	The highest count of next hop groups since counters were last cleared.
ECMP Groups	The number of next hop groups with multiple next hops.
ECMP Routes	The number of routes with multiple next hops currently in the routing table.
Truncated ECMP Routes	The number of ECMP routes that are currently installed in the forwarding table with just one next hop. The forwarding table may limit the number of ECMP routes or the number of ECMP groups. When an ECMP route cannot be installed because such a limit is reached, the route is installed with a single next hop.
ECMP Retries	The number of ECMP routes that have been installed in the forwarding table after initially being installed with a single next hop.
Routes with n Next Hops	The current number of routes with each number of next hops.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 route summary
```

```
Connected Routes.............................. 4
Static Routes................................. 0
6To4 Routes................................... 0
BGP Routes.................................... 10
  External.................................... 0
  Internal.................................... 10
  Local....................................... 0
OSPF Routes................................... 13
  Intra Area Routes........................... 0
  Inter Area Routes........................... 13
  External Type-1 Routes...................... 0
  External Type-2 Routes...................... 0
Reject Routes................................. 0
Net Prototype Routes.......................... 10004
Total routes.................................. 17

Best Routes (High)............................ 17 (17)
Alternate Routes.............................. 0
Route Adds.................................... 44
Route Deletes................................. 27
Unresolved Route Adds......................... 0
Invalid Route Adds............................ 0
Failed Route Adds............................. 0
Hardware Failed Route Adds.................... 4

Reserved Locals............................... 0
Unique Next Hops (High)....................... 8 (8)
Next Hop Groups (High)........................ 8 (8)
ECMP Groups (High)............................ 3 (3)
ECMP Routes................................... 12
Truncated ECMP Routes......................... 0
ECMP Retries.................................. 0
Routes with 1 Next Hop........................ 5
Routes with 2 Next Hops....................... 1
Routes with 3 Next Hops....................... 1
Routes with 4 Next Hops....................... 10

Number of Prefixes:
/64: 17
```

8.4.45 show ipv6 snooping counters

This command displays the counters associated with IPv6 RA GUARD feature. The number of router advertisement and router redirect packets dropped by the switch globally due to RA GUARD feature are displayed in the command output.

Format	`show ipv6 snooping counters`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

Example:

```
(Switching) # show ipv6 snooping counters

IPv6 Dropped Messages

RA(Router Advertisement - ICMP type 134)

REDIR(Router Redirect - ICMP type 137)

RA             Redir
-------        -------
0              0
```

8.4.46 show ipv6 vlan

This command displays IPv6 VLAN routing interface addresses.

Format	`show ipv6 vlan`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
MAC Address used by Routing VLANs	Shows the MAC address.

The rest of the output for this command is displayed in a table with the following column headings:

Column Headings	Definition
VLAN ID	The VLAN ID of a configured VLAN.
Logical Interface	The interface in *unit/slot/port* format that is associated with the VLAN ID.
IPv6 Address/Prefix Length	The IPv6 prefix and prefix length associated with the VLAN ID.

8.4.47 show ipv6 traffic

Use this command to show traffic and statistics for IPv6 and ICMPv6. Specify a logical, loopback, or tunnel interface to view information about traffic on a specific interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/ slot/port* format. If you do not specify an interface, the command displays information about traffic on all interfaces.

Format	`show ipv6 traffic [{`*unit/slot/port* `| vlan` *1-4093* `| loopback` *loopback-id* `| tunnel` *tunnel-id*`}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Total Datagrams Received	Total number of input datagrams received by the interface, including those received in error.
Received Datagrams Locally Delivered	Total number of datagrams successfully delivered to IPv6 user-protocols (including ICMP). This counter increments at the interface to which these datagrams were addressed, which might not necessarily be the input interface for some of the datagrams.
Received Datagrams Discarded Due To Header Errors	Number of input datagrams discarded due to errors in their IPv6 headers, including version number mismatch, other format errors, hop count exceeded, errors discovered in processing their IPv6 options, etc.
Received Datagrams Discarded Due To MTU	Number of input datagrams that could not be forwarded because their size exceeded the link MTU of outgoing interface.
Received Datagrams Discarded Due To No Route	Number of input datagrams discarded because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination.
Received Datagrams With Unknown Protocol	Number of locally-addressed datagrams received successfully but discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol. This counter increments at the interface to which these datagrams were addressed, which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the datagrams.
Received Datagrams Discarded Due To Invalid Address	Number of input datagrams discarded because the IPv6 address in their IPv6 header's destination field was not a valid address to be received at this entity. This count includes invalid addresses (for example, `::0` and unsupported addresses (for example, addresses with unallocated prefixes). Forentities which are not IPv6 routers and therefore do not forward datagrams, this counter includes datagrams discarded because the destination address was not a local address.
Received Datagrams Discarded Due To Truncated Data	Number of input datagrams discarded because datagram frame didn't carry enough data.

Term	Definition
Received Datagrams Discarded Other	Number of input IPv6 datagrams for which no problems were encountered to prevent their continue processing, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter does not include datagrams discarded while awaiting re-assembly.
Received Datagrams Reassembly Required	Number of IPv6 fragments received which needed to be reassembled at this interface. Note that this counter increments at the interface to which these fragments were addressed, which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the fragments.
Datagrams Successfully Reassembled	Number of IPv6 datagrams successfully reassembled. Note that this counter increments at the interface to which these datagrams were addressed, which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the fragments.
Datagrams Failed To Reassemble	Number of failures detected by the IPv6 reassembly algorithm (for whatever reason: timed out, errors, etc.). Note that this is not necessarily a count of discarded IPv6 fragments since some algorithms (notably the algorithm in by combining them as they are received. This counter increments at the interface to which these fragments were addressed, which might not be necessarily the input interface for some of the fragments.
Datagrams Forwarded	Number of output datagrams which this entity received and forwarded to their final destinations. In entities which do not act as IPv6 routers, this counter will include only those packets which were Source-Routed via this entity, and the Source-Route processing was successful. Note that for a successfully forwarded datagram the counter of the outgoing interface increments.
Datagrams Locally Transmitted	Total number of IPv6 datagrams which local IPv6 user-protocols (including ICMP) supplied to IPv6 in requests for transmission. Note that this counter does not include any datagrams counted in ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams.
Datagrams Transmit Failed	Number of output IPv6 datagrams for which no problem was encountered to prevent their transmission to their destination, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter would include datagrams counted in ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams if any such packets met this (discretionary) discard criterion.
Fragments Created	Number of output datagram fragments that have been generated as a result of fragmentation at this output interface.
Datagrams Successfully Fragmented	Number of IPv6 datagrams that have been successfully fragmented at this output interface.
Datagrams Failed To Fragment	Number of IPv6 datagrams that have been discarded because they needed to be fragmented at this output interface but could not be.
Fragments Created	The number of fragments that were created.
Multicast Datagrams Received	Number of multicast packets received by the interface.
Multicast Datagrams Transmitted	Number of multicast packets transmitted by the interface.
Total ICMPv6 messages received	Total number of ICMP messages received by the interface which includes all those counted by ipv6IfIcmpInErrors. Note that this interface is the interface to which the ICMP messages were addressed which may not be necessarily the input interface for the messages.
ICMPv6 Messages with errors	Number of ICMP messages which the interface received but determined as having ICMP-specific errors (bad ICMP checksums, bad length, etc.).
ICMPv6 Destination Unreachable Messages Received	Number of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Messages Prohibited Administratively Received	Number of ICMP destination unreachable/communication administratively prohibited messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Time Exceeded Messages Received	Number of ICMP Time Exceeded messages received by the interface.

Term	Definition
ICMPv6 Parameter Problem Messages Received	Number of ICMP Parameter Problem messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Packet Too Big Messages Received	Number of ICMP Packet Too Big messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Echo Request Messages Received	Number of ICMP Echo (request) messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Echo Reply Messages Received	Number of ICMP Echo Reply messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Router Solicit Messages Received	Number of ICMP Router Solicit messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Router Advertisement Messages Received	Number of ICMP Router Advertisement messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Neighbor Solicit Messages Received	Number of ICMP Neighbor Solicit messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Neighbor Advertisement Messages Received	Number of ICMP Neighbor Advertisement messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Redirect Messages Received	Number of Redirect messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Group Membership Query Messages Received	Number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Query messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Group Membership Response Messages Received	Number of ICMPv6 Group Membership response messages received by the interface.
ICMPv6 Group Membership Reduction Messages Received	Number of ICMPv6 Group Membership reduction messages received by the interface.
Total ICMPv6 Messages Transmitted	Total number of ICMP messages which this interface attempted to send. Note that this counter includes all those counted by icmpOutErrors.
ICMPv6 Messages Not Transmitted Due To Error	Number of ICMP messages which this interface did not send due to problems discovered within ICMP such as a lack of buffers. This value should not include errors discovered outside the ICMP layer such as the inability of IPv6 to route the resultant datagram. In some implementations there may be no types of error which contribute to this counter's value.
ICMPv6 Destination Unreachable Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Destination Unreachable messages sent by the interface.
ICMPv6 Messages Prohibited Administratively Transmitted	Number of ICMP destination unreachable/communication administratively prohibited messages sent.
ICMPv6 Time Exceeded Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Time Exceeded messages sent by the interface.
ICMPv6 Parameter Problem Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Parameter Problem messages sent by the interface.
ICMPv6 Packet Too Big Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Packet Too Big messages sent by the interface.
ICMPv6 Echo Request Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Echo (request) messages sent by the interface.ICMP echo messages sent.
ICMPv6 Echo Reply Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Echo Reply messages sent by the interface.
ICMPv6 Router Solicit Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Router Solicitation messages sent by the interface.
ICMPv6 Router Advertisement Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Router Advertisement messages sent by the interface.
ICMPv6 Neighbor Solicit Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Neighbor Solicitation messages sent by the interface.

Term	Definition
ICMPv6 Neighbor Advertisement Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMP Neighbor Advertisement messages sent by the interface.
ICMPv6 Redirect Messages Received	Number of Redirect messages sent. For a host, this object will always be zero, since hosts do not send redirects.
ICMPv6 Group Membership Query Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Query messages sent.
ICMPv6 Group Membership Response Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Response messages sent.
ICMPv6 Group Membership Reduction Messages Transmitted	Number of ICMPv6 Group Membership Reduction messages sent.
ICMPv6 Duplicate Address Detects	Number of duplicate addresses detected by the interface.

8.4.48 clear ipv6 route counters

The command resets to zero the IPv6 routing table counters reported in the *show ipv6 route summary* on page 901 command. The command only resets event counters. Counters that report the current state of the routing table, such as the number of routes of each type, are not reset.

Format	`clear ipv6 route counters`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.4.49 clear ipv6 snooping counters

This command clears the counters associated with IPv6 RA GUARD feature.

Format	`clear ipv6 snooping counters`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › Global Config

8.4.50 clear ipv6 statistics

Use this command to clear IPv6 statistics for all interfaces or for a specific interface, including loopback, tunnel, and VLAN interfaces. IPv6 statistics display in the output of the `show ipv6 traffic` command. If you do not specify an interface, the counters for all IPv6 traffic statistics reset to zero.

Format	`clear ipv6 statistics [{`*`unit/slot/port`*` | loopback `*`loopback-id`*` | tunnel `*`tunnel-id`*` | vlan `*`id`*`}]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5 OSPFv3 Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure OSPFv3, which is a link-state routing protocol that you use to route traffic within a network.

8.5.1 Global OSPFv3 Commands

8.5.1.1 ipv6 router ospf

Use this command to enter Router OSPFv3 Config mode.

Format	`router ospf`
Mode	Global Config

8.5.1.2 area default-cost (OSPFv3)

This command configures the monetary default cost for the stub area. The operator must specify the area id and an integer value between 1-16,777,215.

Format	`area` *`areaid`* `default-cost` *`1-16777215`*
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.3 area nssa (OSPFv3)

This command configures the specified areaid to function as NSSA.

Format	`area` *`areaid`* `nssa`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.3.1 no area nssa (OSPFv3)

This command disables NSSA from the specified area id.

Format	`no area` *`areaid`* `nssa`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.4 area nssa default-info-originate (OSPFv3)

This command configures the metric value and type for the default route advertised into the NSSA. The optional metric parameter specifies the metric of the default route and is to be in a range of 1-16777214. If no metric is specified, the default value is 10. The metric type can be comparable (nssa-external 1 or noncomparable (nssa-external 2).

Format	`area` *`areaid`* `nssa default-info-originate` [*`metric`*] [{`comparable` | `non-comparable`}]
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.4.1 no area nssa default-info-originate (OSPFv3)

This command disables the default route advertised into the NSSA.

Format	`no area` *`areaid`* `nssa default-info-originate` [*`metric`*] [{`comparable` | `non-comparable`}]
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.5 area nssa no-redistribute (OSPFv3)

This command configures the NSSA ABR so that learned external routes will not be redistributed to the NSSA.

Format	`area areaid nssa no-redistribute`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.5.1 no area nssa no-redistribute (OSPFv3)

This command disables the NSSA ABR so that learned external routes are redistributed to the NSSA.

Format	`no area areaid nssa no-redistribute`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.6 area nssa no-summary (OSPFv3)

This command configures the NSSA so that summary LSAs are not advertised into the NSSA.

Format	`area areaid nssa no-summary`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.6.1 no area nssa no-summary (OSPFv3)

This command disables nssa from the summary LSAs.

Format	`no area areaid nssa no-summary`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.7 area nssa translator-role (OSPFv3)

This command configures the translator role of the NSSA. A value of *always* causes the router to assume the role of the translator the instant it becomes a border router and a value of *candidate* causes the router to participate in the translator election process when it attains border router status.

Format	`area areaid nssa translator-role {always | candidate}`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.7.1 no area nssa translator-role (OSPFv3)

This command disables the nssa translator role from the specified area id.

Format	`no area areaid nssa translator-role {always | candidate}`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.8 area nssa translator-stab-intv (OSPFv3)

This command configures the translator *stabilityinterval* of the NSSA. The *stabilityinterval* is the period of time that an elected translator continues to perform its duties after it determines that its translator status has been deposed by another router.

Format	`area areaid nssa translator-stab-intv stabilityinterval`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.8.1 no area nssa translator-stab-intv (OSPFv3)

This command disables the nssa translator's *stabilityinterval* from the specified area id.

Format	`no area areaid nssa translator-stab-intv stabilityinterval`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.9 area range (OSPFv3)

Use this command to configure a summary prefix that an area border router advertises for a specific area.

Default	No area ranges are configured by default. No cost is configured by default.
Format	`area area-id range prefix netmask {summarylink | nssaexternallink} [advertise | not-advertise] [cost cost]`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

Parameter	Description
area-id	The area identifier for the area whose networks are to be summarized.
prefix netmask	The summary prefix to be advertised when the ABR computes a route to one or more networks within this prefix in this area.
summarylink	When this keyword is given, the area range is used when summarizing prefixes advertised in type 3 summary LSAs.
nssaexternallink	When this keyword is given, the area range is used when translating type 7 LSAs to type 5 LSAs.
advertise	[Optional] When this keyword is given, the summary prefix is advertised when the area range is active. This is the default.
not-advertise	[Optional] When this keyword is given, neither the summary prefix nor the contained prefixes are advertised when the area range is active. When the not-advertise option is given, any static cost previously configured is removed from the system configuration.
cost	[Optional] If an optional cost is given, OSPF sets the metric field in the inter-area -prefix LSA to the configured value rather than setting the metric to the largest cost among the networks covered by the area range.

8.5.1.9.1 no area range (OSPFv3)

Use this command to delete a summary prefix or remove a static cost.

Format	`no area area-id range prefix netmask {summarylink | nssaexternallink} cost`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.10 area stub (OSPFv3)

This command creates a stub area for the specified area ID. A stub area is characterized by the fact that AS External LSAs are not propagated into the area. Removing AS External LSAs and Summary LSAs can significantly reduce the link state database of routers within the stub area.

Format	`area areaid stub`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.10.1 no area stub (OSPFv3)

This command deletes a stub area for the specified area ID.

Format	`no area areaid stub`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.11 area stub no-summary (OSPFv3)

This command disables the import of Summary LSAs for the stub area identified by *areaid*.

Default	Enabled
Format	`area areaid stub no-summary`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.11.1 no area stub no-summary (OSPFv3)

This command sets the Summary LSA import mode to the default for the stub area identified by *areaid*.

Format	`area areaid stub no-summary`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.12 area virtual-link (OSPFv3)

This command creates the OSPF virtual interface for the specified *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`area areaid virtual-link neighbor`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.12.1 no area virtual-link (OSPFv3)

This command deletes the OSPF virtual interface from the given interface, identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area areaid virtual-link neighbor`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.13 area virtual-link dead-interval (OSPFv3)

This command configures the dead interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor. The range for *seconds* is 1 to 65535.

Default	40
Format	`area areaid virtual-link neighbor dead-interval seconds`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.13.1 no area virtual-link dead-interval (OSPFv3)

This command configures the default dead interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area areaid virtual-link neighbor dead-interval`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.14 area virtual-link hello-interval (OSPFv3)

This command configures the hello interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor. The range for *seconds* is 1 to 65535.

Default	10
Format	`area areaid virtual-link neighbor hello-interval seconds`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.14.1 no area virtual-link hello-interval (OSPFv3)

This command configures the default hello interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area areaid virtual-link neighbor hello-interval`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.15 area virtual-link retransmit-interval (OSPFv3)

This command configures the retransmit interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor. The range for *seconds* is 0 to 3600.

Default	5
Format	`area areaid virtual-link neighbor retransmit-interval seconds`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.15.1 no area virtual-link retransmit-interval (OSPFv3)

This command configures the default retransmit interval for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area areaid virtual-link neighbor retransmit-interval`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.16 area virtual-link transmit-delay (OSPFv3)

This command configures the transmit delay for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor. The range for *seconds* is 0 to 3600 (1 hour).

Default	1
Format	`area areaid virtual-link neighbor transmit-delay seconds`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.16.1 no area virtual-link transmit-delay (OSPFv3)

This command configures the default transmit delay for the OSPF virtual interface on the virtual interface identified by *areaid* and *neighbor*. The *neighbor* parameter is the Router ID of the neighbor.

Format	`no area` *areaid* `virtual-link` *neighbor* `transmit-delay`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.17 auto-cost (OSPFv3)

By default, OSPF computes the link cost of each interface from the interface bandwidth. Faster links have lower metrics, making them more attractive in route selection. The configuration parameters in the `auto-cost reference bandwidth` and `bandwidth` commands give you control over the default link cost. You can configure for OSPF an interface bandwidth that is independent of the actual link speed. A second configuration parameter allows you to control the ratio of interface bandwidth to link cost. The link cost is computed as the ratio of a reference bandwidth to the interface bandwidth (ref_bw / interface bandwidth), where interface bandwidth is defined by the `bandwidth` command.

Because the default reference bandwidth is 100 Mb/s, OSPF uses the same default link cost for all interfaces whose bandwidth is 100 Mbps or greater. Use the `auto-cost` command to change the reference bandwidth, specifying the reference bandwidth in megabits per second (Mbps). The reference bandwidth range is 1-4,294,967 Mb/s.

Default	100Mbps
Format	`auto-cost reference-bandwidth` *1-4294967*
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.17.1 no auto-cost (OSPFv3)

Use this command to set the reference bandwidth to the default value.

Format	`no auto-cost reference-bandwidth`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.18 clear ipv6 ospf

Use this command to disable and reenable OSPF.

Format	`clear ipv6 ospf`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.1.19 clear ipv6 ospf configuration

Use this command to reset the OSPF configuration to factory defaults.

Format	`clear ipv6 ospf configuration`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.1.20 clear ipv6 ospf counters

Use this command to reset global and interface statistics.

Format	`clear ipv6 ospf counters`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.1.21 clear ipv6 ospf neighbor

Use this command to drop the adjacency with all OSPF neighbors. On each neighbor's interface, send a one-way hello. Adjacencies may then be re-established. To drop all adjacencies with a specific router ID, specify the neighbor's Router ID using the optional parameter `[neighbor-id]`.

Format	`clear ipv6 ospf neighbor [neighbor-id]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.1.22 clear ipv6 ospf neighbor interface

To drop adjacency with all neighbors on a specific interface, use the optional parameter `[unit/slot/port]`. The argument `unit/slot/port` corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a `unit/slot/port` format. To drop adjacency with a specific router ID on a specific interface, use the optional parameter `[neighbor-id]`.

Format	`clear ipv6 ospf neighbor interface [unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093] [neighbor-id]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.1.23 clear ipv6 ospf redistribution

Use this command to flush all self-originated external LSAs. Reapply the redistribution configuration and re-originate prefixes as necessary.

Format	`clear ipv6 ospf redistribution`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.1.24 default-information originate (OSPFv3)

This command is used to control the advertisement of default routes.

Default	› metric – unspecified › type – 2
Format	`default-information originate [always] [metric 0-16777214] [metric-type {1 | 2}]`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.24.1 no default-information originate (OSPFv3)

This command is used to control the advertisement of default routes.

Format	`no default-information originate [metric] [metric-type]`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.25 default-metric (OSPFv3)

This command is used to set a default for the metric of distributed routes.

Format	`default-metric 1-16777214`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.25.1 no default-metric (OSPFv3)

This command is used to set a default for the metric of distributed routes.

Format	`no default-metric`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.26 distance ospf (OSPFv3)

This command sets the route preference value of OSPF route types in the router. Lower route preference values are preferred when determining the best route. The type of OSPF route can be intra, inter, or external. All the external type routes are given the same preference value. The range of *preference* value is 1 to 255.

Default	110
Format	`distance ospf {intra-area` *1-255* `| inter-area` *1-255* `| external` *1-255*`}`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.26.1 no distance ospf (OSPFv3)

This command sets the default route preference value of OSPF routes in the router. The type of OSPF route can be intra, inter, or external. All the external type routes are given the same preference value.

Format	`no distance ospf {intra-area | inter-area | external}`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.27 enable (OSPFv3)

This command resets the default administrative mode of OSPF in the router (active).

Default	Enabled
Format	`enable`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.27.1 no enable (OSPFv3)

This command sets the administrative mode of OSPF in the router to inactive.

Format	`no enable`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.28 exit-overflow-interval (OSPFv3)

This command configures the exit overflow interval for OSPF. It describes the number of seconds after entering Overflow state that a router will wait before attempting to leave the overflow state. This allows the router to again originate nondefault AS-external-LSAs. When set to 0, the router will not leave overflow state until restarted. The range for *seconds* is 0 to 2147483647 seconds.

Default	0
Format	`exit-overflow-interval` *seconds*
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.28.1 no exit-overflow-interval (OSPFv3)

This command configures the default exit overflow interval for OSPF.

Format	`no exit-overflow-interval`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.29 external-lsdb-limit (OSPFv3)

This command configures the external LSDB limit for OSPF. If the value is -1, then there is no limit. When the number of nondefault AS-external-LSAs in a router's link-state database reaches the external LSDB limit, the router enters overflow state. The router never holds more than the external LSDB limit nondefault AS-external-LSAs in it database. The external LSDB limit MUST be set identically in all routers attached to the OSPF backbone and/or any regular OSPF area. The range for *`limit`* is -1 to 2147483647.

Default	-1
Format	`external-lsdb-limit` *`limit`*
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.29.1 no external-lsdb-limit (OSPFv3)

This command configures the default external LSDB limit for OSPF.

Format	`no external-lsdb-limit`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.30 maximum-paths (OSPFv3)

This command sets the number of paths that OSPF can report for a given destination where *`maxpaths`* is platform dependent.

Default	4
Format	`maximum-paths` *`maxpaths`*
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.30.1 no maximum-paths (OSPFv3)

This command resets the number of paths that OSPF can report for a given destination back to its default value.

Format	`no maximum-paths`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.31 passive-interface default (OSPFv3)

Use this command to enable global passive mode by default for all interfaces. It overrides any interface level passive mode. OSPF shall not form adjacencies over a passive interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`passive-interface default`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.31.1 no passive-interface default (OSPFv3)

Use this command to disable the global passive mode by default for all interfaces. Any interface previously configured to be passive reverts to nonpassive mode.

Format	`no passive-interface default`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.32 passive-interface (OSPFv3)

Use this command to set the interface or tunnel as passive. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format. It overrides the global passive mode that is currently effective on the interface or tunnel.

Default	Disabled
Format	`passive-interface {`*unit/slot/port*`|vlan` *1-4093*`|tunnel` *tunnel-id*`}`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.32.1 no passive-interface (OSPFv3)

Use this command to set the interface or tunnel as nonpassive. It overrides the global passive mode that is currently effective on the interface or tunnel.

Format	`no passive-interface {`*unit/slot/port*`|vlan` *1-4093*`|tunnel` *tunnel-id*`}`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.33 redistribute (OSPFv3)

This command configures the OSPFv3 protocol to allow redistribution of routes from the specified source protocol/routers. If you use the `bgp` keyword to redistribute BGP routes into OSPFv3, only the external BGP routes are redistributed.

Default	› metric – unspecified › type – 2 › tag – 0
Format	`redistribute {static	connected	bgp} [metric` *0-16777214*`] [metric-type {1	2}] [tag` *0-4294967295*`]`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.33.1 no redistribute (OSPFv3)

This command configures OSPF protocol to prohibit redistribution of routes from the specified source protocol/routers.

Format	`no redistribute {static	connected} [metric] [metric-type] [tag]`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.34 router-id (OSPFv3)

This command sets a 4-digit dotted-decimal number uniquely identifying the router ospf id. The *ipaddress* is a configured value.

Format	`router-id` *ipaddress*

Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.35 timers pacing lsa-group

Use this command to adjust how OSPFv3 groups LSAs for periodic refresh. OSPFv3 refreshes self-originated LSAs approximately once every 30 minutes. When OSPFv3 refreshes LSAs, it considers all self-originated LSAs whose age is from 1800 to 1800 plus the pacing group size. Grouping LSAs for refresh allows OSPFv3 to combine refreshed LSAs into a minimal number of LS Update packets. Minimizing the number of Update packets makes LSA distribution more efficient.

When OSPFv3 originates a new or changed LSA, it selects a random refresh delay for the LSA. When the refresh delay expires, OSPFv3 refreshes the LSA. By selecting a random refresh delay, OSPFv3 avoids refreshing a large number of LSAs at one time, even if a large number of LSAs are originated at one time.

seconds is the width of the window in which LSAs are refreshed. The range for the pacing group window is from 10 to 1800 seconds.

Default	60 seconds
Format	`timers pacing lsa-group` *`seconds`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.1.35.1 no timers pacing lsa-group

This command returns the LSA Group Pacing parameter to the factory default value of 60 seconds.

Format	`no timers pacing lsa-group`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.1.36 timers throttle spf

The initial "wait interval" is set to an amount of delay specified by the spf-hold value. If an SPF calculation is not scheduled during the current “wait interval”, the next SPF calculation is scheduled at a delay of *`spf-start`*. If there has been an SPF calculation scheduled during the current “wait interval”, the “wait interval” is set to two times the current “wait interval” until the “wait interval” reaches the maximum time in milliseconds as specified in *`spf-maximum`*. Subsequent wait times remain at the maximum until the values are reset or an LSA is received between SPF calculations.

Default	› spf-start = 2000 ms › spf-hold = 5000 ms › spf-maximum = 5000 ms
Format	`timers throttle spf` *`spf-start spf-hold spf-maximum`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
spf-start	Indicates the SPF schedule delay in milliseconds when no SPF calculation has been scheduled during the current "wait interval". Value range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
spf-hold	Indicates the initial SPF “wait interval” in milliseconds. Value range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.
spf-maximum	Indicates the maximum SPF “wait interval” in milliseconds. Value range is 1 to 600000 milliseconds.

8.5.1.36.1 no timers throttle spf

This command returns the SPF throttling parameters to the factory default values.

Format	`no timers throttle spf`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.1.37 trapflags (OSPFv3)

Use this command to enable individual OSPF traps, enable a group of trap flags at a time, or enable all the trap flags at a time. The different groups of trapflags, and each group's specific trapflags to enable or disable, are listed in *Table 18: Trapflag Groups (OSPFv3)* on page 919.

Table 18: Trapflag Groups (OSPFv3)

Group	Flags
errors	› authentication-failure › bad-packet › config-error › virt-authentication-failure › virt-bad-packet › virt-config-error
lsa	› lsa-maxage › lsa-originate
overflow	› lsdb-overflow › lsdb-approaching-overflow
retransmit	› packets › virt-packets
state-change	› if-state-change › neighbor-state-change › virtif-state-change › virtneighbor-state-change

› To enable the individual flag, enter the `group name` followed by that particular flag.

› To enable all the flags in that group, give the group name followed by `all`.

› To enable all the flags, give the command as `trapflags all`.

Default	Disabled
Format	`trapflags {all |errors {all | authentication-failure | bad-packet | config-error | virt- authentication-failure | virt-bad-packet | virt-config-error} | lsa {all | lsa-maxage | lsa-originate} | overflow {all | lsdb-overflow | lsdb-approaching-overflow} | retransmit {all | packets | virt-packets} | state-change {all | if-state-change | neighbor-state-change | virtif-state-change | virtneighbor-state-change}}`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.1.37.1 trapflags (OSPFv3)

Use this command to revert to the default reference bandwidth.

- To disable the individual flag, enter the `group name` followed by that particular flag.
- To disable all the flags in that group, give the group name followed by `all`.
- To disable all the flags, give the command as `trapflags all`.

Format	`no trapflags {all |errors {all | authentication-failure | bad-packet | config-error | virt- authentication-failure | virt-bad-packet | virt-config-error} | lsa {all | lsa-maxage | lsa-originate} | overflow {all | lsdb-overflow | lsdb-approaching-overflow} | retransmit {all | packets | virt-packets} | state-change {all | if-state-change | neighbor-state-change | virtif-state-change | virtneighbor-state-change}}`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.2 OSPFv3 Interface Commands

8.5.2.1 ipv6 ospf area

This command sets the OSPF area to which the specified router interface or range of interfaces belongs. It also enables OSPF on the specified router interface or range of interfaces. The *area* is a 32-bit integer, formatted as a 4-digit dotted-decimal number or a decimal value in the range of 0-4294967295. The *area* uniquely identifies the area to which the interface connects. Assigning an area ID for an area that does not yet exist, causes the area to be created with default values.

Format	`ipv6 ospf area` *0-4294967295*
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.2 ipv6 ospf bfd

Use this command to enable BFD on an interface associated with the OSPFv3 process.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 ospf bfd`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: To trigger BFD processing through OSPFv3 on an interface associated with it, use the following steps.

```
(Routing) (Config)# interface 1/0/1
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1)# ipv6 ospf bfd
(Routing) (Interface 1/0/1)# exit
```

8.5.2.2.1 no ipv6 ospf bfd

Use this command to disable BFD on an interface associated with the OSPFv3 process.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf bfd`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.3 ipv6 ospf cost

This command configures the cost on an OSPF interface or range of interfaces. The *cost* parameter has a range of 1 to 65535.

Default	10

Format	`ipv6 ospf cost` *1-65535*
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.3.1 no ipv6 ospf cost

This command configures the default cost on an OSPF interface.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf cost`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.4 ipv6 ospf dead-interval

This command sets the OSPF dead interval for the specified interface or range of interfaces. The value for *seconds* is a valid positive integer, which represents the length of time in seconds that a router's Hello packets have not been seen before its neighbor routers declare that the router is down. The value for the length of time must be the same for all routers attached to a common network. This value should be some multiple of the Hello Interval (i.e., 4). Valid values range for *seconds* is from 1 to 65535.

Default	40
Format	`ipv6 ospf dead-interval` *1-65535*
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.4.1 no ipv6 ospf dead-interval

This command sets the default OSPF dead interval for the specified interface or range of interfaces.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf dead-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.5 ipv6 ospf hello-interval

This command sets the OSPF hello interval for the specified interface. The value for *seconds* is a valid positive integer, which represents the length of time in seconds. The value for the length of time must be the same for all routers attached to a network. Valid values for *seconds* range from 1 to 65535.

Default	10
Format	`ipv6 ospf hello-interval` *seconds*
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.5.1 no ipv6 ospf hello-interval

This command sets the default OSPF hello interval for the specified interface.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf hello-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.6 ipv6 ospf link-lsa-suppression

Use this command to enable Link LSA Suppression on an interface. When Link LSA Suppression is enabled on a point-to-point (P2P) interface, no Link LSA protocol packets are originated (transmitted) on the interface. This configuration does not apply to non-P2P interfaces.

Default	False
Format	`ipv6 ospf link-lsa-suppression`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.2.6.1 no ipv6 ospf link-lsa-suppression

This command returns Link LSA Suppression for the interface to disabled. When Link LSA Suppression is disabled, Link LSA protocol packets are originated (transmitted) on the P2P interface.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf link-lsa-suppression`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.2.7 ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore

This command disables OSPF maximum transmission unit (MTU) mismatch detection on an interface or range of interfaces. OSPF Database Description packets specify the size of the largest IP packet that can be sent without fragmentation on the interface. When a router receives a Database Description packet, it examines the MTU advertised by the neighbor. By default, if the MTU is larger than the router can accept, the Database Description packet is rejected and the OSPF adjacency is not established.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.7.1 no ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore

This command enables the OSPF MTU mismatch detection.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf mtu-ignore`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.8 ipv6 ospf network

This command changes the default OSPF network type for the interface or range of interfaces. Normally, the network type is determined from the physical IP network type. By default all Ethernet networks are OSPF type broadcast. Similarly, tunnel interfaces default to point-to-point. When an Ethernet port is used as a single large bandwidth IP network between two routers, the network type can be point-to-point since there are only two routers. Using point-to-point as the network type eliminates the overhead of the OSPF designated router election. It is normally not useful to set a tunnel to OSPF network type broadcast.

Default	broadcast
Format	`ipv6 ospf network {broadcast | point-to-point}`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.8.1 no ipv6 ospf network

This command sets the interface type to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf network {broadcast | point-to-point}`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.9 ipv6 ospf prefix-suppression

This command suppresses the advertisement of the IPv6 prefixes that are associated with an interface, except for those associated with secondary IPv6 addresses. This command takes precedence over the global configuration. If this configuration is not specified, the global prefix-suppression configuration applies.

Prefix-suppression can be disabled at the interface level by using the disable option. The disable option is useful for excluding specific interfaces from performing prefix-suppression when the feature is enabled globally.

NOTE that the disable option `disable` is not equivalent to not configuring the interface specific prefix-suppression.

If prefix- suppression is not configured at the interface level, the global prefix-suppression configuration is applicable for the IPv6 prefixes associated with the interface.

Default	Prefix-suppression is not configured.
Format	`ipv6 ospf prefix-suppression [disable]`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.9.1 no ipv6 ospf prefix-suppression

This command removes prefix-suppression configurations at the interface level. When the `no ipv6 ospf prefix-suppression` command is used, global prefix-suppression applies to the interface. Not configuring the command is not equal to disabling interface level prefix-suppression.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf prefix-suppression`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.10 ipv6 ospf priority

This command sets the OSPF priority for the specified router interface or range of interfaces. The priority of the interface is a priority integer from 0 to 255. A value of 0 indicates that the router is not eligible to become the designated router on this network.

Default	1, which is the highest router priority.
Format	`ipv6 ospf priority` *`0-255`*
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.10.1 no ipv6 ospf priority

This command sets the default OSPF priority for the specified router interface.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf priority`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.11 ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval

This command sets the OSPF retransmit Interval for the specified interface or range of interfaces. The retransmit interval is specified in seconds. The value for *`seconds`* is the number of seconds between link-state advertisement retransmissions for adjacencies belonging to this router interface. This value is also used when retransmitting database description and link- state request packets. Valid values range from 0 to 3600 (1 hour).

Default	5
Format	`ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval` *`seconds`*
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.11.1 no ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval

This command sets the default OSPF retransmit Interval for the specified interface.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf retransmit-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.12 ipv6 ospf transmit-delay

This command sets the OSPF Transit Delay for the specified interface or range of interfaces. The transmit delay is specified in seconds. In addition, it sets the estimated number of seconds it takes to transmit a link state update packet over this interface. Valid values for *seconds* range from 1 to 3600 (1 hour).

Default	1
Format	`ipv6 ospf transmit-delay` *seconds*
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.2.12.1 no ipv6 ospf transmit-delay

This command sets the default OSPF Transit Delay for the specified interface.

Format	`no ipv6 ospf transmit-delay`
Mode	Interface Config

8.5.3 OSPFv3 Graceful Restart Commands

The OSPFv3 protocol can be configured to participate in the checkpointing service, so that these protocols can execute a *graceful restart* when the management unit fails. In a graceful restart, the hardware to continues forwarding IPv6 packets using OSPFv3 routes while a backup switch takes over management unit responsibility.

Graceful restart uses the concept of *helpful neighbors*. A fully adjacent router enters helper mode when it receives a link state announcement (LSA) from the restarting management unit indicating its intention of performing a graceful restart. In helper mode, a switch continues to advertise to the rest of the network that they have full adjacencies with the restarting router, thereby avoiding announcement of a topology change and the potential for flooding of LSAs and shortest-path-first (SPF) runs (which determine OSPF routes). Helpful neighbors continue to forward packets through the restarting router. The restarting router relearns the network topology from its helpful neighbors.

Graceful restart can be enabled for either planned or unplanned restarts, or both. A planned restart is initiated by the operator through the management command `initiate failover`. The operator may initiate a failover in order

to take the management unit out of service (for example, to address a partial hardware failure), to correct faulty system behavior which cannot be corrected through less severe management actions, or other reasons. An unplanned restart is an unexpected failover caused by a fatal hardware failure of the management unit or a software hang or crash on the management unit.

8.5.3.1 nsf (OSPFv3)

Use this command to enable the OSPF graceful restart functionality on an interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`nsf [ietf] [planned-only]`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

Parameter	Description
ietf	This keyword is accepted but not required.

Parameter	Description
planned-only	This optional keyword indicates that OSPF should only perform a graceful restart when the restart is planned i.e., when the restart is a result of the initiate failover command).

8.5.3.1.1 no nsf (OSPFv3)

Use this command to disable graceful restart for all restarts.

Format	`no nsf`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.3.2 nsf restart-interval (OSPFv3)

Use this command to configure the number of seconds that the restarting router asks its neighbors to wait before exiting helper mode. This is referred to as the grace period. The restarting router includes the grace period in its grace LSAs. For planned restarts (using the `initiate failover` command), the grace LSAs are sent prior to restarting the management unit, whereas for unplanned restarts, they are sent after reboot begins.

The grace period must be set long enough to allow the restarting router to reestablish all of its adjacencies and complete a full database exchange with each of those neighbors.

Default	120 seconds
Format	`nsf [ietf] restart-interval` *`1-1800`*
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

Parameter	Description
ietf	This keyword is accepted but not required.
seconds	The number of seconds that the restarting router asks its neighbors to wait before exiting helper mode. The range is from 1 to 1800 seconds.

8.5.3.2.1 no nsf restart-interval (OSPFv3)

Use this command to revert the grace period to its default value.

Format	`no nsf [ietf] restart-interval`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.3.3 nsf helper (OSPFv3)

Use this command to enable helpful neighbor functionality for the OSPF protocol. You can enable this functionality for planned or unplanned restarts, or both.

Default	OSPF may act as a helpful neighbor for both planned and unplanned restarts.
Format	`nsf helper [planned-only]`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

Parameter	Description
planned-only	This optional keyword indicates that OSPF should only help a restarting router performing a planned restart.

8.5.3.3.1 no nsf helper (OSPFv3)

Use this command to disable helpful neighbor functionality for OSPF.

Format	`no nsf helper [planned-only]`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.3.4 nsf ietf helper disable (OSPFv3)

Use this command to disable helpful neighbor functionality for OSPF.

The commands `no nsf helper` and `nsf ietf helper disable` are functionally equivalent. The command `nsf ietf helper disable` is supported solely for compatibility with other network software CLI.

Format	`nsf ietf helper disable`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.3.5 nsf helper strict-lsa-checking (OSPFv3)

The restarting router is unable to react to topology changes. In particular, the restarting router will not immediately update its forwarding table; therefore, a topology change may introduce forwarding loops or black holes that persist until the graceful restart completes. By exiting the graceful restart on a topology change, a router tries to eliminate the loops or black holes as quickly as possible by routing around the restarting router. A helpful neighbor considers a link down with the restarting router to be a topology change, regardless of the strict LSA checking configuration.

Use this command to require that an OSPF helpful neighbor exit helper mode whenever a topology change occurs.

Default	Enabled
Format	`nsf [ietf] helper strict-lsa-checking`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

Parameter	Description
ietf	This keyword is accepted but not required.

8.5.3.5.1 no nsf helper strict-lsa-checking (OSPFv3)

Use this command to allow OSPF to continue as a helpful neighbor in spite of topology changes.

Format	`no nsf [ietf] helper strict-lsa-checking`
Mode	Router OSPFv3 Config

8.5.4 OSPFv3 Stub Router Commands

8.5.4.1 max-metric router-lsa

To configure OSPFv3 to enter stub router mode, use this command in Router OSPFv3 Global Configuration mode. When OSPFv3 is in stub router mode, OSPFv3 sets the metric in the nonstub links in its router LSA to MaxLinkMetric. Other routers therefore compute very long paths through the stub router, and prefer any alternate path. Doing so eliminates all transit traffic through the stub router, when alternate routes are available. Stub router mode is useful when adding or removing a router from a network or to avoid transient routes when a router reloads.

You can administratively force OSPFv3 into stub router mode. OSPFv3 remains in stub router mode until you take OSPFv3 out of stub router mode. Alternatively, you can configure OSPF to start in stub router mode for a configurable period of time after the router boots up.

If you set the summary LSA metric to 16,777,215, other routers will skip the summary LSA when they compute routes.

If you have configured the router to enter stub router mode on startup (`max-metric router-lsa on-startup`, and then enter `max-metric router lsa`, there is no change. If OSPFv3 is administratively in stub router mode (the `max-metric router-lsa` command has been given), and you configure OSPFv3 to enter stub router mode on startup (`max-metric router-lsa on-startup`), OSPFv3 exits stub router mode (assuming the startup period has expired) and the configuration is updated. Without any parameters, stub router mode only sends maximum metric values for router LSAs.

Default	OSPF is not in stub router mode by default.
Format	`max-metric router-lsa [on-startup seconds] [summary-lsa {metric}]` `max-metric router-lsa [external-lsa [max-metric-value]] [inter-area-lsas [max-metric-value]] [on-startup seconds] [summary-lsa [max-metric-value]]`
Mode	OSPFv3 Router Configuration

Parameter	Description
external-lsa	(Optional) Sends the maximum metric values for external LSAs. *max-metric-value* is the maximum metric value to use for LSAs. The range is 1 to 16777215 (0xFFFFFF). The default value is 16711680 (0xFF0000).
inter-area-lsas	(Optional) Sends the maximum metric values for Inter-Area-Router LSAs
on-startup	(Optional) Starts OSPF in stub router mode. *seconds* is the number of seconds that OSPF remains in stub router mode after a reboot. The range is 5 to 86,400 seconds. There is no default value.
summary-lsa	(Optional) Sends the maximum metric values for Summary LSAs

8.5.4.1.1 no max-metric router-lsa

Use this command in OSPFv3 Router Configuration mode to disable stub router mode. The command clears either type of stub router mode (always or on-startup) and resets all LSA options. If OSPF is configured to enter global configuration mode on startup, and during normal operation you want to immediately place OSPF in stub router mode, issue the command `no max-metric router-lsa on-startup`. The command `no max-metric` with the external-lsa, inter-area-lsas, or summary-lsa option `router-lsa summary-lsa` causes OSPF to send summary LSAs with metrics computed using normal procedures.

Format	`no max-metric router-lsa [external-lsa] [inter-area-lsas] [on-startup] [summary-lsa]`
Mode	OSPFv3 Router Configuration

8.5.4.2 clear ipv6 ospf stub-router

Use this command to force OSPF to exit stub router mode when it has automatically entered stub router mode because of a resource limitation. OSPF only exits stub router mode if it entered stub router mode because of a resource limitation or it if is in stub router mode at startup. This command has no effect if OSPF is configured to be in stub router mode permanently.

Format	`clear ipv6 ospf stub-router`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.5.5 OSPFv3 Show Commands

8.5.5.1 show ipv6 ospf

This command displays information relevant to the OSPF router.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Some of the information below displays only if you enable OSPF and configure certain features.

Term	Definition
Router ID	A 32-bit integer in dotted decimal format identifying the router, about which information is displayed. This is a configured value.
OSPF Admin Mode	Shows whether the administrative mode of OSPF in the router is enabled or disabled. This is a configured value.
External LSDB Limit	The maximum number of non-default AS-external-LSAs entries that can be stored in the link-state database.
Exit Overflow Interval	The number of seconds that, after entering overflow state, a router will attempt to leave overflow state.
SPF Start Time	The number of milliseconds the SPF calculation is delayed if no SPF calculation has been scheduled during the current "wait interval".
SPF Hold Time	The number of milliseconds of the initial “wait interval”.
SPF Maximum Hold Time	The maximum number of milliseconds of the “wait interval”.
LSA Refresh Group Pacing Time	The size of the LSA refresh group window, in seconds.
AutoCost Ref BW	Shows the value of the auto-cost reference bandwidth configured on the router.
Default Passive Setting	Shows whether the interfaces are passive by default.
Maximum Paths	The maximum number of paths that OSPF can report for a given destination.
Default Metric	Default value for redistributed routes.
Default Route Advertise	Indicates whether the default routes received from other source protocols are advertised or not.
Always	Shows whether default routes are always advertised.
Metric	The metric for the advertised default routes. If the metric is not configured, this field is blank.
Metric Type	Shows whether the routes are External Type 1 or External Type 2.
Number of Active Areas	The number of active OSPF areas. An “active” OSPF area is an area with at least one interface up.
ABR Status	Shows whether the router is an OSPF Area Border Router.
ASBR Status	Shows if the ASBR mode is enabled or disabled. Enable implies that the router is an autonomous system border router. Router automatically becomes an ASBR when it is configured to redistribute routes learned from other protocol. The possible values for the ASBR status is enabled (if the router is configured to re-distribute routes learned by other protocols) or disabled (if the router is not configured for the same).
Stub Router Status	The status of the stub router: Active or Inactive.

Term	Definition
Stub Router Reason	This is displayed only if the stub router is active. Shows the reason for the stub router: Configured, Startup, or Resource Limitation
Stub Router Startup Time Remaining	This is displayed only if the stub router is in startup stub router mode. The remaining time (in seconds) until OSPF exits stub router mode.
Stub Router Duration	This row is only listed if the stub router is active and the router entered stub mode because of a resource limitation. The time elapsed since the router last entered the stub router mode. The duration is displayed in DD:HH:MM:SS format.
External LSDB Overflow	When the number of non-default external LSAs exceeds the configured limit, External LSDB Limit, OSPF goes into LSDB overflow state. In this state, OSPF withdraws all of its self-originated non-default external LSAs. After the Exit Overflow Interval, OSPF leaves the overflow state, if the number of external LSAs has been reduced.
External LSA Count	The number of external (LS type 5) link-state advertisements in the link-state database.
External LSA Checksum	The sum of the LS checksums of external link-state advertisements contained in the link-state database.
New LSAs Originated	The number of new link-state advertisements that have been originated.
LSAs Received	The number of link-state advertisements received determined to be new instantiations.
LSA Count	The total number of link state advertisements currently in the link state database.
Maximum Number of LSAs	The maximum number of LSAs that OSPF can store.
LSA High Water Mark	The maximum size of the link state database since the system started.
Retransmit List Entries	The total number of LSAs waiting to be acknowledged by all neighbors. An LSA may be pending acknowledgment from more than one neighbor.
Maximum Number of Retransmit Entries	The maximum number of LSAs that can be waiting for acknowledgment at any given time.
Retransmit Entries High Water Mark	The highest number of LSAs that have been waiting for acknowledgment.
Redistributing	This field is a heading and appears only if you configure the system to take routes learned from a non-OSPF source and advertise them to its peers.
Source	Shows source protocol/routes that are being redistributed. Possible values are static, connected, BGP, or RIP.
Metric	The metric of the routes being redistributed.
Metric Type	Shows whether the routes are External Type 1 or External Type 2.
Tag	The decimal value attached to each external route.
Subnets	For redistributing routes into OSPF, the scope of redistribution for the specified protocol.
Distribute-List	The access list used to filter redistributed routes.
Prefix-suppression	Displays whether prefix-suppression is enabled or disabled on the given interface.
NSF Support	Indicates whether nonstop forwarding (NSF) is enabled for the OSPF protocol for planned restarts, unplanned restarts or both (Always).
NSF Restart Interval	The user-configurable grace period during which a neighboring router will be in the helper state after receiving notice that the management unit is performing a graceful restart.
NSF Restart Status	The current graceful restart status of the router.
NSF Restart Age	Number of seconds until the graceful restart grace period expires.

Term	Definition
NSF Restart Exit Reason	Indicates why the router last exited the last restart: › None – Graceful restart has not been attempted. › In Progress – Restart is in progress. › Completed – The previous graceful restart completed successfully. › Timed Out – The previous graceful restart timed out. › Topology Changed – The previous graceful restart terminated prematurely because of a topology change.
NSF Help Support	Indicates whether helpful neighbor functionality has been enabled for OSPF for planned restarts, unplanned restarts, or both (Always).
NSF help Strict LSA checking	Indicates whether strict LSA checking has been enabled. If enabled, then an OSPF helpful neighbor will exit helper mode whenever a topology change occurs. If disabled, an OSPF neighbor will continue as a helpful neighbor in spite of topology changes.

8.5.5.2 show ipv6 ospf abr

This command displays the internal OSPFv3 routes to reach Area Border Routers (ABR). This command takes no options.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf abr`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Type	The type of the route to the destination. It can be either: › intra – Intra-area route › inter – Inter-area route
Router ID	Router ID of the destination.
Cost	Cost of using this route.
Area ID	The area ID of the area from which this route is learned.
Next Hop	Next hop toward the destination.
Next Hop Intf	The outgoing router interface to use when forwarding traffic to the next hop.

8.5.5.3 show ipv6 ospf area

This command displays information about the area. The *areaid* identifies the OSPF area that is being displayed.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf area` *areaid*
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
AreaID	The area id of the requested OSPF area.
External Routing	A number representing the external routing capabilities for this area.
Spf Runs	The number of times that the intra-area route table has been calculated using this area's link-state database.

Term	Definition
Area Border Router Count	The total number of area border routers reachable within this area.
Area LSA Count	Total number of link-state advertisements in this area's link-state database, excluding AS External LSAs.
Area LSA Checksum	A number representing the Area LSA Checksum for the specified AreaID excluding the external (LS type 5) link- state advertisements.
Stub Mode	Represents whether the specified Area is a stub area or not. The possible values are enabled and disabled. This is a configured value.
Import Summary LSAs	Shows whether to import summary LSAs (enabled).
OSPF Stub Metric Value	The metric value of the stub area. This field displays only if the area is a configured as a stub area.

The following OSPF NSSA specific information displays only if the area is configured as an NSSA.

Term	Definition
Import Summary LSAs	Shows whether to import summary LSAs into the NSSA.
Redistribute into NSSA	Shows whether to redistribute information into the NSSA.
Default Information Originate	Shows whether to advertise a default route into the NSSA.
Default Metric	The metric value for the default route advertised into the NSSA.
Default Metric Type	The metric type for the default route advertised into the NSSA.
Translator Role	The NSSA translator role of the ABR, which is always or candidate.
Translator Stability Interval	The amount of time that an elected translator continues to perform its duties after it determines that its translator status has been deposed by another router.
Translator State	Shows whether the ABR translator state is disabled, always, or elected.

8.5.5.4 show ipv6 ospf asbr

This command displays the internal OSPFv3 routes to reach Autonomous System Boundary Routers (ASBR). This command takes no options.

Format `show ipv6 ospf asbr`

Mode
- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Type	The type of the route to the destination. It can be either: › intra – Intra-area route › inter – Inter-area route
Router ID	Router ID of the destination.
Cost	Cost of using this route.
Area ID	The area ID of the area from which this route is learned.
Next Hop	Next hop toward the destination.
Next Hop Intf	The outgoing router interface to use when forwarding traffic to the next hop.

8.5.5.5 show ipv6 ospf database

This command displays information about the link state database when OSPFv3 is enabled. If you do not enter any parameters, the command displays the LSA headers for all areas. Use the optional *areaid* parameter to display database information about a specific area. Use the other optional parameters to specify the type of link state advertisements to display. Use *external* to display the external LSAs. Use *inter-area* to display the inter-area LSAs. Use *link* to display the link LSAs. Use *network* to display the network LSAs. Use nssa-external to display NSSA external LSAs. Use *prefix* to display intra-area Prefix LSAs. Use *router* to display router LSAs. Use `unknown area`, `unknown as`, or `unknown link` to display unknown area, AS or link-scope LSAs, respectively. Use *lsid* to specify the link state ID (LSID). Use `adv-router` to show the LSAs that are restricted by the advertising router. Use `self-originate` to display the LSAs in that are self originated. The information below is only displayed if OSPF is enabled.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf [areaid] database [{external | inter-area {prefix | router} | link | net work | nssa-external | prefix | router | unknown {area | as | link}}] [lsid] [{adv- router [rtrid] | self-originate}]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

For each link-type and area, the following information is displayed.

Term	Definition
Link Id	A number that uniquely identifies an LSA that a router originates from all other self originated LSAs of the same LS type.
Adv Router	The Advertising Router. Is a 32-bit dotted decimal number representing the LSDB interface.
Age	A number representing the age of the link state advertisement in seconds.
Sequence	A number that represents which LSA is more recent.
Checksum	The total number LSA checksum.
Prefix	The IPv6 prefix.
Interface	The interface for the link.
Rtr Count	The number of routers attached to the network.

8.5.5.6 show ipv6 ospf database database-summary

Use this command to display the number of each type of LSA in the database and the total number of LSAs in the database.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf database database-summary`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Router	Total number of router LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Network	Total number of network LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Inter-area Prefix	Total number of inter-area prefix LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Inter-area Router	Total number of inter-area router LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.

Term	Definition
Type-7 Ext	Total number of NSSA external LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Link	Total number of link LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Intra-area Prefix	Total number of intra-area prefix LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Link Unknown	Total number of link-source unknown LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Area Unknown	Total number of area unknown LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
AS Unknown	Total number of as unknown LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Type-5 Ext	Total number of AS external LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Self-Originated Type-5	Total number of self originated AS external LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.
Total	Total number of router LSAs in the OSPFv3 link state database.

8.5.5.7 show ipv6 ospf interface

This command displays the information for the IFO object or virtual interface tables. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format `show ipv6 ospf interface {`*unit/slot/port*`|vlan` *1-4093*`|loopback` *loopback-id* `| tunnel` *tunnel-id*`}`

Mode
- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
IP Address	The IPv6 address of the interface.
ifIndex	The interface index number associated with the interface.
OSPF Admin Mode	Shows whether the admin mode is enabled or disabled.
OSPF Area ID	The area ID associated with this interface.
Router Priority	The router priority. The router priority determines which router is the designated router.
Retransmit Interval	The frequency, in seconds, at which the interface sends LSA.
Hello Interval	The frequency, in seconds, at which the interface sends Hello packets.
Dead Interval	The amount of time, in seconds, the interface waits before assuming a neighbor is down.
LSA Ack Interval	The amount of time, in seconds, the interface waits before sending an LSA acknowledgment after receiving an LSA.
Interface Transmit Delay	The number of seconds the interface adds to the age of LSA packets before transmission.
Authentication Type	The type of authentication the interface performs on LSAs it receives.
Metric Cost	The priority of the path. Low costs have a higher priority than high costs.
Prefix-suppression	Displays whether prefix-suppression is enabled, disabled, or unconfigured on the given interface.
Passive Status	Shows whether the interface is passive or not.
OSPF MTU-ignore	Shows whether to ignore MTU mismatches in database descriptor packets sent from neighboring routers.

Term	Definition
Link LSA Suppression	The configured state of Link LSA Suppression for the interface.

The following information only displays if OSPF is initialized on the interface:

Term	Definition
OSPF Interface Type	Broadcast LANs, such as Ethernet and IEEE 802.5, take the value *broadcast*. The OSPF Interface Type will be 'broadcast'.
State	The OSPF Interface States are: down, loopback, waiting, point-to-point, designated router, and backup designated router.
Designated Router	The router ID representing the designated router.
Backup Designated Router	The router ID representing the backup designated router.
Number of Link Events	The number of link events.
Metric Cost	The cost of the OSPF interface.

8.5.5.8 show ipv6 ospf interface brief

This command displays brief information for the IFO object or virtual interface tables.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf interface brief`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
OSPF Admin Mode	States whether OSPF is enabled or disabled on a router interface.
OSPF Area ID	The OSPF Area ID for the specified interface.
Router Priority	The router priority. The router priority determines which router is the designated router.
Metric Cost	The priority of the path. Low costs have a higher priority than high costs.
Hello Interval	The frequency, in seconds, at which the interface sends Hello packets.
Dead Interval	The amount of time, in seconds, the interface waits before assuming a neighbor is down.
Retransmit Interval	The frequency, in seconds, at which the interface sends LSA.
Retransmit Delay Interval	The number of seconds the interface adds to the age of LSA packets before transmission.
LSA Ack Interval	The amount of time, in seconds, the interface waits before sending an LSA acknowledgment after receiving an LSA.

8.5.5.9 show ipv6 ospf interface stats

This command displays the statistics for a specific interface. The command displays information only if OSPF is enabled.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf interface stats {`*`unit/slot/port`*` | vlan `*`id`*`}`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
OSPFv3 Area ID	The area id of this OSPF interface.
IP Address	The IP address associated with this OSPF interface.
OSPFv3 Interface Events	The number of times the specified OSPF interface has changed its state, or an error has occurred.
Virtual Events	The number of state changes or errors that occurred on this virtual link.
Neighbor Events	The number of times this neighbor relationship has changed state, or an error has occurred.
Packets Received	The number of OSPFv3 packets received on the interface.
Packets Transmitted	The number of OSPFv3 packets sent on the interface.
LSAs Sent	The total number of LSAs flooded on the interface.
LSA Acks Received	The total number of LSA acknowledged from this interface.
LSA Acks Sent	The total number of LSAs acknowledged to this interface.
Sent Packets	The number of OSPF packets transmitted on the interface.
Received Packets	The number of valid OSPF packets received on the interface.
Discards	The number of received OSPF packets discarded because of an error in the packet or an error in processing the packet.
Bad Version	The number of received OSPF packets whose version field in the OSPF header does not match the version of the OSPF process handling the packet.
Virtual Link Not Found	The number of received OSPF packets discarded where the ingress interface is in a non-backbone area and the OSPF header identifies the packet as belonging to the backbone, but OSPF does not have a virtual link to the packet's sender.
Area Mismatch	The number of OSPF packets discarded because the area ID in the OSPF header is not the area ID configured on the ingress interface.
Invalid Destination Address	The number of OSPF packets discarded because the packet's destination IP address is not the address of the ingress interface and is not the AllDrRouters or AllSpfRouters multicast addresses.
No Neighbor at Source Address	The number of OSPF packets dropped because the sender is not an existing neighbor or the sender's IP address does not match the previously recorded IP address for that neighbor. NOTE: Does not apply to Hellos.
Invalid OSPF Packet Type	The number of OSPF packets discarded because the packet type field in the OSPF header is not a known type.
Hellos Ignored	The number of received Hello packets that were ignored by this router from the new neighbors after the limit has been reached for the number of neighbors on an interface or on the system as a whole.

Table 14: Trapflags Groups on page 719 lists the number of OSPF packets of each type sent and received on the interface.

8.5.5.10 show ipv6 ospf lsa-group

This command displays the number of self-originated LSAs within each LSA group.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf lsa-group`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Total self-originated LSAs	The number of LSAs the router is currently originating.
Average LSAs per group	The number of self-originated LSAs divided by the number of LSA groups. The number of LSA groups is the refresh interval (1800 seconds) divided by the pacing interval(configured with `timers pacing lsa-group`) plus two.
Pacing group limit	The maximum number of self-originated LSAs in one LSA group. If the number of LSAs in a group exceeds this limit, OSPF redistributes LSAs throughout the refresh interval to achieve better balance.
Groups	For each LSA pacing group, the output shows the range of LSA ages in the group and the number of LSAs in the group.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(R1) #show ipv6 ospf lsa-group

Total self-originated LSAs:  3019
Average LSAs per group:  100
Pacing group limit:  400
Number of self-originated LSAs within each LSA group...

Group Start Age    Group End Age    Count
              0               59       96
             60              119       88
            120              179      102
            180              239       95
            240              299       95
            300              359       92
            360              419       48
            420              479       58
            480              539      103
            540              599       99
            600              659      119
            660              719      110
            720              779      106
            780              839      122
            840              899      110
            900              959       99
            960             1019      135
           1020             1079      101
           1080             1139       94
           1140             1199      115
           1200             1259      110
           1260             1319      111
           1320             1379      111
           1380             1439       99
           1440             1499      102
           1500             1559       96
           1560             1619      106
           1620             1679      111
           1680             1739      106
           1740             1799       80
           1800             1859        0
           1860             1919        0
```

8.5.5.11 show ipv6 ospf max-metric

This command displays the configured maximum metrics for stub-router mode.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf max-metric`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(config)#show ipv6 ospf max-metric
OSPFv3 Router with ID (3.3.3.3)
 Start time: 00:00:00, Time elapsed: 00:01:05
 Originating router-LSAs with maximum metric
```

```
    Condition: on startup for 1000 seconds, State: inactive
    Advertise external-LSAs with metric 16711680
```

8.5.5.12 show ipv6 ospf neighbor

This command displays information about OSPF neighbors. If you do not specify a neighbor IP address, the output displays summary information in a table. If you specify an interface or tunnel, only the information for that interface or tunnel displays. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface.

The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format.

The *ip-address* is the IP address of the neighbor, and when you specify this, detailed information about the neighbor displays. The information below only displays if OSPF is enabled and the interface has a neighbor.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf neighbor [interface {`*unit/slot/port*`|vlan` *1-4093*`|tunnel` *tunnel_id*`}][`*ip-address*`]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

If you do not specify an IP address, a table with the following columns displays for all neighbors or the neighbor associated with the interface that you specify:

Term	Definition
Router ID	The 4-digit dotted-decimal number of the neighbor router.
Priority	The OSPF priority for the specified interface. The priority of an interface is a priority integer from 0 to 255. A value of '0' indicates that the router is not eligible to become the designated router on this network.
Intf ID	The interface ID of the neighbor.
Interface	The interface of the local router in *unit/slot/port* format.
State	The state of the neighboring routers. Possible values are: › Down – initial state of the neighbor conversation - no recent information has been received from the neighbor. › Attempt – no recent information has been received from the neighbor but a more concerted effort should be made to contact the neighbor. › Init – an Hello packet has recently been seen from the neighbor, but bidirectional communication has not yet been established. › 2 way – communication between the two routers is bidirectional. › Exchange start – the first step in creating an adjacency between the two neighboring routers, the goal is to decide which router is the master and to decide upon the initial DD sequence number. › Exchange – the router is describing its entire link state database by sending Database Description packets to the neighbor. › Full – the neighboring routers are fully adjacent and they will now appear in router-LSAs and network-LSAs.
Dead Time	The amount of time, in seconds, to wait before the router assumes the neighbor is unreachable.
Restart Helper Status	Indicates the status of this router as a helper during a graceful restart of the router specified in the command line: › Helping – This router is acting as a helpful neighbor to the specified router. › Not Helping – This router is not a helpful neighbor at this time.
Restart Reason	When this router is in helpful neighbor mode, this indicates the reason for the restart as provided by the restarting router.

Term	Definition
Remaining Grace Time	The number of seconds remaining the in current graceful restart interval. This is displayed only when this router is currently acting as a helpful neighbor for the router specified in the command.
Restart Helper Exit Reason	Indicates the reason that the specified router last exited a graceful restart. › None – Graceful restart has not been attempted › In Progress – Restart is in progress › Completed – The previous graceful restart completed successfully › Timed Out – The previous graceful restart timed out › Topology Changed – The previous graceful restart terminated prematurely because of a topology change

If you specify an IP address for the neighbor router, the following fields display:

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface of the local router in *unit/slot/port* format.
Area ID	The area ID associated with the interface.
Options	An integer value that indicates the optional OSPF capabilities supported by the neighbor. These are listed in its Hello packets. This enables received Hello Packets to be rejected (i.e., neighbor relationships will not even start to form) if there is a mismatch in certain crucial OSPF capabilities.
Router Priority	The router priority for the specified interface.
Dead Timer Due	The amount of time, in seconds, to wait before the router assumes the neighbor is unreachable.
State	The state of the neighboring routers.
Events	Number of times this neighbor relationship has changed state, or an error has occurred.
Retransmission Queue Length	An integer representing the current length of the retransmission queue of the specified neighbor router Id of the specified interface.

8.5.5.13 show ipv6 ospf range

This command displays the set of OSPFv3 area ranges configured for a given area.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf range` *areaid*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Area ID	The area whose prefixes are summarized.
IPv6 Prefix/Prefix Length	The summary prefix and prefix length.
Type	**S** (Summary Link) or **E** (External Link)
Action	**Enabled** or **Disabled**
Cost	Metric to be advertised when the range is active.

8.5.5.14 show ipv6 ospf statistics

This command displays information about the 15 most recent Shortest Path First (SPF) calculations. SPF is the OSPF routing table calculation.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf statistics`

Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

The command displays the following information with the most recent statistics displayed at the end of the table.

Term	Definition
Delta T	The time since the routing table was computed. The time is in the format hours, minutes, and seconds hh:mm:ss).
Intra	The time taken to compute intra-area routes, in milliseconds.
Summ	The time taken to compute inter-area routes, in milliseconds.
Ext	The time taken to compute external routes, in milliseconds.
SPF Total	The total time taken to compute routes, in milliseconds. The total may exceed the sum of Intra, Summ, and Ext times.
RIB Update	The time from the completion of the routing table calculation until all changes have been made in the common routing table [the Routing Information Base (RIB)], in milliseconds
Reason	The event or events that triggered the SPF. The reason codes are as follows: › R: New router LSA › N: New network LSA › SN: New network (inter-area prefix) summary LSA › SA: New ASBR (inter-area router) summary LSA › X: New external LSA › IP: New intra-area prefix LSA › L: New Link LSA

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 ospf statistics

 Area 0.0.0.0: SPF algorithm executed 10 times
Delta T         Intra       Summ        Ext    SPF Total   RIB Update  Reason
23:32:46            0          0          0            0            0  R, IP
23:32:09            0          0          0            0            0  R, N, IP
23:32:04            0          0          0            0            0  R
23:31:44            0          0          0            0            0  R, N, IP
23:31:39            0          0          0            0            1  R
23:29:57            0          3          7           10          131  R
23:29:52            0         14         29           43          568  SN
04:07:23            0          9         23           33          117  SN
04:07:23            0          9         23           33          117  SN
04:07:18            0          0          0            1          485  SN
04:07:14            0          1          0            1            3  X
```

8.5.5.15 show ipv6 ospf stub table

This command displays the OSPF stub table. The information below will only be displayed if OSPF is initialized on the switch.

Format	`show ipv6 ospf stub table`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Area ID	A 32-bit identifier for the created stub area.

Term	Definition
Type of Service	Type of service associated with the stub metric. For this release, Normal TOS is the only supported type.
Metric Val	The metric value is applied based on the TOS. It defaults to the least metric of the type of service among the interfaces to other areas. The OSPF cost for a route is a function of the metric value.
Import Summary LSA	Controls the import of summary LSAs into stub areas.

8.5.5.16 show ipv6 ospf virtual-link

This command displays the OSPF Virtual Interface information for a specific area and neighbor. The *areaid* parameter identifies the area and the *neighbor* parameter identifies the neighbor's Router ID.

Format `show ipv6 ospf virtual-link areaid neighbor`

Mode
- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Area ID	The area id of the requested OSPF area.
Neighbor Router ID	The input neighbor Router ID.
Hello Interval	The configured hello interval for the OSPF virtual interface.
Dead Interval	The configured dead interval for the OSPF virtual interface.
Interface Transmit Delay	The configured transmit delay for the OSPF virtual interface.
Retransmit Interval	The configured retransmit interval for the OSPF virtual interface.
Authentication Type	The type of authentication the interface performs on LSAs it receives.
State	The OSPF Interface States are: down, loopback, waiting, point-to-point, designated router, and backup designated router. This is the state of the OSPF interface.
Neighbor State	The neighbor state.

8.5.5.17 show ipv6 ospf virtual-link brief

This command displays the OSPFV3 Virtual Interface information for all areas in the system.

Format `show ipv6 ospf virtual-link brief`

Mode
- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Area ID	The area id of the requested OSPFV3 area.
Neighbor	The neighbor interface of the OSPFV3 virtual interface.
Hello Interval	The configured hello interval for the OSPFV3 virtual interface.
Dead Interval	The configured dead interval for the OSPFV3 virtual interface.
Retransmit Interval	The configured retransmit interval for the OSPFV3 virtual interface.
Transmit Delay	The configured transmit delay for the OSPFV3 virtual interface.

8.6 DHCPv6 Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure the DHCPv6 server on the system and to view DHCPv6 information.

8.6.1 service dhcpv6

This command enables DHCPv6 configuration on the router.

Default	Enabled
Format	`service dhcpv6`
Mode	Global Config

8.6.1.1 no service dhcpv6

This command disables DHCPv6 configuration on the router.

Format	`no service dhcpv6`
Mode	Global Config

8.6.2 ipv6 dhcp client pd

Use this command to enable the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for IPv6 client process (if the process is not currently running) and to enable requests for prefix delegation through a specified interface. When prefix delegation is enabled and a prefix is successfully acquired, the prefix is stored in the IPv6 general prefix pool with an internal name defined by the automatic argument.

The Prefix Delegation client is supported on only one IP interface.

`rapid-commit` enables the use of a two-message exchange method for prefix delegation and other configuration. If enabled, the client includes the rapid commit option in a solicit message.

The DHCP for IPv6 client, server, and relay functions are mutually exclusive on an interface. If one of these functions is already enabled and a user tries to configure a different function on the same interface, a message is displayed.

Default	Prefix delegation is disabled on an interface.
Format	`ipv6 dhcp client pd [rapid-commit]`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following examples enable prefix delegation on interface 1/0/1:

```
(Switch) #configure
(Switch) (Config)#interface 1/0/1
(Switch) (Interface 1/0/1)# ipv6 dhcp client pd

(Switch) #configure
(Switch) (Config)#interface 1/0/1
(Switch) (Interface 1/0/1)# ipv6 dhcp client pd rapid-commit
```

8.6.2.1 no ipv6 dhcp client pd

This command disables requests for prefix delegation.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp client pd`

Mode	Interface Config

8.6.3 ipv6 dhcp conflict logging

This command enables/disables the logging of the bindings reported to be conflicting by the DHCPv6 Clients via DECLINE messages.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ipv6 dhcp conflict logging`
Mode	Global Config

Example:

```
(switch) #configure
(switch) (Config)# ipv6 dhcp conflict logging
```

8.6.4 ipv6 dhcp server

Use this command to configure DHCPv6 server functionality on an interface or range of interfaces. The *pool-name* is the DHCPv6 pool containing stateless and/or prefix delegation parameters, `automatic` enables the server to automatically determine which pool to use when allocating addresses for a client, `rapid-commit` is an option that allows for an abbreviated exchange between the client and server, and *pref-value* is a value used by clients to determine preference between multiple DHCPv6 servers. For a particular interface, DHCPv6 server and DHCPv6 relay functions are mutually exclusive.

Format	`ipv6 dhcp server {`*pool-name* `| automatic}[rapid-commit] [preference` *pref-value*`]`
Mode	Interface Config

8.6.5 ipv6 dhcp relay

Use this command to configure an interface for DHCPv6 relay functionality on an interface or range of interfaces. Use the `destination` keyword to set the relay server IPv6 address. The `relay-address` parameter is an IPv6 address of a DHCPv6 relay server. Use the `interface` keyword to set the relay server interface. The `relay-interface` parameter is an interface (*unit/slot/port*) to reach a relay server. Multiple relay addresses can be configured on an interface. To unconfigure a particular relay address use the `no` command with that particular relay address. To unconfigure all relay addresses on an interface, use the `no` command with the relay address and no arguments.

If *relay-address* is an IPv6 global address, then *relay-interface* is not required. If *relay-address* is a link- local or multicast address, then *relay-interface* is required. Finally, if you do not specify a value for *relay-address*, then you must specify a value for *relay-interface* and the DHCPV6-ALL-AGENTS multicast address (i.e. `FF02::1:2`)) is used to relay DHCPv6 messages to the relay server.

Format	`ipv6 dhcp relay {destination [`*relay-address*`] interface [`*relay-interface*`] | interface [`*relay-interface*`]} [remote-id (`*duid-ifid* `| user-defined-string)]`
Mode	Interface Config

8.6.6 ipv6 dhcp relay remote-id

This command configures the relay agent information option *remote ID* sub-option to be added to the DHCPv6 relayed messages. This can either be the special keyword `duid-ifid`, which causes the remote ID to be derived from the DHCPv6 Server DUID and the relay interface number, or it can be specified as a user-defined string.

Default	None configured
Format	`ipv6 dhcp relay remote-id {`*`duid-ifid`* `| user-defined-string)]`
Mode	Interface Config

8.6.6.1 no ipv6 dhcp relay remote-id

This command resets the relay agent information option *remote ID* sub-option to be added to the DHCPv6 relayed messages to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp relay remote-id {`*`duid-ifid`* `| user-defined-string)]`
Mode	Interface Config

8.6.7 ipv6 dhcp pool

Use this command from Global Config mode to enter IPv6 DHCP Pool Config mode. Use the `exit` command to return to Global Config mode. To return to the User EXEC mode, enter CTRL+Z. The *`pool-name`* should be less than 31 alpha-numeric characters. DHCPv6 pools are used to specify information for DHCPv6 server to distribute to DHCPv6 clients. These pools are shared between multiple interfaces over which DHCPv6 server capabilities are configured.

Once the DHCP for IPv6 configuration information pool has been created, use the `ipv6 dhcp server` command to associate the pool with a server on an interface. If you do not configure an information pool, use the `ipv6 dhcp server` interface configuration command to enable the DHCPv6 server function on an interface.

When you associate a DHCPv6 pool with an interface, only that pool services requests on the associated interface. The pool also services other interfaces. If you do not associate a DHCPv6 pool with an interface, it can service requests on any interface. Not using any IPv6 address prefix means that the pool returns only configured options.

Format	`ipv6 dhcp pool` *`pool-name`*
Mode	Global Config

8.6.7.1 no ipv6 dhcp pool

This command removes the specified DHCPv6 pool.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp pool` *`pool-name`*
Mode	Global Config

8.6.8 address prefix (IPv6)

Use this command to sets an address prefix for address assignment. This address must be in hexadecimal, using 16-bit values between colons.

If `lifetime` values are not configured, the default lifetime values for *valid-lifetime* and *preferred-lifetime* are considered to be infinite.

Format	`address prefix` *`ipv6-prefix`* `|[lifetime {`*`valid-lifetime preferred-lifetime`* `| infinite}]`

Mode	IPv6 DHCP Pool Config

Term	Definition
lifetime	(Optional) Sets a length of time for the hosts to remember router advertisements. If configured, both valid and preferred lifetimes must be configured.
valid-lifetime	The amount of time, in seconds, the prefix remains valid for the requesting router to use. The range is from 60 through 4294967294. The *preferred-lifetime* value cannot exceed the *valid-lifetime* value.
preferred-lifetime	The amount of time, in seconds, that the prefix remains preferred for the requesting router to use. The range is from 60 through 4294967294. The *preferred-lifetime* value cannot exceed the *valid-lifetime* value.
infinite	An unlimited lifetime.

Example: The following example shows how to configure an IPv6 address prefix for the IPv6 configuration pool *pool1*:

```
(Switch) #configure
(Switch) (Config)# ipv6 dhcp pool pool1
(Switch) (Config-dhcp6s-pool)# address prefix 2001::/64
(Switch) (Config-dhcp6s-pool)# exit
```

8.6.9 domain-name (IPv6)

This command sets the DNS domain name which is provided to DHCPv6 client by DHCPv6 server. DNS domain name is configured for stateless server support. Domain name consist of no more than 31 alpha-numeric characters. DHCPv6 pool can have multiple number of domain names with maximum of 8.

Format	`domain-name` *`dns-domain-name`*
Mode	IPv6 DHCP Pool Config

8.6.9.1 no domain-name (IPv6)

This command will remove dhcpv6 domain name from dhcpv6 pool.

Format	`no domain-name` *`dns-domain-name`*
Mode	IPv6 DHCP Pool Config

8.6.10 dns-server (IPv6)

This command sets the ipv6 DNS server address which is provided to dhcpv6 client by dhcpv6 server. DNS server address is configured for stateless server support. DHCPv6 pool can have multiple number of domain names with a maximum of 8.

Format	`dns-server` *`dns-server-address`*
Mode	IPv6 DHCP Pool Config

8.6.10.1 no dns-server (IPv6)

This command will remove DHCPv6 server address from DHCPv6 server.

Format	`no dns-server` *`dns-server-address`*
Mode	IPv6 DHCP Pool Config

8.6.11 prefix-delegation (IPv6)

Multiple IPv6 prefixes can be defined within a pool for distributing to specific DHCPv6 Prefix delegation clients. Prefix is the delegated IPv6 prefix. DUID is the client's unique DUID value Example: 00:01:00:09:fS:79:4e:00:04:76:73:43:76). Name is 31 characters textual client's name which is useful for logging or tracing only. Valid lifetime is the valid lifetime for the delegated prefix in seconds and preferred lifetime is the preferred lifetime for the delegated prefix in seconds.

Default	› valid-lifetime – 2592000 › preferred-lifetime – 604800
Format	`prefix-delegation` *`prefix/prefixlength DUID`* `[name` *`hostname`*`][valid-lifetime` *`04294967295`*`][preferred-lifetime` *`0-4294967295`*`]`
Mode	IPv6 DHCP Pool Config

8.6.11.1 no prefix-delegation (IPv6)

This command deletes a specific prefix-delegation client.

Format	`no prefix-delegation` *`prefix/prefixlength DUID`*
Mode	IPv6 DHCP Pool Config

8.6.12 show ipv6 dhcp

This command displays the DHCPv6 server name, status, and conflict logging status.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
DHCPv6 is Enabled (Disabled)	The status of the DHCPv6 server.
DHCPv6 Conflict Logging Mode	Indicates whether DHCPv6 Conflict Logging is enabled or disabled.
Server DUID	If configured, shows the DHCPv6 unique identifier.

Example:

```
(switch) #show ipv6 dhcp

DHCPv6 is enabled
DHCPv6 Conflict Logging Mode is enabled
Server DUID: 00:01:00:06:a5:e6:dc:bb:f8:b1:56:29:fc:2c
```

8.6.13 show ipv6 dhcp statistics

This command displays the IPv6 DHCP statistics for all interfaces.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
DHCPv6 Solicit Packets Received	Number of solicit received statistics.
DHCPv6 Request Packets Received	Number of request received statistics.
DHCPv6 Confirm Packets Received	Number of confirm received statistics.

Term	Definition
DHCPv6 Renew Packets Received	Number of renew received statistics.
DHCPv6 Rebind Packets Received	Number of rebind received statistics.
DHCPv6 Release Packets Received	Number of release received statistics.
DHCPv6 Decline Packets Received	Number of decline received statistics.
DHCPv6 Inform Packets Received	Number of inform received statistics.
DHCPv6 Relay-forward Packets Received	Number of relay forward received statistics.
DHCPv6 Relay-reply Packets Received	Number of relay-reply received statistics.
DHCPv6 Malformed Packets Received	Number of malformed packets statistics.
Received DHCPv6 Packets Discarded	Number of DHCP discarded statistics.
Total DHCPv6 Packets Received	Total number of DHCPv6 received statistics
DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Transmitted	Number of advertise sent statistics.
DHCPv6 Reply Packets Transmitted	Number of reply sent statistics.
DHCPv6 Reconfig Packets Transmitted	Number of reconfigure sent statistics.
DHCPv6 Relay-reply Packets Transmitted	Number of relay-reply sent statistics.
DHCPv6 Relay-forward Packets Transmitted	Number of relay-forward sent statistics.
Total DHCPv6 Packets Transmitted	Total number of DHCPv6 sent statistics.

8.6.14 show ipv6 dhcp interface

This command displays DHCPv6 information for all relevant interfaces or the specified interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of a *unit/slot/port* format. If you specify an interface, you can use the optional `statistics` parameter to view statistics for the specified interface.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp interface {`*unit/slot/port*`|vlan` *1-4093*`} [statistics]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
IPv6 Interface	The interface name in *unit/slot/port* format.
Mode	Shows whether the interface is a IPv6 DHCP relay or server.

If the interface mode is server, the following information displays.

Term	Definition
Pool Name	The pool name specifying information for DHCPv6 server distribution to DHCPv6 clients.
Server Preference	The preference of the server.
Option Flags	Shows whether rapid commit is enabled.

If the interface mode is relay, the following information displays.

Term	Definition
Relay Address	The IPv6 address of the relay server.

Term	Definition
Relay Interface Number	The relay server interface in *unit/slot/port* format.
Relay Remote ID	If configured, shows the name of the relay remote.
Option Flags	Shows whether rapid commit is configured.

If you use the statistics parameter, the command displays the IPv6 DHCP statistics for the specified interface. See *show ipv6 dhcp statistics* on page 945 for information about the output.

Example:

```
(Routing) # show ipv6 dhcp interface vlan 10

DHCPv6 Interface 3/1 Statistics
-----------------------------------
DHCPv6 Client Statistics
------------------------------
DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Received..... 2
DHCPv6 Reply Packets Received............. 3
Received DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Discard.. 0
Received DHCPv6 Reply Packets Discarded..... 0
DHCPv6 Malformed Packets Received.......... 0
Total DHCPv6 Packets Received.............. 5
DHCPv6 Solicit Packets Transmitted......... 2
DHCPv6 Request Packets Transmitted......... 2
DHCPv6 Renew Packets Transmitted........... 0
DHCPv6 Rebind Packets Transmitted.......... 0
DHCPv6 Release Packets Transmitted......... 0
DHCPv6 Decline Packets Transmitted......... 1
DHCPv6 Confirm Packets Transmitted......... 0
Total DHCPv6 Packets Transmitted........... 5
DHCPv6 Server/Relay Statistics
------------------------------
DHCPv6 Solicit Packets Received............ 0
DHCPv6 Request Packets Received............ 0
DHCPv6 Confirm Packets Received............ 0
DHCPv6 Renew Packets Received.............. 0
DHCPv6 Rebind Packets Received............. 0
DHCPv6 Release Packets Received............ 0
DHCPv6 Decline Packets Received............ 0
DHCPv6 Inform Packets Received............. 0
DHCPv6 Relay-forward Packets Received...... 0
DHCPv6 Relay-reply Packets Received........ 0
DHCPv6 Malformed Packets Received.......... 0
Received DHCPv6 Packets Discarded.......... 0
Total DHCPv6 Packets Received.............. 0
DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Transmitted... 0
DHCPv6 Reply Packets Transmitted........... 0
DHCPv6 Reconfig Packets Transmitted........ 0
DHCPv6 Relay-reply Packets Transmitted..... 0
DHCPv6 Relay-forward Packets Transmitted... 0
Total DHCPv6 Packets Transmitted........... 0
```

8.6.15 show ipv6 dhcp binding

This command displays configured DHCP pool.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp binding [ipv6-address]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
DHCP Client Address	Address of DHCP Client.
DUID	String that represents the Client DUID.
IAID	Identity Association ID.
Prefix/Prefix Length	IPv6 address and mask length for delegated prefix.

Term	Definition
Prefix Type	IPV6 Prefix type (IAPD, IANA, or IATA).
Client Address	Address of DHCP Client.
Client Interface	IPv6 Address of DHCP Client.
Expiration	Address of DNS server address.
Valid Lifetime	Valid lifetime in seconds for delegated prefix.
Preferred Lifetime	Preferred lifetime in seconds for delegated prefix.

8.6.16 show ipv6 dhcp conflict

This command displays the conflict bindings in the DHCPv6 server that are created when the leased bindings are declined by DHCPv6 clients. Passing an optional ipv6-address argument displays the details about the specific conflict binding corresponding to that IPv6 address.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp conflict [`*`ipv6-address`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example:

```
(switch) #show ipv6 dhcp conflict

Pool Name..................................... STATEFUL
Prefix........................................ 2001::/64
Conflict Bindings............................. 2001::2
......... ..................................... 2001::3
```

8.6.17 show ipv6 dhcp pool

This command displays configured DHCP pool.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp pool` *`pool-name`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
DHCP Pool Name	Unique pool name configuration.
Client DUID	Client's DHCP unique identifier. DUID is generated using the combination of the local system burned- in MAC address and a timestamp value.
Host	Name of the client.
Prefix/Prefix Length	IPv6 address and mask length for delegated prefix.
Preferred Lifetime	Preferred lifetime in seconds for delegated prefix.
Valid Lifetime	Valid lifetime in seconds for delegated prefix.
DNS Server Address	Address of DNS server address.
Domain Name	DNS domain name.

8.6.18 show network ipv6 dhcp statistics

This command displays the statistics of the DHCPv6 client running on the network management interface.

Format	`show network ipv6 dhcp statistics`

Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Received	The number of DHCPv6 Advertisement packets received on the network interface.
DHCPv6 Reply Packets Received	The number of DHCPv6 Reply packets received on the network interface.
Received DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Discarded	The number of DHCPv6 Advertisement packets discarded on the network interface.
Received DHCPv6 Reply Packets Discarded	The number of DHCPv6 Reply packets discarded on the network interface.
DHCPv6 Malformed Packets Received	The number of DHCPv6 packets that are received malformed on the network interface.
Total DHCPv6 Packets Received	The total number of DHCPv6 packets received on the network interface.
DHCPv6 Solicit Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Solicit packets transmitted on the network interface.
DHCPv6 Request Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Request packets transmitted on the network interface.
DHCPv6 Renew Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Renew packets transmitted on the network interface.
DHCPv6 Rebind Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Rebind packets transmitted on the network interface.
DHCPv6 Release Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Release packets transmitted on the network interface.
Total DHCPv6 Packets Transmitted	The total number of DHCPv6 packets transmitted on the network interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(admin)#show network ipv6 dhcp statistics

DHCPv6 Client Statistics
------------------------

DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Received.................. 0
DHCPv6 Reply Packets Received.......................... 0
Received DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Discarded....... 0
Received DHCPv6 Reply Packets Discarded................ 0
DHCPv6 Malformed Packets Received...................... 0
Total DHCPv6 Packets Received.......................... 0

DHCPv6 Solicit Packets Transmitted..................... 0
DHCPv6 Request Packets Transmitted..................... 0
DHCPv6 Renew Packets Transmitted....................... 0
DHCPv6 Rebind Packets Transmitted...................... 0
DHCPv6 Release Packets Transmitted..................... 0
Total DHCPv6 Packets Transmitted....................... 0
```

8.6.19 show serviceport ipv6 dhcp statistics

This command displays the statistics of the DHCPv6 client running on the serviceport management interface.

Format	`show serviceport ipv6 dhcp statistics`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Received	The number of DHCPv6 Advertisement packets received on the service port interface.
DHCPv6 Reply Packets Received	The number of DHCPv6 Reply packets received on the service port interface.
Received DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Discarded	The number of DHCPv6 Advertisement packets discarded on the service port interface.

Term	Definition
Received DHCPv6 Reply Packets Discarded	The number of DHCPv6 Reply packets discarded on the service port interface.
DHCPv6 Malformed Packets Received	The number of DHCPv6 packets that are received malformed on the service port interface.
Total DHCPv6 Packets Received	The total number of DHCPv6 packets received on the service port interface.
DHCPv6 Solicit Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Solicit packets transmitted on the service port interface.
DHCPv6 Request Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Request packets transmitted on the service port interface.
DHCPv6 Renew Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Renew packets transmitted on the service port interface.
DHCPv6 Rebind Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Rebind packets transmitted on the service port interface.
DHCPv6 Release Packets Transmitted	The number of DHCPv6 Release packets transmitted on the service port interface.
Total DHCPv6 Packets Transmitted	The total number of DHCPv6 packets transmitted on the service port interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(admin)#show serviceport ipv6 dhcp statistics

DHCPv6 Client Statistics
------------------------

DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Received..................... 0
DHCPv6 Reply Packets Received............................. 0
Received DHCPv6 Advertisement Packets Discarded........... 0
Received DHCPv6 Reply Packets Discarded................... 0
DHCPv6 Malformed Packets Received......................... 0
Total DHCPv6 Packets Received............................. 0

DHCPv6 Solicit Packets Transmitted........................ 0
DHCPv6 Request Packets Transmitted........................ 0
DHCPv6 Renew Packets Transmitted.......................... 0
DHCPv6 Rebind Packets Transmitted......................... 0
DHCPv6 Release Packets Transmitted........................ 0
Total DHCPv6 Packets Transmitted.......................... 0
```

8.6.20 clear ipv6 dhcp

Use this command to clear DHCPv6 statistics for all interfaces or for a specific interface. Use the *unit/slot/port* parameter to specify an interface and the vlan parameter to specify a VLAN.

Format	`clear ipv6 dhcp {statistics | interface {`*unit/slot/port*` | vlan `*id*`}}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.6.21 clear ipv6 dhcp binding

This command deletes an automatic address binding from the DHCP server database. *address* is a valid IPv6 address. A binding table entry on the DHCP for IPv6 server is automatically:

- Created whenever a prefix is delegated to a client from the configuration pool.
- Updated when the client renews, rebinds, or confirms the prefix delegation.
- Deleted when the client releases all the prefixes in the binding voluntarily, all prefixes' valid lifetimes have expired, or an administrator runs the `clear ipv6 dhcp binding` command.

If the `clear ipv6 dhcp binding` command is used with the optional *ipv6-address* argument specified, only the binding for the specified client is deleted. If the `clear ipv6 dhcp binding` command is used without the *ipv6-address* argument, all automatic client bindings are deleted from the DHCP for IPv6 binding table.

Format	`clear ipv6 dhcp binding [`*ipv6-address*`]`

Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.6.22 clear ipv6 dhcp conflict

This command deletes the DHCPv6 Client conflict binding(s) that represent the address (es) declined by DHCPv6 Clients.

Format	`clear ipv6 dhcp conflict { ipv6-address | * }`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Syntax	Description
ipv6-address	The conflicting address declined by a DHCPv6 Client.
	Indicates all conflicting addresses in the database.

Usage Guidelines

The `clear ipv6 dhcp` conflict command is used as a server function.

A conflict binding entry is created by the DHCPv6 server whenever an advertised lease binding is declined by a DHCPv6 client.

If the `clear ipv6 dhcp` conflict command is used with the optional `ipv6-address` argument specified, only that specific conflict binding is deleted. If the `clear ipv6 dhcp conflict *` command is used without the `ipv6-address` argument, then all conflict client bindings are deleted.

Example:

```
(switch) # clear ipv6 dhcp conflict 2003:1::2
(switch) # clear ipv6 dhcp conflict *
```

8.6.23 clear network ipv6 dhcp statistics

Use this command to clear the DHCPv6 statistics on the network management interface.

Format	`clear network ipv6 dhcp statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.6.24 clear serviceport ipv6 dhcp statistics

Use this command to clear the DHCPv6 client statistics on the service port interface.

Format	`clear serviceport ipv6 dhcp statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

8.7 DHCPv6 Snooping Configuration Commands

This section describes commands you use to configure IPv6 DHCP Snooping.

8.7.1 ipv6 dhcp snooping

Use this command to globally enable IPv6 DHCP Snooping.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 dhcp snooping`
Mode	Global Config

8.7.1.1 no ipv6 dhcp snooping

Use this command to globally disable IPv6 DHCP Snooping.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp snooping`
Mode	Global Config

8.7.2 ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan

Use this command to enable DHCP Snooping on a list of comma-separated VLAN ranges.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

8.7.2.1 no ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan

Use this command to disable DHCP Snooping on VLANs.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp snooping vlan` *`vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

8.7.3 ipv6 dhcp snooping verify mac-address

Use this command to enable verification of the source MAC address with the client hardware address in the received DCHP message.

Default	Enabled
Format	`ipv6 dhcp snooping verify mac-address`
Mode	Global Config

8.7.3.1 no ipv6 dhcp snooping verify mac-address

Use this command to disable verification of the source MAC address with the client hardware address.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp snooping verify mac-address`
Mode	Global Config

8.7.4 ipv6 dhcp snooping database

Use this command to configure the persistent location of the DHCP Snooping database. This can be local or a remote file on a given IP machine.

Default	local
Format	`ipv6 dhcp snooping database {local|tftp://hostIP/filename}`
Mode	Global Config

8.7.5 ip dhcp snooping database write-delay

Use this command to configure the interval in seconds at which the DHCP Snooping database is persisted. The interval value ranges from 15 to 86400 seconds.

Default	300 seconds
Format	`ip dhcp snooping database write-delay` *`in seconds`*
Mode	Global Config

8.7.5.1 no ip dhcp snooping database write-delay

Use this command to set the write delay value to the default value.

Format	`no ip dhcp snooping database write-delay`
Mode	Global Config

8.7.6 ipv6 dhcp snooping binding

Use this command to configure static DHCP Snooping binding.

Format	`ipv6 dhcp snooping binding` *`mac-address`* `vlan` *`vlan id ip address`* `interface` *`interface id`*
Mode	Global Config

8.7.6.1 no ipv6 dhcp snooping binding

Use this command to remove the DHCP static entry from the DHCP Snooping database.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp snooping binding` *`mac-address`*
Mode	Global Config

8.7.7 ipv6 dhcp snooping trust

Use this command to configure an interface or range of interfaces as trusted.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 dhcp snooping trust`
Mode	Interface Config

8.7.7.1 no ipv6 dhcp snooping trust

Use this command to configure the port as untrusted.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp snooping trust`
Mode	Interface Config

8.7.8 ipv6 dhcp snooping log-invalid

Use this command to control the logging DHCP messages filtration by the DHCP Snooping application. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled

Format	`ipv6 dhcp snooping log-invalid`
Mode	Interface Config

8.7.8.1 no ipv6 dhcp snooping log-invalid

Use this command to disable the logging DHCP messages filtration by the DHCP Snooping application.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp snooping log-invalid`
Mode	Interface Config

8.7.9 ipv6 dhcp snooping limit

Use this command to control the rate at which the DHCP Snooping messages come on an interface or range of interfaces. By default, rate limiting is disabled. When enabled, the rate can range from 0 to 300 packets per second. The burst level range is 1 to 15 seconds. Rate limiting is configured on a physical port and may be applied to trusted and untrusted ports.

Default	Disabled (no limit)
Format	`ipv6 dhcp snooping limit {rate pps [`*`burst interval seconds`*`]}`
Mode	Interface Config

8.7.9.1 no ipv6 dhcp snooping limit

Use this command to set the rate at which the DHCP Snooping messages come, and the burst level, to the defaults.

Format	`no ipv6 dhcp snooping limit`
Mode	Interface Config

8.7.10 ipv6 verify source

Use this command to configure the IPv6SG source ID attribute to filter the data traffic in the hardware. Source ID is the combination of IP address and MAC address. Normal command allows data traffic filtration based on the IP address. With the `port-security` option, the data traffic is filtered based on the IP and MAC addresses.

This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

Default	The source ID is the IP address.
Format	`ipv6 verify source {port-security}`
Mode	Interface Config

8.7.10.1 no ipv6 verify source

Use this command to disable the IPv6SG configuration in the hardware. You cannot disable port-security alone if it is configured.

Format	`no ipv6 verify source`
Mode	Interface Config

8.7.11 ipv6 verify binding

Use this command to configure static IPv6 source guard (IPv6SG) entries.

Format	`ipv6 verify binding` *`mac-address`* `vlan` *`vlan id ipv6 address`* `interface` *`interface id`*
Mode	Global Config

8.7.11.1 no ipv6 verify binding

Use this command to remove the IPv6SG static entry from the IPv6SG database.

Format	`no ipv6 verify binding` *`mac-address`* `vlan` *`vlan id ipv6 address`* `interface` *`interface id`*
Mode	Global Config

8.7.12 show ipv6 dhcp snooping

Use this command to display the DHCP Snooping global configurations and per port configurations.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp snooping`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface for which data is displayed.
Trusted	If it is enabled, DHCP snooping considers the port as trusted. The factory default is disabled.
Log Invalid Pkts	If it is enabled, DHCP snooping application logs invalid packets on the specified interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ipv6 dhcp snooping

DHCP snooping is Disabled
DHCP snooping source MAC verification is enabled
DHCP snooping is enabled on the following VLANs:
11 - 30, 40

Interface   Trusted    Log Invalid Pkts
---------   --------   ----------------
0/1         Yes        No
0/2         No         Yes
0/3         No         Yes
0/4         No         No
0/6         No         No
```

8.7.13 show ipv6 dhcp snooping binding

Use this command to display the DHCP Snooping binding entries. To restrict the output, use the following options:

- Dynamic: Restrict the output based on DCHP snooping.
- Interface: Restrict the output based on a specific interface.
- Static: Restrict the output based on static entries.
- VLAN: Restrict the output based on VLAN.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp snooping binding [{static/dynamic}] [interface` *`unit/slot/port`*`] [vlan id]`

Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address for the binding that was added. The MAC address is the key to the binding database.
IPv6 Address	Displays the valid IPv6 address for the binding rule.
VLAN	The VLAN for the binding rule.
Interface	The interface to add a binding into the DHCP snooping interface.
Type	Binding type; statically configured from the CLI or dynamically learned.
Lease (sec)	The remaining lease time for the entry.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ipv6 dhcp snooping binding

Total number of bindings: 2

MAC Address          IPv6 Address   VLAN  Interface  Type Lease time (Secs)
-------------------  -------------- ----  ---------  ---- ------------------
00:02:B3:06:60:80    2000::1/64     10    0/1             86400
00:0F:FE:00:13:04    3000::1/64     10    0/1             86400
```

8.7.14 show ipv6 dhcp snooping database

Use this command to display the DHCP Snooping configuration related to the database persistence.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp snooping database`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Agent URL	Bindings database agent URL.
Write Delay	The maximum write time to write the database into local or remote.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ipv6 dhcp snooping database

agent url:  /10.131.13.79:/sai1.txt

write-delay:  5000
```

8.7.15 show ipv6 dhcp snooping interfaces

Use this command to show the DHCP Snooping status of all interfaces or a specified interface.

Format	`show ipv6 dhcp snooping interfaces [interface` *`unit/slot/port`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ipv6 dhcp snooping interfaces

 Interface    Trust State Rate Limit   Burst Interval
                          (pps)    (seconds)
-----------   ----------  ----------   --------------
   1/g1             No           15               1
```

```
   1/g2             No           15               1
   1/g3             No           15               1

(switch) #show ip dhcp snooping interfaces ethernet 1/0/1

 Interface    Trust State Rate Limit   Burst Interval
                            (pps)     (seconds)
-----------   ----------  ----------   --------------
   1/0/1            Yes          15               1
```

8.7.16 show ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics

Use this command to list statistics for IPv6 DHCP Snooping security violations on untrusted ports.

Format `show ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The IPv6 address of the interface in *unit/slot/port* format.
MAC Verify Failures	Represents the number of DHCP messages that were filtered on an untrusted interface because of source MAC address and client hardware address mismatch.
Client Ifc Mismatch	Represents the number of DHCP release and Deny messages received on the different ports than learned previously.
DHCP Server Msgs Rec'd	Represents the number of DHCP server messages received on Untrusted ports.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics

Interface     MAC Verify   Client Ifc   DHCP Server
                Failures     Mismatch   Msgs Rec'd
-----------   ----------   ----------   -----------
1/0/2                  0            0             0
1/0/3                  0            0             0
1/0/4                  0            0             0
1/0/5                  0            0             0
1/0/6                  0            0             0
1/0/7                  0            0             0
1/0/8                  0            0             0
1/0/9                  0            0             0
1/0/10                 0            0             0
1/0/11                 0            0             0
1/0/12                 0            0             0
1/0/13                 0            0             0
1/0/14                 0            0             0
1/0/15                 0            0             0
1/0/16                 0            0             0
1/0/17                 0            0             0
1/0/18                 0            0             0
1/0/19                 0            0             0
1/0/20                 0            0             0
```

8.7.17 clear ipv6 dhcp snooping binding

Use this command to clear all DHCPv6 Snooping bindings on all interfaces or on a specific interface.

Format `clear ipv6 dhcp snooping binding [interface unit/slot/port]`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

8.7.18 clear ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics

Use this command to clear all DHCPv6 Snooping statistics.

Format	`clear ipv6 dhcp snooping statistics`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

8.7.19 show ipv6 verify

Use this command to display the IPv6 configuration on a specified unit/slot/port.

Format	`show ipv6 verify` *`interface`*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	Interface address in unit/slot/port format.
Filter Type	Is one of two values:
IPv6 Address	IPv6 address of the interface
MAC Address	If MAC address filtering is not configured on the interface, the MAC Address field is empty. If port security is disabled on the interface, then the MAC Address field displays “permit-all”.
VLAN	The VLAN for the binding rule.

- ip-v6mac: User has configured MAC address filtering on this interface.
- ipv6: Only IPv6 address filtering on this interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ipv6 verify 0/1
Interface  Filter Type  IP Address       MAC Address        Vlan
---------  -----------  ---------------  -----------------  -----
0/1        ipv6-mac     2000::1/64       00:02:B3:06:60:80  10
0/1        ipv6-mac     3000::1/64       00:0F:FE:00:13:04  10
```

8.7.20 show ipv6 verify source

Use this command to display the IPv6SG configurations on all ports. If the interface option is specified, the output is restricted to the specified unit/slot/port.

Format	`show ipv6 verify source {`*`interface`*`}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	Interface address in unit/slot/port format.
Filter Type	Is one of two values: › ip-v6mac: User has configured MAC address filtering on this interface. › ipv6: Only IPv6 address filtering on this interface.
IPv6 Address	IPv6 address of the interface

Term	Definition
MAC Address	If MAC address filtering is not configured on the interface, the MAC Address field is empty. If port security is disabled on the interface, then the MAC Address field displays “permit-all”.
VLAN	The VLAN for the binding rule.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ipv6 verify source

Interface  Filter Type  IP Address       MAC Address        Vlan
---------  -----------  ---------------  -----------------  -----
0/1        ipv6-mac     2000::1/64       00:02:B3:06:60:80  10
0/1        ipv6-mac     3000::1/64       00:0F:FE:00:13:04  10
```

8.7.21 show ipv6 source binding

Use this command to display the IPv6SG bindings.

Format `show ipv6 source binding [{dhcp-snooping|static}] [interface` *`unit/slot/port`*`] [vlan id]`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
MAC Address	The MAC address for the entry that is added.
IP Address	The IP address of the entry that is added.
Type	Entry type; statically configured from CLI or dynamically learned from DHCP Snooping.
VLAN	VLAN for the entry.
Interface	IP address of the interface in *`unit/slot/port`* format.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(switch) #show ipv6 source binding

MAC Address        IP Address       Type           Vlan   Interface
-----------------  ---------------  -------------  -----  -------------
00:00:00:00:00:08  2000::1          dhcp-snooping  2      1/0/1
00:00:00:00:00:09  3000::1          dhcp-snooping  3      1/0/1
00:00:00:00:00:0A  4000::1          dhcp-snooping  4      1/0/1
```

9 Quality of Service Commands

This chapter describes the Quality of Service (QoS) commands available in the LCOS SX CLI.

The commands in this chapter are in one of two functional groups:

- Show commands display switch settings, statistics, and other information.
- Configuration commands configure features and options of the switch. For every configuration command, there is a show command that displays the configuration setting.

9.1 Class of Service Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure and view Class of Service (CoS) settings for the switch. The commands in this section allow you to control the priority and transmission rate of traffic.

Commands you issue in the Interface Config mode only affect a single interface. Commands you issue in the Global Config mode affect all interfaces.

9.1.1 classofservice dot1p-mapping

This command maps an 802.1p priority to an internal traffic class. The *userpriority* values can range from 0-7. The *trafficclass* values range from 0-6, although the actual number of available traffic classes depends on the platform.

Format	`classofservice dot1p-mapping` *userpriority trafficclass*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.1.1 no classofservice dot1p-mapping

This command maps each 802.1p priority to its default internal traffic class value.

Format	`no classofservice dot1p-mapping`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.2 classofservice ip-dscp-mapping

This command maps an IP DSCP value to an internal traffic class. The *ipdscp* value is specified as either an integer from 0 to 63, or symbolically through one of the following keywords: af11, af12, af13, af21, af22, af23, af31, af32, af33, af41, af42, af43, be, c80, cs1, cs2, cs3, cs4, cs5, cs6, cs7, ef.

The *trafficclass* values can range from 0-6, although the actual number of available traffic classes depends on the platform.

Format	`classofservice ip-dscp-mapping` *`ipdscp trafficclass`*
Mode	Global Config

9.1.2.1 no classofservice ip-dscp-mapping

This command maps each IP DSCP value to its default internal traffic class value.

Format	`no classofservice ip-dscp-mapping`
Mode	Global Config

9.1.3 classofservice ip-precedence-mapping

This command maps an IP Precedence value to an internal traffic class for a specific interface. The *`0-7`* parameter is optional and is only valid on platforms that support independent per-port class of service mappings.

Format	`classofservice ip-precedence-mapping` *`0-7`*
Mode	Global Config

Term	Definition
0-7	The IP Precedence value.

9.1.4 classofservice trust

This command sets the class of service trust mode of an interface or range of interfaces. You can set the mode to trust one of the Dot1p (802.1p), IP DSCP, or IP Precedence packet markings. You can also set the interface mode to untrusted. If you configure an interface to use Dot1p, the mode does not appear in the output of the *show running-config* on page 202 command because Dot1p is the default.

The `classofservice trust dot1p` command will not be supported in future releases of the software because Dot1p is the default value. Use the `no classofservice trust` command to set the mode to the default value.

Default	dot1p
Format	`classofservice trust {dot1p | ip-dscp | untrusted}`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.4.1 no classofservice trust

This command sets the interface mode to the default value.

Format	`no classofservice trust`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.5 cos-queue max-bandwidth

This command specifies the maximum transmission bandwidth guarantee for each interface queue on an interface, a range of interfaces, or all interfaces. The total number of queues supported per interface is platform specific. A value

from 0-100 (percentage of link rate) must be specified for each supported queue, with 0 indicating no maximum bandwidth. The sum of all values entered must not exceed 100.

Format	`cos-queue max-bandwidth` *`bw-0 bw-1 … bw-n`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.5.1 no cos-queue max-bandwidth

This command restores the default for each queue's maximum bandwidth value.

Format	`no cos-queue max-bandwidth`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.6 cos-queue min-bandwidth

This command specifies the minimum transmission bandwidth guarantee for each interface queue on an interface, a range of interfaces, or all interfaces. The total number of queues supported per interface is platform specific. A value from 0-100 (percentage of link rate) must be specified for each supported queue, with 0 indicating no guaranteed minimum bandwidth. The sum of all values entered must not exceed 100.

Format	`cos-queue min-bandwidth` *`bw-0 bw-1 … bw-n`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.6.1 no cos-queue min-bandwidth

This command restores the default for each queue's minimum bandwidth value.

Format	`no cos-queue min-bandwidth`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.7 cos-queue random-detect

This command activates weighted random early discard (WRED) for each specified queue on the interface. Specific WRED parameters are configured using the `random-detect queue-parms` and the `random-detect exponential-weighting-constant` commands.

Format	`cos-queue random-detect` *`queue-id-1`* [*`queue-id-2 … queue-id-n`*]
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

When specified in Interface Config mode, this command affects a single interface only, whereas in Global Config mode, it applies to all interfaces.

At least one, but no more than *n* queue-id values are specified with this command. Duplicate queue-id values are ignored. Each queue-id value ranges from 0 to (*n*-1), where *n* is the total number of queues supported per interface. The number *n* = 7 corresponds to the number of supported queues (traffic classes).

9.1.7.1 no cos-queue random-detect

Use this command to disable WRED, thereby restoring the default tail drop operation for the specified queues on the interface.

Format	`no cos-queue random-detect` *queue-id-1* [*queue-id-2 … queue-id-n*]
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.8 cos-queue strict

This command activates the strict priority scheduler mode for each specified queue for an interface queue on an interface, a range of interfaces, or all interfaces.

Format	`cos-queue strict` *queue-id-1* [*queue-id-2 … queue-id-n*]
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.8.1 no cos-queue strict

This command restores the default weighted scheduler mode for each specified queue.

Format	`no cos-queue strict` *queue-id-1* [*queue-id-2 … queue-id-n*]
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.9 random-detect

This command is used to enable WRED for the interface as a whole, and is only available when per-queue WRED activation control is not supported by the device. Specific WRED parameters are configured using the `random-detect queue-parms` and the `random-detect exponential-weighting-constant` commands.

Format	`random-detect`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

When specified in Interface Config mode, this command affects a single interface only, whereas in Global Config mode, it applies to all interfaces. The Interface Config mode command is only available on platforms that support independent per- port class of service queue configuration.

9.1.9.1 no random-detect

Use this command to disable WRED, thereby restoring the default tail drop operation for all queues on the interface.

Format	`no random-detect`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.10 random-detect exponential weighting-constant

This command is used to configure the WRED decay exponent for a CoS queue interface.

Format	`random-detect exponential-weighting-constant` *`0-15`*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.10.1 no random-detect exponential weighting-constant

Use this command to set the WRED decay exponent back to the default.

Format	`no random-detect exponential-weighting-constant`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.11 random-detect queue-parms

This command is used to configure WRED parameters for each drop precedence level supported by a queue. It is used only when per-COS queue configuration is enabled (using the `cos-queue random-detect` command).

Format	`random-detect queue-parms` *`queue-id`* `[`*`queue-id`*`] … [units {KB|percentage}] min-thresh` *`minthresh-green minthresh-yellow minthresh-red minthresh-nontcp`* `max-thresh` *`max-thresh-green max-thresh-yellow max-thresh-red maxthresh-nontcp`* `drop-prob-scale` *`drop-scale-green drop-scale-yellow drop-scale-red drop-scale-nontcp`* `[ ecn ]`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

Each parameter is specified for each possible drop precedence *color* of TCP traffic). The last precedence applies to all non- TCP traffic. For example, in a 3-color system, four of each parameter specified: green TCP, yellow TCP, red TCP, and non- TCP, respectively.

Parameter	Definition
queue-id	The internal class of service queue. Range 0 to 6. This is the internal CoS queue number, which is not the same as the CoS or DSCP value received in the packet. Use the `show classofservice dot1p-mapping` command to display the CoS value to CoS queue mapping.
units	Minimum and maximum threshold values can be configured in KB or percentage.
min-thresh	The minimum congestion threshold (in terms of percentage of queue depth) at which to begin dropping or ECN marking packets at 1/Sth of the configured drop probability. At or below the minimum threshold, no packets are dropped. The range between the minimum and maximum thresholds is divided equally into 8 increasing levels of drop probability.
max-thresh	The maximum congestion threshold to end dropping at the configured maximum drop probability and to begin dropping at 100%.
drop-prob	The maximum drop probability. Range 0-100. This is the drop probability for a packet when the maximum threshold is reached. Above the maximum threshold, 100% of matching packets are dropped.
ecn	Enable ECN marking on the selected CoS queues. When EC N is enabled, packets not marked as ECN capable are dropped when selected for discard by WRED.

Default Configuration

The default WRED thresholds are listed below. By default WRED is not enabled for any CoS queue and ECN is not enabled for any CoS queue. By default, minimum and maximum threshold units are percentage. The thresholds for each color and CoS queue are configured independently and may overlap.

Usage Guidelines for ECN-Capable Systems

ECN capability is an end-to-end feedback mechanism. Both ends of the TCP connection must participate. When ECN is enabled, packets marked as ECN-capable and exceeding the upper WRED threshold are marked CE and are not dropped. In cases of extreme congestion, ECN-capable packets may be dropped.

Use the `show interfaces traffic` command to see color aware drops, ECN Tx counts, and congestion levels.

ECN capability can be enabled in Windows Server 2008 and later releases using the following command:

```
netsh interface tcp set global ecncapability=enabled
```

Example: The following example configures simple meter and a trTCM meter.

```
! Define a class-map so that all traffic will be in the set of traffic cos-any
class-map match-all cos-any ipv4
match any
exit
! Define a class-map such that all traffic with a Cos value of 1
! will be in the set of traffic cos1.
! We will use this as a conform color class map. Conform-color class
! maps must be one of cos, secondary cos,
! dscp, or ip precedence.
class-map match-all cos1 ipv4
match cos 1
exit
! Define a class-map such that all ipv4 traffic with a Cos value of 0
! will be in the set of traffic cos0.
! We will use this as a conform color class map. Conform-color class
! maps must be one of cos, secondary cos, dscp, or ip precedence.
class-map match-all cos0 ipv4
match cos 0
exit
! Define a class-map such that all TCP will be in the set of traffic TCP.
! We will use this as a base color class for metering traffic.
class-map match-all tcp ipv4
match protocol tcp
exit
!
! Define a policy-map to include packets matching class cos-any (IPv4).
! Ingress IPv4 traffic arriving at a port participating this policy will
! be assigned red or green coloring based on the metering.
!
policy-map simple-policy in
class cos-any
!
! Create a simple policer in color blind mode. Packets below the committed information
! rate (CIR) or committed burst size (CBS) are assigned drop precedence green.
! Packets that exceed the CIR (in Kbps) or CBS (in Kbytes) are colored red.
! Both the conform and violate actions are set to transmit as WRED is
! used to drop packets when congested.
!
police-simple 10000000 64 conform-action transmit violate-action transmit
exit
exit
!
! Define a policy-map in color aware mode matching class cos-any (IPv4).
! Ingress IPv4 traffic arriving at a port participating in this policy will be
! assigned green, yellow or red coloring based on the meter.
!
policy-map two-rate-policy in
class tcp
!
! Create a two-rate policer per RFC 2698. The CIR value is 800 Kbps and
! the CBS is set to 96 Kbytes. The PIR is set to 950 Kbps and the PBS is
! set to 128 Kbytes. Color-aware processing is enabled via the conform-color
! command, i.e. any packets not in cos 0 or 1 are pre-colored red. Packets in
! cos 0 are pre-colored yellow. Packets in cos 1 are pre-colored green.
! Pre-coloring gives greater bandwidth to CoS 1 as they are initially
```

```
! subject to the CIR/CBS limits. Packets in CoS 0 are subject to the PIR limits.
! Based on the CIR/CBD, the PIR/PBS, and the conform, exceed, and
! violate actions specified below:
!
! TCP packets with rates less than or equal to the CIR/CBS in class cos1
! are conforming to the rate (green).
! These packets will be dropped randomly at an increasing rate between 0-3%
! when the outgoing interface is congested between 80 and 100%.
!
! TCP packets with rates above the CIR/CBS and less than or equal to
! PIR/PBS in either class cos1 or class cos2 are policed as exceeding the
! CIR (yellow). These packets will be dropped randomly at an increasing rate
! between 0-5% when the outgoing interface is congested between 70 and 100%.
! TCP packets with rates higher than the PIR/PBS or which belong to neither
! class cos1 or class cos2 are violating the rate (red). These packets will be
! dropped randomly at an increasing rate between 0-10% when the outgoing
! interface is congested between 50 and 100%.
!
! Non TCP packets in CoS queue 0 or 1 will be dropped randomly at an increasing
! rate between 0-15% when the outgoing interface is congested between 50 and 100%.
!
police-two-rate 800 96 950 128 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-action transmit
conform-color cos1 exceed-color cos0
exit
exit
!
!Enable WRED drop on traffic classes 0 and 1
!
cos-queue random-detect 0 1
!
! Set the exponential-weighting-constant. The exponential weighting constant smooths
! the result of the average queue depth calculation by the function:
! average depth = (previous queue depth * (1-1/2^n)) + (current queue depth * 1/2^n).
! Because the instantaneous queue depth fluctuates rapidly, larger values will cause
! the average queue depth value to respond to changes more slowly than smaller values.
! The average depth is used in calcuating the amount of congestion on a queue.
!
random-detect exponential-weighting-constant 4
!
! Configure the queue parameters for traffic class 0 and 1. We set the minimum threshold and maximum
! thresholds to 80-100% for green traffic, 70-100% for yellow traffic and 50-100% for red traffic.
! Non-TCP traffic drops in the 50-100% congestion range. Green traffic is dropped
! at a very low rate to slowly close the TCP window. Yellow and red traffic
! are dropped more aggresively.
!
random-detect queue-parms 0 1 min-thresh 80 70 50 50 max-thresh 100 100 100 100 drop-prob-scale 3 5 10 15
!
! Assign the color policies to ports. The metering policies are applied on ingress ports.
!
interface 0/22
service-policy in simple-policy
exit
interface 0/23
service-policy in two-rate-policy
exit
```

Example: The following example enables WRED discard for non-color aware traffic. Since a color-aware policer is not enabled, the traffic is treated as if it were colored green. This means that only the green TCP and non-TCP WRED thresholds are active.

```
!
! Configure the thresholds for TCP traffic on COS queue 1. The other thresholds are kept at their default
values.
! The minimum threshold of 50% and maximum threshold of 100% with
! a drop probability of 2% are a good starting point for tuning the WRED
! parameters for a particular network.
!
random-detect queue-parms 1 min-thresh 50 30 20 100 max-thresh 100 90 80 100 drop-prob-scale 2 10 10 10
!
! Enable WRED on cos-queue 1 (the default cos queue).
!
cos-queue random-detect 1
```

Example: This example globally configures the switch to utilize ECN marking of packets queued for egress on CoS queues 0 and 1 using the DCTCP threshold as it appears in "DCTCP: Efficient Packet Transport for the Commoditized Data Center".

The first threshold parameter configures Congestion Enabled TCP packets in CoS queues 0 and 1 that exceed the WRED threshold given below (13%) to be marked as Congestion Experienced in conjunction with the first ECN parameter. TCP

packets without ECN capability bits are dropped according to the normal WRED processing. Packets on other CoS queues are handled in the standard manner, i.e. tail dropped when insufficient buffer is available. Yellow and red packet configuration (second and third threshold parameters) is kept at the defaults as no metering to reclassify packets from green to yellow or red is present. The last threshold parameter configures non-TCP packets in CoS queues 0 and 1 to be processed with the WRED defaults. The ecn keyword configures CoS queues 0 and 1 for ECN marking. The weighting constant is set to 0 in the second line of the configuration as described in the DCTCP paper cited above. Finally, CoS queues 0 and 1 are configured for WRED as shown in the last line of the configuration.

```
console(config)#random-detect queue-parms 0 1 min-thresh 13 30 20 100 max-thresh 13 90 80 drop-probscale 100
10 10 10 ecn
console(config)#random-detect exponential-weighting-constant 0
console(config)#cos-queue random-detect 0 1
```

Example: Enable WRED and ECN on queues 0 and 1, enable WRED on queues 2 and 3.

```
random-detect queue-parms 0 1 min-thresh 13 30 20 100 max-thresh 13 90 80 drop-prob-scale 100 10 10 10 ecn
random-detect queue-parms 2 3 min-thresh 13 30 20 100 max-thresh 13 90 80 drop-prob-scale 100 10 10 10 cos-queue
 random-detect 0 1 2 3
```

Example: Set the WRED parameters to their default values on queues 0 and 1

```
no random-detect queue-parms 0 1
```

9.1.11.1 no random-detect queue-parms

Use this command to set the WRED configuration back to the default.

Format	`no random-detect queue-parms` *queue-id-1* [*queue-id-2 … queue-id-n*]
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.12 traffic-shape

This command specifies the maximum transmission bandwidth limit for the interface as a whole. The bandwidth values are from 0-100 in increments of 1. You can also specify this value for a range of interfaces or all interfaces. Also known as rate shaping, traffic shaping has the effect of smoothing temporary traffic bursts over time so that the transmitted traffic rate is bounded.

Format	`traffic-shape` *bw*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.12.1 no traffic-shape

This command restores the interface shaping rate to the default value.

Format	`no traffic-shape` *bw*
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

9.1.13 show classofservice dot1p-mapping

This command displays the current Dot1p (802.1p) priority mapping to internal traffic classes for a specific interface. The *unit/slot/port*parameter is optional and is only valid on platforms that support independent per-port class of service mappings. If specified, the 802.1p mapping table of the interface is displayed. If omitted, the most recent global configuration settings are displayed. For more information, see *Double VLAN Commands* on page 394.

Format	`show classofservice dot1p-mapping` [*unit/slot/port*]
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following information is repeated for each user priority.

Term	Definition
User Priority	The 802.1p user priority value.
Traffic Class	The traffic class internal queue identifier to which the user priority value is mapped.

9.1.14 show classofservice ip-dscp-mapping

This command displays the current IP DSCP mapping to internal traffic classes for the global configuration settings.

Format	`show classofservice ip-dscp-mapping`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following information is repeated for each user priority.

Term	Definition
IP DSCP	The IP DSCP value.
Traffic Class	The traffic class internal queue identifier to which the IP DSCP value is mapped.

9.1.15 show classofservice ip-precedence-mapping

This command displays the current IP Precedence mapping to internal traffic classes for a specific interface. The *unit/slot/port* parameter is optional and is only valid on platforms that support independent per-port class of service mappings. If specified, the IP Precedence mapping table of the interface is displayed. If omitted, the most recent global configuration settings are displayed.

Format	`show classofservice ip-precedence-mapping [`*unit/slot/port*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
IP Precedence	The IP Precedence value.
Traffic Class	The traffic class internal queue identifier to which the IP Precedence value is mapped.

9.1.16 show classofservice trust

This command displays the current trust mode setting for a specific interface. The *unit/slot/port*parameter is optional and is only valid on platforms that support independent per-port class of service mappings. If you specify an interface, the command displays the port trust mode of the interface. If you do not specify an interface, the command displays the most recent global configuration settings.

Format	`show classofservice trust [`*unit/slot/port*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Class of Service Trust Mode	The the trust mode, which is either Dot1P, IP DSCP, or Untrusted.
Non-IP Traffic Class	(IP DSCP mode only) The traffic class used for non-IP traffic.
Untrusted Traffic Class	(Untrusted mode only) The traffic class used for all untrusted traffic.

9.1.17 show interfaces cos-queue

This command displays the class-of-service queue configuration for the specified interface. The *unit/slot/port*parameter is optional and is only valid on platforms that support independent per-port class of service mappings. If specified, the class-of-service queue configuration of the interface is displayed. If omitted, the most recent global configuration settings are displayed.

Format	`show interfaces cos-queue [unit/slot/port]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface Shaping Rate	The global interface shaping rate value.
WRED Decay Exponent	The global WRED decay exponent value.
Queue Id	An interface supports n queues numbered 0 to (n-1). The specific n value is platform dependent.
Minimum Bandwidth	The minimum transmission bandwidth guarantee for the queue, expressed as a percentage. A value of 0 means bandwidth is not guaranteed and the queue operates using best-effort. This is a configured value.
Maximum Bandwidth	The maximum transmission bandwidth guarantee for the queue, expressed as a percentage. A value of 0 means bandwidth is not guaranteed and the queue operates using best-effort. This is a configured value.
Scheduler Type	Indicates whether this queue is scheduled for transmission using a strict priority or a weighted scheme. This is a configured value.
Queue Management Type	The queue depth management technique used for this queue (tail drop).

If you specify the interface, the command also displays the following information.

Term	Definition
Interface	The *unit/slot/port* of the interface. If displaying the global configuration, this output line is replaced with a Global Config indication.
Interface Shaping Rate	The maximum transmission bandwidth limit for the interface as a whole. It is independent of any per- queue maximum bandwidth value(s) in effect for the interface. This is a configured value.
WRED Decay Exponent	The configured WRED decay exponent for a CoS queue interface.

9.1.18 show interfaces random-detect

This command displays the global WRED settings for each CoS queue. If you specify the unit/slot/port, the command displays the WRED settings for each CoS queue on the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels. ECN capability is also displayed.

The per CoS queue display for an interface displays the threshold, drop probability, and ECN capability per color in the order, green, yellow, red, and non-TCP.

Format	`show interfaces random-detect [unit/slot/port]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Queue ID	An interface supports n queues numbered 0 to (n-1). The specific n value is platform dependent.

Term	Definition
WRED Minimum Threshold	The configured minimum threshold the queue depth (as a percentage) where WRED starts marking and dropping traffic.
WRED Maximum Threshold	The configured maximum threshold is the queue depth (as a percentage) above which WRED marks / drops all traffic.
WRED Drop Probability	The configured percentage probability that WRED will mark/drop a packet, when the queue depth is at the maximum threshold. (The drop probability increases linearly from 0 just before the minimum threshold, to this value at the maximum threshold, then goes to 100% for larger queue depths).
ECN	Identifies whether ECN is enabled.

Example: This example shows ECN enabled on CoS queues 0 and 1 with a minimum threshold of 40% for green colored packets, 30% for yellow colored packets, 20% for red colored packets and 100% for non-TCP packets.

```
(switch)#show interfaces random-detect

Global Configuration
Queue ID..................................... 0
Threshold Units.............................. Percentage
WRED Minimum Threshold
  Precedence level 0......................... 40
  Precedence level 1......................... 30
  Precedence level 2......................... 20
  Precedence level 3......................... 99
WRED Drop Probability
  Precedence level 0......................... 10
  Precedence level 1......................... 10
  Precedence level 2......................... 10
  Precedence level 3......................... 10
ECN Enabled.................................. No

Queue ID..................................... 1
Threshold Units.............................. Percentage
WRED Minimum Threshold
  Precedence level 0......................... 40
  Precedence level 1......................... 30
  Precedence level 2......................... 20
  Precedence level 3......................... 99
WRED Drop Probability
  Precedence level 0......................... 10
  Precedence level 1......................... 10
  Precedence level 2......................... 10
  Precedence level 3......................... 10
ECN Enabled.................................. No
```

9.1.19 show interfaces tail-drop-threshold

This command displays the tail drop threshold information. If you specify the unit/slot/port, the command displays the tail drop threshold information for the specified interface.

Format	`show interfaces tail-drop-threshold [`*`unit/slot/port`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

9.2 Differentiated Services Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure QOS Differentiated Services (DiffServ). You configure DiffServ in several stages by specifying three DiffServ components:

1. Class
   a. Creating and deleting classes.
   b. Defining match criteria for a class.

2. Policy
   a. Creating and deleting policies
   b. Associating classes with a policy
   c. Defining policy statements for a policy/class combination
3. Service
   a. Adding and removing a policy to/from an inbound interface

The DiffServ class defines the packet filtering criteria. The attributes of a DiffServ policy define the way the switch processes packets. You can define policy attributes on a per-class instance basis. The switch applies these attributes when a match occurs.

Packet processing begins when the switch tests the match criteria for a packet. The switch applies a policy to a packet when it finds a class match within that policy.

The following rules apply when you create a DiffServ class:

- Each class can contain a maximum of one referenced (nested) class
- Class definitions do not support hierarchical service policies

A given class definition can contain a maximum of one reference to another class. You can combine the reference with other match criteria. The referenced class is truly a reference and not a copy since additions to a referenced class affect all classes that reference it. Changes to any class definition currently referenced by any other class must result in valid class definitions for all derived classes, otherwise the switch rejects the change. You can remove a class reference from a class definition.

The only way to remove an individual match criterion from an existing class definition is to delete the class and re-create it.

The mark possibilities for policing include CoS, IP DSCP, and IP Precedence. While the latter two are only meaningful for IP packet types, CoS marking is allowed for both IP and non-IP packets, since it updates the 802.1p user priority field contained in the VLAN tag of the layer 2 packet header.

9.2.1 diffserv

This command sets the DiffServ operational mode to active. While disabled, the DiffServ configuration is retained and can be changed, but it is not activated. When enabled, DiffServ services are activated.

Format	`diffserv`
Mode	Global Config

9.2.1.1 no diffserv

This command sets the DiffServ operational mode to inactive. While disabled, the DiffServ configuration is retained and can be changed, but it is not activated. When enabled, DiffServ services are activated.

Format	`no diffserv`
Mode	Global Config

9.3 DiffServ Class Commands

Use the DiffServ class commands to define traffic classification. To classify traffic, you specify Behavior Aggregate (BA), based on DSCP and Multi-Field (MF) classes of traffic (name, match criteria)

This set of commands consists of class creation/deletion and matching, with the class match commands specifying Layer 3, Layer 2, and general match criteria. The class match criteria are also known as class rules, with a class definition consisting of one or more rules to identify the traffic that belongs to the class.

Once you create a class match criterion for a class, you cannot change or delete the criterion. To change or delete a class match criterion, you must delete and re-create the entire class.

The CLI command root is `class-map`.

9.3.1 class-map

This command defines a DiffServ class of type match-all. When used without any match condition, this command enters the class-map mode. The *`class-map-name`* is a case sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 31 characters uniquely identifying an existing DiffServ class.

The class-map-name 'default' is reserved and must not be used.

The class type of `match-all` indicates all of the individual match conditions must be true for a packet to be considered a member of the class.This command may be used without specifying a class type to enter the Class-Map Config mode for an existing DiffServ class.

NOTE the following:

- The optional keywords `[{ipv4 | ipv6}]` specify the Layer 3 protocol for this class. If not specified, this parameter defaults to `ipv4`. This maintains backward compatibility for configurations defined on systems before IPv6 match items were supported. The optional keyword `appiq` creates a new DiffServ appiq class. Regular expressions found in the traffic patterns in layer 7 applications can be matched to the App-IQ class using a `match signature` command.
- The CLI mode is changed to Class-Map Config or Ipv6-Class-Map Config when this command is successfully executed depending on the `[{ipv4 | ipv6}]` keyword specified.

Format	`class-map {match-all|match-any}` *`class-map-name`* `[{appiq | ipv4 | ipv6}]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Definition
match-all	For the match-all argument, a given packet needs to match all the rules configured in class-map to get classified as the configured class-map.
match-any	For the match-any argument, a given packet can match at least one of the rules configured in the class-map to get classified as the configured class-map.
class-map-name	A case sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 31 characters uniquely identifying a DiffServ class.

Example: This example shows configuring a new class-map with the class-map name *test-class-map*.

```
(Switching) (Config)#class-map match-all test-class-map
(Switching) (Config-classmap)#
(Switching) (Config-classmap)#exit

(Switching) (Config)#class-map ?

<class-map-name>         Enter an existing DiffServ class name to enter the
                         class-map config mode.
match-all                Specify class type as all.
match-any                Specify class type as any.
rename                   Rename a DiffServ Class.

(Switching) (Config)#class-map match-all test-class-map-1
(Switching) (Config-classmap)# match ip dscp 36
(Switching) (Config-classmap)# match protocol ip
(Switching) (Config-classmap)# exit

(Switching) (Config)#class-map match-any test-class-map-2
(Switching) (Config-classmap)# match ip dscp 36
(Switching) (Config-classmap)# match protocol ipv6
(Switching) (Config-classmap)# exit

(Switching) (Config)#class-map match-any test-class-map-3
(Switching) (Config-classmap)# match access-group test-access-list-3
(Switching) (Config-classmap)# exit
```

9.3.1.1 no class-map

This command eliminates an existing DiffServ class. The *class-map-name* is the name of an existing DiffServ class. (The class name **default** is reserved and is not allowed here.) This command may be issued at any time; if the class is currently referenced by one or more policies or by any other class, the delete action fails.

Format	`no class-map` *class-map-name*
Mode	Global Config

9.3.2 class-map rename

This command changes the name of a DiffServ class. The *class-map-name* is the name of an existing DiffServ class. The *new-class-map-name* parameter is a case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 31 characters uniquely identifying the class.

Default	None
Format	`class-map rename` *class-map-name new-class-map-name*
Mode	Global Config

9.3.3 match ethertype

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the value of the ethertype. The *ethertype* value is specified as one of the following keywords: `appletalk`, `arp`, `mplsmcast`, `mplsucast`, `netbios`, `novell`, `pppoe`, `rarp` or as a custom EtherType value in the range of 0x0600-0xFFFF. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Format	`match [not] ethertype {`*keyword* `|` *custom 0x0600-0xFFFF*`}`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.4 match access-group

This command configures for the specified class a match condition based on the configured IPv4 access-list number. The value for *acl-number* is a valid standard or extended ACL in the range from 1 to 199.

The no form does not exist for this command.

Format	match access-group *acl-number*
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.5 match access-group name

This command configures for the specified class a match condition based on the name of the configured access-list. The value for *acl-name* is in the range from 1 to 199.

The following notes apply to this command:

- Class-maps containing access-list as match criteria may only be applied to ingress policies.
- The action (mirror, redirect, time-range, etc) clauses in the access-lists referenced by a policy are ignored for the purpose of policy application. The access-lists are used for matching the traffic only.
- The no form does not exist for this command.
- IPv4, IPv6, and MAC ACLs can be configured as match criteria using this command.

Format	match access-group name *acl-name*
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.6 match any

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition whereby all packets are considered to belong to the class. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	match [not] any
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.7 match class-map

This command adds to the specified class definition the set of match conditions defined for another class. The *refclassname* is the name of an existing DiffServ class whose match conditions are being referenced by the specified class definition.

Default	None
Format	match class-map *refclassname*
Mode	Class-Map Config

Note the following:

- The parameters *refclassname* and *class-map-name* can not be the same.
- Only one other class may be referenced by a class.

- Any attempts to delete the *refclassname* class while the class is still referenced by any *class-map-name* fails.
- The combined match criteria of *class-map-name* and *refclassname* must be an allowed combination based on the class type.
- Any subsequent changes to the *refclassname* class match criteria must maintain this validity, or the change attempt fails.
- The total number of class rules formed by the complete reference class chain (including both predecessor and successor classes) must not exceed a platform-specific maximum. In some cases, each removal of a refclass rule reduces the maximum number of available rules in the class definition by one.

9.3.7.1 no match class-map

This command removes from the specified class definition the set of match conditions defined for another class. The *refclassname* is the name of an existing DiffServ class whose match conditions are being referenced by the specified class definition.

Format	`no match class-map` *refclassname*
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.8 match cos

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition for the Class of Service value (the only tag in a single tagged packet or the first or outer 802.1Q tag of a double VLAN tagged packet). The value may be from 0 to 7. Use the `[not]` option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] cos` *0-7*
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.9 match secondary-cos

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition for the secondary Class of Service value (the inner 802.1Q tag of a double VLAN tagged packet). The value may be from 0 to 7. Use the `[not]` option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not]secondary-cos` *0-7*
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.10 match destination-address mac

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the destination MAC address of a packet. The *macaddr* parameter is any layer 2 MAC address formatted as six, two-digit hexadecimal numbers separated by colons (e.g., 00:11:22:dd:ee:ff). The *macmask*parameter is a layer 2 MAC address bit mask, which need not be contiguous, and is formatted as six, two-digit hexadecimal numbers separated by colons (e.g., ff:07:23:ff:fe:dc). Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None

Format	`match [not] destination-address mac macaddr macmask`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.11 match dstip

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the destination IP address of a packet. The *ipaddr* parameter specifies an IP address. The *ipmask* parameter specifies an IP address bit mask and must consist of a contiguous set of leading 1 bits. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] dstip ipaddr ipmask`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.12 match dstip6

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the destination IPv6 address of a packet. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] dstip6 destination-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.13 match dstl4port

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the destination layer 4 port of a packet using a single keyword or numeric notation. To specify the match condition as a single keyword, the value for *portkey* is one of the supported port name keywords. The currently supported *portkey* values are: domain, echo, ftp, ftpdata, http, smtp, snmp, telnet, tftp, www. Each of these translates into its equivalent port number. To specify the match condition using a numeric notation, one layer 4 port number is required. The port number is an integer from 0 to 65535. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] dstl4port {portkey | 0-65535}`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.14 match exp

This command configures for the specified class a match condition based on the MPLS-TP EXP (Traffic Class field) value. The *exp-value* parameter is the MPLS-TP traffic class field value, which has a possible range of 0 to 7.

Format	`match exp exp-value`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.14.1 no match exp

This command removes the MPLS-TP EXP match statement from the class-map.

Format	`no match exp exp-value`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.15 match ip dscp

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the value of the IP DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) field in a packet, which is defined as the high-order six bits of the Service Type octet in the IP header (the low-order two bits are not checked).

The *dscpval* value is specified as either an integer from 0 to 63, or symbolically through one of the following keywords: af11, af12, af13, af21, af22, af23, af31, af32, af33, af41, af42, af43, be, c80, cs1, cs2, cs3, cs4, cs5, cs6, cs7, ef. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

The ip dscp, ip precedence, and ip tos match conditions are alternative ways to specify a match criterion for the same Service Type field in the IP header, but with a slightly different user notation.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] ip dscp dscpval`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.16 match ip precedence

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the value of the IP Precedence field in a packet, which is defined as the high-order three bits of the Service Type octet in the IP header (the low-order five bits are not checked). The precedence value is an integer from 0 to 7. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

The IP DSCP, IP Precedence, and IP ToS match conditions are alternative ways to specify a match criterion for the same Service Type field in the IP header, but with a slightly different user notation.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] ip precedence 0-7`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.17 match ip tos

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the value of the IP TOS field in a packet, which is defined as all eight bits of the Service Type octet in the IP header. The value of *tosbits* is a two-digit hexadecimal number from 00 to ff. The value of *tosmask* is a two-digit hexadecimal number from 00 to ff. The *tosmask* denotes the bit positions in *tosbits* that are used for comparison against the IP TOS field in a packet. For example, to check for an IP TOS value having bits 7 and 5 set and bit 1 clear, where bit 7 is most significant, use a *tosbits* value of a0 (hex) and a *tosmask* of a2 (hex). Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Note the following:

- The IP DSCP, IP Precedence, and IP ToS match conditions are alternative ways to specify a match criterion for the same Service Type field in the IP header, but with a slightly different user notation.
- This "free form" version of the IP DSCP/Precedence/TOS match specification gives the user complete control when specifying which bits of the IP Service Type field are checked.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] ip tos tosbits tosmask`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.18 match ip6flowlbl

Use this command to enter an IPv6 flow label value. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] ip6flowlbl label` *`0-1048575`*
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.19 match protocol

This command converts an IPv4 class-map to either an IPv6 class-map (if the argument is *`ipv6`*) or non-IP class-map (if the argument is *`none`*.

Format	`match protocol` *`none|ipv6`*
Mode	Class-Map Config

The `no` form does not exist for this command.

9.3.20 match protocol

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the protocol type using a single keyword notation or a numeric value notation.

To specify the match condition using a single keyword, use one of the following: `icmp`, `igmp`, `ip`, `tcp`, `udp`, `ipv6`, `gre`, and `icmpv6`.

To specify the match condition using a numeric value notation, the protocol number is a standard value assigned by IANA and is interpreted as an integer from 0 to 255. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

This command does not validate the protocol number value against the current list defined by IANA.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] protocol {`*`0-255`*` | { icmp | igmp | ip | tcp | udp | ipv6 | gre | icmpv6} | none}`
Mode	Class-Map Config

Example: This example shows the process of configuring the protocol type `tcp` for a give class-map `test-class-map`

```
(switch) (Config)#class-map match-all test-class-map
(switch) (Config-classmap)# match protocol tcp
```

9.3.21 match source-address mac

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the source MAC address of a packet. The *`address`* parameter is any layer 2 MAC address formatted as six, two-digit hexadecimal numbers separated by colons e.g., 00:11:22:dd:ee:ff). The *`macmask`* parameter is a layer 2 MAC address bit mask, which may not be contiguous, and is formatted as six, two-digit hexadecimal numbers separated by colons (e.g., ff:07:23:ff:fe:dc). Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] source-address mac` *`address macmask`*

Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.22 match srcip

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the source IP address of a packet. The *ipaddr* parameter specifies an IP address. The *ipmask* parameter specifies an IP address bit mask and must consist of a contiguous set of leading 1 bits. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] srcip ipaddr ipmask`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.23 match srcip6

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the source IP address of a packet. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] srcip6 source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length`
Mode	IPv6-Class-Map Config

9.3.24 match srcl4port

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the source layer 4 port of a packet using a single keyword or numeric notation. To specify the match condition as a single keyword notation, the value for *portkey* is one of the supported port name keywords (listed below). The currently supported *portkey* values are: domain, echo, ftp, ftpdata, http, smtp, snmp, telnet, tftp, www. Each of these translates into its equivalent port number, which is used as both the start and end of a port range.

To specify the match condition as a numeric value, one layer 4 port number is required. The port number is an integer from 0 to 65535. Use the [not] option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] srcl4port {portkey| 0-65535}`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.25 match src port

This command adds a match condition for a range of layer source 4 ports. If an interface receives traffic that is within the configured range of layer 4 source ports, then only the `appiq` class is in effect. *portvalue* specifies a single source port.

Default	None
Format	`match src port {portstart-portend | portvalue}`
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.26 match vlan

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the value of the layer 2 VLAN Identifier field (the only tag in a single tagged packet or the first or outer tag of a double VLAN tagged packet). The VLAN ID is an integer from 0 to 4093. Use the `[not]` option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] vlan` *`0-4093`*
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.3.27 match secondary-vlan

This command adds to the specified class definition a match condition based on the value of the layer 2 secondary VLAN Identifier field (the inner 802.1Q tag of a double VLAN tagged packet). The secondary VLAN ID is an integer from 0 to 4093. Use the `[not]` option to negate the match condition.

Default	None
Format	`match [not] secondary-vlan` *`0-4093`*
Mode	Class-Map Config

9.4 DiffServ Policy Commands

Use the DiffServ policy commands to specify traffic conditioning actions, such as policing and marking, to apply to traffic classes

Use the policy commands to associate a traffic class that you define by using the class command set with one or more QoS policy attributes. Assign the class/policy association to an interface to form a service. Specify the policy name when you create the policy.

Each traffic class defines a particular treatment for packets that match the class definition. You can associate multiple traffic classes with a single policy. When a packet satisfies the conditions of more than one class, preference is based on the order in which you add the classes to the policy. The first class you add has the highest precedence.

This set of commands consists of policy creation/deletion, class addition/removal, and individual policy attributes.

The only way to remove an individual policy attribute from a class instance within a policy is to remove the class instance and re-add it to the policy. The values associated with an existing policy attribute can be changed without removing the class instance.

The CLI command root is `policy-map`.

9.4.1 assign-queue

This command modifies the queue id to which the associated traffic stream is assigned. The *`queueid`* is an integer from 0 to *`n`*-1, where *`n`* is the number of egress queues supported by the device.

Format	`assign-queue` *`queueid`*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Drop

9.4.2 drop

This command specifies that all packets for the associated traffic stream are to be dropped at ingress.

Format	`drop`
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Assign Queue, Mark (all forms), Mirror, Police, Redirect

9.4.3 mirror

This command specifies that all incoming packets for the associated traffic stream are copied to a specific egress interface physical port or LAG).

Format	`mirror` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Drop, Redirect

9.4.4 redirect

This command specifies that all incoming packets for the associated traffic stream are redirected to a specific egress interface (physical port or port-channel).

Format	`redirect` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Drop, Mirror

9.4.5 conform-color

Use this command to enable color-aware traffic policing and define the conform-color class map. Used in conjunction with the police command where the fields for the conform level are specified. The *`class-map-name`*parameter is the name of an existing DiffServ class map.

This command may only be used after specifying a police command for the policy-class instance.

Format	`conform-color` *`class-map-name`*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config

9.4.6 class

This command creates an instance of a class definition within the specified policy for the purpose of defining treatment of the traffic class through subsequent policy attribute statements. The *`classname`* is the name of an existing DiffServ class.

Note the following:

- This command causes the specified policy to create a reference to the class definition.
- The CLI mode is changed to Policy-Class-Map Config when this command is successfully executed.

Format	`class` *`classname`*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config

9.4.6.1 no class

This command deletes the instance of a particular class and its defined treatment from the specified policy. *classname* is the names of an existing DiffServ class.

This command removes the reference to the class definition for the specified policy.

Format	`no class` *classname*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config

9.4.7 mark cos

This command marks all packets for the associated traffic stream with the specified class of service (CoS) value in the priority field of the 802.1p header (the only tag in a single tagged packet or the first or outer 802.1Q tag of a double VLAN tagged packet). If the packet does not already contain this header, one is inserted. The CoS value is an integer from 0 to 7.

Default	1
Format	`mark-cos` *0-7*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Drop, Mark IP DSCP, IP Precedence, Police

9.4.8 mark secondary-cos

This command marks the outer VLAN tags in the packets for the associated traffic stream as secondary CoS.

Default	1
Format	`mark secondary-cos` *0-7*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Drop, Mark IP DSCP, IP Precedence, Police

9.4.9 mark cos-as-sec-cos

This command marks outer VLAN tag priority bits of all packets as the inner VLAN tag priority, marking Cos as Secondary CoS. This essentially means that the inner VLAN tag CoS is copied to the outer VLAN tag CoS.

Format	`mark-cos-as-sec-cos`
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Drop, Mark IP DSCP, IP Precedence, Police

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(switch) (Config-policy-classmap)#mark cos-as-sec-cos
```

9.4.10 mark exp

This command configures diffserv policy-map to mark all the packets of the associated traffic stream with the specified MPLS-TP EXP (Traffic Class field) value. The *exp-value* parameter is the MPLS-TP traffic class field value and has a possible range of 0 to 7.

Format	`mark exp` *exp-value*

Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config

9.4.10.1 no mark exp

This command removes the MPLS-TP EXP mark statement from the DiffServ policy-map.

Format	`no mark exp`
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config

9.4.11 mark ip-dscp

This command marks all packets for the associated traffic stream with the specified IP DSCP value.

The *dscpval* value is specified as either an integer from 0 to 63, or symbolically through one of the following keywords: af11, af12, af13, af21, af22, af23, af31, af32, af33, af41, af42, af43, be, c80, cs1, cs2, cs3, cs4, cs5, cs6, cs7, ef.

Format	`mark ip-dscp` *dscpval*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Drop, Mark CoS, Mark IP Precedence, Police

9.4.12 mark ip-precedence

This command marks all packets for the associated traffic stream with the specified IP Precedence value. The IP Precedence value is an integer from 0 to 7.

This command may not be used on IPv6 classes. IPv6 does not have a precedence field.

Format	`mark ip-precedence` *0-7*
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Drop, Mark CoS, Mark IP Precedence, Police
Policy Type	In

9.4.13 police-simple

This command is used to establish the traffic policing style for the specified class. The simple form of the `police` command uses a single data rate and burst size, resulting in two outcomes: conform and violate. The conforming data rate is specified in kilobits-per-second (Kb/s) and is an integer from 1 to 4294967295. The conforming burst size is specified in kilobytes (KB) and is an integer from 1 to 128.

For each outcome, the only possible actions are drop, set-cos-as-sec-cos, set-cos-transmit, set-sec-cos-transmit, set-dscp-transmit, set-prec-transmit, or transmit. In this simple form of the `police` command, the conform action defaults to transmit and the violate action defaults to drop. These actions can be set with this command once the style has been configured.

For set-dscp-transmit, a *dscpval* value is required and is specified as either an integer from 0 to 63, or symbolically through one of the following keywords: af11, af12, af13, af21, af22, af23, af31, af32, af33, af41, af42, af43, be, c80, cs1, cs2, cs3, cs4, cs5, cs6, cs7, ef.

For set-prec-transmit, an IP Precedence value is required and is specified as an integer from 0-7.

For set-cos-transmit an 802.1p priority value is required and is specified as an integer from 0-7.

Format	`police-simple {1-4294967295 1-128 conform-action {drop | set-cos-as-sec-cos | set-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-sec-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-prec-transmit 0-7 | set-dscp-transmit 0-63 | transmit} [violate-action {drop | set-cos-as-sec-cos | set-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-sec-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-prec-transmit 0-7| set-dscp-transmit 0-63 | transmit}]}`
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config
Incompatibilities	Drop, Mark (all forms)

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(switch) (Config-policy-classmap)#police-simple 1 128 conform-action transmit violate-action drop
```

9.4.14 police-single-rate

This command is the single-rate form of the `police` command and is used to establish the traffic policing style for the specified class. For each outcome, the only possible actions are drop, set-cos-as-sec-cost, set-cos-transmit, set-sec-cos-transmit, set-dscp-transmit, set-prec-transmit, or transmit. In this single-rate form of the `police` command, the conform action defaults to send, the exceed action defaults to drop, and the violate action defaults to drop. These actions can be set with this command once the style has been configured.

Format	`police-single-rate {1-4294967295 1-128 1-128 conform-action {drop | set-cos-as-sec- cos | set-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-sec-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-prec-transmit 0-7 | set-dscp-transmit 0-63 | transmit} exceed-action {drop | set-cos-as-sec-cos | set-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-sec-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-prec-transmit 0-7 | set-dscp-transmit 0-63| transmit} [violate-action {drop | set-cos-as-sec-cos-transmit | set-cos- transmit 0-7 | set-sec-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-prec-transmit 0-7 | set-dscp-transmit 0-63 | transmit}]}`
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config

9.4.15 police-two-rate

This command is the two-rate form of the `police` command and is used to establish the traffic policing style for the specified class. For each outcome, the only possible actions are drop, set-cos-as-sec-cos, set-cos-transmit, set-sec-cos-transmit, set- dscp-transmit, set-prec-transmit, or transmit. In this two-rate form of the `police` command, the conform action defaults to send, the exceed action defaults to drop, and the violate action defaults to drop. These actions can be set with this command once the style has been configured.

Format	`police-two-rate {1-4294967295 1-4294967295 1-128 1-128 conform-action {drop | set-cos-as-sec-cos | set-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-sec-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-prec-transmit 0-7 | set-dscp-transmit 0-63 | transmit} exceed-action {drop | set-cos-as-sec-cos | set-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-sec-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-prec-transmit 0-7 | set-dscp-transmit 0-63 | transmit} [violate-action {drop | set-cos-as-sec-cos | set-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-sec-cos-transmit 0-7 | set-prec-transmit 0-7 | set-dscp-transmit 0-63 | transmit}]}`
Mode	Policy-Class-Map Config

9.4.16 policy-map

This command establishes a new DiffServ policy. The *policyname* parameter is a case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 31 characters uniquely identifying the policy. The type of policy is specific to the inbound traffic direction as indicated by the in parameter, or the outbound traffic direction as indicated by the out parameter, respectively.

The CLI mode is changed to Policy-Map Config when this command is successfully executed.

Format	policy-map *policyname* | |{in|out}
Mode	Global Config

9.4.16.1 no policy-map

This command eliminates an existing DiffServ policy. The *policyname* parameter is the name of an existing DiffServ policy. This command may be issued at any time. If the policy is currently referenced by one or more interface service attachments, this delete attempt fails.

Format	no policy-map *policyname*
Mode	Global Config

9.4.17 policy-map rename

This command changes the name of a DiffServ policy. The *policyname* is the name of an existing DiffServ class. The *newpolicyname* parameter is a case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 31 characters uniquely identifying the policy.

Format	policy-map rename *policyname newpolicyname*
Mode	Global Config

9.5 DiffServ Service Commands

Use the DiffServ service commands to assign a DiffServ traffic conditioning policy, which you specified by using the policy commands, to an interface in the incoming direction. The service commands attach a defined policy to a directional interface. You can assign only one policy at any one time to an interface in the inbound direction. DiffServ is not used in the outbound direction.

This set of commands consists of service addition/removal.

The CLI command root is service-policy.

9.5.1 service-policy

This command attaches a policy to an interface in the inbound direction as indicated by the in parameter, or the outbound direction as indicated by the out parameter, respectively. The *policyname* parameter is the name of an existing DiffServ policy. This command causes a service to create a reference to the policy.

Note the following:

- This command effectively enables DiffServ on an interface in the inbound direction. There is no separate interface administrative 'mode' command for DiffServ.
- This command fails if any attributes within the policy definition exceed the capabilities of the interface. Once a policy is successfully attached to an interface, any attempt to change the policy definition, that would result in a violation of the interface capabilities, causes the policy change attempt to fail.
- Each interface can have one policy attached.

Format	`service-policy {in|out} policymapname`
Mode	Global Config Interface Config

9.5.1.1 no service-policy

This command detaches a policy from an interface in the inbound direction as indicated by the `in` parameter, or the outbound direction as indicated by the `out` parameter, respectively. The *`policyname`* parameter is the name of an existing DiffServ policy.

This command causes a service to remove its reference to the policy. This command effectively disables DiffServ on an interface in the inbound direction or an interface in the outbound direction. There is no separate interface administrative 'mode' command for DiffServ.

Format	`no service-policy {in|out} policymapname`
Mode	Global Config Interface Config

9.6 DiffServ Show Commands

Use the DiffServ show commands to display configuration and status information for classes, policies, and services. You can display DiffServ information in summary or detailed formats. The status information is only shown when the DiffServ administrative mode is enabled.

9.6.1 show class-map

This command displays all configuration information for the specified class. The *`class-map-name`* is the name of an existing DiffServ class.

Format	`show class-map class-map-name`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

If the class-name is specified the following fields are displayed:

Parameter	Definition
Class Map Name	A case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 31 characters uniquely identifying a DiffServ class.
Class Type	A class type of all means every match criterion defined for the class is evaluated simultaneously and must all be true to indicate a class match.
Match Rule Count	Number of match rules configured for the class-map.

Parameter	Definition
Match Criteria	The Match Criteria fields are only displayed if they have been configured. Not all platforms support all match criteria values. They are displayed in the order entered by the user. The fields are evaluated in accordance with the class type. The possible Match Criteria fields are: Destination IP Address, Destination Layer 4 Port, Destination MAC Address, Ethertype, Source MAC Address, VLAN, Class of Service, Every, IP DSCP, IP Precedence, IP TOS, Protocol Keyword, Reference Class, Source IP Address, and Source Layer 4 Port.
Values	The values of the Match Criteria.

If you do not specify the Class Name, this command displays a list of all defined DiffServ classes. The following fields are displayed:

Parameter	Definition
Class Name	The name of this class. (Note that the order in which classes are displayed is not necessarily the same order in which they were created.)
Class Type	A class type of all means every match criterion defined for the class is evaluated simultaneously and must all be true to indicate a class match.
ACL ID or Ref Class Name	The name of an existing DiffServ class whose match conditions are being referenced by the specified class definition or access-group name/ID.

9.6.2 show diffserv

This command displays the DiffServ General Status Group information, which includes the current administrative mode setting as well as the current and maximum number of rows in each of the main DiffServ private MIB tables. This command takes no options.

Format	`show diffserv`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
DiffServ Admin mode	The current value of the DiffServ administrative mode.
Class Table Size Current/Max	The current and maximum number of entries (rows) in the Class Table.
Class Rule Table Size Current/Max	The current and maximum number of entries (rows) in the Class Rule Table.
Policy Table Size Current/Max	The current and maximum number of entries (rows) in the Policy Table.
Policy Instance Table Size Current/Max	The current and maximum number of entries (rows) in the Policy Instance Table.
Policy Instance Table Max Current/Max	The current and maximum number of entries (rows) for the Policy Instance Table.
Policy Attribute Table Max Current/Max	The current and maximum number of entries (rows) for the Policy Attribute Table.
Service Table Size Current/Max	The current and maximum number of entries (rows) in the Service Table.

9.6.3 show policy-map

This command displays all configuration information for the specified policy. The *policyname* is the name of an existing DiffServ policy.

Format	`show policy-map` *[policyname]*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

If the Policy Name is specified the following fields are displayed:

Term	Definition
Policy Name	The name of this policy.
Policy Type	The policy type (only inbound policy definitions are supported for this platform.)
Class Members	The class that is a member of the policy.

The following information is repeated for each class associated with this policy (only those policy attributes actually configured are displayed):

Term	Definition
Assign Queue	Directs traffic stream to the specified QoS queue. This allows a traffic classifier to specify which one of the supported hardware queues are used for handling packets belonging to the class.
Class Name	The name of this class.
Committed Burst Size KB)	The committed burst size, used in simple policing.
Committed Rate (Kb/s)	The committed rate, used in simple policing.
Conform Action	The current setting for the action taken on a packet considered to conform to the policing parameters. This is not displayed if policing is not in use for the class under this policy.
Conform Color Mode	The current setting for the color mode. Policing uses either color blind or color aware mode. Color blind mode ignores the coloration (marking) of the incoming packet. Color aware mode takes into consideration the current packet marking when determining the policing outcome.
Conform COS	The CoS mark value if the conform action is set-cos-transmit.
Conform DSCP Value	The DSCP mark value if the conform action is set-dscp-transmit.
Conform IP Precedence Value	The IP Precedence mark value if the conform action is set-prec-transmit.
Drop	Drop a packet upon arrival. This is useful for emulating access control list operation using DiffServ, especially when DiffServ and ACL cannot co-exist on the same interface.
Exceed Action	The action taken on traffic that exceeds settings that the network administrator specifies.
Exceed Color Mode	The current setting for the color of exceeding traffic that the user may optionally specify.
Mark CoS	The class of service value that is set in the 802.1p header of inbound packets. This is not displayed if the mark cos was not specified.
Mark CoS as Secondary CoS	The secondary 802.1p priority value (second/inner VLAN tag. Same as CoS (802.1p) marking, but the dot1p value used for remarking is picked from the dot1p value in the secondary (i.e. inner) tag of a double-tagged packet.
Mark IP DSCP	The mark/re-mark value used as the DSCP for traffic matching this class. This is not displayed if mark ip description is not specified.
Mark IP Precedence	The mark/re-mark value used as the IP Precedence for traffic matching this class. This is not displayed if mark ip precedence is not specified.
Mirror	Copies a classified traffic stream to a specified egress port (physical port or LAG). This can occur in addition to any marking or policing action. It may also be specified along with a QoS queue assignment. This field does not display on all platforms.
Non-Conform Action	The current setting for the action taken on a packet considered to not conform to the policing parameters. This is not displayed if policing not in use for the class under this policy.
Non-Conform COS	The CoS mark value if the non-conform action is set-cos-transmit.
Non-Conform DSCP Value	The DSCP mark value if the non-conform action is set-dscp-transmit.
Non-Conform IP Precedence Value	The IP Precedence mark value if the non-conform action is set-prec-transmit.

Term	Definition
Peak Rate	Guarantees a committed rate for transmission, but also transmits excess traffic bursts up to a user-specified peak rate, with the understanding that a downstream network element (such as the next hop's policer) might drop this excess traffic. Traffic is held in queue until it is transmitted or dropped (per type of queue depth management.) Peak rate shaping can be configured for the outgoing transmission stream for an AF Assured Forwarding) traffic class (although average rate shaping could also be used.)
Peak Burst Size	(PBS). The network administrator can set the PBS as a means to limit the damage expedited forwarding traffic could inflict on other traffic (e.g., a token bucket rate limiter) Traffic that exceeds this limit is discarded.
Policing Style	The style of policing, if any, used (simple).
Redirect	Forces a classified traffic stream to a specified egress port physical port or LAG). This can occur in addition to any marking or policing action. It may also be specified along with a QoS queue assignment. This field does not display on all platforms.

If the Policy Name is not specified this command displays a list of all defined DiffServ policies. The following fields are displayed:

Term	Definition
Policy Name	The name of this policy. (The order in which the policies are displayed is not necessarily the same order in which they were created.)
Policy Type	The policy type (Only inbound is supported).
Class Members	List of all class names associated with this policy.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output including the mark-cos-as-sec-cos option specified in the policy action.

```
(Routing) #show policy-map p1
Policy Name..................................... p1
Policy Type..................................... In
Class Name...................................... c1
Mark CoS as Secondary CoS....................... Yes
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output including the mark-cos-as-sec-cos action used in the policing (simple-police, police-single-rate, police two-rate) command.

```
(Routing) #show policy-map p2
Policy Name..................... p2
Policy Type..................... In
Class Name...................... c2
Policing Style.................. Police Two Rate
Committed Rate.................. 1
Committed Burst Size............ 1
Peak Rate....................... 1
Peak Burst Size................. 1
Conform Action.................. Mark CoS as Secondary CoS
Exceed Action................... Mark CoS as Secondary CoS
Non-Conform Action.............. Mark CoS as Secondary CoS
Conform Color Mode.............. Blind
Exceed Color Mode............... Blind
```

9.6.4 show diffserv service

This command displays policy service information for the specified interface and direction. The *unit/slot/port* parameter specifies a valid *unit/slot/port* number for the system.

Format	`show diffserv service` *unit/slot/port* `in`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
DiffServ Admin Mode	The current setting of the DiffServ administrative mode. An attached policy is only in effect on an interface while DiffServ is in an enabled mode.
Interface	unit/slot/port
Direction	The traffic direction of this interface service.
Operational Status	The current operational status of this DiffServ service interface.
Policy Name	The name of the policy attached to the interface in the indicated direction.
Policy Details	Attached policy details, whose content is identical to that described for the `show policy-map` *`policymapname`* command (content not repeated here for brevity).

9.6.5 show diffserv service brief

This command displays all interfaces in the system to which a DiffServ policy has been attached. The inbound direction parameter is optional.

Format	`show diffserv service brief [in]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
DiffServ Mode	The current setting of the DiffServ administrative mode. An attached policy is only active on an interface while DiffServ is in an enabled mode.

The following information is repeated for interface and direction (only those interfaces configured with an attached policy are shown):

Term	Definition
Interface	*unit/slot/port*
Direction	The traffic direction of this interface service.
OperStatus	The current operational status of this DiffServ service interface.
Policy Name	The name of the policy attached to the interface in the indicated direction.

9.6.6 show policy-map interface

This command displays policy-oriented statistics information for the specified interface and direction. The *`unit/slot/port`* parameter specifies a valid interface for the system. Instead of *`unit/slot/port`*, `lag lag-intf-num` can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag lag-intf-num` can also be used to specify the LAG interface where `lag-intf-num` is the LAG port number.

This command is only allowed while the DiffServ administrative mode is enabled.

Format	`show policy-map interface` *`unit/slot/port`* `|[in]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port

Term	Definition
Direction	The traffic direction of this interface service.
Operational Status	The current operational status of this DiffServ service interface.
Policy Name	The name of the policy attached to the interface in the indicated direction.

The following information is repeated for each class instance within this policy:

Term	Definition
Class Name	The name of this class instance.
In Discarded Packets	A count of the packets discarded for this class instance for any reason due to DiffServ treatment of the traffic class.
In Offered Packets	A count of the inbound offered packets for the specified policy class instance.

9.6.7 show service-policy

This command displays a summary of policy-oriented statistics information for all interfaces in the specified direction.

Format	`show service-policy in`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The following information is repeated for each interface and direction (only those interfaces configured with an attached policy are shown):

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
Operational Status	The current operational status of this DiffServ service interface.
Policy Name	The name of the policy attached to the interface.

9.7 MAC Access Control List Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure MAC Access Control List (ACL) settings. MAC ACLs ensure that only authorized users have access to specific resources and block any unwarranted attempts to reach network resources.

The following rules apply to MAC ACLs:

- The maximum number of ACLs you can create is hardware dependent. The limit applies to all ACLs, regardless of type.
- The system supports only Ethernet II frame types.
- The maximum number of rules per MAC ACL is hardware dependent.

LCOS SX supports ACL counters for MAC, IPv4, and IPv6 access lists. For information about how to enable the counters, see *access-list counters enable* on page 1002.

9.7.1 mac access-list extended

This command creates a MAC Access Control List (ACL) identified by *name*, consisting of classification fields defined for the Layer 2 header of an Ethernet frame. The *name* parameter is a case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 255 characters uniquely identifying the MAC access list. The rate-limit attribute configures the committed rate and the committed burst size.

If a MAC ACL by this name already exists, this command enters Mac-Access-List config mode to allow updating the existing MAC ACL.

The CLI mode changes to Mac-Access-List Config mode when you successfully execute this command.

Format	`mac access-list extended name`
Mode	Global Config

9.7.1.1 no mac access-list extended

This command deletes a MAC ACL identified by *name* from the system.

Format	`no mac access-list extended name`
Mode	Global Config

9.7.2 mac access-list extended rename

This command changes the name of a MAC Access Control List ACL). The *name* parameter is the name of an existing MAC ACL. The *newname* parameter is a case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 31 characters uniquely identifying the MAC access list.

This command fails if a MAC ACL by the name *newname* already exists.

Format	`mac access-list extended rename name newname`
Mode	Global Config

9.7.3 mac access-list resequence

Use this command to renumber the sequence numbers of the entries for specified MAC access list with the given increment value starting from a particular sequence number. The command is used to edit the sequence numbers of ACL rules in the ACL and change the order in which entries are applied. This command is not saved in startup configuration and is not displayed in running configuration.

If the generated sequence number exceeds the maximum sequence number, the ACL rule creation fails and an informational message is displayed.

Default	10
Format	`mac access-list resequence {name| id} starting-sequence-number increment`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
starting-sequence-number	The sequence number from which to start. The range is 1-2147483647. The default is 10.
increment	The amount to increment. The range is 1-2147483647. The default is 10.

9.7.4 {deny | permit} (MAC ACL)

This command creates a new rule for the current MAC access list. A rule may either deny or permit traffic according to the specified classification fields. At a minimum, the source and destination MAC value must be specified, each of which may be substituted using the keyword any to indicate a match on any value in that field. The remaining command parameters are all optional, but the most frequently used parameters appear in the same relative order as shown in the command format.

Format	`[sequence-number] {deny|permit} {srcmac| any} {dstmac | any} [ethertypekey | 0x0600-0xFFFF] [vlan {eq 0-4095}] [cos 0-7] [[log] [time-range time-range-name] [assign-queue queue-id]] [{mirror | redirect} unit/slot/port][rate-limit rate burst-size] [sflow-remote-agent]`
Mode	Mac-Access-List Config

Note thaan implicit **deny all** MAC rule always terminates the access list.

The *sequence-number* specifies the sequence number for the ACL rule. The sequence number is specified by the user or is generated by device.

If a sequence number is not specified for the rule, a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last sequence number in ACL is used and this rule is placed in the end of the list. If this is the first ACL rule in the given ACL, a sequence number of 10 is assigned. If the calculated sequence number exceeds the maximum sequence number value, the ACL rule creation fails. A rule cannot be created that duplicates an already existing one and a rule cannot be configured with a sequence number that is already used for another rule.

For example, if user adds new ACL rule to ACL without specifying a sequence number, it is placed at the bottom of the list. By changing the sequence number, the user can move the ACL rule to a different position in the ACL.

The Ethertype may be specified as either a keyword or a four-digit hexadecimal value from 0x0600-0xFFFF. The currently supported `ethertypekey` values are: appletalk, arp, ibmsna, ipv4, ipv6, ipx, mplsmcast, mplsucast, netbios, novell, pppoe, rarp. Each of these translates into its equivalent Ethertype value(s).

Table 19: Ethertype Keyword and 4-digit Hexadecimal Value

Ethertype Keyword	Corresponding Value
appletalk	0x809B
arp	0x0806
ibmsna	0x80D5
ipv4	0x0800
ipv6	0x86DD
ipx	0x8037
mplsmcast	0x8848
mplsucast	0x8847
netbios	0x8191
novell	0x8137, 0x8138
pppoe	0x8863, 0x8864
rarp	0x8035

The `vlan` and `cos` parameters refer to the VLAN identifier and 802.1p user priority fields, respectively, of the VLAN tag. For packets containing a double VLAN tag, this is the first (or outer) tag.

The `time-range` parameter allows imposing time limitation on the MAC ACL rule as defined by the parameter *`time-range-name`*. If a time range with the specified name does not exist and the MAC ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, then the ACL rule is applied immediately. If a time range with specified name exists and the MAC ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, then the ACL rule is applied when the time- range with specified name becomes active. The ACL rule is removed when the time-range with specified name becomes inactive. For information about configuring time ranges, see *Time Range Commands for Time-Based ACLs* on page 1023.

The `assign-queue` parameter allows specification of a particular hardware queue for handling traffic that matches this rule. The allowed *`queue-id`* value is 0-(n-1), where n is the number of user configurable queues available for the hardware platform. The *`assign-queue`* parameter is valid only for a `permit`rule.

Note the following:

- The special command form `{deny | permit} any any` is used to match all Ethernet layer 2 packets, and is the equivalent of the IP access list “match every” rule.

The `permit` command's optional attribute `rate-limit` allows you to permit only the allowed rate of traffic as per the configured rate in Kb/s, and burst-size in kbytes.

The `sflow-remote-agent` parameter configures the sFlow sampling action. This action, if configured, copies the packet matching the rule to the remote sFlow agent.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#mac access-list extended mac1
(Routing) (Config-mac-access-list)#permit 00:00:00:00:aa:bb ff:ff:ff:ff:00:00 any rate-limit 32 16
(Routing) (Config-mac-access-list)#exit
```

9.7.4.1 no sequence-number

Use this command to remove the ACL rule with the specified sequence number from the ACL.

Format	`no` *`sequence-number`*
Mode	Mac-Access-List Config

9.7.5 mac access-group

This command either attaches a specific MAC Access Control List (ACL) identified by *`name`* to an interface or range of interfaces, or associates it with a VLAN ID, in a given direction. The *`name`* parameter must be the name of an existing MAC ACL.

An optional sequence number may be specified to indicate the order of this mac access list relative to other mac access lists already assigned to this interface and direction. A lower number indicates higher precedence order. If a sequence number is already in use for this interface and direction, the specified mac access list replaces the currently attached mac access list using that sequence number. If the sequence number is not specified for this command, a sequence number that is one greater than the highest sequence number currently in use for this interface and direction is used.

This command specified in Interface Config mode only affects a single interface, whereas the Global Config mode setting is applied to all interfaces. The VLAN keyword is only valid in the Global Config mode. The Interface Config mode command is only available on platforms that support independent per-port class of service queue configuration.

An optional *control-plane* is specified to apply the MAC ACL on CPU port. The control packets like BPDU are also dropped because of the implicit deny all rule added to the end of the list. To overcome this, permit rules must be added to allow the control packets.

Note the following:

- The keyword `control-plane` is only available in Global Config mode.
- You should be aware that the `out` option may or may not be available, depending on the platform.

Format	`mac access-group` *name* `{{`*control-plane*`|in|out} vlan` *vlan-id* `{in|out}} [sequence` *1-4294967295*`]`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the Access Control List.
sequence	A optional sequence number that indicates the order of this IP access list relative to the other IP access lists already assigned to this interface and direction. The range is 1 to 4294967295.
vlan-id	A VLAN ID associated with a specific IP ACL in a given direction.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config)#mac access-group mac1 control-plane
```

9.7.5.1 no mac access-group

This command removes a MAC ACL identified by `name` from the interface in a given direction.

Format	`no mac access-group` *name* `{{`*control-plane*`|in|out} vlan` *vlan-id* `{in|out}}`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config)#no mac access-group mac1 control-plane
```

9.7.6 remark

This command adds a new comment to the ACL rule.

Use the remark keyword to add comments (remarks) to ACL rule entries belonging to an IPv4, IPv6, MAC, or ARP ACL. Up to L7_ACL_MAX_RULES_PER_LIST*10 remarks per ACL and up to 10 remarks per ACL rule can be configured. Also, up to L7_ACL_MAX_RULES*2 remarks for all QOS ACLs (IPv4/IPv6/MAC) for device can be configured. The total length of the remark cannot exceed 100 characters. A remark can contain characters in the range A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and special characters like space, hyphen, underscore. Remarks are associated to the ACL rule that is immediately created after the remarks are created. If the ACL rule is removed, the associated remarks are also deleted. Remarks are shown only in `show running-config` and are not displayed in `show ip access-lists`.

Remarks can only be added before creating the rule. If a user creates up to 10 remarks, each of them is linked to the next created rule.

Default	None
Format	`remark` *comment*

Mode	› IPv4-Access-List Config › IPv6-Access-List-Config › MAC-Access-List Config › ARP-Access-List Config

Example:

```
(Config)#arp access-list new
(Config-arp-access-list)#remark "test1"
(Config-arp-access-list)#permit ip host 1.1.1.1 mac host 00:01:02:03:04:05
(Config-arp-access-list)#remark "test1"
(Config-arp-access-list)#remark "test2"
(Config-arp-access-list)#remark "test3"
(Config-arp-access-list)#permit ip host 1.1.1.2 mac host 00:03:04:05:06:07
(Config-arp-access-list)#permit ip host 2.1.1.2 mac host 00:03:04:05:06:08
(Config-arp-access-list)#remark "test4"
(Config-arp-access-list)#remark "test5"
(Config-arp-access-list)#permit ip host 2.1.1.3 mac host 00:03:04:05:06:01
```

9.7.6.1 no remark

Use this command to remove a remark from an ACL access-list. When the first occurrence of the remark in ACL is found, the remark is deleted. Repeated execution of this command with the same remark removes the remark from the next ACL rule that has the remark associated with it (if there is any rule configured with the same remark). If there are no more rules with this remark, an error message is displayed. If there is no such remark associated with any rule and such remark is among not associated remarks, it is removed.

Format	`no remark` *`comment`*
Mode	› IPv4-Access-List Config › IPv6-Access-List-Config › MAC-Access-List Config › ARP-Access-List Config

9.7.7 show mac access-lists

This command displays summary information for all Mac Access lists and ACL rule hit count of packets matching the configured ACL rule within an ACL. This counter value rolls-over on reaching the maximum value. There is a dedicated counter for each ACL rule. ACL counters do not interact with PBR counters.

For ACL with multiple rules, once a match occurs at any one specific rule, counters associated with this rule only get incremented (for example, consider an ACL with three rules, after matching rule two, counters for rule three would not be incremented).

For ACL counters, If an ACL rule is configured without RATE-LIMIT, the counter value is count of forwarded/discarded packets. (For example: For a burst of 100 packets, the Counter value is 100).

If the ACL rule is configured with RATE LIMIT, the counter value is the MATCHED packet count. If the sent traffic rate exceeds the configured limit, the counters still display matched packet count (despite getting dropped beyond the configured limit since match criteria is met) which would equal the sent rate. For example, if rate limit is set to 10 Kb/s and *matching* traffic is sent at 100 Kb/s, counters reflect a 100 Kb/s value. If the sent traffic rate is less than the configured limit, counters display only the matched packet count. Either way, only the matched packet count is reflected in the counters, irrespective of whether they get dropped or forwarded. ACL counters do not interact with diffserv policies.

Use the access list name to display detailed information of a specific MAC ACL.

The command output varies based on the match criteria configured within the rules of an ACL.

The command displays downloadable MAC ACLs. When access-list is configured as downloadable ACL, the `show mac access-lists` command displays an additional tag (#d) next to the original ACL name. The downloadable MAC

ACLs are shown only in the `show mac access-lists` command, and is not displayed in the `show running-config` command. For example, if the ACL is created with the name `dynacl`, this command displays the ACL name as `dynacl#d`.

The output of the `show mac access-lists` command is enhanced to display up to 255 length character ACL names.

Format	`show mac access-lists` *[name]*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
ACL Name	The user-configured name of the ACL.
ACL Counters	Identifies whether the ACL counters are enabled or disabled.
Interface(s)	The inbound or outbound interfaces to which the ACL is applied.
Sequence Number	The ordered rule number identifier defined within the MAC ACL.
Action	The action associated with each rule. The possible values are Permit or Deny.
Source MAC Address	The source MAC address for this rule.
Source MAC Mask	The source MAC mask for this rule.
Committed Rate	The committed rate defined by the rate-limit attribute.
Committed Burst Size	The committed burst size defined by the rate-limit attribute.
Destination MAC Address	The destination MAC address for this rule.
Ethertype	The Ethertype keyword or custom value for this rule.
VLAN ID	The VLAN identifier value or range for this rule.
COS	The COS (802.1p) value for this rule.
Log	Displays when you enable logging for the rule.
Assign Queue	The queue identifier to which packets matching this rule are assigned.
Mirror Interface	Depending on the platform, this is the unit/slot/port to which packets matching this rule are copied.
Redirect Interface	Depending on the platform, this is the unit/slot/port to which packets matching this rule are forwarded.
sFlow Remote Agent	Indicates whether the sFlow sampling action is configured. This action, if configured, copies the packet matching the rule to the remote sFlow agent.
Time Range Name	Displays the name of the time-range if the MAC ACL rule has referenced a time range.
Rule Status	Status (Active/Inactive) of the MAC ACL rule.
ACL Hit Count	The ACL rule hit count of packets matching the configured ACL rule within an ACL.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show mac access-lists mac1

ACL Name: mac1
ACL Counters: Enabled

Outbound Interface(s): control-plane
Sequence Number: 10
Action.............................permit
```

```
Source MAC Address.............. 00:00:00:00:AA:BB
Source MAC Mask.................FF:FF:FF:FF:00:00
Committed Rate.....................32
Committed Burst Size..............16
ACL hit count .....................0

Sequence Number: 25
Action.............................permit
Source MAC Address.............. 00:00:00:00:AA:BB
Source MAC Mask.................FF:FF:FF:FF:00:00
Destination MAC Address........... 01:80:C2:00:00:00
Destination MAC Mask............00:00:00:FF:FF:FF
Ethertype..........................ipv6
VLAN...............................36
CoS Value..........................7
Assign Queue.......................4
Redirect Interface.................0/34
sflow-remote-agent.................TRUE
Committed Rate.....................32
Committed Burst Size..............16
ACL hit count .....................0
```

Example: The following example shows sample output of 255 length character ACL name.

```
(dhcp-10-52-142-182)#show mac access-lists

ACL Counters: Enabled
Current number of all ACLs: 20  Maximum number of all ACLs: 100

MAC ACL Name                     Rules  Direction  Interface(s)      VLAN(s)
-------------------------------  -----  ---------  ----------------  ----------
y-12345678912345678912345678912
34567891234567891234567891234 56
78912345678912345678912345678 91
23456789123456789123456789123 45
67891234567891234567891234567 89
12345678912345678912345678912 34
56789123456789123456789123456 78
91234567891234567891234567891 23
4567891                          0
```

9.8 IP Access Control List Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure IP Access Control List (ACL) settings. IP ACLs ensure that only authorized users have access to specific resources and block any unwarranted attempts to reach network resources.

The following rules apply to IP ACLs:

- LCOS SX does not support IP ACL configuration for IP packet fragments.
- The maximum number of ACLs you can create is hardware dependent. The limit applies to all ACLs, regardless of type.
- The maximum number of rules per IP ACL is hardware dependent.
- Wildcard masking for ACLs operates differently from a subnet mask. A wildcard mask is in essence the inverse of a subnet mask. With a subnet mask, the mask has ones (1's) in the bit positions that are used for the network address, and has zeros (0's) for the bit positions that are not used. In contrast, a wildcard mask has (0's) in a bit position that must be checked. A **1** in a bit position of the ACL mask indicates the corresponding bit can be ignored.

9.8.1 access-list

This command creates an IP Access Control List (ACL) that is identified by the access list number, which is 1-99 for standard ACLs or 100-199 for extended ACLs. *Table 22: ACL Command Parameters* on page 999 describes the parameters for the `access-list` command.

Table 20: IP Standard ACL

Format	`access-list 1-99 {remark comment} | {[sequence-number]} ] {deny | permit} {every | srcip srcmask | host srcip} [time-range time-range-name] [log] [assign-queue queue-id] [rate-limit rate burst-size]`
Mode	Global Config

Table 21: IP Extended ACL

Format	`access-list 100-199 {remark comment} | {[sequence-number]} [rule 1-1023] {deny | permit} {every | {{eigrp | gre | icmp | igmp | ip | ipinip | ospf | pim | tcp | udp 0-255} {srcip srcmask|any|host srcip}[range {portkey|startport} {portkey|endport} {eq|neq|lt|gt} {portkey|0-65535}{dstip dstmask|any|host dstip}[{range {portkey|startport} {portkey|endport} | {eq | neq | lt | gt} {portkey | 0-65535}] [flag [+fin | -fin] [+syn | -syn] [+rst | -rst] [+psh | -psh] [+ack | -ack] [+urg | -urg] [established]] [icmp-type icmp-type [icmp-code icmp-code] | icmp-message icmp-message] [igmp-type igmp-type] [fragments] [precedence precedence | tos tos |[tosmask] | dscp dscp]}} [time-range time-range-name] [log] [assign-queue queue-id] [rate-limit rate burst-size] [sflow-remote-agent]`
Mode	Global Config

IPv4 extended ACLs have the following limitations for egress ACLs:

- Match on port ranges is not supported.
- The rate-limit command is not supported.

Table 22: ACL Command Parameters

Parameter	Description
`remark comment`	Use the remark keyword to add a comment (remark) to an IP standard or IP extended ACL. The remarks make the ACL easier to understand and scan. Each remark is limited to 100 characters. A remark can consist of characters in the range A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and special characters: space, hyphen, underscore. Remarks are displayed only in show running configuration. One remark per rule can be added for IP standard or IP extended ACL. User can remove only remarks that are not associated with a rule. Remarks associated with a rule are removed when the rule is removed
sequence-number	Specifies a sequence number for the ACL rule. Every rule receives a sequence number. A sequence number is specified by the user or is generated by the device. If a sequence number is not specified for the rule, a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last sequence number in the ACL is used and this rule is located in the end of the list. If this is the first ACL rule in the given ACL, a sequence number of 10 is assigned. If the calculated sequence number exceeds the maximum sequence number value, the ACL rule creation fails. It is not allowed to create a rule that duplicates an already existing one and a rule cannot be configured with a sequence number that is already used for another rule.

Parameter	Description
	For example, if user adds new ACL rule to ACL without specifying a sequence number, it is placed at the bottom of the list. By changing the sequence number, user can move the ACL rule to a different position in the ACL.
1-99 or *100-199*	Range 1 to 99 is the access list number for an IP standard ACL. Range 100 to 199 is the access list number for an IP extended ACL.
`[rule` *1-1023*`]`	Specifies the IP access list rule.
`{deny | permit}`	Specifies whether the IP ACL rule permits or denies an action.
`every`	Match every packet.
`{eigrp | gre | icmp | igmp | ip | ipinip | ospf | pim | tcp | udp |` *0 -255*`}`	Specifies the protocol to filter for an extended IP ACL rule.
srcip srcmask`|any|host` *scrip*	Specifies a source IP address and source netmask for match condition of the IP ACL rule. Specifying any specifies *srcip* as 0.0.0.0 and *srcmask* as 255.255.255.255. Specifying host *A.B.C.D* specifies *srcip* as A.B.C.D and *srcmask* as 0.0.0.0.
`{{range{portkey|startport} {portkey|endport} | {eq|neq|lt|gt} {`*portkey* `|` *0-65535*`}]`	This option is available only if the protocol is TCP or UDP. Specifies the source layer 4 port match condition for the IP ACL rule. You can use the port number, which ranges from 0-65535, or you specify the *portkey*, which can be one of the following keywords: › For TCP: *bgp*, *domain*, *echo*, *ftp*, *ftp-data*, *http*, *smtp*, *telnet*, *www*, *pop2*, *pop3*. › For UDP: *domain*, *echo*, *ntp*, *rip*, *snmp*, *tftp*, *time*, and *who*. For both TCP and UDP, each of these keywords translates into its equivalent port number, which is used as both the start and end of a port range. If *range* is specified, the IP ACL rule matches only if the layer 4 port number falls within the specified portrange. The *startport* and *endport* parameters identify the first and last ports that are part of the port range. They have values from 0 to 65535. The ending port must have a value equal or greater than the starting port. The starting port, ending port, and all ports in between will be part of the layer 4 port range. When *eq* is specified, the IP ACL rule matches only if the layer 4 port number is equal to the specified port number or portkey. When *lt* is specified, IP ACL rule matches if the layer 4 port number is less than the specified port number or portkey. It is equivalent to specifying the range as 0 to <specified port number-1>. When *gt* is specified, the IP ACL rule matches if the layer 4 port number is greater than the specified port number or portkey. It is equivalent to specifying the range as <specified port number + 1> to 65535. When *neq* is specified, IP ACL rule matches only if the layer 4 port number is not equal to the specified port number or portkey. Two rules are added in the hardware one with range equal to 0 to <specified port number - 1> and one with range equal to <specified port number + 1 to 65535> Port number matches only apply to unfragmented or first fragments.

Parameter	Description
dstip dstmask|any|host *dstip*	Specifies a destination IP address and netmask for match condition of the IP ACL rule. Specifying any implies specifying *dstip* as 0.0.0.0 and *dstmask* as 255.255.255.255. Specifying host A.B.C.D implies *dstip* as A.B.C.D and *dstmask* as 0.0.0.0.
[precedence *precedence* | tos *tos* [*tosmask*] | dscp *dscp*]	Specifies the TOS for an IP ACL rule depending on a match of precedence or DSCP values using the parameters *dscp*, *precedence*, *tos/tosmask*. *tosmask* is an optional parameter.
flag [+fin | -fin] [+syn | -syn] [+rst | -rst] [+psh | -psh] [+ack | -ack] [+urg | -urg] [established]	This option is available only if the protocol is tcp. Specifies that the IP ACL rule matches on the TCP flags. When +<tcpflagname> is specified, a match occurs if the specified <tcpflagname> flag is set in the TCP header. When -<tcpflagname> is specified, a match occurs if the specified <tcpflagname> flag is *NOT* set in the TCP header. When established is specified, a match occurs if the specified RST or ACK bits are set in the TCP header. Two rules are installed in the hardware when the established option is specified.
[icmp-type *icmp-type* [icmp-code *icmp-code*] | icmp-message *icmp-message*]	This option is available only if the protocol is icmp. Specifies a match condition for ICMP packets. When *icmp-type* is specified, the IP ACL rule matches on the specified ICMP message type, a number from 0 to 255. When *icmp-code* is specified, the IP ACL rule matches on the specified ICMP message code, a number from 0 to 255. Specifying *icmp-message* implies that both *icmp-type* and *icmp-code* are specified. The following icmp-messages are supported: *echo, echo-reply, host-redirect, mobile-redirect, net- redirect, net-unreachable, redirect, packet-too-big, port-unreachable, source-quench, router-solicitation, router-advertisement, time-exceeded, ttl-exceeded* and *unreachable*.
igmp-type *igmp-type*	This option is available only if the protocol is igmp. When *igmp-type* is specified, the IP ACL rule matches on the specified IGMP message type, a number from 0 to 255.
fragments	Specifies that the IP ACL rule matches on fragmented IP packets.
[log]	Specifies that this rule is to be logged.
[time-range *time-range-name*]	Allows imposing time limitation on the ACL rule as defined by the parameter *time-range-name*. If a time range with the specified name does not exist and the ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, then the ACL rule is applied immediately. If a time range with specified name exists and the ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, the ACL rule is applied when the time-range with specified name becomes active. The ACL rule is removed when the time-range with specified name becomes inactive. For information about configuring time ranges, see *Time Range Commands for Time-Based ACLs* on page 1023.
[assign-queue *queue-id*]	Specifies the assign-queue, which is the queue identifier to which packets matching this rule are assigned.

Parameter	Description
`[rate-limit rate burst-size]`	Specifies the allowed rate of traffic as per the configured rate in Kb/s, and burst-size in kbytes.
`[sflow-remote-agent]`	Configures the sFlow sampling action. This action, if configured, copies the packet matching the rule to the remote sFlow agent.

9.8.1.1 no access-list

This command deletes an IP ACL that is identified by the parameter *accesslistnumber* from the system. The range for *accesslistnumber* is 1-99 for standard access lists and 100-199 for extended access lists.

Format	`no access-list accesslistnumber [rule 1-1023]`
Mode	Global Config

9.8.2 access-list counters enable

Use this command to enable ACL counters for IPv4, IPv6, and MAC access lists.

Default	Enabled
Format	`access-list counters enable`
Mode	Global Config

9.8.2.1 no access-list counters enable

Use this command to disable ACL counters for IPv4, IPv6, and MAC access lists.

Format	`no access-list counters enable`
Mode	Global Config

9.8.3 ip access-list

This command creates an extended IP Access Control List (ACL) identified by *name*, consisting of classification fields defined for the IP header of an IPv4 frame. The *name* parameter is a case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 255 characters uniquely identifying the IP access list. The rate-limit attribute configures the committed rate and the committed burst size.

If an IP ACL by this name already exists, this command enters IPv4-Access_List config mode to allow updating the existing IP ACL.

The CLI mode changes to IPv4-Access-List Config mode when you successfully execute this command.

Format	`ip access-list name`
Mode	Global Config

9.8.3.1 no ip access-list

This command deletes the IP ACL identified by name from the system.

Format	`no ip access-list name`

Mode	Global Config

9.8.4 ip access-list rename

This command changes the name of an IP Access Control List (ACL). The *name* parameter is the names of an existing IP ACL. The *newname* parameter is a case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 31 characters uniquely identifying the IP access list.

This command fails is an IP ACL by the name *newname* already exists.

Format	`ip access-list rename name newname`
Mode	Global Config

9.8.5 ip access-list resequence

Use this command to renumber the sequence numbers of the entries for specified IP access list with the given increment value starting from a particular sequence number. The command is used to edit the sequence numbers of ACL rules in the ACL and change the order in which entries are applied. This command is not saved in startup configuration and is not displayed in running configuration.

If the generated sequence number exceeds the maximum sequence number, the ACL rule creation fails and an informational message is displayed.

Default	10
Format	`ip access-list resequence {name | id} starting-sequence-number increment`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
starting-sequence-number	The sequence number from which to start. The range is 1-2147483647. The default is 10.
increment	The amount to increment. The range is 1-2147483647. The default is 10.

9.8.6 {deny | permit} (IP ACL)

This command creates a new rule for the current IP access list. A rule may either deny or permit traffic according to the specified classification fields. At a minimum, either the every keyword or the protocol, source address, and destination address values must be specified. The source and destination IP address fields may be specified using the keyword `any` to indicate a match on any value in that field. The remaining command parameters are all optional, but the most frequently used parameters appear in the same relative order as shown in the command format.

Format	`[sequence-number] {deny | permit} {every | {{eigrp | gre | icmp | igmp | ip | ipinip | ospf | pim | tcp | udp | 0-255} {srcip srcmask | any | host srcip} [{range {portkey | startport} {portkey | endport} | {eq | neq | lt | gt} {portkey | 0-65535}] {dstip dstmask | any | host dstip} [{range {portkey| startport} {portkey | endport} | {eq | neq | lt | gt} {portkey | 0-65535}] [flag [+fin | -fin] [+syn | -syn] [+rst | -rst] [+psh | -psh] [+ack | -ack] [+urg | -urg] [established]] [icmp-type icmp-type [icmp- code icmp-code] | icmp-message icmp-message] [igmp-type igmp-type] [fragments] [precedence precedence | tos tos [tosmask] | dscp dscp] | [ttl eq 0-255]}} [time-range time-range-name] [log]`

	`[assign-queue` *`queue-id`*`] [{mirror | redirect}` *`unit/slot/port`*`] [rate-limit` *`rate burst-size`*`] [sflow-remote-agent]`
Mode	Ipv4-Access-List Config

Note the following:

- An implicit **deny all** IP rule always terminates the access list.

For IPv4, the following are not supported for egress ACLs:

- A match on port ranges.
- A match on port ranges.

The `time-range` parameter allows imposing time limitation on the IP ACL rule as defined by the specified time range.

If a time range with the specified name does not exist and the ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, then the ACL rule is applied immediately. If a time range with specified name exists and the ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, then the ACL rule is applied when the time-range with specified name becomes active. The ACL rule is removed when the time-range with specified name becomes inactive. For information about configuring time ranges, see *Time Range Commands for Time-Based ACLs* on page 1023.

The `assign-queue` parameter allows specification of a particular hardware queue for handling traffic that matches this rule. The allowed *`queue-id`* value is 0-(n-1), where n is the number of user configurable queues available for the hardware platform. The *`assign-queue`* parameter is valid only for a `permit` rule.

The `permit` command's optional attribute `rate-limit` allows you to permit only the allowed rate of traffic as per the configured rate in Kb/s, and burst-size in kbytes.

Parameter	Description
sequence-number	The *sequence-number* specifies the sequence number for the ACL rule. The sequence number is specified by the user or is generated by device. If a sequence number is not specified for the rule, a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last sequence number in ACL is used and this rule is placed at the end of the list. If this is the first ACL rule in the given ACL, a sequence number of 10 is assigned. If the calculated sequence number exceeds the maximum sequence number value, the ACL rule creation fails. A rule cannot be created that duplicates an already existing one and a rule cannot be configured with a sequence number that is already used for another rule. For example, if user adds new ACL rule to ACL without specifying a sequence number, it is placed at the bottom of the list. By changing the sequence number, the user can move the ACL rule to a different position in the ACL.
`{deny | permit}`	Specifies whether the IP ACL rule permits or denies the matching traffic.
`every`	Match every packet.
`{eigrp | gre | icmp | igmp | ip | ipinip | ospf | pim | tcp | udp |` *`0 -255`*`}`	Specifies the protocol to match for the IP ACL rule.
`srcip srcmask | any | host` *`srcip`*	Specifies a source IP address and source netmask to match for the IP ACL rule.

Parameter	Description
	Specifying “any” implies specifying *srcip* as “0.0.0.0” and *srcmask* as “255.255.255.255”. Specifying “host A.B.C.D” implies *srcip* as “A.B.C.D” and *srcmask* as “0.0.0.0”.
`[{range {`*portkey* `	` *startport*`} {`*portkey* `	` *endport*`}	{eq	neq	lt	gt} {`*portkey* `	0-65535}]`	This option is available only if the protocol is tcp or udp. Specifies the layer 4 port match condition for the IP ACL rule. Port number can be used, which ranges from 0-65535, or the portkey, which can be one of the following keywords: For tcp protocol: bgp, domain, echo, ftp, ftp-data, http, smtp, telnet, www, pop2, pop3 For udp protocol: domain, echo, ntp, rip, snmp, tftp, time, who Each of these keywords translates into its equivalent port number. When range is specified, the IP ACL rule matches only if the layer 4 port number falls within the specified port range. The startport and endport parameters identify the first and last ports that are part of the port range. They have values from 0 to 65535. The ending port must have a value equal to or greater than the starting port. The starting port, ending port, and all ports in between will be part of the layer 4 port range. When eq is specified, IP ACL rule matches only if the layer 4 port number is equal to the specified port number or portkey. When lt is specified, IP ACL rule matches if the layer 4 port number is less than the specified port number or portkey. It is equivalent to specifying the range as 0 to <specified port number - 1>. When gt is specified, IP ACL rule matches if the layer 4 port number is greater than the specified port number or portkey. It is equivalent to specifying the range as <specified port number + 1> to 65535. When neq is specified, IP ACL rule matches only if the layer 4 port number is not equal to the specified port number or port key. Two rules are added in the hardware one with range equal to 0 to <specified port number - 1> and one with range equal to <specified port number + 1 to 65535>. Port number matches only apply to unfragmented or first fragments.
dstip dstmask `	any	host` *dstip*	Specifies a destination IP address and netmask for match condition of the IP ACL rule. Specifying any implies specifying dstip as 0.0.0.0 and dstmask as 255.255.255.255. Specifying host A.B.C.D implies dstip as A.B.C.D and dstmask as 0.0.0.0.
`[precedence` *precedence* `	tos` *tos* `[`*tosmask*`]	dscp` *dscp*`]`	Specifies the TOS for an IP ACL rule depending on a match of precedence or DSCP values using the parameters *dscp*, *precedence*, *tos/tosmask*. tosmask is an optional parameter.
`flag [+fin	-fin] [+syn	-syn] [+rst	-rst] [+psh	-psh] [+ack	- ack] [+urg	-urg] [established]`	Specifies that the IP ACL rule matches on the tcp flags. When +<tcpflagname> is specified, a match occurs if specified <tcpflagname> flag is set in the TCP header.

Parameter	Description
	When -<tcpflagname> is specified, a match occurs if specified <tcpflagname> flag is NOT set in the TCP header. When established is specified, a match occurs if either the specified RST or ACK bits are set in the TCP header. Two rules are installed in hardware to when the established option is specified. This option is available only if protocol is tcp.
`[icmp-type` *`icmp-type`* `[icmp-code` *`icmp-code`*`]` `| icmp-message` *`icmp-message`*`]`	This option is available only if the protocol is ICMP. Specifies a match condition for ICMP packets. When *icmp-type* is specified, IP ACL rule matches on the specified ICMP message type, a number from 0 to 255. When *icmp-code* is specified, IP ACL rule matches on the specified ICMP message code, a number from 0 to 255. Specifying *icmp-message* implies both *icmp-type* and *icmp-code* are specified. The following icmp-messages are supported: echo, echo-reply, host-redirect, mobile-redirect, net-redirect, net-unreachable, redirect, packet-too-big, port-unreachable, source-quench, router-solicitation, router-advertisement, time-exceeded, ttl-exceeded and unreachable. The ICMP message is decoded into corresponding ICMP type and ICMP code within that ICMP type.
`igmp-type` *`igmp-type`*	This option is visible only if the protocol is IGMP. When *igmp-type* is specified, the IP ACL rule matches on the specified IGMP message type, a number from 0 to 255.
`fragments`	Specifies that IP ACL rule matches on fragmented IP packets.
`ttl eq`	Specifies that the IP ACL rule matches on packets with the specified Time To Live (TTL) value.
`log`	Specifies that this rule is to be logged.
`time-range` *`time-range-name`*	Allows imposing a time limitation on the ACL rule as defined by the parameter time-range-name. If a time range with the specified name does not exist and the ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, the ACL rule is applied immediately. If a time range with specified name exists and the ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, the ACL rule is applied when the time- range with specified name becomes active. The ACL rule is removed when the time-range with specified name becomes inactive.
`assign-queue` *`queue-id`*	Specifies the assign-queue, which is the queue identifier to which packets matching this rule are assigned.
`{mirror | redirect}` *`unit/slot/port`*	Specifies the mirror or redirect interface which is the unit/slot/port to which packets matching this rule are copied or forwarded, respectively.
`rate-limit` *`rate burst-size`*	Specifies the allowed rate of traffic as per the configured rate in Kb/s, and burst-size in kbytes.
`sflow-remote-agent`	Configures the sFlow sampling action. This action, if configured, copies the packet matching the rule to the remote sFlow agent.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#ip access-list ip1

(Routing) (Config-ipv4-acl)#permit icmp any any rate-limit 32 16

(Routing) (Config-ipv4-acl)#exit
```

9.8.6.1 no *sequence-number* (IP ACL)

Use this command to remove the ACL rule with the specified sequence number from the ACL.

Format	`no` *`sequence-number`*
Mode	Ipv4-Access-List Config

9.8.7 ip access-group

This command either attaches a specific IP Access Control List ACL) identified by `accesslistnumber` or `name` to an interface (including VLAN routing interfaces), range of interfaces, or all interfaces; or associates it with a VLAN ID in a given direction. The parameter `name` is the name of the Access Control List.

An optional sequence number may be specified to indicate the order of this IP access list relative to other IP access lists already assigned to this interface and direction. A lower number indicates higher precedence order. If a sequence number is already in use for this interface and direction, the specified access list replaces the currently attached IP access list using that sequence number. If the sequence number is not specified for this command, a sequence number that is one greater than the highest sequence number currently in use for this interface and direction is used.

An optional *control-plane* is specified to apply the ACL on CPU port. The IPv4 control packets like RADIUS and TACACS+ are also dropped because of the implicit **deny all** rule added at the end of the list. To overcome this, permit rules must be added to allow the IPv4 control packets.

Note the following:

- The keyword *control-plane* is only available in Global Config mode.
- You should be aware that the `out` option may or may not be available, depending on the platform.

Default	None
Format	`ip access-group {`*`accesslistnumber`*`|`*`name`*`} {{`*`control-plane`*`|`*`in`*`|`*`out`*`}|vlan` *`vlan-id`* `{in|out}} [sequence` *`1-4294967295`*`]`
Mode	- Global Config - Interface Config

Parameter	Description
accesslistnumber	Identifies a specific IP ACL. The range is 1 to 199.
sequence	A optional sequence number that indicates the order of this IP access list relative to the other IP access lists already assigned to this interface and direction. The range is 1 to 4,294,967,295.
vlan-id	A VLAN ID associated with a specific IP ACL in a given direction.
name	The name of the Access Control List.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#ip access-group ip1 control-plane
```

9.8.7.1 no ip access-group

This command removes a specified IP ACL from an interface.

Format	`no ip access-group {accesslistnumber|name} {{control-plane|in|out}|vlan vlan-id {in|out}}`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#no ip access-group ip1 control-plane
```

9.8.8 acl-trapflags

This command enables the ACL trap mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`acl-trapflags`
Mode	Global Config

9.8.8.1 no acl-trapflags

This command disables the ACL trap mode.

Format	`no acl-trapflags`
Mode	Global Config

9.8.9 show ip access-lists

Use this command to view summary information about all IP ACLs configured on the switch. To view more detailed information about a specific access list, specify the ACL number or name that is used to identify the IP ACL. It displays committed rate, committed burst size, and ACL rule hit count of packets matching the configured ACL rule within an ACL. This counter value rolls-over on reaching the maximum value. There is a dedicated counter for each ACL rule. ACL counters do not interact with PBR counters.

For ACL with multiple rules, once a match occurs at any one specific rule, counters associated with this rule only get incremented for example, consider an ACL with three rules, after matching rule two, counters for rule three would not be incremented).

For ACL counters, if an ACL rule is configured without RATE-LIMIT, the counter value is count of forwarded/discarded packets (for example: If burst of 100 packets sent from IXIA, the Counter value is 100).

If an ACL rule is configured with RATE LIMIT, the counter value will be the MATCHED packet count. If the sent traffic rate exceeds the configured limit, counters will still display matched packet count (despite getting dropped beyond the configured limit since match criteria is met) that would equal the sent rate. For example, if rate limit is set to 10 Kb/s and *matching* traffic is sent at 100 Kb/s, counters would reflect 100 Kb/s value. If the sent traffic rate is less than the configured limit, counters would display only matched packet count. Either way, only matched packet count is reflected in the counters, irrespective of whether they get dropped or forwarded. ACL counters do not interact with diffserv policies.

The command displays downloadable ACLs. When access-list is configured as downloadable ACL, the `show ip access-lists` command displays an additional tag (#d) next to the original ACL name. The downloadable IPv4 ACLs are shown only in the `show ip access-lists` command, and is not displayed in the `show running-config` command. For example, if the ACL is created with the name `dynacl`, this command displays the ACL name as `dynacl#d`.

The output of the `show ip access-lists` command is enhanced to display up to 255 length character ACL names.

Format	`show ip access-lists [accesslistnumber | name]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
ACL Counters	Shows whether ACL counters are enabled or disabled.
Current number of ACLs	The number of ACLs of any type currently configured on the system.
Maximum number of ACLs	The maximum number of ACLs of any type that can be configured on the system.
ACL ID/Name	Identifies the configured ACL number or name.
Rules	Identifies the number of rules configured for the ACL.
Direction	Shows whether the ACL is applied to traffic coming into the interface (inbound/ingress) or leaving the interface (outbound/egress).
Interface(s)	The interface(s) to which the ACL is applied (ACL interface bindings).
VLAN(s)	The VLANs to which the ACL is applied (ACL VLAN bindings).

If you specify an IP ACL number or name, the following information displays:

Only the access list fields that you configure are displayed. Thus, the command output varies based on the match criteria configured within the rules of an ACL.

Term	Definition
ACL ID	The user-configured ACL identifier.
ACL Counters	Identifies whether the ACL counters are enabled or disabled.
Interface(s)	The inbound or outbound interfaces to which the ACL is applied.
Sequence Number	The number identifier for each rule that is defined for the IP ACL.
Action	The action associated with each rule. The possible values are Permit or Deny.
Match All	Indicates whether this access list applies to every packet. Possible values are True or False.
Protocol	The protocol to filter for this rule.
ICMP Type	This is shown only if the protocol is ICMP. The ICMP message type for this rule.
Starting Source L4 port	The starting source layer 4 port.
Ending Source L4 port	The ending source layer 4 port.
Starting Destination L4 port	The starting destination layer 4 port.
Ending Destination L4 port	The ending destination layer 4 port.
ICMP Code	This is shown only if the protocol is ICMP. The ICMP message code for this rule.
Fragments	If the ACL rule matches on fragmented IP packets.

Term	Definition
Committed Rate	The committed rate defined by the rate-limit attribute.
Committed Burst Size	The committed burst size defined by the rate-limit attribute.
Source IP Address	The source IP address for this rule.
Source IP Mask	The source IP Mask for this rule.
Source L4 Port Keyword	The source port for this rule.
Destination IP Address	The destination IP address for this rule.
Destination IP Mask	The destination IP Mask for this rule.
Destination L4 Port Keyword	The destination port for this rule.
IP DSCP	The value specified for IP DSCP.
IP Precedence	The value specified IP Precedence.
IP TOS	The value specified for IP TOS.
Fragments	Specifies whether the IP ACL rule matches on fragmented IP packets is enabled.
sFlow Remote Agent	Indicates whether the sFlow sampling action is configured. This action, if configured, copies the packet matching the rule to the remote sFlow agent.
TTL Field Value	The value specified for the TTL.
Log	Displays when you enable logging for the rule.
Assign Queue	The queue identifier to which packets matching this rule are assigned.
Mirror Interface	The unit/slot/port to which packets matching this rule are copied.
Redirect Interface	The unit/slot/port to which packets matching this rule are forwarded.
Time Range Name	Displays the name of the time-range if the IP ACL rule has referenced a time range.
Rule Status	Status (Active/Inactive) of the IP ACL rule.
ACL Hit Count	The ACL rule hit count of packets matching the configured ACL rule within an ACL.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip access-lists ip1

ACL Name: ip1
ACL Counters: Enabled
Inbound Interface(s): 1/0/30

Sequence Number: 1
Action..................................... permit
Match All.................................. FALSE
Protocol................................... 1(icmp)
ICMP Type.................................3(Destination Unreachable)
Starting Source L4 port.....................80
Ending Source L4 port.......................85
Starting Destination L4 port................180
Ending Destination L4 port..................185
ICMP Code...................................0
Fragments.................................FALSE
sflow-remote- agent........................ TRUE
Committed Rate............................. 32
Committed Burst Size....................... 16
ACL hit count ..............................0
```

Example: The following is an example `show` command for downloadable ACL.

```
(Routing) #show ip access-lists
```

```
ACL Counters: Enabled
Current number of ACLs: 3  Maximum number of ACLs: 100

ACL ID/Name                     Rules  Direction  Interface(s)      VLAN(s)
------------------------------  -----  ---------  ----------------  ----------
test                            1
second                          1
dynacl#d                        3      inbound    1/0/9
```

Example: The following example shows sample output of 255 length character ACL name.

```
(dhcp-10-52-142-182)#show ip access-lists

ACL Counters: Enabled
Current number of ACLs: 19  Maximum number of ACLs: 100

ACL ID/Name                     Rules  Direction  Interface(s)      VLAN(s)
------------------------------  -----  ---------  ----------------  ----------
2                               1
x-12345678912345678912345678912
34567891234567891234567891234567
78912345678912345678912345678912
23456789123456789123456789123456
67891234567891234567891234567891
12345678912345678912345678912345
56789123456789123456789123456789
91234567891234567891234567891234
4567891                         0
```

9.8.10 show access-lists

This command displays IP ACLs, IPv6 ACLs, and MAC access control lists information for a designated interface and direction. Instead of *unit/slot/port*, `lag` *lag-intf-num* can be used as an alternate way to specify the LAG interface. `lag` *lag-intf-num* can also be used to specify the LAG interface where *lag-intf-num* is the LAG port number. Use the `control-plane` keyword to display the ACLs applied on the CPU port.

Format	`show access-lists interface {`*unit/slot/port* `in|out	control-plane}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
ACL Type	Type of access list (IP, IPv6, or MAC).
ACL ID	Access List name for a MAC or IPv6 access list or the numeric identifier for an IP access list.
Sequence Number	An optional sequence number may be specified to indicate the order of this access list relative to other access lists already assigned to this interface and direction. A lower number indicates higher precedence order. If a sequence number is already in use for this interface and direction, the specified access list replaces the currently attached access list using that sequence number. If the sequence number is not specified by the user, a sequence number that is one greater than the highest sequence number currently in use for this interface and direction is used. Valid range is (1 to 4294967295).
in|out	› in – Display Access List information for a particular interface and the in direction. › out – Display Access List information for a particular interface and the out direction.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) #show access-lists interface control-plane

ACL Type   ACL ID                          Sequence Number
--------   ------------------------------  ---------------
IPv6       ip61                            1
```

9.8.11 show access-lists vlan

This command displays Access List information for a particular VLAN ID. The *vlan-id* parameter is the VLAN ID of the VLAN with the information to view. The {in | out} options specifies the direction of the VLAN ACL information to view.

Format	show access-lists vlan *vlan-id* in|out
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
ACL Type	Type of access list (IP, IPv6, or MAC).
ACL ID	Access List name for a MAC or IPv6 access list or the numeric identifier for an IP access list.
Sequence Number	An optional sequence number may be specified to indicate the order of this access list relative to other access lists already assigned to this interface and direction. A lower number indicates higher precedence order. If a sequence number is already in use for this interface and direction, the specified access list replaces the currently attached access list using that sequence number. If the sequence number is not specified by the user, a sequence number that is one greater than the highest sequence number currently in use for this interface and direction is used. Valid range is (1 to 4294967295).

9.9 IPv6 Access Control List Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure IPv6 Access Control List (ACL) settings. IPv6 ACLs ensure that only authorized users have access to specific resources and block any unwarranted attempts to reach network resources.

The following rules apply to IPv6 ACLs:

- The maximum number of ACLs you create is 100, regardless of type.
- The system supports only Ethernet II frame types.
- The maximum number of rules per IPv6 ACL is hardware dependent.

LCOS SX supports ACL counters for MAC, IPv4, and IPv6 access lists. For information about how to enable the counters, see *access-list counters enable* on page 1002.

9.9.1 ipv6 access-list

This command creates an IPv6 Access Control List (ACL) identified by *name*, consisting of classification fields defined for the IP header of an IPv6 frame. The *name* parameter is a case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 255 characters uniquely identifying the IPv6 access list. The rate-limit attribute configures the committed rate and the committed burst size.

If an IPv6 ACL by this name already exists, this command enters IPv6-Access-List config mode to allow updating the existing IPv6 ACL.

The CLI mode changes to IPv6-Access-List Config mode when you successfully execute this command.

Format	ipv6 access-list *name*
Mode	Global Config

9.9.1.1 no ipv6 access-list

This command deletes the IPv6 Access Control List (ACL) identified by *name* from the system.

Format	`no ipv6 access-list` *name*
Mode	Global Config

9.9.2 ipv6 access-list rename

This command changes the name of an IPv6 ACL. The *name* parameter is the name of an existing IPv6 ACL. The *newname* parameter is a case-sensitive alphanumeric string from 1 to 255 characters uniquely identifying the IPv6 access list. This command fails is an IPv6 ACL by the name *newname* already exists.

Format	`ipv6 access-list rename` *name newname*
Mode	Global Config

9.9.3 ipv6 access-list resequence

Use this command to renumber the sequence numbers of the entries for specified IPv6 access list with the given increment value starting from a particular sequence number. The command is used to edit the sequence numbers of ACL rules in the ACL and change the order in which entries are applied. This command is not saved in startup configuration and is not displayed in running configuration.

If the generated sequence number exceeds the maximum sequence number, the ACL rule creation fails and an informational message is displayed.

Default	10
Format	`ipv6 access-list resequence {`*name* `|` *id*`}` *starting-sequence-number increment*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
starting-sequence-number	The sequence number from which to start. The range is 1-2147483647. The default is 10.
increment	The amount to increment. The range is 1-2147483647. The default is 10.

9.9.4 {deny | permit} (IPv6)

This command creates a new rule for the current IPv6 access list. A rule may either deny or permit traffic according to the specified classification fields. At a minimum, either the `every` keyword or the protocol, source address, and destination address values must be specified. The source and destination IPv6 address fields may be specified using the keyword `any` to indicate a match on any value in that field. The remaining command parameters are all optional, but the most frequently used parameters appear in the same relative order as shown in the command format.

Format	`deny	permit} {every	{{icmpv6	ipv6	tcp	udp	0-255}` *{source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length	any	host source-ipv6-address}* `[{range {`*portkey	startport*`} {`*portkey	endport*`}	{eq	neq	lt	gt} {`*portkey	0-65535*`} ] {`*destination-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length	any	host destination-ipv6-address*`} [{range {`*portkey	startport*`} {`*portkey	endport*`}	{eq	neq	lt	gt} {`*portkey	0-65535*`}] [flag [+fin |`

	`-fin] [+syn | -syn] [+rst | -rst] [+psh | -psh] [+ack | -ack] [+urg | -urg] [established]] [flow-label value] [icmp-type` *`icmp-type`* `[icmp-code` *`icmp-code`*`] | icmp-message` *`icmp-message`*`] [routing] [fragments] [sequence` *`sequence-number`*`] [dscp` *`dscp`*`]}} [log] [assign-queue` *`queue-id`*`] [{mirror | redirect} unit/slot/port] [rate-limit` *`rate burst-size`*`] [sflow-remote-agent]`
Mode	IPv6-Access-List Config

An implicit **deny all IPv6** rule always terminates the access list.

The `time-range` parameter allows imposing time limitation on the IPv6 ACL rule as defined by the parameter *`time-range-name`*. If a time range with the specified name does not exist and the IPv6 ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, then the ACL rule is applied immediately. If a time range with specified name exists and the IPv6 ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, then the ACL rule is applied when the time- range with specified name becomes active. The ACL rule is removed when the time-range with specified name becomes inactive. For information about configuring time ranges, see *Time Range Commands for Time-Based ACLs* on page 1023.

The assign-queue parameter allows specification of a particular hardware queue for handling traffic that matches this rule. The allowed *`queue-id`* value is 0-(n-1), where *`n`* is the number of user configurable queues available for the hardware platform. The *`assign-queue`* parameter is valid only for a permit rule.

The `permit` command's optional attribute `rate-limit` allows you to permit only the allowed rate of traffic as per the configured rate in Kb/s, and burst-size in kbytes.

IPv6 ACLs have the following limitations:

- Port ranges are not supported for egress IPv6 ACLs.
- The IPv6 ACL *routing* keyword matches only on the first IPv6 extension header (next header code 43). If the fragment header appears in the second or subsequent header, it is not matched.
- The rate-limit command is not supported for egress IPv6 ACLs.
- The IPv6 access lists cannot be created with names reserved for dynamic ACLs (for example, `IP-DACL-IN-`, `IPv6-DACL-IN-`).

Parameter	Description
{deny | permit}	Specifies whether the IPv6 ACL rule permits or denies the matching traffic.
every	Specifies to match every packet.
{*protocolkey* | *number*}	Specifies the protocol to match for the IPv6 ACL rule. The current list is: *icmpv6*, *ipv6*, *tcp*, and *udp*.
source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length | any | *host source-ipv6-address*	Specifies a source IPv6 source address and prefix length to match for the IPv6 ACL rule. Specifying any implies specifying "::/0" Specifying *host source-ipv6-address* implies matching the specified IPv6 address. This *source-ipv6-address* argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.

Parameter	Description
[{range {*portkey*| *startport*} {*portkey*| *endport*} | {eq | neq | lt | gt} {*portkey*| *0-65535*}]	This option is available only if the protocol is TCP or UDP. Specifies the layer 4 port match condition for the IPv6 ACL rule. A port number can be used, in the range 0-65535, or the *portkey*, which can be one of the following keywords: For TCP: *bgp*, *domain*, *echo*, *ftp*, *ftp-data*, *http*, *smtp*, *telnet*, *www*, *pop2*, *pop3*. For UDP: *domain*, *echo*, *ntp*, *rip*, *snmp*, *tftp*, *time*, *who*. Each of these keywords translates into its equivalent port number. When range is specified, IPv6 ACL rule matches only if the layer 4 port number falls within the specified portrange. The *startport* and *endport* parameters identify the first and last ports that are part of the port range. They have values from 0 to 65535. The ending port must have a value equal or greater than the starting port. The starting port, ending port, and all ports in between are part of the layer 4 port range. When eq is specified, IPv6 ACL rule matches only if the layer 4 port number is equal to the specified port number or portkey. When lt is specified, IPv6 ACL rule matches if the layer 4 port number is less than the specified port number or portkey. It is equivalent to specifying the range as 0 to <specified port number - 1>. When gt is specified, IPv6 ACL rule matches if the layer 4 port number is greater than the specified port number or portkey. It is equivalent to specifying the range as <specified port number + 1> to 65535. When neq is specified, IPv6 ACL rule matches only if the layer 4 port number is not equal to the specified port number or portkey. Two rules are added in the hardware one with range equal to 0 to <specified port number - 1> and one with range equal to <specified port number + 1> to 65535
destination-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length | any | *host destination-ipv6-address*	Specifies a destination IPv6 source address and prefix length to match for the IPv6 ACL rule. Specifying any implies specifying "::/0". Specifying *host destination-ipv6-address* implies matching the specified IPv6 address. This *destination-ipv6-address* argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.
sequence *sequence-number*	Specifies a sequence number for the ACL rule. Every rule receives a sequence number. The sequence number is specified by the user or is generated by the device. If a sequence number is not specified for the rule, a sequence number that is 10 greater than the last sequence number in ACL is used and this rule is placed at the end of the list. If this is the first ACL rule in the given ACL, a sequence number of 10 is assigned. If the calculated sequence number exceeds the maximum sequence number value, the ACL rule creation fails. It is not allowed to create a rule that duplicates an already existing one. A rule cannot be configured with a sequence number that is already used for another rule.

Parameter	Description
	For example, if a user adds new ACL rule to ACL without specifying a sequence number, it is placed at the bottom of the list. By changing the sequence number, user can move the ACL rule to a different position in the ACL.
[dscp *dscp*]	Specifies the dscp value to match for the IPv6 rule.
flag [+fin | -fin] [+syn | -syn] [+rst | -rst] [+psh | -psh] [+ack | -ack] [+urg | -urg] [established]	Specifies that the IPv6 ACL rule matches on the tcp flags. When +<tcpflagname> is specified, a match occurs if specified <tcpflagname> flag is set in the TCP header. When "-<tcpflagname>" is specified, a match occurs if specified <tcpflagname> flag is *NOT* set in the TCP header. When established is specified, a match occurs if specified either RST or ACK bits are set in the TCP header. Two rules are installed in hardware to when "established" option is specified. This option is visible only if protocol is "tcp".
[icmp-type *icmp-type* [icmp-code *icmp-code*] | icmp-message *icmp-message*]	This option is available only if the protocol is icmpv6. Specifies a match condition for ICMP packets. When *icmp-type* is specified, IPv6 ACL rule matches on the specified ICMP message type, a number from 0 to 255. When *icmp-code* is specified, IPv6 ACL rule matches on the specified ICMP message code, a number from 0 to 255. Specifying *icmp-message* implies both icmp-type and icmp-code are specified. The following icmp-messages are supported: *destination-unreachable*, *echo-reply*, *echo-request*, *header*, *hop-limit*, *mld-query*, *mld-reduction*, *mld-report*, *nd-na*, *nd-ns*, *next-header*, *no-admin*, *no-route*, *packet-too-big*, *port-unreachable*, *router-solicitation*, *router-advertisement*, *router-renumbering*, *time-exceeded*, and *unreachable*. The ICMP message is decoded into the corresponding ICMP type and ICMP code within that ICMP type.
Fragments	Specifies that IPv6 ACL rule matches on fragmented IPv6 packets (Packets that have the next header field is set to 44).
Routing	Specifies that IPv6 ACL rule matches on IPv6 packets that have routing extension headers (the next header field is set to 43).
Log	Specifies that this rule is to be logged.
time-range *time-range-name*	Allows imposing a time limitation on the ACL rule as defined by the parameter *time-range-name*. If a time range with the specified name does not exist and the ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, the ACL rule is applied immediately. If a time range with the specified name exists and the ACL containing this ACL rule is applied to an interface or bound to a VLAN, the ACL rule is applied when the time-range with the specified name becomes active. The ACL rule is removed when the time-range with specified name becomes inactive.
assign-queue *queue-id*	Specifies the assign-queue, which is the queue identifier to which packets matching this rule are assigned.
{mirror | redirect} *unit/slot/port*	Specifies the mirror or redirect interface which is the unit/slot/port to which packets matching this rule are copied or forwarded, respectively.

Parameter	Description
rate-limit *rate burst-size*	Specifies the allowed rate of traffic as per the configured rate in Kb/s, and burst-size in kbytes.
sflow-remote-agent	Configures the sFlow sampling action. This action, if configured, copies the packet matching the rule to the remote sFlow agent.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#ipv6 access-list ip61

(Routing) (Config-ipv6-acl)#permit udp any any rate-limit 32 16

(Routing) (Config-ipv6-acl)#exit
```

9.9.4.1 no *sequence-number* (IPv6)

Use this command to remove the ACL rule with the specified sequence number from the ACL.

Format	`no sequence-number`
Mode	IPv6-Access-List Config

9.9.5 ipv6 traffic-filter

This command either attaches a specific IPv6 ACL identified by `name` to an interface or range of interfaces, or associates it with a VLAN ID in a given direction. The `name` parameter must be the name of an existing IPv6 ACL.

An optional sequence number may be specified to indicate the order of this mac access list relative to other IPv6 access lists already assigned to this interface and direction. A lower number indicates higher precedence order. If a sequence number is already in use for this interface and direction, the specifiedIPv6 access list replaces the currently attached IPv6 access list using that sequence number. If the sequence number is not specified for this command, a sequence number that is one greater than the highest sequence number currently in use for this interface and direction is used.

This command specified in Interface Config mode only affects a single interface, whereas the Global Config mode setting is applied to all interfaces. The `vlan` keyword is only valid in the Global Config mode. The Interface Config mode command is only available on platforms that support independent per-port class of service queue configuration.

An optional *control-plane* is specified to apply the ACL on CPU port. The IPv6 control packets like IGMPv6 are also dropped because of the implicit *deny all* rule added at the end of the list. To overcome this, permit rules must be added to allow the IPv6 control packets.

Note the following:

- The keyword `control-plane` is only available in Global Config mode.
- You should be aware that the `out` option may or may not be available, depending on the platform.

Format	`ipv6 traffic-filter name {{control-plane|in|out} | vlan vlan-id {in|out}} [sequence 1-4294967295]`
Mode	- Global Config - Interface Config

Parameter	Description
name	The ACL name of the existing IPv6 ACL.

Parameter	Description
in|out	The type of direction: inbound or outbound.
sequence-number	The order of access list relative to the other access list already assigned to this interface and direction.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config)#ipv6 traffic-filter ip61 control-plane
```

9.9.5.1 no ipv6 traffic-filter

This command removes an IPv6 ACL identified by *name* from the interface(s) in a given direction.

Format	`no ipv6 traffic-filter` *name* `{{control-plane|in|out} | vlan` *vlan-id* `{in|out}}`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config)#no ipv6 traffic-filter ip61 control-plane
```

9.9.6 show ipv6 access-lists

This command displays summary information of all the IPv6 Access lists. Use the access list *name* to display detailed information of a specific IPv6 ACL.

This command displays information about the attributes icmp-type, icmp-code, fragments, routing, tcp flags, and source and destination L4 port ranges. It displays committed rate, committed burst size, and ACL rule hit count of packets matching the configured ACL rule within an ACL. This counter value rolls-over on reaching the maximum value. There is a dedicated counter for each ACL rule. ACL counters do not interact with PBR counters.

For ACL with multiple rules, once a match occurs at any one specific rule, counters associated with this rule only get incremented (for example, consider an ACL with three rules, after matching rule two, counters for rule three would not be incremented).

For ACL counters, If an ACL rule is configured without RATE-LIMIT, the counter value is a count of the forwarded/discarded packets. (For example: for a burst of 100 packets, the Counter value is 100).

If an ACL rule is configured with RATE LIMIT, the counter value is that of the MATCHED packet count. If the sent traffic rate exceeds the configured limit, the counters still display matched packet count (despite getting dropped beyond the configured limit since match criteria is met) that equals the sent rate. For example, if the rate limit is set to 10 kilobits per second Kb/s) and *matching* traffic is sent at 100 Kb/s, counters would reflect 100 Kb/s value. If the sent traffic rate is less than the configured limit, the counters display only the matched packet count. Either way, only the matched packet count is reflected in the counters, irrespective of whether they get dropped or forwarded. ACL counters do not interact with DiffServ policies.

The command displays downloadable IPv6 ACLs. When access-list is configured as downloadable ACL, the `show ipv6 access-lists` command displays an additional tag (#d) next to the original ACL name. The downloadable IPv6 ACLs are shown only in the `show ipv6 access-lists` command, and is not displayed in the `show running-config` command. For example, if the ACL is created with the name `dynacl`, this command displays the ACL name as `dynacl#d`.

The output of the `show ipv6 access-lists` command is enhanced to display up to 255 length character ACL names.

Format	`show ipv6 access-lists` *[name]*

Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
ACL Counters	Shows whether ACL counters are enabled or disabled.
Current number of all ACLs	The number of ACLs of any type currently configured on the system.
Maximum number of all ACLs	The number of ACLs of any type that can be configured on the system.
IPv6 ACL Name	The configured ACL name.
Rules	The number of rules configured for the ACL.
Direction	Shows whether the ACL is applied to traffic coming into the interface (inbound/ingress) or leaving the interface (outbound/egress).
Interface(s)	Identifies the interface(s) to which the ACL is applied (ACL interface bindings).
VLAN(s)	Identifies the VLANs to which the ACL is applied (ACL VLAN bindings).

If you specify an IPv6 ACL name, the following information displays:

Only the access list fields that you configure are displayed. Thus, the command output varies based on the match criteria configured within the rules of an ACL.

Term	Definition
ACL Name	The user-configured name of the ACL.
ACL Counters	Identifies whether the ACL counters are enabled or disabled.
Interface(s)	The inbound and/or outbound interfaces to which the ACL is applied.
Sequence Number	The ordered rule number identifier defined within the IPv6 ACL.
Action	The action associated with each rule. The possible values are Permit or Deny.
Match Every	Indicates whether this access list applies to every packet. Possible values are True or False.
Protocol	The protocol to filter for this rule.
Committed Rate	The committed rate defined by the rate-limit attribute.
Committed Burst Size	The committed burst size defined by the rate-limit attribute.
Source IP Address	The source IP address for this rule.
Source L4 Port Keyword	The source port for this rule.
Destination IP Address	The destination IP address for this rule.
Destination L4 Port Keyword	The destination port for this rule.
IP DSCP	The value specified for IP DSCP.
Flow Label	The value specified for IPv6 Flow Label.
Log	Displays when you enable logging for the rule.
Assign Queue	The queue identifier to which packets matching this rule are assigned.
Mirror Interface	The *unit/slot/port* to which packets matching this rule are copied.
Redirect Interface	The *unit/slot/port* to which packets matching this rule are forwarded.
Time Range Name	Displays the name of the time-range if the IPv6 ACL rule has referenced a time range.
Rule Status	Status (Active/Inactive) of the IPv6 ACL rule.

Term	Definition
sFlow Remote Agent	Indicates whether the sFlow sampling action is configured. This action, if configured, copies the packet matching the rule to the remote sFlow agent.
ACL Hit Count	The ACL rule hit count of packets matching the configured ACL rule within an ACL.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 access-lists ip61

ACL Name: ip61

Outbound Interface(s): control-plane

Sequence Number: 1
Action..................................... deny
Match All.................................. FALSE
Protocol................................... 6(tcp)
TCP Flags.................................. FIN (Ignore)
                                            SYN (Set)
                                            RST (Ignore)
                                            PSH (Set)
                                            ACK (Ignore)
                                            URG (Ignore)
Log........................................ TRUE
Assign Queue............................... 2
sflow-remote-agent......................... TRUE
ACL hit count ..........................0
```

Example: The following example shows sample output of 255 length character ACL name.

```
(dhcp-10-52-142-182)#show ipv6 access-lists

ACL Counters: Enabled
Current number of all ACLs: 19  Maximum number of all ACLs: 100

IPv6 ACL Name                    Rules  Direction  Interface(s)      VLAN(s)
-------------------------------  -----  ---------  ----------------  ----------
z-12345678912345678912345678912
3456789123456789123456789123456
7891234567891234567891234567891
2345678912345678912345678912345
6789123456789123456789123456789
1234567891234567891234567891234
5678912345678912345678912345678
9123456789123456789123456789123
4567891                          0
```

9.10 Management Access Control and Administration List

In order to ensure the security of the switch management features, the administrator may elect to configure a management access control list. The Management Access Control and Administration List (MACAL) feature is used to ensure that only known and trusted devices are allowed to remotely manage the switch via TCP/IP.

MACALs can be applied only to in-band ports and cannot be applied to the service port.

9.10.1 management access-list

Use this command to create a management access list and to enter access-list configuration mode, where you must define the denied or permitted access conditions with the `deny` and `permit` commands. If no match criteria are defined, the default is `deny`. If you reenter to an access-list context, the new rules would be entered at the end of the access-list. Use the `management access-class` command to choose the active access-list. The active management list cannot be updated or removed. The *`name`* value can be up to 32 characters.

Format	`management access-list` *name*
Mode	Global Config

9.10.1.1 no management access-list

This command deletes the MACAL identified by *name* from the system.

Format	`no management access-list` *name*
Mode	Global Config

9.10.2 {deny | permit} (Management ACAL)

This command creates a new rule for the current management access list. A rule may either deny or permit traffic according to the specified classification fields. Rules with `ethernet`, `vlan` and `port-channel` parameters will be valid only if an IP address is defined on the appropriate interface. Each rule should have a unique priority.

Format	*{deny | permit} [ethernet interface-number | vlan vlan-id | port-channel number] [service service] [priority priority-value]* *{deny | permit} ip-source ip-address [mask mask | prefix-length] [ethernet interface- number | vlan vlan-id | port-channel number] [service service] [priority priority-value]*
Mode	Management-ACAL Config

Parameter	Description
ethernet	Ethernet port number.
ip-source	Source IP address
port-channel	Port-channel number.
priority	Priority for rule.
service	Service type condition, which can be one of the following key words: › java › tftp › telnet › ssh › http › https › snmp › sntp › any
vlan	VLAN number.
mask	The network mask of the source IP address (0 to 32)
prefix-length	The number of bits that comprise the source IP address prefix. prefix length must be preceded by a forward slash (/).

Example: The following example shows how to configure two management interfaces:

```
ethernet 0/1 and ethernet 0/9.
(Routing) (Config)#management access-list mlist
(Routing) (config-macal)#permit ethernet 0/1 priority 63
(Routing) (config-macal)#permit ethernet 0/9 priority 64
(Routing) (config-macal)#exit
(Routing) (Config)#management access-class mlist
```

Example: The following example shows how to configure all the interfaces to be management interfaces except for two interfaces: ethernet 0/1 and ethernet 0/9.

```
(Routing) (Config)#management access-list mlist
(Routing) (config-macal)#deny ethernet 0/1 priority 62
(Routing) (config-macal)#deny ethernet 0/9 priority 63
(Routing) (config-macal)#permit priority 64
(Routing) (config-macal)#exit
```

9.10.3 management access-class

Use this command to restrict management connections. The `console-only` keyword specifies that the device can be managed only from the console.

Format	`management access-class {console-only | name}`
Mode	Global Config

9.10.3.1 no management access-class

This command disables the management restrictions.

Format	`no management access-class`
Mode	Global Config

9.10.4 show management access-list

This command displays management access-lists.

Format	`show management access-list [name]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show management access-list

List Name..................................... mlist
List Admin Mode............................... Disabled
Packets Filtered.............................. 0

Rules:

permit ethernet 0/1 priority 63
permit ethernet 0/9 priority 64

NOTE: All other access is implicitly denied.
```

9.10.5 show management access-class

This command displays information about the active management access list.

Format	`show management access-class [ name]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) # show management access-class

Management access-class is enabled, using access list mlist
```

9.11 Time Range Commands for Time-Based ACLs

Time-based ACLs allow one or more rules within an ACL to be based on time. Each ACL rule within an ACL except for the implicit *deny all* rule can be configured to be active and operational only during a specific time period. The time range commands allow you to define specific times of the day and week in order to implement time-based ACLs. The time range is identified by a name and can then be referenced by an ACL rule defined with in an ACL.

9.11.1 time-range

Use this command to create a time range identified by *name*, consisting of one absolute time entry and/or one or more periodic time entries. The *name* parameter is a case-sensitive, alphanumeric string from 1 to 31 characters that uniquely identifies the time range. An alpha-numeric string is defined as consisting of only alphabetic, numeric, dash, underscore, or space characters.

If a time range by this name already exists, this command enters Time-Range config mode to allow updating the time range entries

When you successfully execute this command, the CLI mode changes to Time-Range Config mode.

Format	`time-range` *`name`*
Mode	Global Config

9.11.1.1 no time-range

This command deletes a time-range identified by *name*.

Format	`no time-range` *`name`*
Mode	Global Config

9.11.2 absolute

Use this command to add an absolute time entry to a time range. Only one absolute time entry is allowed per time-range. The *time* parameter is based on the currently configured time zone.

The *`[start time date]`* parameters indicate the time and date at which the configuration that referenced the time range starts going into effect. The time is expressed in a 24-hour clock, in the form of hours:minutes. For example, 8:00 is 8:00 am and 20:00 is 8:00 pm. The date is expressed in the format day month year. If no start time and date are specified, the configuration statement is in effect immediately.

The *`[end time date]`* parameters indicate the time and date at which the configuration that referenced the time range is no longer in effect. The end time and date must be after the start time and date. If no end time and date are specified, the configuration statement is in effect indefinitely.

Format	`absolute [start` *`time date`*`] [end` *`time date`*`]`
Mode	Time-Range Config

9.11.2.1 no absolute

This command deletes the absolute time entry in the time range.

Format	`no absolute`
Mode	Time-Range Config

9.11.3 periodic

Use this command to add a periodic time entry to a time range. The *time* parameter is based off of the currently configured time zone.

The first occurrence of the *days-of-the-week* argument is the starting day(s) from which the configuration that referenced the time range starts going into effect. The second occurrence is the ending day or days from which the configuration that referenced the time range is no longer in effect. If the end days-of-the-week are the same as the start, they can be omitted

This argument can be any single day or combinations of days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Other possible values are:

- daily – Monday through Sunday
- weekdays – Monday through Friday
- weekend – Saturday and Sunday

If the ending days of the week are the same as the starting days of the week, they can be omitted.

The first occurrence of the `time` argument is the starting hours:minutes which the configuration that referenced the time range starts going into effect. The second occurrence is the ending hours:minutes at which the configuration that referenced the time range is no longer in effect.

The hours:minutes are expressed in a 24-hour clock. For example, 8:00 is 8:00 am and 20:00 is 8:00 pm.

Format	`periodic` *`days-of-the-week time`* `to` *`time`*
Mode	Time-Range Config

9.11.3.1 no periodic

This command deletes a periodic time entry from a time range

Format	`no periodic` *`days-of-the-week time`* `to` *`time`*
Mode	Time-Range Config

9.11.4 show time-range

Use this command to display a time range and all the absolute/periodic time entries that are defined for the time range. Use the *name* parameter to identify a specific time range to display. When *name*is not specified, all the time ranges defined in the system are displayed.

Format	`show time-range [`*`name`*`]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

The information in the following table displays when no time range name is specified.

Term	Definition
Admin Mode	The administrative mode of the time range feature on the switch

Term	Definition
Current number of all Time Ranges	The number of time ranges currently configured in the system.
Maximum number of all Time Ranges	The maximum number of time ranges that can be configured in the system.
Time Range Name	Name of the time range.
Status	Status of the time range (active/inactive)
Periodic Entry count	The number of periodic entries configured for the time range.
Absolute Entry	Indicates whether an absolute entry has been configured for the time range (Exists).

9.12 Auto-Voice over IP Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Auto-Voice over IP (VoIP) commands. The Auto-VoIP feature explicitly matches VoIP streams in Ethernet switches and provides them with a better class-of-service than ordinary traffic. When you enable the Auto-VoIP feature on an interface, the interface scans incoming traffic for the following call-control protocols:

- Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
- H.323
- Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP)

When a call-control protocol is detected, the switch assigns the traffic in that session to the highest CoS queue, which is generally used for time-sensitive traffic.

9.12.1 auto-voip

Use this command to configure auto VoIP mode. The supported modes are protocol-based and oui-based. Protocol-based auto VoIP prioritizes the voice data based on the layer 4 port used for the voice session. OUI based auto VoIP prioritizes the phone traffic based on the known OUI of the phone.

When both modes are enabled, if the connected phone OUI is one of the configured OUI, then the voice data is prioritized using OUI Auto VoIP, otherwise protocol-based Auto VoIP is used to prioritize the voice data.

Active sessions are cleared if protocol-based auto VoIP is disabled on the port.

Default	oui-based
Format	`auto-voip [protocol-based | oui-based]`
Mode	- Global Config - Interface Config

9.12.1.1 no auto-voip

Use this command to set the default mode.

Format	`no auto-voip`
Mode	- Global Config - Interface Config

9.12.2 auto-voip oui

Use this command to configure an OUI for Auto VoIP. The traffic from the configured OUI will get the highest priority over the other traffic. The `oui-prefix` is a unique OUI that identifies the device manufacturer or vendor. The OUI is specified in three octet values (each octets represented as two hexadecimal digits) separated by colons. The `string` is a description of the OUI that identifies the manufacturer or vendor associated with the OUI.

Default	A list of known OUIs is present.
Format	`auto-voip oui oui-prefix oui-desc string`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following example shows how to add an OUI to the table.

```
(Routing) (Config)#auto-voip oui 00:03:6B desc "VoIPPhone"
```

9.12.2.1 no auto-voip oui

Use this command to remove a configured OUI prefix from the table.

Format	`no auto-voip oui oui-prefix`
Mode	Global Config

9.12.3 auto-voip oui-based priority

Use this command to configure the global OUI based auto VoIP priority. If the phone OUI is matches one of the configured OUI, then the priority of traffic from the phone is changed to OUI priority configured through this command. The `priority-value` is the 802.1p priority used for traffic that matches a value in the known OUI list. If the interface detects an OUI match, the switch assigns the traffic in that session to the traffic class mapped to this priority value. Traffic classes with a higher value are generally used for time-sensitive traffic.

Default	Highest available priority.
Format	`auto-voip oui-based priority priority-value`
Mode	Global Config

9.12.3.1 no auto-voip oui-based priority

Use this command to reset the global OUI based auto VoIP priority to the default value.

Format	`no auto-voip oui-based priority`
Mode	Global Config

9.12.4 auto-voip protocol-based

Use this command to configure the global protocol-based auto VoIP remarking priority or traffic-class. If remark priority is configured, the voice data of the session is remarked with the priority configured through this command. The `remark-priority` is the 802.1p priority used for protocol-based VoIP traffic. If the interface detects a call-control protocol, the device marks traffic in that session with the specified 802.1p priority value to ensure voice traffic always gets the highest priority throughout the network path.

The `tc` value is the traffic class used for protocol-based VoIP traffic. If the interface detects a call-control protocol, the device assigns the traffic in that session to the configured Class of Service (CoS) queue. Traffic classes with a higher value are generally used for time-sensitive traffic. The CoS queue associated with the specified traffic class should be configured with the appropriate bandwidth allocation to allow priority treatment for VoIP traffic.

You must enable tagging on auto VoIP enabled ports to remark the voice data upon egress.

Default	Traffic class 7
Format	`auto-voip protocol-based {remark remark-priority | traffic-class tc}`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

9.12.4.1 no auto-voip protocol-based

Use this command to reset the global protocol based auto VoIP remarking priority or traffic-class to the default.

Format	`no auto-voip protocol-based {remark remark-priority | traffic-class tc}`
Mode	› Global Config › Interface Config

9.12.5 auto-voip vlan

Use this command to configure the global Auto VoIP VLAN ID. The VLAN behavior is depend on the configured auto VoIP mode. The auto-VoIP VLAN is the VLAN used to segregate VoIP traffic from other non-voice traffic. All VoIP traffic that matches a value in the known OUI list gets assigned to this VoIP VLAN.

Default	None
Format	`auto-voip vlan vlan-id`
Mode	Global Config

9.12.5.1 no auto-voip vlan

Use this command to reset the auto-VoIP VLAN ID to the default value.

Format	`no auto-voip vlan`
Mode	Global Config

9.12.6 show auto-voip

Use this command to display the auto VoIP settings on the interface or interfaces of the switch.

Format	`show auto-voip {protocol-based|oui-based} interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|all}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
VoIP VLAN ID	The global VoIP VLAN ID.
Prioritization Type	The type of prioritization used on voice traffic.
Class Value	› If the **Prioritization Type** is configured as `traffic-class`, then this value is the queue value. › If the **Prioritization Type** is configured as `remark`, then this value is 802.1p priority used to remark the voice traffic.
Priority	The 802.1p priority. This field is valid for OUI auto VoIP.
AutoVoIP Mode	The Auto VoIP mode on the interface.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)# show auto-voip protocol-based interface all

VoIP VLAN Id................................... 2
Prioritization Type............................ traffic-class
Class Value.................................... 7

Interface  Auto VoIP      Operational Status
           Mode
---------  -------------- ------------------
0/1        Disabled       Down
0/2        Disabled       Down
0/3        Disabled       Down
0/4        Disabled       Down
```

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)# show auto-voip oui-based interface all

VoIP VLAN Id................................... 2
Priority....................................... 7

Interface  Auto VoIP      Operational Status
           Mode
---------  -------------- ------------------
0/1        Disabled       Down
0/2        Disabled       Down
0/3        Disabled       Down
0/4        Disabled       Down
0/5        Disabled       Down
```

9.12.7 show auto-voip oui-table

Use this command to display the VoIP oui-table information.

Format	`show auto-voip oui-table`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
OUI	OUI of the source MAC address.
Status	Default or configured entry.
OUI Description	Description of the OUI.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)# show auto-voip oui-table
OUI          Status          Description
---------    ----------      ---------
00:01:E3     Default         SIEMENS
00:01:01     Configured      VoIP phone
```

9.13 iSCSI Optimization Commands

This section describes commands you use to monitor iSCSI sessions and prioritize iSCSI packets. iSCSI Optimization provides a means of giving traffic between iSCSI initiator and target systems special Quality of Service (QoS) treatment. This is accomplished by monitoring traffic to detect packets used by iSCSI stations to establish iSCSI sessions and connections. Data from these exchanges is used to create classification rules that assign the traffic between the stations to a configured traffic class. Packets in the flow are queued and scheduled for egress on the destination port based on these rules.

9.13.1 iscsi aging time

This command sets the aging time for iSCSI sessions. Behavior when changing aging time:

- When aging time is increased, current sessions will be timed out according to the new value.
- When aging time is decreased, any sessions that have been dormant for a time exceeding the new setting will be immediately deleted from the table. All other sessions will continue to be monitored against the new time out value.

Default	10 minutes
Format	`iscsi aging time` *time*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
time	The number of minutes a session must be inactive prior to its removal. Range: 1-43,200.

Example: The following example sets the aging time for iSCSI sessions to 100 minutes.

```
(switch)(config)#iscsi aging time 100
```

9.13.1.1 no iscsi aging time

Use this command to reset the aging time value to the default value.

Format	`no iscsi aging time`
Mode	Global Config

9.13.2 iscsi cos

This command sets the quality of service profile that will be applied to iSCSI flows. iSCSI flows are assigned by default to the highest VPT/DSCP mapped to the highest queue not used for stack management. The user should also take care of configuring the relevant Class of Service parameters for the queue in order to complete the setting.

Setting the VPT/DSCP sets the QoS profile which determines the egress queue to which the frame is mapped. The switch default setting for egress queues scheduling is Weighted Round Robin (WRR).

You may complete the QoS setting by configuring the relevant ports to work in other scheduling and queue management modes via the Class of Service settings. Depending on the platform, these choices may include strict priority for the queue used for iSCSI traffic. The downside of strict priority is that, in certain circumstances (under heavy high priority traffic), other lower priority traffic may get starved. In WRR the queue to which the flow is assigned to can be set to get the required percentage.

Format	`iscsi cos {vpt vpt | dscp dscp} [remark]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
vpt/dscp	The VLAN Priority Tag or DSCP to assign iSCSI session packets.
remark	Mark the iSCSI frames with the configured VPT/DSCP when egressing the switch.

Example: The following example sets the quality of service profile that will be applied to iSCSI flows.

```
(switch)(config)#iscsi cos vpt 5 remark
```

9.13.2.1 no iscsi cos

Us this command to return to the default.

Format	`no iscsi cos`
Mode	Global Config

9.13.3 iscsi enable

This command globally enables iSCSI awareness.

Default	Disabled
Format	`iscsi enable`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following example enables iSCSI awareness.

```
(switch)(config)#iscsi enable
```

9.13.3.1 iscsi enable

This command disables iSCSI awareness. When you use the `no iscsi enable` command, iSCSI resources will be released.

Format	`no iscsi enable`
Mode	Global Config

9.13.4 iscsi target port

This command configures an iSCSI target port and, optionally, a target system's IP address and IQN name. When working with private iSCSI ports (not IANA-assigned ports 3260/860), it is recommended to specify the target IP address as well, so that the switch will only snoop frames with which the TCP destination port is one of the configured TCP ports, and the destination IP is the target's IP address. This way the CPU will not be falsely loaded by non-iSCSI flows (if by chance other applications also choose to use these un-reserved ports.

When a port is already defined and not bound to an IP address, and you want to bind it to an IP address, you should first remove it by using the `no` form of the command and then add it again, this time together with the relevant IP address.

Target names are only for display when using the `show iscsi` command. These names are not used to match with the iSCSI session information acquired by snooping.

A maximum of 16 TCP ports can be configured either bound to IP or not.

Default	iSCSI well-known ports 3260 and 860 are configured as default but can be removed as any other configured target.
Format	`iscsi target port` *`tcp-port-1 [tcp-port-2…tcp-port-16]`* `[address` *`ip-address`*`] [name` *`targetname`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
tcp-port-n	TCP port number or list of TCP port numbers on which the iSCSI target listens to requests. Up to 16 TCP ports can be defined in the system in one command or by using multiple commands.
ip-address	IP address of the iSCSI target. When the `no` form of this command is used, and the tcp port to be deleted is one bound to a specific IP address, the address field must be present.

Parameter	Description
targetname	iSCSI name of the iSCSI target. The name can be statically configured; however, it can be obtained from iSNS or from sendTargets response. The initiator must present both its iSCSI Initiator Name and the iSCSI Target Name to which it wishes to connect in the first login request of a new session or connection.

Example: The following example configures TCP Port 49154 to target IP address 172.16.1.20.

```
(switch)(config)#iscsi target port 49154 address 172.16.1.20
```

9.13.4.1 no iscsi target port

Use this command to delete an iSCSI target port, address, and name.

Format	`no iscsi target port` *`tcp-port-1 [tcp-port-2…tcp-port-16]`* `[address` *`ip-address`*`] [name` *`targetname`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

9.13.5 show iscsi

This command displays the iSCSI settings.

Format	`show iscsi`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following are examples of the commands used for iSCSI.

```
(switch)#show iscsi
iSCSI disabled
iSCSI vpt is 5, remark
Session aging time: 10 min
Maximum number of sessions is 192
-------------------------------------------
iSCSI Targets and TCP ports:
-------------------------------------------
TCP Port  Target IP Address   Name
860       Not Configured      Not Configured
3260      Not Configured      Not Configured
```

Example: Enable iSCSI.

```
(switch)#configure
(switch)(config)#iscsi enable
```

Example: Show iSCSI (After Enable)

The following configuration detects iSCSI sessions and connections established using TCP ports 3260 or 860. Packets sent on detected iSCSI TCP connections are assigned to traffic class 2 (see the CoS configuration shown below). Since remark is enabled, the packets are marked with IEEE 802.1p priority to 5 before transmission.

```
(switch)#show iscsi
iscsi enabled
iSCSI vpt is 5, remark
Session aging time: 10 min
Maximum number of sessions is 192
-------------------------------------------
iSCSI Targets and TCP ports:
-------------------------------------------
TCP Port  Target IP Address   Name
860       Not Configured      Not Configured
3260      Not Configured      Not Configured

(switch)#show classofservice dot1p-mapping
User Priority    Traffic Class
-------------    -------------
     0               1
     1               0
     2               0
     3               1
```

```
     4                2
     5                2
     6                3
     6                3
```

9.13.6 show iscsi sessions

This command displays the iSCSI sessions.

Default	If not specified, sessions are displayed in short mode (not detailed).
Format	`show iscsi sessions [detailed]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following example displays the iSCSI sessions.

```
(switch) # show iscsi sessions
Target: iqn.1993-11.com.disk-vendor:diskarrays.sn.45678
------------------------------------------------------------
Initiator: iqn.1992-04.com.os-vendor.plan9:cdrom.12
ISID: 11
Initiator: iqn.1995-05.com.os-vendor.plan9:cdrom.10
ISID: 222
------------------------------------------------------------
Target: iqn.103-1.com.storage-vendor:sn.43338.
storage.tape:sys1.xyz
Session 3:
Initiator: iqn.1992-04.com.os-vendor.plan9:cdrom.12
Session 4:
Initiator: iqn.1995-05.com.os-vendor.plan9:cdrom.10

(switch)# show iscsi sessions detailed
Target: iqn.1993-11.com.disk-vendor:diskarrays.sn.45678
------------------------------------------------------------
Session 1:
Initiator: iqn.1992-04.com.os
vendor.plan9:cdrom.12.storage:sys1.xyz
------------------------------------------------------------
Time started: 17-Jul-2008 10:04:50
Time for aging out: 10 min
ISID: 11

Initiator        Initiator        Target         Target
IP address       TCP port         IP address     IP port
172.16.1.3       49154            172.16.1.20    30001
172.16.1.4       49155            172.16.1.21    30001
172.16.1.5       49156            172.16.1.22    30001

Session 2:
------------------------------------------------------------
Initiator: iqn.1995-05.com.os-vendor.plan9:cdrom.10
Time started: 17-Aug-2008 21:04:50
Time for aging out: 2 min
ISID: 22

Initiator        Initiator        Target         Target
IP address       TCP port         IP address     IP port
172.16.1.30      49200            172.16.1.20    30001
172.16.1.30      49201            172.16.1.21    30001
```

10 IP Multicast Commands

This chapter describes the IP Multicast commands available in the LCOS SX CLI.

The commands in this chapter are in one of two functional groups:

- Show commands display switch settings, statistics, and other information.
- Configuration commands configure features and options of the switch. For every configuration command, there is a show command that displays the configuration setting.

10.1 Multicast Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure IP Multicast and to view IP Multicast settings and statistics.

10.1.1 ip mcast boundary

This command adds an administrative scope multicast boundary specified by *groupipaddr* and *mask* for which this multicast administrative boundary is applicable. *groupipaddr* is a group IP address and *mask* is a group IP mask. This command can be used to configure a single interface or a range of interfaces.

Format	`ip mcast boundary groupipaddr mask`
Mode	Interface Config

10.1.1.1 no ip mcast boundary

This command deletes an administrative scope multicast boundary specified by *groupipaddr* and *mask* for which this multicast administrative boundary is applicable. *groupipaddr* is a group IP address and *mask* is a group IP mask.

Format	`no ip mcast boundary groupipaddr mask`
Mode	Interface Config

10.1.2 ip mroute

This command configures an IPv4 Multicast Static Route for a source.

Default	No MRoute is configured on the system.
Format	`ip mroute src-ip-addr src-mask rpf-addr preference`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
src-ip-addr	The IP address of the multicast source network.
src-mask	The IP mask of the multicast data source.

Parameter	Description
rpf-ip-addr	The IP address of the RPF next-hop router toward the source.
preference	The administrative distance for this Static MRoute, that is, the preference value. The range is 1 to 255.

10.1.2.1 no ip mroute

This command removes the configured IPv4 Multicast Static Route.

Format	`no ip mroute` *`src-ip-addr`*
Mode	Global Config

10.1.3 ip mroute static-multicast

Use this command to configure multicast routes across routing-enabled VLANs the same way a Multicast Routing Protocol such as PIM does dynamically. You can configure only IPv4 multicast routes on VLAN routing interfaces. The command provides the option to configure one or more Static Multicast Routes by specifying a multicast Group IP and a single, or a list of, VLAN interfaces.

Format	`ip mroute static-multicast` *`group-ip-addr vlan-list`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
group-ip-addr	Specify the multicast Group IP.
vlan-list	Configures the routing-enabled VLAN interface. The range of the VLAN ID is 1 to 4093.

Example: A static multicast route can be created for Group ID 225.1.1.2 and you can specify VLAN 10, 20, and 30 as the egress list. If multicast data traffic (with TTL > 1) is received from any of these VLANs, for example VLAN 10, the traffic is routed to VLAN 20 and 30. The traffic is also switched on VLAN 10 ports.

If the multicast traffic is received from a different VLAN, for example, VLAN 40, the multicast traffic is only routed to VLAN 10, 20, and 30. Because VLAN 40 is not part of the command egress list, traffic is not switched in this VLAN. This is irrespective of IGMP Snooping and MLD Snooping being enabled or disabled.

Example: This IP Multicast Static Route feature can also be used to switch traffic within a single VLAN. To achieve that, provide a single VLAN in the command egress VLAN list. When traffic is received on this VLAN, it is switched within this VLAN. Again, this is irrespective of IGMP Snooping and MLD Snooping being enabled or disabled.

For Static Multicast Route to work, all the VLANs specified in the egress list must be routing-enabled with IP address configured.

The hardware L3 entries (IP multicast) that this feature creates are time bound. If traffic stops for more than 210 seconds, the corresponding entry is deleted. The hardware entry is recreated as soon as the traffic resumes again. This is done to use the limited IP multicast table in hardware in the most efficient way.

It is not allowed to configure two static multicast routes with the same Group IP, even though the VLAN list differs. If you want to change the VLAN list for a given static route, delete the existing static route and create a new one with an updated VLAN list.

However, the same VLAN can be part of any number of static multicast routes.

No default list of static multicast routes exists in the switch. You must configure them to use.

The maximum multicast static routes that can be configured are one-third of the available IPv4 multicast routes, which is determined by the SDM template in effect.

For static multicast to work you need to configure IP Multicast globally.

10.1.3.1 no ip mroute static-multicast

Use this command to remove the configured multicast routes across routing-enabled VLANs.

Format	`no ip mroute static-multicast`
Mode	Global Config

10.1.4 ip multicast

This command sets the administrative mode of the IP multicast forwarder in the router to active. This command also enables the administrative mode of IPv6 multicast routing.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip multicast`
Mode	Global Config

10.1.4.1 no ip multicast

This command sets the administrative mode of the IP multicast forwarder in the router to inactive.

Format	`no ip multicast`
Mode	Global Config

10.1.5 ip multicast ttl-threshold

This command is specific to IPv4. Use this command to apply the given Time-to-Live threshold value to a routing interface or range of interfaces. The `ttl-threshold` is the TTL threshold which is to be applied to the multicast Data packets which are to be forwarded from the interface. This command sets the Time-to-Live threshold value such that any data packets forwarded over the interface having TTL value above the configured value are dropped. The value for `ttl-threshold` ranges from 0 to 255.

Default	1
Format	`ip multicast ttl-threshold` *`ttlvalue`*
Mode	Interface Config

10.1.5.1 no ip multicast ttl-threshold

This command applies the default `ttl-threshold` to a routing interface. The `ttl-threshold` is the TTL threshold which is to be applied to the multicast Data packets which are to be forwarded from the interface.

Format	`no ip multicast ttl-threshold`
Mode	Interface Config

10.1.6 show ip mcast

This command displays the system-wide multicast information.

Format	`show ip mcast`

Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Admin Mode	The administrative status of multicast. Possible values are enabled or disabled.
Protocol State	The current state of the multicast protocol. Possible values are Operational or Non-Operational.
Table Max Size	The maximum number of entries allowed in the multicast table.
Protocol	The multicast protocol running on the router. Possible values are PIMDM, PIMSM, or DVMRP.
Multicast Forwarding Cache Entry Count	The number of entries in the multicast forwarding cache.

10.1.7 show ip mcast boundary

This command displays all the configured administrative scoped multicast boundaries. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ip mcast boundary {`*unit/slot/port*`|vlan` *1-4093*`|all}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
Group Ip	The group IP address.
Mask	The group IP mask.

10.1.8 show ip mcast interface

This command displays the multicast information for the specified interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ip mcast interface {`*unit/slot/port*`|vlan` *1-4093*`}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
TTL	The time-to-live value for this interface.

10.1.9 show ip mroute

This command displays a summary or all the details of the multicast table.

This command replaces the `show ip mcast mroute` command.

Format	`show ip mroute {detail | summary | group` *`group-address`* `| source` *`source-address`*`}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

If you use the `detail`, `group`, or `source` parameters in PIM Sparse mode, the command displays the following fields:

Parameter	Description
Flags	› F: Register flag. Indicates that the source connected router is sending registers to RP. This flag can be seen only on Designated Router connected to source. › T: SPT-bit set. Indicates that packets have been received on the shortest path source tree. › R: RP-bit set. Indicates that the (S, G) entry is pointing toward the RP. This flag typically indicates a prune state along the shared tree for a particular source.
Outgoing interface flags	› C: Connected. A member of the multicast group is directly connected to the interface. › J: Received PIM (*,G) Join on this interface.
Timers:Uptime/Expires	› Uptime: Indicates per interface how long (in hours, minutes, and seconds) the entry has been in the IP multicast routing table. › Expires: Indicates per interface how long (in seconds) until the entry will be removed from the IP multicast routing table
Counters	› Joins: Indicates the number of (*,G) or (S,G) joins received for the given entry. › Prunes: Indicates the number of (*,G) or (S,G) prunes received for the given entry. › Registers: Indicates the number of register messages received for the given (S,G) entry. › Register Stops: Indicates the number of register stop messages received for the given (S,G) entry.
RPF Address	IP address of the upstream router to the source.
Outgoing interface list	List of outgoing Interfaces.
Protocol	The current operating multicast routing protocol.
RP	Address of the RP router.
Incoming interface	Expected interface for a multicast packet from the source. If the packet is not received on this interface, it is discarded.

If you use the `detail` parameter in any mode other than PIM sparse mode, the command displays the following fields:

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Expiry Time	The time of expiry of this entry in seconds.
Up Time	The time elapsed since the entry was created in seconds.

Term	Definition
RPF Neighbor	The IP address of the RPF neighbor.
Flags	The flags associated with this entry.

If you use the `summary` parameter in PIM Sparse mode, the command displays the following fields:

Parameter	Description
Source IP	Source address of the multicast route entry.
Group IP	Group address of the multicast route entry.
Protocol	The current operating multicast routing protocol.
Incoming Interface	Expected interface for a multicast packet from the source. If the packet is not received on this interface, it is discarded.
Outgoing Interface List	List of outgoing Interfaces.

If you use the `summary` parameter, the command displays the following fields:

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Protocol	The multicast routing protocol by which the entry was created.
Incoming Interface	The interface on which the packet for the source/group arrives.
Outgoing Interface List	The list of outgoing interfaces on which the packet is forwarded.

Example: This example shows the output for the summary parameter in PIM Sparse mode.

```
(Routing) #show ip mroute summary

                Multicast route table summary
                                              Incoming  Outgoing
Source IP       Group IP        Protocol      Interface Interface List
--------------- --------------- ---------- --------- ---------------
192.168.10.1    225.1.1.1       PIMSM      Vl10      Vl20, Vl30
```

Example: This example shows the output for the detail parameter in PIM Sparse mode.

```
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: C - Connected, J - Received Pim (*,G) Join,
R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set
Timers: Uptime/Expires    Protocol: PIMSM

( *,225.6.6.6)
00:00:41/000   RP: 1.1.1.1
Joins/Prunes: 0/0
Incoming interface:            RPF nbr: 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list:
4/1        00:00:41/218   Joins:           0    Flags: C

( *,225.7.7.7)
00:00:36/000   RP: 1.1.1.1
Joins/Prunes: 0/0
Incoming interface:            RPF nbr: 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list:
4/1        00:00:36/224   Joins:           0    Flags: C

(3.3.3.11,225.6.6.6)
00:00:51/158 Flags:   T
Joins/Prunes: 0/0 Reg/Reg-stop: 0/0
```

```
Incoming interface: 4/2        RPF nbr: 3.3.3.11
Outgoing interface list:
4/1        00:00:41/000   Joins:           0

(3.3.3.11,225.7.7.7)
00:17:42/201 Flags:   T
Joins/Prunes: 0/0 Reg/Reg-stop: 0/0
Incoming interface: 4/2        RPF nbr: 3.3.3.11
Outgoing interface list:
4/1        00:00:36/000   Joins:           0
```

Example: This example shows the output for the detail parameter in PIM Dense mode when a multicast routing protocol other than PIMSM is enabled.

```
(Routing) (Config)#show ip mroute detail

IP Multicast Routing Table
                              Expiry Time   Up Time
Source IP       Group IP      (hh:mm:ss)    (hh:mm:ss)    RPF Neighbor    Flags
--------------- ------------- ------------- ------------- --------------- -----
192.168.10.1    225.1.1.1     00:02:45      05:37:09      192.168.20.5    SPT
```

Example: This example shows IPv6 output for the detail parameter in PIM Sparse mode.

```
#show ipv6 mroute detail

IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: C - Connected, J - Received Pim (*,G) Join,
R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set
Timers: Uptime/Expires    Protocol: PIMSM

( *,ff43::3)
00:00:41/000    RP: 2001::1
Joins/Prunes: 0/0
Incoming interface:            RPF nbr: ::
Outgoing interface list:
4/1        00:00:41/219   Joins:           0    Flags: C

( *,ff24::6)
00:00:22/000    RP: 2001::1
Joins/Prunes: 0/0
Incoming interface:            RPF nbr: ::
Outgoing interface list:
4/1        00:00:41/219   Joins:           0    Flags: C

(3001::10,ff43::3)
00:00:07/203    Flags: T
Joins/Prunes: 0/0 Reg/Reg-stop: 0/0
Incoming interface: 4/2        RPF nbr: 3001::10
Outgoing interface list:
4/1        00:00:07/000   Joins:           0

(4001::33,ff22::3)
00:00:55/108    Flags: T
Joins/Prunes: 0/0 Reg/Reg-stop: 0/0
Incoming interface: 4/1        RPF nbr: 3001::10
Outgoing interface list:
4/2        00:00:66/000   Joins:           0

(3001::10,ff43::3)
00:00:07/203    Flags: T
Joins/Prunes: 0/0 Reg/Reg-stop: 0/0
Incoming interface: 4/1        RPF nbr: 3001::10
Outgoing interface list:
4/2        00:00:77/000   Joins:           0
```

Example: This example shows output for the group parameter in PIM Sparse mode.

```
(U16)# show ip mroute group 229.10.0.1
IP Multicast Routing Table

Flags: C - Connected,J - Received PIM (*,G) Join,
       R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set
Timers: Uptime(HH:MM:SS)/Expiry(SSS)
Protocol: PIMSM

(*, 229.10.0.1), 00:04:35/179, RP: 192.0.2.20
Joins/Prunes: 20/1
Incoming interface: Null, RPF Address: 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list:
```

```
    VLAN 6    00:00:30/150  Joins:15  Flags: C
    VLAN 5    00:04:35/150  Joins:10  Flags: C
    VLAN 2    00:01:28/0    Joins:20  Flags: J

(192.0.2.20, 229.10.0.1), 00:04:35/177, Flags: T
Joins/Prunes:20/1 , Reg/Reg-Stop:100/0
Incoming interface: VLAN 2, RPF Address: 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list:
    VLAN 5    00:03:25/0    Joins:20
    VLAN 6    00:00:10/0    Joins:5
```

Example: The following example shows output for the source parameter in PIM Sparse mode.

```
(U16)# show ip mroute source 192.0.2.20
IP Multicast Routing Table

Flags: C - Connected,J - Received PIM (*,G) Join,
       R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set
Timers: Uptime(HH:MM:SS)/Expiry(SSS)
Protocol: PIMSM

(192.0.2.20, 229.10.0.1), 00:04:35/177, Flags: T
Joins/Prunes:20/1 , Reg/Reg-Stop:100/0
Incoming interface: VLAN 2, RPF Address: 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list:
    VLAN 5    00:03:25/0    Joins:20
    VLAN 6    00:00:10/0    Joins:5
```

10.1.10 show ip mcast mroute group

This command displays the multicast configuration settings such as flags, timer settings, incoming and outgoing interfaces, RPF neighboring routers, and expiration times of all the entries in the multicast mroute table containing the given *groupipaddr*.

Format	`show ip mcast mroute group` *groupipaddr* `{detail | summary}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Protocol	The multicast routing protocol by which this entry was created.
Incoming Interface	The interface on which the packet for this group arrives.
Outgoing Interface List	The list of outgoing interfaces on which this packet is forwarded.

10.1.11 show ip mcast mroute source

This command displays the multicast configuration settings such as flags, timer settings, incoming and outgoing interfaces, RPF neighboring routers, and expiration times of all the entries in the multicast mroute table containing the given source IP address or source IP address and group IP address pair.

Format	`show ip mcast mroute source` *sourceipaddr* `{summary |` *groupipaddr*`}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

If you use the *groupipaddr*parameter, the command displays the following column headings in the output table:

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Expiry Time	The time of expiry of this entry in seconds.
Up Time	The time elapsed since the entry was created in seconds.
RPF Neighbor	The IP address of the RPF neighbor.
Flags	The flags associated with this entry.

If you use the `summary` parameter, the command displays the following column headings in the output table:

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Protocol	The multicast routing protocol by which this entry was created.
Incoming Interface	The interface on which the packet for this source arrives.
Outgoing Interface List	The list of outgoing interfaces on which this packet is forwarded.

10.1.12 show ip mcast mroute static

Use the `show ip mcast mroute static` command in Privileged EXEC or User EXEC mode to display all the static routes configured in the static mcast table, if it is specified, or display the static route associated with the particular *sourceipaddr*.

Format `show ip mcast mroute static [sourceipaddr]`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Parameter	Description
Source IP	IP address of the multicast source network.
Source Mask	The subnetwork mask pertaining to the sourceIP.
RPF Address	The IP address of the RPF next-hop router toward the source.
Preference	The administrative distance for this Static MRoute.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
console#show ip mcast mroute static

                    MULTICAST STATIC ROUTES
Source IP       Source Mask     RPF Address     Preference
--------------- --------------- --------------- ----------
1.1.1.1         255.255.255.0   2.2.2.2         23
```

10.1.13 clear ip mroute

This command deletes all or the specified IP multicast route entries.

This command only clears dynamic mroute entries. It does not clear static mroutes.

Format	`clear ip mroute {*|group-address[source-address]}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
*	Deletes all IPv4 entries from the IP multicast routing table.
group-address	IP address of the multicast group.
source-address	The IP address of a multicast source that is sending multicast traffic to the group.

Example: The following deletes all entries from the IP multicast routing table:

```
(Routing) # clear ip mroute *
```

Example: The following deletes all entries from the IP multicast routing table that match the given multicast group address (224.1.2.1), irrespective of which source is sending for this group:

```
(Routing) # clear ip mroute 224.1.2.1
```

Example: The following deletes all entries from the IP multicast routing table that match the given multicast group address (224.1.2.1) and the multicast source address (192.168.10.10):

```
(Routing) # clear ip mroute 224.1.2.1 192.168.10.10
```

10.1.14 show ip mroute static-multicast

Use this command to display the configured static multicast routes.

Format	`show ip mroute static-multicast`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip mroute static-multicast

Maximum Multicast Static Address Count ........ 32
Current Multicast Static Address Count ........ 4

Group Address          Egress VLAN List
---------------------- ----------------------------------
225.1.1.1              1-2
225.1.1.5              1
225.1.1.2              1-2
225.1.1.3              1
```

10.2 DVMRP Commands

This section describes the Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP) commands.

10.2.1 ip dvmrp

This command sets administrative mode of DVMRP in the router to active.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip dvmrp`
Mode	Global Config

10.2.1.1 no ip dvmrp

This command sets administrative mode of DVMRP in the router to inactive.

Format	`no ip dvmrp`
Mode	Global Config

10.2.2 ip dvmrp metric

This command configures the metric for an interface or range of interfaces. This value is used in the DVMRP messages as the cost to reach this network. This field has a range of 1 to 31.

Default	1
Format	`ip dvmrp metric` *`metric`*
Mode	Interface Config

10.2.2.1 no ip dvmrp metric

This command resets the metric for an interface to the default value. This value is used in the DVMRP messages as the cost to reach this network.

Format	`no ip dvmrp metric`
Mode	Interface Config

10.2.3 ip dvmrp trapflags

This command enables the DVMRP trap mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip dvmrp trapflags`
Mode	Global Config

10.2.3.1 no ip dvmrp trapflags

This command disables the DVMRP trap mode.

Format	`no ip dvmrp trapflags`
Mode	Global Config

10.2.4 ip dvmrp

This command sets the administrative mode of DVMRP on an interface or range of interfaces to active.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip dvmrp`
Mode	Interface Config

10.2.4.1 no ip dvmrp

This command sets the administrative mode of DVMRP on an interface to inactive.

Format	`no ip dvmrp`

Mode	Interface Config

10.2.5 show ip dvmrp

This command displays the system-wide information for DVMRP.

Format	`show ip dvmrp`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Admin Mode	Indicates whether DVMRP is enabled or disabled.
Version String	The version of DVMRP being used.
Number of Routes	The number of routes in the DVMRP routing table.
Reachable Routes	The number of entries in the routing table with non-infinite metrics.

The following fields are displayed for each interface.

Term	Definition
Interface	*unit/slot/port*
Interface Mode	The mode of this interface. Possible values are Enabled and Disabled.
State	The current state of DVMRP on this interface. Possible values are Operational or Non-Operational.

10.2.6 show ip dvmrp interface

This command displays the interface information for DVMRP on the specified interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ip dvmrp interface { unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface Mode	Indicates whether DVMRP is enabled or disabled on the specified interface.
Metric	The metric of this interface. This is a configured value.
Local Address	The IP address of the interface.

The following field is displayed only when DVMRP is operational on the interface.

Term	Definition
Generation ID	The Generation ID value for the interface. This is used by the neighboring routers to detect that the DVMRP table should be resent.

The following fields are displayed only if DVMRP is enabled on this interface.

Term	Definition
Received Bad Packets	The number of invalid packets received.
Received Bad Routes	The number of invalid routes received.
Sent Routes	The number of routes that have been sent on this interface.

10.2.7 show ip dvmrp neighbor

This command displays the neighbor information for DVMRP.

Format `show ip dvmrp neighbor`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
IfIndex	The value of the interface used to reach the neighbor.
Nbr IP Addr	The IP address of the DVMRP neighbor for which this entry contains information.
State	The state of the neighboring router. The possible value for this field are ACTIVE or DOWN.
Up Time	The time since this neighboring router was learned.
Expiry Time	The time remaining for the neighbor to age out. This field is not applicable if the State is DOWN.
Generation ID	The Generation ID value for the neighbor.
Major Version	The major version of DVMRP protocol of neighbor.
Minor Version	The minor version of DVMRP protocol of neighbor.
Capabilities	The capabilities of neighbor.
Received Routes	The number of routes received from the neighbor.
Rcvd Bad Pkts	The number of invalid packets received from this neighbor.
Rcvd Bad Routes	The number of correct packets received with invalid routes.

10.2.8 show ip dvmrp nexthop

This command displays the next hop information on outgoing interfaces for routing multicast datagrams.

Format `show ip dvmrp nexthop`

Mode
- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Source IP	The sources for which this entry specifies a next hop on an outgoing interface.
Source Mask	The IP Mask for the sources for which this entry specifies a next hop on an outgoing interface.
Next Hop Interface	The interface in *unit/slot/port* format for the outgoing interface for this next hop.
Type	The network is a LEAF or a BRANCH.

10.2.9 show ip dvmrp prune

This command displays the table listing the router's upstream prune information.

Format	`show ip dvmrp prune`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Group IP	The multicast Address that is pruned.
Source IP	The IP address of the source that has pruned.
Source Mask	The network Mask for the prune source. It should be all 1s or both the prune source and prune mask must match.
Expiry Time (secs)	The expiry time in seconds. This is the time remaining for this prune to age out.

10.2.10 show ip dvmrp route

This command displays the multicast routing information for DVMRP.

Format	`show ip dvmrp route`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Source Address	The multicast address of the source group.
Source Mask	The IP Mask for the source group.
Upstream Neighbor	The IP address of the neighbor which is the source for the packets for a specified multicast address.
Interface	The interface used to receive the packets sent by the sources.
Metric	The distance in hops to the source subnet. This field has a different meaning than the Interface Metric field.
Expiry Time (secs)	The expiry time in seconds, which is the time left for this route to age out.
Up Time (secs)	The time when a specified route was learned, in seconds.

10.3 PIM Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Protocol Independent Multicast -Dense Mode (PIM-DM) and Protocol Independent Multicast - Sparse Mode (PIM-SM). PIM-DM and PIM-SM are multicast routing protocols that provides scalable inter-domain multicast routing across the Internet, independent of the mechanisms provided by any particular unicast routing protocol. Only one PIM mode can be operational at a time.

10.3.1 ip pim dense

This command administratively enables the PIM Dense mode across the router.

Default	Disabled

Format	`ip pim dense`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config) #ip pim dense
```

10.3.1.1 no ip pim dense

This command administratively disables the PIM Dense mode across the router.

Format	`no ip pim dense`
Mode	Global Config

10.3.2 ip pim sparse

This command administratively enables the PIM Sparse mode across the router.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip pim sparse`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config) #ip pim sparse
```

10.3.2.1 no ip pim sparse

This command administratively disables the PIM Sparse mode across the router.

Format	`no ip pim sparse`
Mode	Global Config

10.3.3 ip pim

Use this command to administratively enable PIM on the specified interface.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip pim`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ip pim
```

10.3.3.1 no ip pim

Use this command to disable PIM on the specified interface.

Format	`no ip pim`
Mode	Interface Config

10.3.4 ip pim hello-interval

This command configures the transmission frequency of PIM hello messages the specified interface. This field has a range of 0 to 18000 seconds.

Default	30
Format	`ip pim hello-interval` *`seconds`*
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ip pim hello-interval 50
```

10.3.4.1 no ip pim hello-interval

This command resets the transmission frequency of hello messages between PIM enabled neighbors to the default value.

Format	`no ip pim hello-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

10.3.5 ip pim bsr-border

Use this command to prevent bootstrap router (BSR) messages from being sent or received on the specified interface.

This command takes effect only when Sparse mode in enabled in the Global mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip pim bsr-border`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ip pim bsr-border
```

10.3.5.1 ip pim bsr-border

Use this command to prevent bootstrap router (BSR) messages from being sent or received on the specified interface.

This command takes effect only when Sparse mode in enabled in the Global mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip pim bsr-border`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ip pim bsr-border
```

10.3.6 ip pim bsr-candidate

This command is used to configure the router to announce its candidacy as a bootstrap router (BSR). The argument *`unit/slot/port`* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *`unit/slot/port`* format.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is configured as the PIM mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip pim bsr-candidate interface {unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093} hash-mask-length [bsr-priority] [interval interval]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameters	Description
unit/slot/port	Interface number on this router from which the BSR address is derived, to make it a candidate. This interface must be enabled with PIM.
hash-mask-length	Length of a mask (32 bits maximum) that is to be ANDed with the group address before the hash function is called. All groups with the same seed hash correspond to the same RP. For example, if this value is 24, only the first 24 bits of the group addresses matter. This allows you to get one RP for multiple groups.
bsr-priority	Priority of the candidate BSR. The range is an integer from 0 to 255. The BSR with the larger priority is preferred. If the priority values are the same, the router with the larger IP address is the BSR. The default value is 0.
interval	[Optional] Indicates the BSR candidate advertisement interval. The range is from 1 to 16383 seconds. The default value is 60 seconds.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config) #ip pim bsr-candidate interface 1/0/1 32 5
(Routing)(Config) #ip pim bsr-candidate interface 1/0/1 32 5 interval 100
```

10.3.6.1 no ip pim bsr-candidate

Use this command to remove the configured PIM Candidate BSR router.

Format	`no ip pim bsr-candidate interface {unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093}`
Mode	Global Config

10.3.7 ip pim dr-priority

Use this command to set the priority value for which a router is elected as the designated router (DR).

This command takes effect only when Sparse mode is enabled in the Global mode.

Default	1
Format	`ip pim dr-priority 0-2147483647`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ip pim dr-priority 10
```

10.3.7.1 no ip pim dr-priority

Use this command to return the DR Priority on the specified interface to its default value.

Format	`no ip pim dr-priority`
Mode	Interface Config

10.3.8 ip pim join-prune-interval

Use this command to configure the frequency of PIM Join/Prune messages on a specified interface. The join/prune interval is specified in seconds. This parameter can be configured to a value from 0 to 18000.

This command takes effect only when is configured as the PIM mode.

Default	60
Format	`ip pim join-prune-interval` *`0-18000`*
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ip pim join-prune-interval 90
```

10.3.8.1 no ip pim join-prune-interval

Use this command to set the join/prune interval on the specified interface to the default value.

Format	`no ip pim join-prune-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

10.3.9 ip pim rp-address

This command defines the address of a PIM Rendezvous point (RP) for a specific multicast group range.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is configured as the PIM mode.

Default	0
Format	`ip pim rp-address` *`rp-address group-address group-mask`* `[override]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
rp-address	The IP address of the RP.
group-address	The group address supported by the RP.
group-mask	The group mask for the group address.
override	[Optional] Indicates that if there is a conflict, the RP configured with this command prevails over the RP learned by BSR.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config) #ip pim rp-address 192.168.10.1 224.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

10.3.9.1 no ip pim rp-address

Use this command to remove the address of the configured PIM Rendezvous point (RP) for the specified multicast group range.

Format	`no ip pim rp-address` *`rp-address group-address group-mask`* `[override]`
Mode	Global Config

10.3.10 ip pim rp-candidate

Use this command to configure the router to advertise itself as a PIM candidate rendezvous point (RP) to the bootstrap router (BSR) for a specific multicast group range. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is configured as the PIM mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip pim rp-candidate interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan `*`1-4093`*`} `*`group-address group-mask`*` [interval `*`interval`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	The IP address associated with this interface type and number is advertised as a candidate RP address. This interface must be enabled with PIM.
group-address	The multicast group address that is advertised in association with the RP address.
group-mask	The multicast group prefix that is advertised in association with the RP address.
interval	[Optional] Indicates the RP candidate advertisement interval. The range is from 1 to 16383 seconds. The default value is 60 seconds.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config) #ip pim rp-candidate interface 1/0/1 224.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
(Routing)(Config) #ip pim rp-candidate interface 1/0/1 224.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 interval 200
```

10.3.10.1 no ip pim rp-candidate

Use this command to remove the configured PIM candidate Rendezvous point (RP) for a specific multicast group range.

Format	`no ip pim rp-candidate interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan `*`1-4093`*`} `*`group-address group-mask`*
Mode	Global Config

10.3.11 ip pim ssm

Use this command to define the Source Specific Multicast (SSM) range of IP multicast addresses on the router.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is configured as the PIM mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip pim ssm {default |` *`group-address group-mask`*`}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
default-range	Defines the SSM range access list to 232/S.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config) #ip pim ssm default
(Routing)(Config) #ip pim ssm 232.1.2.0 255.255.255.0
```

10.3.11.1 no ip pim ssm

Use this command to remove the Source Specific Multicast (SSM) range of IP multicast addresses on the router.

Format	`no ip pim ssm {default | group-address group-mask}`
Mode	Global Config

10.3.12 ip pim-trapflags

This command enables the PIM trap mode for both Sparse Mode (SM and Dense Mode. (DM).

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip pim-trapflags`
Mode	Global Config

10.3.12.1 no ip pim-trapflags

This command sets the PIM trap mode to the default.

Format	`no ip pim-trapflags`
Mode	Global Config

10.3.13 ip pim spt-threshold

Use this command to configure the Data Threshold rate for the last-hop router to switch to the shortest path on the router. The rate is specified in Kilobits per second. The possible values are 0 to 2000.

Some platforms do not support a non-zero data threshold rate. For these platforms, only a *Switch on First Packet* policy is supported.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is configured as the PIM mode.

Default	0
Format	`ip pim spt-threshold 0-2000`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config) #ip pim spt-threshold 100
```

10.3.13.1 no ip pim spt-threshold

This command is used to set the data threshold rate for the RP router to the default value.

Format	`no ip pim spt-threshold`
Mode	Global Config

10.3.14 clear ip pim statistics

Use this command to clear all the IP PIM statistics.

Format	`clear ip pim statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching)#clear ip pim statistics
```

10.3.15 show ip mfc

This command displays mroute entries in the multicast forwarding (MFC) database.

Format	`show ip mfc`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Terms	Definition
MFC IPv4 Mode	Enabled when IPv4 Multicast routing is operational.
MFC IPv6 Mode	Enabled when IPv6 Multicast routing is operational.
MFC Entry Count	The number of entries present in MFC.
Current multicast IPv4 Protocol	The current operating IPv4 multicast routing protocol.
Current multicast IPv6 Protocol	The current operating multicast IPv6 routing protocol.
Total Software Forwarded packets	Total Number of multicast packets forwarded in software.
Source Address	Source address of the multicast route entry.
Group Address	Group address of the multicast route entry.
Packets Forwarded in Software for this entry	Number of multicast packets that are forwarded in software for a specific multicast route entry,
Protocol	Multicast Routing Protocol that has added a specific entry
Expiry Time (secs)	Expiry time for a specific Multicast Route entry in seconds.
Up Time (secs)	Up Time in seconds for a specific Multicast Routing entry.
Incoming interface	Incoming interface for a specific Multicast Route entry.
Outgoing interface list	Outgoing interface list for a specific Multicast Route entry.

Example:

```
(Routing) (Config)#show ip mfc
MFC IPv4 Mode................................ Enabled
MFC IPv6 Mode................................ Disabled
MFC Entry Count ............................. 1
Current multicast IPv4 protocol.............. PIMSM
Current multicast IPv6 protocol.............. No protocol enabled.
Total software forwarded packets ............ 0

Source address: 192.168.10.5
Group address: 225.1.1.1
Packets forwarded in software for this entry: 0            Protocol: PIM-SM
Expiry Time (secs): 206        Up Time (secs): 4
Incoming interface: 1/0/10     Outgoing interface list: None
```

10.3.16 show ip pim

This command displays the system-wide information for PIM-DM or PIM-SM.

Format	`show ip pim`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

If the PIM mode is PIM-DM (dense), some of the fields in the following table do not display in the command output because they are applicable only to PIM-SM.

Term	Definition
PIM Mode	Indicates the configured mode of the PIM protocol as dense (PIM-DM) or sparse (PIM-SM)
Interface	unit/slot/port
Interface Mode	Indicates whether PIM is enabled or disabled on this interface.
Operational Status	The current state of PIM on this interface: Operational or Non-Operational.

Example: PIM Mode – Dense

```
(Routing)#show ip pim

PIM Mode       Dense

Interface    Interface-Mode    Operational-Status
---------    --------------    ------------------
1/0/1        Enabled           Operational
1/0/3        Disabled          Non-Operational
```

Example: PIM Mode – Sparse

```
(Routing)#show ip pim

PIM Mode       Sparse

Interface    Interface-Mode    Operational-Status
---------    --------------    ------------------
1/0/1        Enabled           Operational
1/0/3        Disabled          Non-Operational
```

Example: PIM Mode – None

```
(Routing)#show ip pim

PIM Mode       None

None of the routing interfaces are enabled for PIM.
```

10.3.17 show ip pim ssm

This command displays the configured source specific IP multicast addresses. If no SSM Group range is configured, this command output is `No SSM address range is configured`.

Format	`show ip pim ssm`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Group Address	The IP multicast address of the SSM group.

Term	Definition
Prefix Length	The network prefix length.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)#show ip pim ssm

Group Address/Prefix Length
---------------------------
232.0.0.0/8
```

If no SSM Group range is configured, this command displays the following message:

```
No SSM address range is configured.
```

10.3.18 show ip pim interface

This command displays the PIM interface status parameters. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format. If no interface is specified, the command displays the status parameters of all PIM-enabled interfaces.

Format	`show ip pim interface [ unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093}]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	*unit/slot/port* The interface number.
Mode	Indicates the active PIM mode enabled on the interface is dense or sparse.
Hello Interval	The frequency at which PIM hello messages are transmitted on this interface. By default, the value is 30 seconds.
Join Prune Interval	The join/prune interval value for the PIM router. The interval is in seconds.
DR Priority	The priority of the Designated Router configured on the interface. This field is not applicable if the interface mode is Dense.
BSR Border	Identifies whether this interface is configured as a bootstrap router border interface.
Neighbor Count	The number of PIM neighbors learned on this interface. This is a dynamic value and is shown only when a PIM interface is operational.
Designated Router	The IP address of the elected Designated Router for this interface. This is a dynamic value and will only be shown when a PIM interface is operational. This field is not applicable if the interface mode is Dense.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)#show ip pim interface

Interface.....................................1/0/1
  Mode........................................Sparse
  Hello Interval (secs).......................30
  Join Prune Interval (secs)..................60
  DR Priority.................................1
  BSR Border..................................Disabled
  Neighbor Count..............................1
  Designated Router...........................192.168.10.1

Interface.....................................1/0/2
  Mode........................................Sparse
  Hello Interval (secs).......................30
  Join Prune Interval (secs)..................60
  DR Priority.................................1
```

```
  BSR Border.....................................Disabled
  Neighbor Count.................................1
  Designated Router..............................192.168.10.1
```

If none of the interfaces are enabled for PIM, the following message is displayed:

```
None of the routing interfaces are enabled for PIM.
```

10.3.19 show ip pim neighbor

This command displays PIM neighbors discovered by PIMv2 Hello messages. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format. If the interface number is not specified, the command displays the status parameters of all PIM-enabled interfaces.

Format	`show ip pim neighbor [{`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan `*`1-4093`*`}]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Neighbor Address	The IP address of the PIM neighbor on an interface.
Interface	unit/slot/port
Up Time	The time since this neighbor has become active on this interface.
Expiry Time	Time remaining for the neighbor to expire.
DR Priority	The DR Priority configured on this Interface (PIM-SM only). DR Priority is applicable only when sparse-mode configured routers are neighbors. Otherwise, NA is displayed in this field. DR indicates that the neighbor is the PIM Designated Router in that subnet.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)#show ip pim neighbor 1/0/1
Neighbor Addr   Interface  Uptime      Expiry Time DR
                           (hh:mm:ss)  (hh:mm:ss)  Priority
--------------- ---------  ----------- ----------- --------
192.168.10.2    1/0/1      00:02:55    00:01:15    10 (DR)

(Routing)#show ip pim neighbor
Neighbor Addr   Interface  Uptime      Expiry Time DR
                           (hh:mm:ss)  (hh:mm:ss)  Priority
--------------- ---------  ----------- ----------- --------
192.168.10.2    1/0/1      00:02:55    00:01:15    10 (DR)
192.168.20.2    1/0/2      00:03:50    00:02:10    1
```

If no neighbors have been learned on any of the interfaces, the following message is displayed:

```
No neighbors exist on the router.
```

10.3.20 show ip pim bsr-router

This command displays the bootstrap router (BSR) information.

Format	`show ip pim bsr-router {candidate | elected}`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Definition
BSR Address	IP address of the BSR.
BSR Priority	Priority as configured in the `ip pim bsr-candidate` command.
BSR Hash Mask Length	Length of a mask (maximum 32 bits) that is to be ANDed with the group address before the hash function is called. This value is configured in the `ip pim bsr-candidate` command.
C-BSR Advertisement Interval	Indicates the configured C-BSR Advertisement interval with which the router, acting as a C-BSR, will periodically send the C-BSR advertisement messages.
Next Bootstrap Message	Time (in hours, minutes, and seconds) in which the next bootstrap message is due from this BSR.

Example:

```
(Routing)#show ip pim bsr-router elected

BSR Address..................................... 192.168.10.1
  BSR Priority.................................. 0
  BSR Hash Mask Length.......................... 30
  Next Bootstrap message (hh:mm:ss)............. 00:00:24
```

Example:

```
(Routing)#show ip pim bsr-router candidate

BSR Address..................................... 192.168.10.1
  BSR Priority.................................. 0
  BSR Hash Mask Length.......................... 30
  C-BSR Advertisement Interval (secs)......... 60
  Next Bootstrap message (hh:mm:ss)............. NA
```

If no configured or elected BSRs exist on the router, the following message is displayed:

```
No BSR's exist/learned on this router.
```

10.3.21 show ip pim rp-hash

This command displays the rendezvous point (RP) selected for the specified group address.

Format `show ip pim rp-hash` *`group-address`*

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
RP Address	The IP address of the RP for the group specified.
Type	Indicates the mechanism (BSR or static) by which the RP was selected.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)#show ip pim rp-hash 224.1.2.0

RP Address192.168.10.1
   TypeStatic
```

If no RP Group mapping exist on the router, the following message is displayed:

```
No RP-Group mappings exist/learned on this router.
```

10.3.22 show ip pim rp mapping

Use this command to display the mapping for the PIM group to the active Rendezvous points (RP) of which the router is a aware (either configured or learned from the bootstrap router (BSR)). Use the optional parameters to limit the display to a specific RP address or to view group-to-candidate RP or group to Static RP mapping information.

Format	`show ip pim rp mapping [{`*`rp-address`*`|candidate|static}]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
RP Address	The IP address of the RP for the group specified.
Group Address	The IP address of the multicast group.
Group Mask	The subnet mask associated with the group.
Origin	Indicates the mechanism (BSR or static) by which the RP was selected.
C-RP Advertisement Interval	Indicates the configured C-RP Advertisement interval with which the router acting as a Candidate RP will periodically send the C-RP advertisement messages to the elected BSR.

Example:

```
(Routing)#show ip pim rp mapping 192.168.10.1

RP Address       192.168.10.1
   Group Address 224.1.2.1
   Group Mask    255.255.255.0
   Origin        Static
```

Example:

```
(Routing)#show ip pim rp mapping

RP Address       192.168.10.1
   Group Address 224.1.2.1
   Group Mask    255.255.255.0
   Origin        Static

RP Address       192.168.20.1
   Group Address 229.2.0.0
   Group Mask    255.255.0.0
   Origin        Static
```

Example:

```
(Routing)# show ip pim rp mapping candidate

RP Address..................................... 192.168.10.1
   Group Address.............................. 224.1.2.1
   Group Mask................................. 255.255.0.0
   Origin..................................... BSR
   C-RP Advertisement Interval (secs)......... 60
   Next Candidate RP Advertisement (hh:mm:ss). 00:00:15
```

If no RP Group mapping exist on the router, the following message is displayed:

```
No RP-Group mappings exist on this router.
```

10.3.23 show ip pim statistics

This command displays statistics for the received PIM control packets per interface. This command displays statistics only if PIM sparse mode is enabled.

Format	`show ip pim statistics`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

The following information is displayed.

Parameter	Description
Stat	RX: Packets received

Parameter	Description
	Tx: Packets transmitted
Interface	The PIM-enabled routing interface
Hello	The number of PIM Hello messages
Register	The number of PIM Register messages
Reg-Stop	The number of PIM Register-stop messages
Join/Pru	The number of PIM Join/Prune messages
BSR	The number of PIM Boot Strap messages
Assert	The number of PIM Assert messages
CRP	The number of PIM Candidate RP Advertisement messages.

Example:

```
(Routing) #show ip pim statistics
=====================================================================
Interface  Stat   Hello Register Reg-Stop Join/Pru  BSR  Assert  CRP
=====================================================================
Vl10       Rx     0     0        0        0         0    0       0
           Tx     2     0        0        0         0    0       0

    Invalid Packets Received - 0
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Vl20       Rx     0     0        0        5         0    0       0
           Tx     8     7        0        0         0    0       0

    Invalid Packets Received - 0
---------------------------------------------------------------------
1/0/5      Rx     0     0        6        5         0    0       0
           Tx     10    9        0        0         0    0       0

    Invalid Packets Received - 0
---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Example:

```
(Routing) #show ip pim statistics vlan 10
=====================================================================
Interface  Stat   Hello Register Reg-Stop Join/Pru  BSR  Assert  CRP
=====================================================================
Vl10       Rx     0     0        0        0         0    0       0
           Tx     2     0        0        0         0    0       0

    Invalid Packets Received - 0
---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Example:

```
(Routing) #show ip pim statistics 1/0/5
=====================================================================
Interface  Stat   Hello Register Reg-Stop Join/Pru  BSR  Assert  CRP
=====================================================================
1/0/5      Rx     0     0        6        5         0    0       0
           Tx     10    9        0        0         0    0       0

    Invalid Packets Received - 0
```

For ipv6 statistics, use the key word ipv6.

10.4 Internet Group Message Protocol Commands

This section describes the commands you use to view and configure Internet Group Message Protocol (IGMP) settings.

10.4.1 ip igmp

This command sets the administrative mode of IGMP in the system to active on an interface, range of interfaces, or on all interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip igmp`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

10.4.1.1 no ip igmp

This command sets the administrative mode of IGMP in the system to inactive.

Format	`no ip igmp`
Mode	› Interface Config › Global Config

10.4.2 ip igmp header-validation

Use this command to enable header validation for IGMP messages.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ip igmp header-validation`
Mode	Global Config

10.4.2.1 no ip igmp header-validation

Use this command to disable header validation for IGMP messages.

Format	`no ip igmp header-validation`
Mode	Global Config

10.4.3 ip igmp version

This command configures the version of IGMP for an interface or range of interfaces. The value for *`version`* is either 1, 2 or 3.

Default	3
Format	`ip igmp version` *`version`*
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.3.1 no ip igmp version

This command resets the version of IGMP to the default value.

Format	`no ip igmp version`
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.4 ip igmp last-member-query-count

This command sets the number of Group-Specific Queries sent by the interface or range of interfaces before the router assumes that there are no local members on the interface. The range for *count* is 1 to 20.

Format	`ip igmp last-member-query-count` *count*
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.4.1 no ip igmp last-member-query-count

This command resets the number of Group-Specific Queries to the default value.

Format	`no ip igmp last-member-query-count`
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.5 ip igmp last-member-query-interval

This command configures the Maximum Response Time inserted in Group-Specific Queries which are sent in response to Leave Group messages. The range for *seconds* is 0 to 255 tenths of a second. This value can be configured on one interface or a range of interfaces

Default	10 tenths of a second (1 second)
Format	`ip igmp last-member-query-interval` *seconds*
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.5.1 no ip igmp last-member-query-interval

This command resets the Maximum Response Time to the default value.

Format	`no ip igmp last-member-query-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.6 ip igmp query-interval

This command configures the query interval for the specified interface or range of interfaces. The query interval determines how fast IGMP Host-Query packets are transmitted on this interface. The range for `query-interval` is 1 to 3600 seconds.

Default	125 seconds
Format	`ip igmp query-interval` *seconds*
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.6.1 no ip igmp query-interval

This command resets the query interval for the specified interface to the default value. This is the frequency at which IGMP Host-Query packets are transmitted on this interface.

Format	`no ip igmp query-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.7 ip igmp query-max-response-time

This command configures the maximum response time interval for the specified interface or range of interfaces, which is the maximum query response time advertised in IGMPv2 queries on this interface.The time interval is specified in tenths of a second. The range for `gmp query-max-response-time` is 0 to 255 tenths of a second.

Default	100
Format	`ip igmp query-max-response-time` *`0-255`*
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.7.1 no ip igmp query-max-response-time

This command resets the maximum response time interval for the specified interface, which is the maximum query response time advertised in IGMPv2 queries on this interface to the default value. The maximum response time interval is reset to the default time.

Format	`no ip igmp query-max-response-time`
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.8 ip igmp robustness

This command configures the robustness that allows tuning of the interface or range of interfaces. The robustness is the tuning for the expected packet loss on a subnet. If a subnet is expected to have a lot of loss, the Robustness variable may be increased for the interface. The range for *`robustness`* is 1 to 255.

Default	2
Format	`ip igmp robustness` *`1-255`*
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.8.1 no ip igmp robustness

This command sets the robustness value to default.

Format	`no ip igmp robustness`
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.9 ip igmp startup-query-count

This command sets the number of Queries sent out on startup, separated by the Startup Query Interval on the interface or range of interfaces. The range for *`count`* is 1 to 20.

Default	2
Format	`ip igmp startup-query-count` *`1-20`*
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.9.1 no ip igmp startup-query-count

This command resets the number of Queries sent out on startup, separated by the Startup Query Interval on the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ip igmp startup-query-count`

Mode	Interface Config

10.4.10 ip igmp startup-query-interval

This command sets the interval between General Queries sent on startup on the interface or range of interfaces. The time interval value is in seconds. The range for *interval* is 1 to 300 seconds.

Default	31
Format	`ip igmp startup-query-interval 1-300`
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.10.1 no ip igmp startup-query-interval

This command resets the interval between General Queries sent on startup on the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ip igmp startup-query-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

10.4.11 show ip igmp

This command displays the system-wide IGMP information.

Format	`show ip igmp`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
IGMP Admin Mode	The administrative status of IGMP. This is a configured value.
Interface	unit/slot/port
Interface Mode	Indicates whether IGMP is enabled or disabled on the interface. This is a configured value.
Protocol State	The current state of IGMP on this interface. Possible values are Operational or Non-Operational.

10.4.12 show ip igmp groups

This command displays the registered multicast groups on the interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format. If `[detail]` is specified this command displays the registered multicast groups on the interface in detail.

Format	`show ip igmp groups {unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093 [detail]}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

If you do not use the `detail` keyword, the following fields appear:

Field	Definition
IP Address	The IP address of the interface participating in the multicast group.
Subnet Mask	The subnet mask of the interface participating in the multicast group.
Interface Mode	This displays whether IGMP is enabled or disabled on this interface.

The following fields are not displayed if the interface is not enabled:

Field	Definition
Querier Status	This displays whether the interface has IGMP in Querier mode or Non-Querier mode.
Groups	The list of multicast groups that are registered on this interface.

If you use the `detail` keyword, the following fields appear:

Field	Definition
Multicast IP Address	The IP address of the registered multicast group on this interface.
Last Reporter	The IP address of the source of the last membership report received for the specified multicast group address on this interface.
Up Time	The time elapsed since the entry was created for the specified multicast group address on this interface.
Expiry Time	The amount of time remaining to remove this entry before it is aged out.
Version1 Host Timer	The time remaining until the local router assumes that there are no longer any IGMP version 1 multicast members on the IP subnet attached to this interface. This could be an integer value or "-----" if there is no Version 1 host present.
Version2 Host Timer	The time remaining until the local router assumes that there are no longer any IGMP version 2 multicast members on the IP subnet attached to this interface. This could be an integer value or "-----" if there is no Version 2 host present.
Group Compatibility Mode	The group compatibility mode (v1, v2 or v3) for this group on the specified interface.

10.4.13 show ip igmp interface

This command displays the IGMP information for the interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format `show ip igmp interface { unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093}`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
IGMP Admin Mode	The administrative status of IGMP.
Interface Mode	Indicates whether IGMP is enabled or disabled on the interface.
IGMP Version	The version of IGMP running on the interface. This value can be configured to create a router capable of running either IGMP version 1 or 2.
Query Interval	The frequency at which IGMP Host-Query packets are transmitted on this interface.
Query Max Response Time	The maximum query response time advertised in IGMPv2 queries on this interface.
Robustness	The tuning for the expected packet loss on a subnet. If a subnet is expected to be have a lot of loss, the Robustness variable may be increased for that interface.
Startup Query Interval	The interval between General Queries sent by a Querier on startup.
Startup Query Count	The number of Queries sent out on startup, separated by the Startup Query Interval.

Term	Definition
Last Member Query Interval	The Maximum Response Time inserted into Group-Specific Queries sent in response to Leave Group messages.
Last Member Query Count	The number of Group-Specific Queries sent before the router assumes that there are no local members.

10.4.14 show ip igmp interface membership

This command displays the list of interfaces that have registered in the multicast group.

Format	`show ip igmp interface membership` *`multiipaddr`* `[detail]`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	Valid unit, slot and port number separated by forward slashes.
Interface IP	The IP address of the interface participating in the multicast group.
State	The interface that has IGMP in Querier mode or Non-Querier mode.
Group Compatibility Mode	The group compatibility mode (v1, v2 or v3) for the specified group on this interface.
Source Filter Mode	The source filter mode (Include/Exclude) for the specified group on this interface. This is "-----" for IGMPv1 and IGMPv2 Membership Reports.

If you use the `detail` keyword, the following fields appear:

Term	Definition
Interface	Valid unit, slot and port number separated by forward slashes.
Group Compatibility Mode	The group compatibility mode (v1, v2 or v3) for the specified group on this interface.
Source Filter Mode	The source filter mode (Include/Exclude) for the specified group on this interface. This is "-----" for IGMPv1 and IGMPv2 Membership Reports.
Source Hosts	The list of unicast source IP addresses in the group record of the IGMPv3 Membership Report with the specified multicast group IP address. This is "-----" for IGMPv1 and IGMPv2 Membership Reports.
Expiry Time	The amount of time remaining to remove this entry before it is aged out. This is "-----" for IGMPv1 and IGMPv2 Membership Reports.

10.4.15 show ip igmp interface stats

This command displays the IGMP statistical information for the interface. The statistics are only displayed when the interface is enabled for IGMP. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ip igmp interface stats [`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan` *`1-4093`*`]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Querier Status	The status of the IGMP router, whether it is running in Querier mode or Non-Querier mode.
Querier IP Address	The IP address of the IGMP Querier on the IP subnet to which this interface is attached.

Term	Definition
Querier Up Time	The time since the interface Querier was last changed.
Querier Expiry Time	The amount of time remaining before the Other Querier Present Timer expires. If the local system is the querier, the value of this object is zero.
Wrong Version Queries	The number of queries received whose IGMP version does not match the IGMP version of the interface.
Number of Joins	The number of times a group membership has been added on this interface.
Number of Groups	The current number of membership entries for this interface.

10.5 IGMP Proxy Commands

The IGMP Proxy is used by IGMP Router (IPv4 system) to enable the system to issue IGMP host messages on behalf of hosts that the system discovered through standard IGMP router interfaces. With IGMP Proxy enabled, the system acts as proxy to all the hosts residing on its router interfaces.

10.5.1 ip igmp-proxy

This command enables the IGMP Proxy on the an interface or range of interfaces. To enable the IGMP Proxy on an interface, you must enable multicast forwarding. Also, make sure that there are no multicast routing protocols enabled on the router.

Format	`ip igmp-proxy`
Mode	Interface Config

10.5.1.1 no ip igmp-proxy

This command disables the IGMP Proxy on the router.

Format	`no ip igmp-proxy`
Mode	Interface Config

10.5.2 ip igmp-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval

This command sets the unsolicited report interval for the IGMP Proxy interface or range of interfaces. This command is valid only when you enable IGMP Proxy on the interface or range of interfaces. The value of *interval*can be 1-260 seconds.

Default	1
Format	`ip igmp-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval` *1-260*
Mode	Interface Config

10.5.2.1 no ip igmp-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval

This command resets the unsolicited report interval of the IGMP Proxy router to the default value.

Format	`no ip igmp-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

10.5.3 ip igmp-proxy reset-status

This command resets the host interface status parameters of the IGMP Proxy interface (or range of interfaces). This command is valid only when you enable IGMP Proxy on the interface.

Format	`ip igmp-proxy reset-status`
Mode	Interface Config

10.5.4 show ip igmp-proxy

This command displays a summary of the host interface status parameters. It displays the following parameters only when you enable IGMP Proxy.

Format	`show ip igmp-proxy`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface index	The interface number of the IGMP Proxy.
Admin Mode	States whether the IGMP Proxy is enabled or not. This is a configured value.
Operational Mode	States whether the IGMP Proxy is operationally enabled or not. This is a status parameter.
Version	The present IGMP host version that is operational on the proxy interface.
Number of Multicast Groups	The number of multicast groups that are associated with the IGMP Proxy interface.
Unsolicited Report Interval	The time interval at which the IGMP Proxy interface sends unsolicited group membership report.
Querier IP Address on Proxy Interface	The IP address of the Querier, if any, in the network attached to the upstream interface (IGMP-Proxy interface).
Older Version 1 Querier Timeout	The interval used to timeout the older version 1 queriers.
Older Version 2 Querier Timeout	The interval used to timeout the older version 2 queriers.
Proxy Start Frequency	The number of times the IGMP Proxy has been stopped and started.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip igmp-proxy

Interface Index.............................. 1/0/1
Admin Mode.................................... Enable
Operational Mode.............................. Enable
Version....................................... 3
Num of Multicast Groups....................... 0
Unsolicited Report Interval................... 1
Querier IP Address on Proxy Interface........ 5.5.5.50
Older Version 1 Querier Timeout.............. 0
Older Version 2 Querier Timeout.............. 00::00:00
Proxy Start Frequency................................ 1
```

10.5.5 show ip igmp-proxy interface

This command displays a detailed list of the host interface status parameters. It displays the following parameters only when you enable IGMP Proxy.

Format	`show ip igmp-proxy interface`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface Index	The *unit/slot/port* of the IGMP proxy.

The column headings of the table associated with the interface are as follows:

Term	Definition
Ver	The IGMP version.
Query Rcvd	Number of IGMP queries received.
Report Rcvd	Number of IGMP reports received.
Report Sent	Number of IGMP reports sent.
Leaves Rcvd	Number of IGMP leaves received. Valid for version 2 only.
Leaves Sent	Number of IGMP leaves sent on the Proxy interface. Valid for version 2 only.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip igmp-proxy interface

Interface Index............................... 1/0/1

Ver Query Rcvd Report Rcvd Report Sent Leave Rcvd Leave Sent
------------------------------------------------------------------
1   0          0           0           -----      -----
2   0          0           0           0          0
3   0          0           0           -----      -----
```

10.5.6 show ip igmp-proxy groups

This command displays information about the subscribed multicast groups that IGMP Proxy reported. It displays a table of entries with the following as the fields of each column.

Format	`show ip igmp-proxy groups`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface number of the IGMP Proxy.
Group Address	The IP address of the multicast group.
Last Reporter	The IP address of host that last sent a membership report for the current group on the network attached to the IGMP Proxy interface (upstream interface).
Up Time (in secs)	The time elapsed since last created.
Member State	The status of the entry. Possible values are IDLE_MEMBER or DELAY_MEMBER. › IDLE_MEMBER – interface has responded to the latest group membership query for this group. › DELAY_MEMBER – interface is going to send a group membership report to respond to a group membership query for this group.
Filter Mode	Possible values are **Include** or **Exclude**.
Sources	The number of sources attached to the multicast group.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip igmp-proxy groups

Interface Index............................... 1/0/1
```

```
Group Address   Last Reporter  Up Time    Member State  Filter Mode   Sources
-------------   -------------- ---------- ------------- ------------- -------
225.4.4.4       5.5.5.48       00:02:21   DELAY_MEMBER  Include       3
226.4.4.4       5.5.5.48       00:02:21   DELAY_MEMBER  Include       3
227.4.4.4       5.5.5.48       00:02:21   DELAY_MEMBER  Exclude       0
228.4.4.4       5.5.5.48       00:02:21   DELAY_MEMBER  Include       3
```

10.5.7 show ip igmp-proxy groups detail

This command displays complete information about multicast groups that IGMP Proxy reported. It displays a table of entries with the following as the fields of each column.

Format	`show ip igmp-proxy groups detail`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface number of the IGMP Proxy.
Group Address	The IP address of the multicast group.
Last Reporter	The IP address of host that last sent a membership report for the current group, on the network attached to the IGMP-Proxy interface (upstream interface).
Up Time (in secs)	The time elapsed since last created.
Member State	The status of the entry. Possible values are IDLE_MEMBER or DELAY_MEMBER. › IDLE_MEMBER – interface has responded to the latest group membership query for this group. › DELAY_MEMBER – interface is going to send a group membership report to respond to a group membership query for this group.
Filter Mode	Possible values are **Include** or **Exclude**.
Sources	The number of sources attached to the multicast group.
Group Source List	The list of IP addresses of the sources attached to the multicast group.
Expiry Time	Time left before a source is deleted.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ip igmp-proxy groups

Interface Index.............................. 1/0/1

Group Address   Last Reporter  Up Time     Member State Filter Mode  Sources
-------------   -------------- ----------- ------------ ------------ ---------
225.4.4.4       5.5.5.48       00:02:21    DELAY_MEMBER Include      3

Group Source List        Expiry Time
-----------------        -----------------
5.1.2.3                  00:02:21
6.1.2.3                  00:02:21
7.1.2.3                  00:02:21

225.4.4.4       5.5.5.48       00:02:21    DELAY_MEMBER Include      3

Group Source List        Expiry Time
-----------------        ---------------
2.1.2.3                  00:02:21
6.1.2.3                  00:01:44
8.1.2.3                  00:01:44

227.4.4.4       5.5.5.48       00:02:21    DELAY_MEMBER Exclude      0


228.4.4.4       5.5.5.48       00:03:21    DELAY_MEMBER Include      3
```

```
Group Source List        Expiry Time
-----------------        ---------------
9.1.2.3                  00:03:21
6.1.2.3                  00:03:21
7.1.2.3                  00:03:21
```

11 IPv6 Multicast Commands

The entire IPv6 Multicast commands section is Enterprise-only. This chapter describes the IPv6 Multicast commands available in the LCOS SX CLI.

There is no specific IP multicast enable for IPv6. Enabling of multicast at global config is common for both IPv4 and IPv6.

The commands in this chapter are in one of three functional groups:

- Show commands display switch settings, statistics, and other information.
- Configuration commands configure features and options of the switch. For every configuration command, there is a show command that displays the configuration setting.
- Clear commands clear some or all of the settings to factory defaults.

11.1 IPv6 Multicast Forwarder

11.1.1 ipv6 mroute

This command configures an IPv6 Multicast Static Route for a source.

Default	No MRoute is configured on the system.
Format	`ipv6 mroute` *`src-ip-addr src-mask rpf-addr`* `[interface]` *`preference`*
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
src-ip-addr	The IP address of the multicast source network.
src-mask	The IP mask of the multicast data source.
rpf-ip-addr	The IP address of the RPF next-hop router toward the source.
interface	Specify the interface if the RPF Address is a link-local address.
preference	The administrative distance for this Static MRoute, that is, the preference value. The range is 1 to 255.

11.1.1.1 no ipv6 mroute

This command removes the configured IPv6 Multicast Static Route.

Format	`no ipv6 mroute` *`src-ip-addr`*
Mode	Global Config

11.1.2 show ipv6 mroute

There is no specific IP multicast enable for IPv6. Enabling of multicast at global config is common for both IPv4 and IPv6.

Use this command to show the mroute entries specific for IPv6. (This command is the IPv6 equivalent of the IPv4 `show ip mroute` command.)

Format	`show ipv6 mroute {[detail] | [summary] | [group {group-address} [detail | summary]] | [source {source-address} [grpaddr | summary ]]}`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

If you use the *detail* parameter, the command displays the following Multicast Route Table fields:

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Expiry Time	The time of expiry of this entry in seconds.
Up Time	The time elapsed since the entry was created in seconds.
RPF Neighbor	The IP address of the RPF neighbor.
Flags	The flags associated with this entry.

If you use the *summary* parameter, the command displays the following fields:

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Protocol	The multicast routing protocol by which the entry was created.
Incoming Interface	The interface on which the packet for the source/group arrives.
Outgoing Interface List	The list of outgoing interfaces on which the packet is forwarded.

11.1.3 show ipv6 mroute group

This command displays the multicast configuration settings specific to IPv6 such as flags, timer settings, incoming and outgoing interfaces, RPF neighboring routers, and expiration times of all the entries in the multicast mroute table containing the given group IPv6 address *group-address*.

Format	`show ipv6 mroute group group-address {detail | summary}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Protocol	The multicast routing protocol by which this entry was created.

Term	Definition
Incoming Interface	The interface on which the packet for this group arrives.
Outgoing Interface List	The list of outgoing interfaces on which this packet is forwarded.

11.1.4 show ipv6 mroute source

This command displays the multicast configuration settings specific to IPv6 such as flags, timer settings, incoming and outgoing interfaces, RPF neighboring routers, and expiration times of all the entries in the multicast mroute table containing the given source IP address or source IP address and group IP address pair.

Format	`show ipv6 mroute source` *`source-address`* `{`*`grpaddr`* `| summary}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

If you use the *`groupipaddr`* parameter, the command displays the following column headings in the output table:

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Expiry Time	The time of expiry of this entry in seconds.
Up Time	The time elapsed since the entry was created in seconds.
RPF Neighbor	The IP address of the RPF neighbor.
Flags	The flags associated with this entry.

If you use the *`summary`* parameter, the command displays the following column headings in the output table:

Term	Definition
Source IP Addr	The IP address of the multicast data source.
Group IP Addr	The IP address of the destination of the multicast packet.
Protocol	The multicast routing protocol by which this entry was created.
Incoming Interface	The interface on which the packet for this source arrives.
Outgoing Interface List	The list of outgoing interfaces on which this packet is forwarded.

11.1.5 show ipv6 mroute static

Use the `show ipv6 mroute static` command in Privileged EXEC or User EXEC mode to display all the configured IPv6 multicast static routes.

Format	`show ipv6 mroute static [`*`source-address`*`]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Parameter	Description
Source Address	IP address of the multicast source network.
Source Mask	The subnetwork mask pertaining to the sourceIP.

Parameter	Description
RPF Address	The IP address of the RPF next-hop router toward the source.
Interface	The interface that is used to reach the RPF next-hop. This is valid if the RPF address is a link-local address.
Preference	The administrative distance for this Static MRoute.

11.1.6 clear ipv6 mroute

This command deletes all or the specified IPv6 multicast route entries.

This command only clears dynamic mroute entries. It does not clear static mroutes.

Format	`clear ipv6 mroute {*|group-address[source-address]}`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Parameter	Description
*	Deletes all IPv6 entries from the IPv6 multicast routing table.
group-address	IPv6 address of the multicast group.
source-address	The IPv6 address of a multicast source that is sending multicast traffic to the group.

Example: The following deletes all entries from the IPv6 multicast routing table:

```
(Routing) # clear ipv6 mroute *
```

Example: The following deletes all entries from the IPv6 multicast routing table that match the given multicast group address (FF4E::1), irrespective of which source is sending for this group:

```
(Routing) # clear ipv6 mroute FF4E::1
```

Example: The following deletes all entries from the IPv6 multicast routing table that match the given multicast group address (FF4E::1) and the multicast source address (2001::2):

```
(Routing) # clear ip mroute FF4E::1 2001::2
```

11.2 IPv6 PIM Commands

This section describes the commands you use to configure Protocol Independent Multicast – Dense Mode (PIM-DM) and Protocol Independent Multicast – Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) for IPv6 multicast routing. PIM-DM and PIM-SM are multicast routing protocols that provides scalable inter-domain multicast routing across the Internet, independent of the mechanisms provided by any particular unicast routing protocol. Only one PIM mode can be operational at a time.

11.2.1 ipv6 pim dense

This command enables the administrative mode of PIM-DM in the router.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 pim dense`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config) #ipv6 pim dense
```

11.2.1.1 no ipv6 pim dense

This command disables the administrative mode of PIM-DM in the router.

Format	`no ipv6 pim dense`
Mode	Global Config

11.2.2 ipv6 pim sparse

This command enables the administrative mode of PIM-SM in the router.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 pim sparse`
Mode	Global Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config) #ipv6 pim sparse
```

11.2.2.1 no ipv6 pim sparse

This command disables the administrative mode of PIM-SM in the router.

Format	`no ipv6 pim sparse`
Mode	Global Config

11.2.3 ipv6 pim

This command administratively enables PIM on an interface or range of interfaces.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 pim`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ipv6 pim
```

11.2.3.1 no ipv6 pim

This command sets the administrative mode of PIM on an interface to disabled.

Format	`no ipv6 pim`
Mode	Interface Config

11.2.4 ipv6 pim hello-interval

Use this command to configure the PIM hello interval for the specified router interface or range of interfaces. The hello-interval is specified in seconds and is in the range 0-18000.

Default	30
Format	`ipv6 pim hello-interval` *`0–18000`*
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ipv6 pim hello-interval 50
```

11.2.4.1 no ipv6 pim hello-interval

Use this command to set the PIM hello interval to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 pim hello-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

11.2.5 ipv6 pim bsr-border

Use this command to prevent bootstrap router (BSR) messages from being sent or received on the specified interface.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is enabled in the Global mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 pim bsr-border`
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ipv6 pim bsr-border
```

11.2.5.1 no ipv6 pim bsr-border

Use this command to disable the setting of BSR border on the specified interface.

Format	`no ipv6 pim bsr-border`
Mode	Interface Config

11.2.6 ipv6 pim bsr-candidate

This command is used to configure the router to announce its candidacy as a bootstrap router (BSR). The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is configured as the PIM mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 pim bsr-candidate interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan `*`1-4093`*`} `*`hash-mask-length`*` [`*`bsr-priority`*`] [interval `*`interval`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameters	Description
unit/slot/port	Interface number on this router from which the BSR address is derived, to make it a candidate. This interface must be enabled with PIM.
hash-mask-length	Length of a mask (32 bits maximum) that is to be ANDed with the group address before the hash function is called. All groups with the same seed hash correspond to the same RP. For example, if this value was 24, only the first 24 bits of the group addresses matter. This allows you to get one RP for multiple groups.

Parameters	Description
bsr-priority	Priority of the candidate BSR. The range is an integer from 0 to 255. The BSR with the larger priority is preferred. If the priority values are the same, the router with the larger IPv6 address is the BSR. The default value is 0.
interval	[Optional] Indicates the BSR candidate advertisement interval. The range is from 1 to 16383 seconds. The default value is 60 seconds.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#ipv6 pim bsr-candidate interface 0/1 32 5
(Routing) (Config)#ipv6 pim bsr-candidate interface 0/1 32 5 interval 100
```

11.2.6.1 no ipv6 pim bsr-candidate

This command is used to remove the configured PIM Candidate BSR router.

Format	`no ipv6 pim bsr-candidate interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan `*`1-4093`*`} `*`hash-mask-length`*` [`*`bsr-priority`*`]`
Mode	Global Config

11.2.7 ipv6 pim dr-priority

Use this command to set the priority value for which a router is elected as the designated router (DR).

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is enabled in the Global mode.

Default	1
Format	`ipv6 pim dr-priority `*`0-2147483647`*
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ipv6 pim dr-priority 10
```

11.2.7.1 no ipv6 pim dr-priority

Use this command to return the DR Priority on the specified interface to its default value.

Format	`no ipv6 pim dr-priority`
Mode	Interface Config

11.2.8 ipv6 pim join-prune-interval

This command is used to configure the join/prune interval for the PIM-SM router on an interface or range of interfaces. The join/prune interval is specified in seconds. This parameter can be configured to a value from 0 to 18000.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is enabled in the Global mode.

Default	60
Format	`ipv6 pim join-prune-interval `*`0-18000`*
Mode	Interface Config

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing)(Interface 1/0/1) #ipv6 pim join-prune-interval 90
```

11.2.8.1 no ipv6 pim join-prune-interval

Use this command to set the join/prune interval on the specified interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 pim join-prune-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

11.2.9 ipv6 pim rp-address

This command defines the address of a PIM Rendezvous point (RP) for a specific multicast group range.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is configured as the PIM mode.

Default	0
Format	`ipv6 pim rp-address {`*`rp-address`*` | `*`group-address/group-mask`*`} [override]`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
rp-address	The IPv6 address of the RP.
group-address	The group address supported by the RP.
group-mask	The group mask for the group address.
override	[Optional] Indicates that if there is a conflict, the RP configured with this command prevails over the RP learned by BSR.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config)#ipv6 pim rp-address 2001::1 ff1e::0/64
```

11.2.9.1 no ipv6 pim rp-address

This command is used to remove the address of the configured PIM Rendezvous point (RP) for the specified multicast group range.

Format	`no ipv6 pim rp-address {`*`rp-address`*` | `*`group-address/group-mask`*`} [override]`
Mode	Global Config

11.2.10 ipv6 pim rp-candidate

This command is used to configure the router to advertise itself as a PIM candidate rendezvous point (RP) to the bootstrap router (BSR) for a specific multicast group range. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is configured as the PIM mode.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 pim rp-candidate interface {`*`unit/slot/port`*` |vlan `*`1-4093`*`} `*`group-address group-mask`*` [interval `*`interval`*`]`

Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
unit/slot/port	The IP address associated with this interface type and number is advertised as a candidate RP address. This interface must be enabled with PIM.
group-address	The multicast group address that is advertised in association with the RP address.
group-mask	The multicast group prefix that is advertised in association with the RP address.
interval	[Optional] Indicates the RP candidate advertisement interval. The range is from 1 to 16383 seconds. The default value is 60 seconds.

Example: The following shows examples of the command.

```
(Routing) (Config) ipv6 pim rp-candidate interface 0/1 ff1e::0/64
(Routing) (Config) ipv6 pim rp-candidate interface 0/1 ff1e::0/64 interval 200
```

11.2.10.1 no ipv6 pim rp-candidate

This command is used to disable the router to advertise itself as a PIM candidate rendezvous point (RP) to the bootstrap router (BSR).

Format	`no ipv6 pim rp-candidate interface {`*`unit/slot/port`* `|vlan` *`1-4093`*`} group-address group-mask`
Mode	Global Config

11.2.11 ipv6 pim ssm

Use this command to define the Source Specific Multicast (SSM) range of IPv6 multicast addresses on the router.

Note the following:

- This command takes effect only when PIM-SM is configured as the PIM mode.
- Some platforms do not support a non-zero data threshold rate. For these platforms, only a *Switch on First Packet* policy is supported.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 pim ssm {default | group-address group-mask}`
Mode	Global Config

Parameter	Description
default-range	Defines the SSM range access list FF3x::/32.

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Routing)(Config) #ipv6 pim ssm default
(Routing)(Config) #ipv6 pim ssm ff32::/32
```

11.2.11.1 no ipv6 pim ssm

Use this command to remove the Source Specific Multicast (SSM) range of IP multicast addresses on the router.

Format	`no ipv6 pim ssm {default | group-address group-mask}`
Mode	Global Config

11.2.12 clear ipv6 pim statistics

Use this command to clear all the IPv6 PIM statistics.

Format	`clear ipv6 pim statistics`
Mode	Privileged EXEC

Example: The following shows an example of the command.

```
(Switching)#clear ipv6 pim statistics
```

11.2.13 show ipv6 pim

This command displays the system-wide information for PIM-DM or PIM-SM.

Format	`show ipv6 pim`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

If the PIM mode is PIM-DM (dense), some of the fields in the following table do not display in the command output because they are applicable only to PIM-SM.

Term	Definition
PIM Mode	Indicates whether the PIM mode is dense (PIM-DM) or sparse (PIM-SM)
Interface	unit/slot/port
Interface Mode	Indicates whether PIM is enabled or disabled on this interface.
Operational Status	The current state of PIM on this interface: Operational or Non-Operational.

Example: PIM Mode – Dense

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 pim
PIM Mode..................................... Dense

Interface  Interface-Mode  Operational-Status
---------  --------------  ------------------
0/1        Enabled         Non-Operational
0/3        Disabled        Non-Operational
0/21       Enabled         Operational
```

Example: PIM Mode – Sparse

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 pim
PIM Mode..................................... Sparse

Interface  Interface-Mode  Operational-Status
---------  --------------  ------------------
0/1        Enabled         Non-Operational
0/3        Disabled        Non-Operational
0/21       Enabled         Operational
```

Example: PIM Mode – None

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 pim

PIM Mode..................................... None

None of the routing interfaces are enabled for PIM.
```

11.2.14 show ipv6 pim ssm

This command displays the configured source specific IPv6 multicast addresses. If no SSM Group range is configured, this command output is `No SSM address range is configured`.

Format	`show ipv6 pim ssm`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
Group Address	The IPv6 multicast address of the SSM group.
Prefix Length	The network prefix length.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 pim ssm

Group Address/Prefix Length
---------------------------
ff32::/32
```

If no SSM Group range is configured, this command displays the following message:

```
No SSM address range is configured.
```

11.2.15 show ipv6 pim interface

This command displays the interface information for PIM on the specified interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format. If no interface is specified, the command displays the status parameters for all PIM-enabled interfaces.

Format	`show ipv6 pim interface [{ unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093}]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	unit/slot/port
Mode	Indicates whether the PIM mode enabled on the interface is dense or sparse.
Hello Interval	The frequency at which PIM hello messages are transmitted on this interface. By default, the value is 30 seconds.
Join Prune Interval	The join/prune interval for the PIM router. The interval is in seconds.
DR Priority	The priority of the Designated Router configured on the interface. This field is not applicable if the interface mode is Dense
BSR Border	Identifies whether this interface is configured as a bootstrap router border interface.
Neighbor Count	The number of PIM neighbors learned on this interface. This is a dynamic value and is shown only when a PIM interface is operational.
Designated Router	The IP address of the elected Designated Router for this interface. This is a dynamic value and will only be shown when a PIM interface is operational. This field is not applicable if the interface mode is Dense

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)#show ipv6 pim interface

Interface..................................... 0/1
Mode.......................................... Sparse
Hello Interval (secs)......................... 30
Join Prune Interval (secs).................... 60
DR Priority................................... 1
BSR Border.................................... Disabled

Interface..................................... 0/21
Mode.......................................... Sparse
Hello Interval (secs)......................... 30
Join Prune Interval (secs).................... 60
DR Priority................................... 1
BSR Border.................................... Disabled
Neighbor Count ............................... 1
Designated Router............................. fe80::20a:f7ff:fe81:8ad9
```

If none of the interfaces are enabled for PIM, the following message is displayed:

```
None of the routing interfaces are enabled for PIM.
```

11.2.16 show ipv6 pim neighbor

This command displays PIM neighbors discovered by PIMv2 Hello messages. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format. If the interface number is not specified, this command displays the neighbors discovered on all the PIM-enabled interfaces.

Format	`show ipv6 pim neighbor [{`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan `*`1-4093`*`}]`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Neighbor Address	The IPv6 address of the PIM neighbor on an interface.
Interface	unit/slot/port
Up Time	The time since this neighbor has become active on this interface.
Expiry Time	Time remaining for the neighbor to expire.
DR Priority	The DR Priority configured on this Interface (PIM-SM only). DR Priority is applicable only when sparse-mode configured routers are neighbors. Otherwise, NA is displayed in this field.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing)#show ipv6 pim neighbor

Neighbor Addr                           Interface Up Time   Expiry Time DR
                                                  hh:mm:ss  hh:mm:ss    Priority
--------------------------------------- --------- --------- ----------- --------
fe80::200:52ff:feb7:58ac                0/21      00:00:03  00:01:43    0 (DR)
```

If no neighbors have been learned on any of the interfaces, the following message is displayed:

```
No neighbors are learnt on any interface.
```

11.2.17 show ipv6 pim bsr-router

This command displays the bootstrap router (BSR) information.

Format	`show ipv6 pim bsr-router {candidate | elected}`

Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
BSR Address	IPv6 address of the BSR.
BSR Priority	Priority as configured in the `ipv6 pim bsr-candidate` command.
BSR Hash Mask Length	Length of a mask (maximum 32 bits) that is to be ANDed with the group address before the hash function is called. This value is configured in the `ipv6 pim bsr-candidat` command.
C-BSR Advertisement Interval	Indicates the configured C-BSR Advertisement interval with which the router, acting as a C-BSR, will periodically send the C-BSR advertisement messages.
Next Bootstrap Message	Time (in hours, minutes, and seconds) in which the next bootstrap message is due from this BSR.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 pim bsr-router elected
BSR Address..................................... 3001::1
  BSR Priority.................................. 150
  BSR Hash Mask Length.......................... 120
  Next Bootstrap message (hh:mm:ss)............. 00:00:15

(Routing) #show ipv6 pim bsr-router candidate
BSR Address..................................... 3001::1
  BSR Priority.................................. 150
  BSR Hash Mask Length.......................... 120
  C-BSR Advertisement Interval (secs)........... 60
  Next Bootstrap message (hh:mm:ss)............. NA
```

If no configured or elected BSRs exist on the router, the following message is displayed:

```
No BSR's exist/learned on this router.
```

11.2.18 show ipv6 pim rp-hash

This command displays which rendezvous point (RP) is being used for a specified group.

Format	`show ipv6 pim rp-hash` *`group-address`*
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
RP Address	The IPv6 address of the RP for the group specified.
Type	Indicates the mechanism (BSR or static) by which the RP was selected.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 pim rp-hash ff1e::

RP Address...................................... 2001::1
   Type......................................... Static
```

If no RP Group mapping exist on the router, the following message is displayed:

```
No RP-Group mappings exist/learned on this router.
```

11.2.19 show ipv6 pim rp mapping

Use this command to display the mapping for the PIM group to the active Rendezvous points (RP) of which the router is a aware (either configured or learned from the bootstrap router (BSR)). Use the optional parameters to limit the display to a specific RP address or to view group-to-candidate RP or group to Static RP mapping information.

Format	`show ipv6 pim rp mapping [{`*`rp-address`*` | candidate | static}]`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Term	Definition
RP Address	The IPv6 address of the RP for the group specified.
Group Address	The IPv6 address and prefix length of the multicast group.
Origin	Indicates the mechanism (BSR or static) by which the RP was selected.
C-RP Advertisement Interval	Indicates the configured C-RP Advertisement interval with which the router acting as a Candidate RP will periodically send the C-RP advertisement messages to the elected BSR.

Example: The following show examples of CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 pim rp mapping 2001::1
RP Address..................................... 2001::1
   Group Address............................... ff1e::/64
   Origin...................................... Static
   Expiry Time (hh:mm:ss)...................... NA
   Next Candidate RP Advertisement (hh:mm:ss).. NA

(Routing)#show ipv6 pim rp mapping
RP Address..................................... 2001::1
   Group Address............................... ff1e::/64
   Origin...................................... Static
   Expiry Time (hh:mm:ss)...................... NA
   Next Candidate RP Advertisement (hh:mm:ss).. NA

(Routing)# show ipv6 pim rp mapping candidate
RP Address..................................... 2001::1
   Group Address............................... ff1e::/64
   Origin...................................... BSR
   C-RP Advertisement Interval (secs).......... 200
```

If no RP Group mapping exist on the router, the following message is displayed:

```
No RP-Group mappings exist on this router.
```

11.3 IPv6 MLD Commands

IGMP/MLD Snooping is Layer 2 functionality but IGMP/MLD are Layer 3 multicast protocols. It requires that in a network setup there should be a multicast router (which can act as a querier) to be present to solicit the multicast group registrations. However some network setup does not need a multicast router as multicast traffic is destined to hosts within the same network. In this situation, LCOS SX has an IGMP/MLD Snooping Querier running on one of the switches and Snooping enabled on all the switches. For more information, see *IGMP Snooping Configuration Commands* on page 542 and *MLD Snooping Commands* on page 559.

11.3.1 ipv6 mld router

Use this command, in the administrative mode of the router, to enable MLD in the router.

Default	Disabled
Format	`ipv6 mld router`

Mode	Global Config

11.3.1.1 no ipv6 mld router

Use this command, in the administrative mode of the router, to disable MLD in the router.

Format	`no ipv6 mld router`
Mode	Global Config

11.3.2 ipv6 mld query-interval

Use this command to set the MLD router's query interval for the interface or range of interfaces. The query-interval is the amount of time between the general queries sent when the router is the querier on that interface. The range for *`query-interval`* is 1 to 3600 seconds.

Default	125
Format	`ipv6 mld query-interval` *`query-interval`*
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.2.1 no ipv6 mld query-interval

Use this command to reset the MLD query interval to the default value for that interface.

Format	`no ipv6 mld query-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.3 ipv6 mld query-max-response-time

Use this command to set the MLD querier's maximum response time for the interface or range of interfaces and this value is used in assigning the maximum response time in the query messages that are sent on that interface. The range for *`query-max-response-time`* is 0 to 65535 milliseconds.

Default	10000 milliseconds
Format	`ipv6 mld query-max-response-time` *`query-max-response-time`*
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.3.1 no ipv6 mld query-max-response-time

This command resets the MLD query max response time for the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 mld query-max-response-time`
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.4 ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval

Use this command to set the last member query interval for an MLD interface or range of interfaces, which is the value of the maximum response time parameter in the group specific queries sent out of this interface. The range for *`last-member-query-interval`* is 0 to 65535 milliseconds.

Default	1000 milliseconds
Format	`ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval` *`last-member-query-interval`*

Mode	Interface Config

11.3.4.1 no ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval

Use this command to reset the *last-member-query-interval* parameter of the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 mld last-member-query-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.5 ipv6 mld last-member-query-count

Use this command to set the number of listener-specific queries sent before the router assumes that there are no local members on an interface or range of interfaces. The range for *last-member-query-count* is 1 to 20.

Default	2
Format	`ipv6 mld last-member-query-count` *last-member-query-count*
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.5.1 no ipv6 mld last-member-query-count

Use this command to reset the *last-member-query-count* parameter of the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 mld last-member-query-count`
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.6 ipv6 mld startup-query-count

Use this command to configure the `startup-query-count` parameter. The range for `startup-query-count` is 1 to 20 seconds.

Default	2 seconds
Format	`ipv6 mld startup-query-count` *<startup-query-count>*
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.6.1 no ipv6 mld startup-query-count

This command resets the `startup-query-count` parameter of the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 mld startup-query-count`
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.7 ipv6 mld startup-query-interval

Use this command to configure the `startup-query-interval` parameter of the interface. The range is 1 to 300 seconds.

Default	31 seconds
Format	`ipv6 mld startup-query-interval` *<startup-query-interval>*
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.7.1 no ipv6 mld startup-query-interval

Use this command to reset the `startup-query-interval` parameter of the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 mld startup-query-interval`
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.8 ipv6 mld version

Use this command to configure the MLD version that the interface uses.

Default	2
Format	`ipv6 mld version { 1 | 2 }`
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.8.1 no ipv6 mld version

This command resets the MLD version used by the interface to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 mld version`
Mode	Interface Config

11.3.9 show ipv6 mld groups

Use this command to display information about multicast groups that MLD reported. The information is displayed only when MLD is enabled on at least one interface. If MLD was not enabled on even one interface, there is no group information to be displayed. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ipv6 mld groups {`*`unit/slot/port`*`|vlan `*`1-4093`*`|`*`group-address`*`}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

The following fields are displayed as a table when *`unit/slot/port`*is specified.

Field	Description
Group Address	The address of the multicast group.
Interface	Interface through which the multicast group is reachable.
Up Time	Time elapsed in hours, minutes, and seconds since the multicast group has been known.
Expiry Time	Time left in hours, minutes, and seconds before the entry is removed from the MLD membership table.

When *`group-address`* is specified, the following fields are displayed for each multicast group and each interface.

Field	Description
Interface	Interface through which the multicast group is reachable.
Group Address	The address of the multicast group.

Field	Description
Last Reporter	The IP Address of the source of the last membership report received for this multicast group address on that interface.
Filter Mode	The filter mode of the multicast group on this interface. The values it can take are *include* and *exclude*.
Version 1 Host Timer	The time remaining until the router assumes there are no longer any MLD version-1 Hosts on the specified interface.
Group Compat Mode	The compatibility mode of the multicast group on this interface. The values it can take are *MLDv1* and *MLDv2*.

The following table is displayed to indicate all the sources associated with this group.

Field	Description
Source Address	The IP address of the source.
Uptime	Time elapsed in hours, minutes, and seconds since the source has been known.
Expiry Time	Time left in hours, minutes, and seconds before the entry is removed.

Example: The following shows examples of CLI display output for the commands.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 mld groups ?

group-address          Enter Group Address Info.
<unit/slot/port>       Enter interface in unit/slot/port format.


(Routing) #show ipv6 mld groups 1/0/1

Group Address..................................... FF43::3
Interface......................................... 1/0/1
Up Time (hh:mm:ss)................................ 00:03:04
Expiry Time (hh:mm:ss)............................ ------


(Routing) #show ipv6 mld groups ff43::3

Interface......................................... 1/0/1
Group Address..................................... FF43::3
Last Reporter..................................... FE80::200:FF:FE00:3
Up Time (hh:mm:ss)................................ 00:02:53
Expiry Time (hh:mm:ss)............................ ------
Filter Mode....................................... Include
Version1 Host Timer............................... ------
Group compat mode................................. v2
Source Address     ExpiryTime
-----------------  -----------
2003::10           00:04:17
2003::20           00:04:17
```

11.3.10 show ipv6 mld interface

Use this command to display MLD-related information for the interface. The argument *unit/slot/port* corresponds to a physical routing interface or VLAN routing interface. The keyword `vlan` is used to specify the VLAN ID of the routing VLAN directly instead of in a *unit/slot/port* format.

Format	`show ipv6 mld interface { unit/slot/port|vlan 1-4093}`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

The following information is displayed for each of the interfaces or for only the specified interface.

Field	Description
Interface	The interface number in *unit/slot/port* format.
MLD Mode	Displays the configured administrative status of MLD.
Operational Mode	The operational status of MLD on the interface.
MLD Version	Indicates the version of MLD configured on the interface.
Query Interval	Indicates the configured query interval for the interface.
Query Max Response Time	Indicates the configured maximum query response time (in seconds) advertised in MLD queries on this interface.
Robustness	Displays the configured value for the tuning for the expected packet loss on a subnet attached to the interface.
Startup Query interval	This valued indicates the configured interval between General Queries sent by a Querier on startup.
Startup Query Count	This value indicates the configured number of Queries sent out on startup, separated by the Startup Query Interval.
Last Member Query Interval	This value indicates the configured Maximum Response Time inserted into Group-Specific Queries sent in response to Leave Group messages.
Last Member Query Count	This value indicates the configured number of Group-Specific Queries sent before the router assumes that there are no local members.

The following information is displayed if the operational mode of the MLD interface is enabled.

Field	Description
Querier Status	This value indicates whether the interface is an MLD querier or non-querier on the subnet it is associated with.
Querier Address	The IP address of the MLD querier on the subnet the interface is associated with.
Querier Up Time	Time elapsed in seconds since the querier state has been updated.
Querier Expiry Time	Time left in seconds before the Querier loses its title as querier.
Wrong Version Queries	Indicates the number of queries received whose MLD version does not match the MLD version of the interface.
Number of Joins	The number of times a group membership has been added on this interface.
Number of Leaves	The number of times a group membership has been removed on this interface.
Number of Groups	The current number of membership entries for this interface.

11.3.11 show ipv6 mld traffic

Use this command to display MLD statistical information for the router.

Format `show ipv6 mld traffic`

Mode
- Privileged EXEC
- User EXEC

Field	Description
Valid MLD Packets Received	The number of valid MLD packets received by the router.
Valid MLD Packets Sent	The number of valid MLD packets sent by the router.
Queries Received	The number of valid MLD queries received by the router.

Field	Description
Queries Sent	The number of valid MLD queries sent by the router.
Reports Received	The number of valid MLD reports received by the router.
Reports Sent	The number of valid MLD reports sent by the router.
Leaves Received	The number of valid MLD leaves received by the router.
Leaves Sent	The number of valid MLD leaves sent by the router.
Bad Checksum MLD Packets	The number of bad checksum MLD packets received by the router.
Malformed MLD Packets	The number of malformed MLD packets received by the router.

11.3.12 clear ipv6 mld counters

Use this command to reset the MLD counters to zero on the specified interface.

Format	`clear ipv6 mld` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

11.3.13 clear ipv6 mld traffic

Use this command to clear all entries in the MLD traffic database.

Format	`clear ipv6 mld` *`unit/slot/port`*
Mode	Privileged EXEC

11.4 IPv6 MLD-Proxy Commands

MLD-Proxy is the IPv6 equivalent of IGMP-Proxy. MLD-Proxy commands allow you to configure the network device as well as to view device settings and statistics using either serial interface or telnet session. The operation of MLD-Proxy commands is the same as for IGMP-Proxy: MLD is for IPv6 and IGMP is for IPv4.MGMD is a term used to refer to both IGMP and MLD.

11.4.1 ipv6 mld-proxy

Use this command to enable MLD-Proxy on the interface or range of interfaces. To enable MLD-Proxy on the interface, you must enable multicast forwarding. Also, make sure that there are no other multicast routing protocols enabled n the router.

Format	`ipv6 mld-proxy`
Mode	Interface Config

11.4.1.1 no ipv6 mld-proxy

Use this command to disable MLD-Proxy on the router.

Format	`no ipv6 mld-proxy`
Mode	Interface Config

11.4.2 ipv6 mld-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval

Use this command to set the unsolicited report interval for the MLD-Proxy interface or range of interfaces. This command is only valid when you enable MLD-Proxy on the interface. The value of *interval* is 1-260 seconds.

Default	1
Format	`ipv6 mld-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval` *interval*
Mode	Interface Config

11.4.2.1 no ipv6 mld-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval

Use this command to reset the MLD-Proxy router's unsolicited report interval to the default value.

Format	`no ipv6 mld-proxy unsolicit-rprt-interval` *interval*
Mode	Interface Config

11.4.3 ipv6 mld-proxy reset-status

Use this command to reset the host interface status parameters of the MLD-Proxy interface or range of interfaces. This command is only valid when you enable MLD-Proxy on the interface.

Format	`ipv6 mld-proxy reset-status`
Mode	Interface Config

11.4.4 show ipv6 mld-proxy

Use this command to display a summary of the host interface status parameters.

Format	`show ipv6 mld-proxy`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

The command displays the following parameters only when you enable MLD-Proxy.

Field	Description
Interface Index	The interface number of the MLD-Proxy.
Admin Mode	Indicates whether MLD-Proxy is enabled or disabled. This is a configured value.
Operational Mode	Indicates whether MLD-Proxy is operationally enabled or disabled. This is a status parameter.
Version	The present MLD host version that is operational on the proxy interface.
Number of Multicast Groups	The number of multicast groups that are associated with the MLD-Proxy interface.
Unsolicited Report Interval	The time interval at which the MLD-Proxy interface sends unsolicited group membership report.
Querier IP Address on Proxy Interface	The IP address of the Querier, if any, in the network attached to the upstream interface (MLD- Proxy interface).
Older Version 1 Querier Timeout	The interval used to timeout the older version 1 queriers.
Proxy Start Frequency	The number of times the MLD-Proxy has been stopped and started.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 mld-proxy
Interface Index.............................. 1/0/3
Admin Mode.................................... Enable
Operational Mode.............................. Enable
Version....................................... 3
Num of Multicast Groups....................... 0
Unsolicited Report Interval................... 1
Querier IP Address on Proxy Interface........ fe80::1:2:5
Older Version 1 Querier Timeout.............. 00:00:00
Proxy Start Frequency.......................
```

11.4.5 show ipv6 mld-proxy interface

This command displays a detailed list of the host interface status parameters. It displays the following parameters only when you enable MLD-Proxy.

Format	`show ipv6 mld-proxy interface`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface Index	The *unit/slot/port* of the MLD-proxy.

The column headings of the table associated with the interface are as follows:

Term	Definition
Ver	The MLD version.
Query Rcvd	Number of MLD queries received.
Report Rcvd	Number of MLD reports received.
Report Sent	Number of MLD reports sent.
Leaves Rcvd	Number of MLD leaves received. Valid for version 2 only.
Leaves Sent	Number of MLD leaves sent on the Proxy interface. Valid for version 2 only.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 mld-proxy interface

Interface Index.............................. 1/0/1

Ver  Query Rcvd  Report Rcvd  Report Sent  Leave Rcvd  Leave Sent
-----------------------------------------------------------------
1    2           0            0            0           2
2    3           0            4            -----       -----
```

11.4.6 show ipv6 mld-proxy groups

Use this command to display information about multicast groups that the MLD-Proxy reported.

Format	`show ipv6 mld-proxy groups`
Mode	› Privileged EXEC › User EXEC

Term	Definition
Interface	The interface number of the MLD-Proxy.

Term	Definition
Group Address	The IP address of the multicast group.
Last Reporter	The IP address of the host that last sent a membership report for the current group, on the network attached to the MLD-Proxy interface (upstream interface .
Up Time (in secs)	The time elapsed in seconds since last created.
Member State	Possible values are: › **Idle_Member** – The interface has responded to the latest group membership query for this group. › **Delay_Member** – The interface is going to send a group membership report to respond to a group membership query for this group.
Filter Mode	Possible values are **Include**or **Exclude**.
Sources	The number of sources attached to the multicast group.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 mld-proxy groups

Interface Index.............................. 1/0/3

Group Address    Last Reporter  Up Time    Member State      Filter Mode    Sources
-------------    -------------- ---------- ----------------- -------------- -------
FF1E::1          FE80::100:2.3  00:01:40   DELAY_MEMBER      Exclude        2
FF1E::2          FE80::100:2.3  00:02:40   DELAY_MEMBER      Include        1
FF1E::3          FE80::100:2.3  00:01:40   DELAY_MEMBER      Exclude        0
FF1E::4          FE80::100:2.3  00:02:44   DELAY_MEMBER      Include        4
```

11.4.7 show ipv6 mld-proxy groups detail

Use this command to display information about multicast groups that MLD-Proxy reported.

Format	`show ipv6 mld-proxy groups detail`
Mode	› User EXEC › Privileged EXEC

Field	Description
Interface	The interface number of the MLD-Proxy.
Group Address	The IP address of the multicast group.
Last Reporter	The IP address of the host that last sent a membership report for the current group, on the network attached to the MLD-Proxy interface (upstream interface .
Up Time (in secs)	The time elapsed in seconds since last created.
Member State	Possible values are: › **Idle_Member** – The interface has responded to the latest group membership query for this group. › **Delay_Member** – The interface is going to send a group membership report to respond to a group membership query for this group.
Filter Mode	Possible values are **Include**or **Exclude**.
Sources	The number of sources attached to the multicast group.
Group Source List	The list of IP addresses of the sources attached to the multicast group.
Expiry Time	The time left for a source to get deleted.

Example: The following shows example CLI display output for the command.

```
(Routing) #show ipv6 igmp-proxy groups

Interface Index............................... 1/0/3

Group Address  Last Reporter    Up Time     Member State      Filter Mode   Sources
-------------  ---------------- ----------- ----------------- ------------- -------
FF1E::1        FE80::100:2.3    244         DELAY_MEMBER      Exclude       2

Group Source List           Expiry Time
------------------          ---------------
2001::1                     00:02:40
2001::2                     --------

FF1E::2        FE80::100:2.3    243         DELAY_MEMBER      Include       1

Group Source List           Expiry Time
------------------          ---------------
3001::1                     00:03:32
3002::2                     00:03:32

FF1E::3        FE80::100:2.3    328         DELAY_MEMBER      Exclude       0

FF1E::4        FE80::100:2.3    255         DELAY_MEMBER      Include       4

Group Source List           Expiry Time
------------------          ---------------
4001::1                     00:03:40
5002::2                     00:03:40
4001::2                     00:03:40
5002::2                     00:03:40
```

12 Log Messages

This chapter lists common log messages that are provided by LCOS SX, along with information regarding the cause of each message. There is no specific action that can be taken per message. When there is a problem being diagnosed, a set of these messages in the event log, along with an understanding of the system configuration and details of the problem will assist LANCOM Systems in determining the root cause of such a problem. The most recent log messages are displayed first.

This chapter is not a complete list of all syslog messages.

12.1 Core

Table 23: BSP Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
BSP	Event(0xaaaaaaaa)	Switch has restarted.
BSP	Starting code…	BSP initialization complete, starting LCOS SX application.

Table 24: NIM Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
NIM	NIM: L7_ATTACH out of order for interface unit x slot x port x	Interface creation out of order.
NIM	NIM: Failed to find interface at unit x slot x port x for event(x)	There is no mapping between the USP and Interface number.
NIM	NIM: L7_DETACH out of order for interface unit x slot x port x	Interface creation out of order.
NIM	NIM: L7_DELETE out of order for interface unit x slot x port x	Interface creation out of order.
NIM	NIM: event(x),intf(x),component(x), in wrong phase	An event was issued to NIM during the wrong configuration phase (probably Phase 1, 2, or WMU).
NIM	NIM: Failed to notify users of interface change	Event was not propagated to the system.
NIM	NIM: failed to send message to NIM message Queue.	NIM message queue full or non-existent.
NIM	NIM: Failed to notify the components of L7_CREATE event	Interface not created.
NIM	NIM: Attempted event (x), on USP x.x.x before phase 3	A component issued an interface event during the wrong initialization phase.
NIM	NIM: incorrect phase for operation	An API call was made during the wrong initialization phase.

Component	Message	Cause
NIM	NIM: Component(x) failed on event(x) for interface	A component responded with a fail indication for an interface event.
NIM	NIM: Timeout event(x), interface remainingMask = xxxx	A component did not respond before the NIM timeout occurred.

Table 25: SIM Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
SIM	IP address conflict on service port/network port for IP address x.x.x.x. Conflicting host MAC address is xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	This message appears when an address conflict is detected in the LAN for the service port/network port IP.

Table 26: System Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
SYSTEM	Configuration file size is 0 (zero) bytes	The configuration file could not be read. This message may occur on a system for which no configuration has ever been saved or for which configuration has been erased.
SYSTEM	could not separate SYSAPI_CONFIG_FILENAME	The configuration file could not be read. This message may occur on a system for which no configuration has ever been saved or for which configuration has been erased.
SYSTEM	Building defaults for file *file name* version *version num*	Configuration did not exist or could not be read for the specified feature or file. Default configuration values will be used. The file name and version are indicated.
SYSTEM	File *filename*: same version (*version num*) but the sizes (*version size* - *expected version size*) differ	The configuration file which was loaded was of a different size than expected for the version number. This message indicates the configuration file needed to be migrated to the version number appropriate for the code image. This message may appear after upgrading the code image to a more current release.
SYSTEM	Migrating config file *filename* from version *version num* to *version num*	The configuration file identified was migrated from a previous version number. Both the old and new version number are specified. This message may appear after upgrading the code image to a more current release.
SYSTEM	Building Defaults	Configuration did not exist or could not be read for the specified feature. Default configuration values will be used.
SYSTEM	sysapiCfgFileGet failed size = *expected size of file* version = *expected version*	Configuration did not exist or could not be read for the specified feature. This message is usually followed by a message indicating that default configuration values will be used.

12.2 Utilities

Table 27: Trap Mgr Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
Trap Mgr	Link Up/Down: unit/slot/port	An interface changed link state.

Table 28: DHCP Filtering Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
DHCP Filtering	Unable to create r/w lock for DHCP Filtering	Unable to create semaphore used for dhcp filtering configuration structure.
DHCP Filtering	Failed to register with nv Store.	Unable to register save and restore functions for configuration save.
DHCP Filtering	Failed to register with NIM	Unable to register with NIM for interface callback functions.
DHCP Filtering	Error on call to sysapiCfgFileWrite file	Error on trying to save configuration.

Table 29: NVStore Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
NVStore	Building defaults for file XXX	A component's configuration file does not exist or the file's checksum is incorrect so the component's default configuration file is built.
NVStore	Error on call to osapiFsWrite routine on file XXX	Either the file cannot be opened or the OS's file I/O returned an error trying to write to the file.
NVStore	File XXX corrupted from file system. Checksum mismatch.	The calculated checksum of a component's configuration file in the file system did not match the checksum of the file in memory.
NVStore	Migrating config file XXX from version Y to Z	A configuration file version mismatch was detected so a configuration file migration has started.

Table 26:

Table 30: RADIUS Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
RADIUS	RADIUS: Invalid data length - xxx	The RADIUS Client received an invalid message from the server.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Failed to send the request	A problem communicating with the RADIUS server.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Failed to send all of the request	A problem communicating with the RADIUS server during transmit.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Could not get the Task Sync semaphore!	Resource issue with RADIUS Client service.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Buffer is too small for response processing	RADIUS Client attempted to build a response larger than resources allow.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Could not allocate accounting requestInfo	Resource issue with RADIUS Client service.

Component	Message	Cause
RADIUS	RADIUS: Could not allocate requestInfo	Resource issue with RADIUS Client service.
RADIUS	RADIUS: osapiSocketRecvFrom returned error	Error while attempting to read data from the RADIUS server.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Accounting-Response failed to validate, id = xxx	The RADIUS Client received an invalid message from the server.
RADIUS	RADIUS: User (xxx) needs to respond for challenge	An unexpected challenge was received for a configured user.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Could not allocate a buffer for the packet	Resource issue with RADIUS Client service.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Access-Challenge failed to validate, id = xxx	The RADIUS Client received an invalid message from the server.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Failed to validate Message-Authenticator, id = xxx	The RADIUS Client received an invalid message from the server.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Access-Accept failed to validate, id = xxx	The RADIUS Client received an invalid message from the server.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Invalid packet length - xxx	The RADIUS Client received an invalid message from the server.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Response is missing Message-Authenticator, id = xxx	The RADIUS Client received an invalid message from the server.
RADIUS	RADIUS: Server address doesn't match configured server	RADIUS Client received a server response from an unconfigured server.

Table 31: TACACS+ Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
TACACS+	TACACS+: authentication error, no server to contact	TACACS+ request needed, but no servers are configured.
TACACS+	TACACS+: connection failed to server x.x.x.x	TACACS+ request sent to server x.x.x.x but no response was received.
TACACS+	TACACS+: no key configured to encrypt packet for server x.x.x.x	No key configured for the specified server.
TACACS+	TACACS+: received invalid packet type from server.	Received packet type that is not supported.
TACACS+	TACACS+: invalid major version in received packet.	Major version mismatch.
TACACS+	TACACS+: invalid minor version in received packet.	Minor version mismatch.

Table 32: LLDP Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
LLDP	lldpTask(): invalid message type:xx. xxxxxx:xx	Unsupported LLDP packet received.

Table 33: SNTP Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
SNTP	SNTP: system clock synchronized on %s UTC	Indicates that SNTP has successfully synchronized the time of the box with the server.

Table 34: DHCPv6 Client Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
DHCP6 Client	ip6Map dhcp add failed.	This message appears when the update of a DHCP leased IP address to IP6Map fails.
DHCP6 Client	osapiNetAddrV6Add failed on interface xxx.	This message appears when the update of a DHCP leased IP address to the kernel IP Stack fails.
DHCP6 Client	Failed to add DNS Server xxx to DNS Client.	This message appears when the update of a DNS6 Server address given by the DHCPv6 Server to the DNS6 Client fails.
DHCP6 Client	Failed to add Domain name xxx to DNS Client.	This message appears when the update of a DNS6 Domain name info given by the DHCPv6 Server to the DNS6 Client fails.

Table 35: DHCPv4 Client Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
DHCP4 Client	Unsupported subOption (xxx) in Vendor Specific Option in received DHCP pkt	This message appears when a message is received from the DHCP Server that contains an un-supported Vendor Option.
DHCP4 Client	Failed to acquire an IP address on xxx; DHCP Server did not respond.	This message appears when the DHCP Client fails to lease an IP address from the DHCP Server.
DHCP4 Client	DNS name server entry add failed.	This message appears when the update of a DNS Domain name server info given by the DHCP Server to the DNS Client fails.
DHCP4 Client	DNS domain name list entry addition failed.	This message appears when the update of a DNS Domain name list info given by the DHCP Server to the DNS Client fails.
DHCP4 Client	Interface xxx Link State is Down. Connect the port and try again.	This message appears when the Network protocol is configured with DHCP without any active links in the Management VLAN.

12.3 Management

Table 36: SNMP Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
SNMP	EDB Callback: Unit Join: x.	A new unit has joined the stack.

Table 37: EmWeb Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
EmWeb	EMWEB (Telnet): Max number of Telnet login sessions exceeded	A user attempted to connect via telnet when the maximum number of telnet sessions were already active.
EmWeb	EMWEB (SSH): Max number of SSH login sessions exceeded	A user attempted to connect via SSH when the maximum number of SSH sessions were already active.

Component	Message	Cause
EmWeb	Handle table overflow	All the available EmWeb connection handles are being used and the connection could not be made.
EmWeb	EmWeb socket accept() failed: errno	Socket accept failure for the specified connection type.
EmWeb	ewsNetHTTPReceive failure in NetReceiveLoop() - closing connection.	Socket receive failure.
EmWeb	EmWeb: connection allocation failed	Memory allocation failure for the new connection.
EmWeb	EMWEB TransmitPending: EWOULDBLOCK error sending data	Socket error on send.
EmWeb	ewaNetHTTPEnd: internal error - handle not in Handle table	EmWeb handle index not valid.
EmWeb	ewsNetHTTPReceive:recvBufCnt exceeds MAX_QUEUED_RECV_BUFS!	The receive buffer limit has been reached. Bad request or DoS attack.
EmWeb	EmWeb accept: XXXX	Accept function for new SSH connection failed. XXXX indicates the error info.

Table 38: CLI_UTIL Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
CLI_UTIL	Telnet Send Failed errno = 0x%x	Failed to send text string to the telnet client.
CLI_UTIL	osapiFsDir failed	Failed to obtain the directory information from a volume's directory.

Table 39: WEB Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
WEB	Max clients exceeded	This message is shown when the maximum allowed java client connections to the switch is exceeded.
WEB	Error on send to sockfd XXXX, closing connection	Failed to send data to the java clients through the socket.
WEB	# (XXXX) Form Submission Failed. No Action Taken.	The form submission failed and no action is taken. XXXX indicates the file under consideration.
WEB	ewaFormServe_file_download() - WEB Unknown return code from tftp download result	Unknown error returned while downloading file using TFTP from web interface.
WEB	ewaFormServe_file_upload() - Unknown return code from tftp upload result	Unknown error returned while uploading file using TFTP from web interface.
WEB	Web UI Screen with unspecified access attempted to be brought up	Failed to get application-specific authorization handle provided to EmWeb/Server by the application in ewsAuthRegister(). The specified web page will be served in read-only mode.

Table 40: CLI_WEB_MGR Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
CLI_WEB_MGR	File size is greater than 2K	The banner file size is greater than 2K bytes.
CLI_WEB_MGR	No. of rows greater than allowed maximum of XXXX	When the number of rows exceeds the maximum allowed rows.

Table 41: SSHD Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
SSHD	SSHD: Unable to create the global (data) semaphore	Failed to create semaphore for global data protection.
SSHD	SSHD: Msg Queue is full, event = XXXX	Failed to send the message to the SSHD message queue as message queue is full. XXXX indicates the event to be sent.
SSHD	SSHD: Unknown UI event in message, event = XXXX	Failed to dispatch the UI event to the appropriate SSHD function as it's an invalid event. XXXX indicates the event to be dispatched.
SSHD	sshdApiCnfgrCommand: Failed calling sshdIssueCmd.	Failed to send the message to the SSHD message queue.

Table 42: SSLT Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
SSLT	SSLT: Exceeded maximum, ssltConnectionTask	Exceeded maximum allowed SSLT connections.
SSLT	SSLT: Error creating Secure server socket6	Failed to create secure server socket for IPV6.
SSLT	SSLT: Can't connect to unsecure server at XXXX, result = YYYY, errno = ZZZZ	Failed to open connection to unsecure server. XXXX is the unsecure server socket address. YYYY is the result returned from connect function and ZZZZ is the error code.
SSLT	SSLT: Msg Queue is full, event = XXXX	Failed to send the received message to the SSLT message queue as message queue is full. XXXX indicates the event to be sent.
SSLT	SSLT: Unknown UI event in message, event = XXXX	Failed to dispatch the received UI event to the appropriate SSLT function as it's an invalid event. XXXX indicates the event to be dispatched.
SSLT	ssltApiCnfgrCommand: Failed calling ssltIssueCmd.	Failed to send the message to the SSLT message queue.
SSLT	SSLT: Error loading certificate from file XXXX	Failed while loading the SSLcertificate from specified file. XXXX indicates the file from where the certificate is being read.
SSLT	SSLT: Error loading private key from file	Failed while loading private key for SSL connection.
SSLT	SSLT: Error setting cipher list (no valid ciphers)	Failed while setting cipher list.
SSLT	SSLT: Could not delete the SSL semaphores	Failed to delete SSL semaphores during cleanup.of all resources associated with the OpenSSL Locking semaphores.

Table 43: User_Manager Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
User_Manager	User Login Failed for XXXX	Failed to authenticate user login. XXXX indicates the username to be authenticated.
User_Manager	Access level for user XXXX could not be determined. Setting to Level 1.	Invalid access level specified for the user. The access level is set to Level 1. XXXX indicates the username.

Component	Message	Cause
User_Manager	Could not migrate config file XXXX from version YYYY to ZZZZ. Using defaults.	Failed to migrate the config file. XXXX is the config file name. YYYY is the old version number and ZZZZ is the new version number.

12.4 Switching

Table 44: Protected Ports Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
Protected Ports	Protected Port: failed to save configuration	This appears when the protected port configuration cannot be saved.
Protected Ports	protectedPortCnfgrInitPhase1Process: Unable to create r/w lock for protected Port	This appears when protectedPortCfgRWLock Fails.
Protected Ports	protectedPortCnfgrInitPhase2Process: Unable to register for VLAN change callback	This appears when nimRegisterIntfChange with VLAN fails.
Protected Ports	Cannot add interface xxx to group yyy	This appears when an interface could not be added to a particular group.
Protected Ports	unable to set protected port group	This appears when a dtl call fails to add interface mask at the driver level.
Protected Ports	Cannot delete interface xxx from group yyy	This appears when a dtl call to delete an interface from a group fails.
Protected Ports	Cannot update group YYY after deleting interface XXX	This message appears when an update group for a interface deletion fails.
Protected Ports	Received an interface change callback while not ready to receive it	This appears when an interface change call back has come before the protected port component is ready.

Table 45: IP Subnet VLANS Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
IP subnet VLANs	ERROR vlanIpSubnetSubnetValid:Invalid subnet	This occurs when an invalid pair of subnet and netmask has come from the CLI.
IP subnet VLANs	IP Subnet Vlans: failed to save configuration	This message appears when save configuration of subnet vlans failed.
IP subnet VLANs	vlanIpSubnetCnfgrInitPhase1Process: Unable to create r/w lock for vlanIpSubnet	This appears when a read/write lock creations fails.
IP subnet VLANs	vlanIpSubnetCnfgrInitPhase2Process: Unable to register for VLAN change callback	This appears when this component unable to register for vlan change notifications.
IP subnet VLANs	vlanIpSubnetCnfgrFiniPhase1Process: could not delete avl semaphore	This appears when a semaphore deletion of this component fails.
IP subnet VLANs	vlanIpSubnetDtlVlanCreate: Failed	This appears when a dtl call fails to add an entry into the table.
IP subnet VLANs	vlanIpSubnetSubnetDeleteApply: Failed	This appears when a dtl fails to delete an entry from the table.

Component	Message	Cause
IP subnet VLANs	vlanIpSubnetVlanChangeCallback: Failed to add an Entry	This appears when a dtl fails to add an entry for a vlan add notify event.
IP subnet VLANs	vlanIpSubnetVlanChangeCallback: Failed to delete an Entry	This appears when a dtl fails to delete an entry for an vlan delete notify event.

Table 46: Mac-based VLANs Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
MAC based VLANs	MAC VLANs: Failed to save configuration	This message appears when save configuration of Mac vlans failed.
MAC based VLANs	vlanMacCnfgrInitPhase1Process: Unable to create r/w lock for vlanMac	This appears when a read/write lock creations fails.
MAC based VLANs	Unable to register for VLAN change callback	This appears when this component unable to register for vlan change notifications.
MAC based VLANs	vlanMacCnfgrFiniPhase1Process: could not delete avl semaphore	This appears when a semaphore deletion of this component fails.
MAC based VLANs	vlanMacAddApply: Failed to add an entry	This appears when a dtl call fails to add an entry into the table.
MAC based VLANs	vlanMacDeleteApply: Unable to delete an Entry	This appears when a dtl fails to delete an entry from the table.
MAC based VLANs	vlanMacVlanChangeCallback: Failed to add an entry	This appears when a dtl fails to add an entry for a vlan add notify event.
MAC based VLANs	vlanMacVlanChangeCallback: Failed to delete an entry	This appears when a dtl fails to delete an entry for an vlan delete notify event.

Table 47: 802.1X Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
802.1X	*function*: Failed calling dot1xIssueCmd	802.1X message queue is full.
802.1X	*function*: EAP message not received from server	RADIUS server did not send required EAP message.
802.1X	*function*: Out of System buffers	802.1X cannot process/transmit message due to lack of internal buffers.
802.1X	*function*: could not set state to *authorized/unauthorized*, intf xxx	DTL call failed setting authorization state of the port.
802.1X	dot1xApplyConfigData: Unable to *enable/disable* dot1x in driver	DTL call failed enabling/disabling 802.1X.
802.1X	dot1xSendRespToServer: dot1xRadiusAccessRequestSend failed	Failed sending message to RADIUS server.
802.1X	dot1xRadiusAcceptProcess: error calling radiusAccountingStart, ifIndex = xxx	Failed sending accounting start to RADIUS server.
802.1X	*function*: failed sending terminate cause, intf xxx	Failed sending accounting stop to RADIUS server.

Table 48: IGMP Snooping Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
IGMP Snooping	*function*: osapiMessageSend failed	IGMP Snooping message queue is full.

Component	Message	Cause
IGMP Snooping	Failed to set global igmp snooping mode to xxx	Failed to set global IGMP Snooping mode due to message queue being full.
IGMP Snooping	Failed to set igmp snooping mode xxx for interface yyy	Failed to set interface IGMP Snooping mode due to message queue being full.
IGMP Snooping	Failed to set igmp mrouter mode xxx for interface yyy	Failed to set interface multicast router mode due to IGMP Snooping message queue being full.
IGMP Snooping	Failed to set igmp snooping mode xxx for vlan yyy	Failed to set VLAN IGM Snooping mode due to message queue being full.
IGMP Snooping	Failed to set igmp mrouter mode%d for interface xxx on Vlan yyy	Failed to set VLAN multicast router mode due to IGMP Snooping message queue being full.
IGMP Snooping	snoopCnfgrInitPhase1Process: Error allocating small buffers	Could not allocate buffers for small IGMP packets.
IGMP Snooping	snoopCnfgrInitPhase1Process: Error allocating large buffers	Could not allocate buffers for large IGMP packets.

Table 49: GARP/GVRP/GMRP Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
GARP/GVRP/GMRP	garpSpanState, garpIfStateChange, GarpIssueCmd, garpDot1sChangeCallBack, garpApiCnfgrCommand, garpLeaveAllTimerCallback, garpTimerCallback: QUEUE SEND FAILURE:	The garpQueue is full, logs specifics of the message content like internal interface number, type of message, etc.
GARP/GVRP/GMRP	GarpSendPDU: QUEUE SEND FAILURE	The garpPduQueue is full, logs specific of the GPDU, internal interface number, vlan id, buffer handle, etc.
GARP/GVRP/GMRP	garpMapIntfIsConfigurable, gmrpMapIntfIsConfigurable: Error accessing GARP/GMRP config data for interface %d in garpMapIntfIsConfigurable.	A default configuration does not exist for this interface. Typically a case when a new interface is created and has no preconfiguration.
GARP/GVRP/GMRP	garpTraceMsgQueueUsage: garpQueue usage has exceeded fifty/eighty/ninety percent	Traces the build up of message queue. Helpful in determining the load on GARP.
GARP/GVRP/GMRP	gid_destroy_port: Error Removing port %d registration for vlan-mac %d - %02X:%02X:%02X:%02X:%02X:%02X	Mismatch between the gmd (gmrp database) and MFDB.
GARP/GVRP/GMRP	gmd_create_entry**:** GMRP failure adding MFDB entry: vlan %d and address %s	MFDB table is full.

Table 50: 802.3ad Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
802.3ad	dot3adReceiveMachine: received default event %x	Received a LAG PDU and the RX state machine is ignoring this LAGPDU.
802.3ad	dot3adNimEventCompletionCallback, dot3adNimEventCreateCompletionCallback: DOT3AD: notification failed for event(%d), intf(%d), reason(%d)	The event sent to NIM was not completed successfully.

Table 51: FDB Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
FDB	fdbSetAddressAgingTimeOut: Failure setting fid %d address aging timeout to %d	Unable to set the age time in the hardware.

Table 52: Double VLAN Tag Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
Double Vlan Tag	dvlantagIntfIsConfigurable: Error accessing dvlantag config data for interface %d	A default configuration does not exist for this interface. Typically a case when a new interface is created and has no preconfiguration.

Table 53: IPv6 Provisioning Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
IPV6 Provisioning	ipv6ProvIntfIsConfigurable: Error accessing IPv6 Provisioning config data for interface %d	A default configuration does not exist for this interface. Typically a case when a new interface is created and has no preconfiguration.

Table 54: MFDB Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
MFDB	mfdbTreeEntryUpdate: entry does not exist	Trying to update a non existing entry.

Table 55: 802.1Q Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
802.1Q	dot1qIssueCmd: Unable to send message %d to dot1qMsgQueue for vlan %d - %d msgs in queue	dot1qMsgQueue is full.
802.1Q	dot1qVlanCreateProcess: Attempt to create a vlan with an invalid vlan id %d ; VLAN %d not in range,	This accommodates for reserved vlan ids. i.e. 4094 - x.
802.1Q	dot1qMapIntfIsConfigurable: Error accessing DOT1Q config data for interface %d in dot1qMapIntfIsConfigurable.	A default configuration does not exist for this interface. Typically a case when a new interface is created and has no preconfiguration.
802.1Q	dot1qVlanDeleteProcess: Deleting the default VLAN	Typically encountered during clear Vlan and clear config.
802.1Q	dot1qVlanMemberSetModify, dot1qVlanTaggedMemberSetModify: Dynamic entry %d can only be modified after it is converted to static	If this vlan is a learnt via GVRP then we cannot modify its member set via management.
802.1Q	dtl failure when adding ports to vlan id %d - portMask = %s	Failed to add the ports to VLAN entry in hardware.
802.1Q	dtl failure when deleting ports from vlan id %d - portMask = %s	Failed to delete the ports for a VLAN entry from the hardware.
802.1Q	dtl failure when adding ports to tagged list for vlan id %d - portMask = %s	Failed to add the port to the tagged list in hardware.
802.1Q	dtl failure when deleting ports from tagged list for vlan id %d - portMask = %s"	Failed to delete the port to the tagged list from the hardware.

Component	Message	Cause
802.1Q	dot1qTask: unsuccessful return code on receive from dot1qMsgQueue: %08x"	Failed to receive the dot1q message from dot1q message queue.
802.1Q	Unable to apply VLAN creation request for VLAN ID %d, Database reached MAX VLAN count!	Failed to create VLAN ID, VLAN Database reached maximum values.
802.1Q	Attempt to create a vlan (%d) that already exists	Creation of the existing Dynamic VLAN ID from the CLI.
802.1Q	DTL call to create VLAN %d failed with rc %d"	Failed to create VLAN ID in hardware.
802.1Q	Problem unrolling data for VLAN %d	Failed to delete VLAN from the VLAN database after failure of VLAN hardware creation.
802.1Q	VLan %d does not exist	Failed to delete VLAN entry.
802.1Q	VLan %d requestor type %d does not exist	Failed to delete dynamic VLAN ID if the given requestor is not valid.
802.1Q	Can not delete the VLAN, Some unknown component has taken the ownership!	Failed to delete, as some unknown component has taken the ownership.
802.1Q	Not valid permission to delete the VLAN %d requestor %d	Failed to delete the VLAN ID as the given requestor and VLAN entry status are not same.
802.1Q	VLAN Delete Call failed in driver for vlan %d	Failed to delete VLAN ID from the hardware.
802.1Q	Problem deleting data for VLAN %d	Failed to delete VLAN ID from the VLAN database.
802.1Q	Dynamic entry %d can only be modified after it is converted to static	Failed to modify the VLAN group filter
802.1Q	Cannot find vlan %d to convert it to static	Failed to convert Dynamic VLAN to static VLAN. VLAN ID not exists.
802.1Q	Only Dynamically created VLANs can be converted	Error while trying to convert the static created VLAN ID to static.
802.1Q	Cannot modify tagging of interface %s to non existence vlan %d"	Error for a given interface sets the tagging property for all the VLANs in the vlan mask.
802.1Q	Error in updating data for VLAN %d in VLAN database	Failed to add VLAN entry into VLAN database.
802.1Q	DTL call to create VLAN %d failed with rc %d	Failed to add VLAN entry in hardware.
802.1Q	Not valid permission to delete the VLAN %d	Failed to delete static VLAN ID. Invalid requestor.
802.1Q	Attempt to set access vlan with an invalid vlan id %d	Invalid VLAN ID.
802.1Q	Attempt to set access vlan with (%d) that does not exist	VLAN ID not exists.
802.1Q	VLAN create currently underway for VLAN ID %d	Creating a VLAN which is already under process of creation.
802.1Q	VLAN ID %d is already exists as static VLAN	Trying to create already existing static VLAN ID.
802.1Q	Cannot put a message on dot1q msg Queue, Returns:%d	Failed to send Dot1q message on Dot1q message Queue.
802.1Q	Invalid dot1q Interface: %s	Failed to add VLAN to a member of port.
802.1Q	Cannot set membership for user interface %s on management vlan %d	Failed to add VLAN to a member of port.

Component	Message	Cause
802.1Q	Incorrect tagmode for vlan tagging. tagmode: %d Interface: %s	Incorrect tagmode for VLAN tagging.
802.1Q	Cannot set tagging for interface %d on non existent VLAN %d"	The VLAN ID does not exist.
802.1Q	Cannot set tagging for interface %d which is not a member of VLAN %d	Failure in Setting the tagging configuration for a interface on a range of VLAN.
802.1Q	VLAN create currently underway for VLAN ID %d"	Trying to create the VLAN ID which is already under process of creation.
802.1Q	VLAN ID %d already exists	Trying to create the VLAN ID which is already exists.
802.1Q	Failed to delete, Default VLAN %d cannot be deleted	Trying to delete Default VLAN ID.
802.1Q	Failed to delete, VLAN ID %d is not a static VLAN	Trying to delete Dynamic VLAN ID from CLI.
802.1Q	Requestor %d attempted to release internal VLAN %d: owned by %d	-

Table 56: 802.1S Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
802.1S	dot1sIssueCmd: Dot1s Msg Queue is full!!!!Event: %u, on interface: %u, for instance: %u	The message Queue is full.
802.1S	dot1sStateMachineRxBpdu(): Rcvd BPDU Discarded	The current conditions, like port is not enabled or we are currently not finished processing another BPDU on the same interface, does not allow us to process this BPDU.
802.1S	dot1sBpduTransmit(): could not get a buffer	Out of system buffers.

Table 57: Port Mac Locking Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
Port Mac Locking	pmlMapIntfIsConfigurable: Error accessing PML config data for interface %d in pmlMapIntfIsConfigurable.	A default configuration does not exist for this interface. Typically a case when a new interface is created and has no preconfiguration.

Table 58: Protocol-based VLANs Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
Protocol Based VLANs	pbVlanCnfgrInitPhase2Process: Unable to register NIM callback	Appears when nimRegisterIntfChange fails to register pbVlan for link state changes.
Protocol Based VLANs	pbVlanCnfgrInitPhase2Process: Unable to register pbVlan callback with VLANs	Appears when VLANRegisterForChange fails to register pbVlan for VLAN changes.
Protocol Based VLANs	pbVlanCnfgrInitPhase2Process: Unable to register pbVlan callback with nvStore	Appears when nvStoreRegister fails to register save and restore functions for configuration save.

12.5 QoS

Table 59: ACL Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
ACL	Total number of ACL rules (x) exceeds max (y) on intf i.	The combination of all ACLs applied to an interface has resulted in requiring more rules than the platform supports.
ACL	ACL *name*, rule *x*: This rule is not being logged	The ACL configuration has resulted in a requirement for more logging rules than the platform supports. The specified rule is functioning normally except for the logging action.
ACL	aclLogTask: error logging ACL rule trap for correlator number	The system was unable to send an SNMP trap for this ACL rule which contains a logging attribute.
ACL	IP ACL *number*: Forced truncation of one or more rules during config migration	While processing the saved configuration, the system encountered an ACL with more rules than is supported by the current version. This may happen when code is updated to a version supporting fewer rules per ACL than the previous version.

Table 60: CoS Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
COS	cosCnfgrInitPhase3Process: Unable to apply saved config -- using factory defaults	The COS component was unable to apply the saved configuration and has initialized to the factory default settings.

Table 61: DiffServ Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
DiffServ	diffserv.c 165: diffServRestore Failed to reset DiffServ. Recommend resetting device	While attempting to clear the running configuration an error was encountered in removing the current settings. This may lead to an inconsistent state in the system and resetting is advised.
DiffServ	Policy invalid for service intf: policy *name*, interface *x*, direction *y*	The DiffServ policy definition is not compatible with the capabilities of the interface specified. Check the platform release notes for information on configuration limitations.

12.6 Routing/IPv6 Routing

Table 62: DHCP Relay Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
DHCP relay	REQUEST hops field more than config value	The DHCP relay agent has processed a DHCP request whose HOPS field is larger than the maximum value

Component	Message	Cause
		allowed. The relay agent will not forward a message with a hop count greater than 4.
DHCP relay	Request's seconds field less than the config value	The DHCP relay agent has processed a DHCP request whose SECS field is larger than the configured minimum wait time allowed.
DHCP relay	processDhcpPacket: invalid DHCP packet type: %u\n	The DHCP relay agent has processed an invalid DHCP packet. Such packets are discarded by the relay agent.

Table 63: OSPFv2 Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
OSPFv2	Best route client deregistration failed for OSPF Redist	OSPFv2 registers with the IPv4 routing table manager ("RTO") to be notified of best route changes. There are cases where OSPFv2 deregisters more than once, causing the second deregistration to fail. The failure is harmless.
OSPFv2	XX_Call() failure in _checkTimers for thread 0x869bcc0	An OSPFv2 timer has fired but the message queue that holds the event has filled up. This is normally a fatal error.
OSPFv2	Warning: OSPF LSDB is 90% full (22648 LSAs).	OSPFv2 limits the number of Link State Advertisements LSAs) that can be stored in the link state database (LSDB). When the database becomes 90 or 95 percent full, OSPFv2 logs this warning. The warning includes the current size of the database.
OSPFv2	The number of LSAs, 25165, in the OSPF LSDB has exceeded the LSDB memory allocation.	When the OSPFv2 LSDB becomes full, OSPFv2 logs this message. OSPFv2 reoriginates its router LSAs with the metric of all non-stub links set to the maximum value to encourage other routers to not compute routes through the overloaded router.
OSPFv2	Dropping the DD packet because of MTU mismatch	OSPFv2 ignored a Database Description packet whose MTU is greater than the IP MTU on the interface where the DD was received.
OSPFv2	LSA Checksum error in LsUpdate, dropping LSID 1.2.3.4 checksum 0x1234.	OSPFv2 ignored a received link state advertisement LSA) whose checksum was incorrect.

Table 64: OSPFv3 Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
OSPFv3	Best route client deregistration failed for OSPFv3 Redist	OSPFv3 registers with the IPv6 routing table manager ("RTO6") to be notified of best route changes. There are cases where OSPFv3 deregisters more than once, causing the second deregistration to fail. The failure is harmless.
OSPFv3	Warning: OSPF LSDB is 90% full (15292 LSAs).	OSPFv3 limits the number of Link State Advertisements LSAs) that can be stored in the link state database (LSDB). When the database becomes 90 or 95 percent full, OSPFv3 logs this warning. The warning includes the current size of the database.
OSPFv3	The number of LSAs, 16992, in the OSPF LSDB has exceeded the LSDB memory allocation.	When the OSPFv3 LSDB becomes full, OSPFv3 logs this message. OSPFv3 reoriginates its router LSAs

Component	Message	Cause
		with the R-bit clear indicating that OSPFv3 is overloaded.
OSPFv3	LSA Checksum error detected for LSID 1.2.3.4 checksum 0x34f5. OSPFv3 Database may be corrupted.	OSPFv3 periodically verifies the checksum of each LSA in memory. OSPFv3 logs this.

Table 65: Routing Table Manager Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
RTO	RTO is no longer full. Routing table contains xxx best routes, xxx total routes, xxx reserved local routes.	When the number of best routes drops below full capacity, RTO logs this notice. The number of bad adds may give an indication of the number of route adds that failed while RTO was full, but a full routing table is only one reason why this count is incremented.
RTO	RTO is full. Routing table contains xxx best routes, xxx total routes, xxx reserved local routes. The routing table manager stores a limited number of best routes. The count of total routes includes alternate routes, which are not installed in hardware.	The routing table manager, also called "RTO," stores a limited number of best routes, based on hardware capacity. When the routing table becomes full, RTO logs this alert. The count of total routes includes alternate routes, which are not installed in hardware.

Table 66: VRRP Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
VRRP	VRRP packet of size xxx dropped. Min VRRP packet size is xxx; Max VRRP packet size is xxx.	This message appears when there is flood of VRRP messages in the network.
VRRP	VR xxx on interface xxx started as xxx.	This message appears when the Virtual router is started in the role of a Master or a Backup.
VRRP	This router is the IP address owner for virtual router xxx on interface xxx. Setting the virtual router priority to xxx.	This message appears when the address ownership status for a specific VR is updated. If this router is the address owner for the VR, set the VR's priority to MAX priority (as per RFC 3768). If the router is no longer the address owner, revert the priority.

Table 67: ARP Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
ARP	IP address conflict on interface xxx for IP address yyy. Conflicting host MAC address is zzz.	When an address conflict is detected for any IP address on the switch upon reception of ARP packet from another host or router.

Table 68: RIP Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
RIP	RIP: discard response from xxx via unexpected interface	When RIP response is received with a source address not matching the incoming interface's subnet.

12.7 Multicast

Table 69: IGMP/MLD Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
IGMP/MLD	MGMD Protocol Heap Memory Init Failed; Family - xxx.	MGMD Heap memory initialization Failed for the specified address family. This message appears when trying to enable MGMD Protocol.
IGMP/MLD	MGMD Protocol Heap Memory De-Init Failed; Family - xxx.	MGMD Heap memory de-initialization Failed for the specified address family. This message appears when trying to disable MGMD (IGMP/MLD) Protocol. As a result of this, the subsequent attempts to enable/disable MGMD will also fail.
IGMP/MLD	MGMD Protocol Initialization Failed; Family - xxx.	MGMD protocol initialization sequence Failed. This could be due to the non-availability of some resources. This message appears when trying to enable MGMD Protocol.
IGMP/MLD	MGMD All Routers Address - xxx Set to the DTL Mcast List Failed; Mode - xxx, intf - xxx.	This message appears when trying to enable/disable MGMD Protocol.
IGMP/MLD	MGMD All Routers Address - xxx Add to the DTL Mcast List Failed.	MGMD All Routers Address addition to the local multicast list Failed. As a result of this, MGMD Multicast packets with this address will not be received at the application.
IGMP/MLD	MGMD All Routers Address - xxx Delete from the DTL Mcast List Failed.	MGMD All Routers Address deletion from the local multicast list Failed. As a result of this, MGMD Multicast packets are still received at the application though MGMD is disabled.
IGMP/MLD	MLDv2 GroupAddr-[FF02::16] Enable with Interpeak Stack Failed; rtrIfNum - xxx, intf - xxx.	Registration of this Group address with the Interpeak stack failed. As a result of this, MLDv2 packets will not be received at the application.
IGMP/MLD	MGMD Group Entry Creation Failed; grpAddr - xxx, rtrIfNum - xxx.	The specified Group Address registration on the specified router interface failed.
IGMP/MLD	MGMD Socket Creation/Initialization Failed for addrFamily - xxx.	MGMD Socket Creation/options Set Failed. As a result of this, the MGMD Control packets cannot be sent out on an interface.

Table 70: IGMP-Proxy Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
IGMP-Proxy/MLD-Proxy	MGMD-Proxy Protocol Initialization Failed; Family - xxx.	MGMD-Proxy protocol initialization sequence Failed. This could be due to the non-availability of some resources. This message appears when trying to enable MGMD-Proxy Protocol.
IGMP-Proxy/MLD-Proxy	MGMD-Proxy Protocol Heap Memory De-Init Failed; Family - xxx.	MGMD-Proxy Heap memory de-initialization is Failed for the specified address family. This message appears when trying to disable MGMD-Proxy Protocol. As a result of this, the subsequent attempts to enable/disable MGMD-Proxy will also fail.

Component	Message	Cause
IGMP-Proxy/MLD-Proxy	MGMD Proxy Route Entry Creation Failed; grpAddr - xxx, srcAddr - xxx, rtrIfNum - xxx.	Registration of the Multicast Forwarding entry for the specified Source and Group Address Failed when MGMD-Proxy is used.

Table 67:

Table 71: PIM-SM Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
PIMSM	Non-Zero SPT/Data Threshold Rate - xxx is currently Not Supported on this platform.	This message appears when the user tries to configure the PIMSM SPT threshold value.
PIMSM	PIMSM Protocol Heap Memory Init Failed; Family - xxx.	PIMSM Heap memory initialization Failed for the specified address family. This message appears when trying to enable PIMSM Protocol.
PIMSM	PIMSM Protocol Heap Memory De-Init Failed; Family - xxx.	PIMSM Heap memory de-initialization Failed for the specified address family. This message appears when trying to disable PIMSM Protocol. As a result of this, the subsequent attempts to enable/disable PIMSM will also fail.
PIMSM	PIMSM Protocol Initialization Failed; Family -xxx.	PIMSM protocol initialization sequence Failed. This could be due to the non-availability of some resources. This message appears when trying to enable PIMSM Protocol.
PIMSM	PIMSM Protocol De-Initialization Failed; Family - xxx.	PIMSM protocol de-initialization sequence Failed. This message appears when trying to disable PIMSM Protocol.
PIMSM	PIMSM SSM Range Table is Full.	PIMSM SSM Range Table is Full. This message appears when the protocol cannot accommodate new SSM registrations.
PIMSM	PIM All Routers Address - xxx Delete from the DTL Mcast List Failed for intf - xxx.	PIM All Routers Address deletion from the local multicast list Failed. As a result of this, PIM Multicast packets are still received at the application though PIM is disabled.
PIMSM	PIM All Routers Address - xxx Add to the DTL Mcast List Failed for intf - xxx.	PIM All Routers Address addition to the local multicast list Failed. As a result of this, PIM Multicast packets with this address will not be received at the application.
PIMSM	Mcast Forwarding Mode Disable Failed for intf - xxx.	Multicast Forwarding Mode Disable Failed. As a result of this, Multicast packets are still received at the application though no protocol is enabled.
PIMSM	Mcast Forwarding Mode Enable Failed for intf - xxx.	Multicast Forwarding Mode Enable Failed. As a result of this, Multicast packets will not be received at the application though a protocol is enabled.
PIMSM	PIMSMv6 Socket Memb'ship Enable Failed for rtrIfNum - xxx.	PIMSMv6 Socket Creation/options Set with Kernel IP Stack Failed. As a result of this, the PIM Control packets cannot be received on the interface.
PIMSM	PIMSMv6 Socket Memb'ship Disable Failed for rtrIfNum - xxx.	PIMSMv6 Socket Creation/options Disable with Kernel IP Stack Failed. As a result of this, the PIM Control packets are still received on the interface at the application though no protocol is enabled.

Component	Message	Cause
PIMSM	PIMSM (S,G,RPt) Table Max Limit - xxx Reached; Cannot accommodate any further routes.	PIMSM Multicast Route table (S,G,RPt) has reached maximum capacity and cannot accommodate new registrations anymore.
PIMSM	PIMSM (S,G) Table Max Limit - xxx Reached; Cannot accommodate any further routes.	PIMSM Multicast Route table (S,G) has reached maximum capacity and cannot accommodate new registrations anymore.
PIMSM	PIMSM (*,G) Table Max Limit - xxx Reached; Cannot accommodate any further routes.	PIMSM Multicast Route table (*,G) has reached maximum capacity and cannot accommodate new registrations anymore.

Table 72: PIM-DM Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
PIMDM	PIMDM Protocol Heap Memory Init Failed; Family - xxx.	PIMDM Heap memory initialization Failed for the specified address family. This message appears when trying to enable PIMDM Protocol.
PIMDM	PIMDM Protocol Heap Memory De-Init Failed; Family - xxx.	PIMDM Heap memory de-initialization Failed for the specified address family. This message appears when trying to disable PIMDM Protocol. As a result of this, the subsequent attempts to enable/disable PIMDM will also fail.
PIMDM	PIMDM Protocol Initialization Failed; Family -xxx.	PIMDM protocol initialization sequence Failed. This could be due to the non-availability of some resources. This message appears when trying to enable PIMDM Protocol.
PIMDM	PIMDM Protocol De-Initialization Failed; Family - xxx.	PIMDM protocol de-initialization sequence Failed. This message appears when trying to disable PIMDM Protocol.
PIMDM	PIM All Routers Address - xxx Delete from the DTL Mcast List Failed for intf - xxx.	PIM All Routers Address deletion from the local multicast list Failed. As a result of this, PIM Multicast packets are still received at the application though PIM is disabled.
PIMDM	PIM All Routers Address - xxx Add to the DTL Mcast List Failed for intf - xxx.	PIM All Routers Address addition to the local multicast list Failed. As a result of this, PIM Multicast packets with this address will not be received at the application.
PIMDM	Mcast Forwarding Mode Disable Failed for intf - xxx.	Multicast Forwarding Mode Disable Failed. As a result of this, Multicast packets are still received at the application though no protocol is enabled.
PIMDM	Mcast Forwarding Mode Enable Failed for intf - xxx.	Multicast Forwarding Mode Enable Failed. As a result of this, Multicast packets will not be received at the application though a protocol is enabled.
PIMDM	PIMDMv6 Socket Memb'ship Enable Failed for rtrIfNum - xxx.	PIMDMv6 Socket Creation/options Set with Kernel IP Stack Failed. As a result of this, the PIM Control packets cannot be received on the interface.
PIMDM	PIMDMv6 Socket Memb'ship Disable Failed for rtrIfNum - xxx.	PIMDMv6 Socket Creation/options Disable with Kernel IP Stack Failed. As a result of this, the PIM Control packets are still received on the interface at the application though no protocol is enabled.
PIMDM	PIMDM FSM Action Invoke Failed; rtrIfNum - xxx Out of Bounds for Event - xxx.	The PIMDM FSM Action invocation Failed due to invalid Routing interface number. In such cases, the

Component	Message	Cause
		FSM Action routine can never be invoked which may result in abnormal behavior. The failed FSM-name can be identified from the specified Event name.
PIMDM	PIMDM Socket Initialization Failed for addrFamily - xxx.	PIMDM Socket Creation/options Set Failed. As a result of this, the PIM Control packets cannot be sent out on an interface.
PIMDM	PIMDMv6 Socket Memb'ship Enable Failed for rtrIfNum - xxx.	Socket options Set to enable the reception of PIMv6 packets Failed. As a result of this, the PIMv6 packets will not be received by the application.
PIMDM	PIMDMv6 Socket Memb'ship Disable Failed for rtrIfNum - xxx.	PIMDMv6 Socket Creation/options Disable with Kernel IP Stack Failed. As a result of this, the PIMv6 Control packets are still received on the interface at the application though no protocol is enabled.
PIMDM	PIMDM MRT Table Max Limit - xxx Reached; Cannot accommodate any further routes.	PIMDM Multicast Route table (S,G) has reached maximum capacity and cannot accommodate new registrations anymore.

Table 73: DVMRP Log Messages

Component	Message	Cause
DVMRP	DVMRP Heap memory initialization is Failed for the specified address family.	This message appears when trying to enable DVMRP Protocol
DVMRP	DVMRP Heap memory de-initialization is Failed for the specified address family.	This message appears when trying to disable DVMRP Protocol. As a result of this, the subsequent attempts to enable/disable DVMRP will also fail.
DVMRP	DVMRP protocol initialization sequence Failed.	This could be due to the non-availability of some resources. This message appears when trying to enable DVMRP Protocol.
DVMRP	DVMRP All Routers Address - xxx Delete from the DTL Mcast List Failed for intf - xxx.	DMVRP All Routers Address deletion from the local multicast list Failed. As a result of this, DVMRP Multicast packets are still received at the application though DVMRP is disabled.
DVMRP	Mcast Forwarding Mode Disable Failed for intf - xxx.	The Multicast Forwarding mode Disable Failed for this routing interface.
DVMRP	DVMRP All Routers Address - xxx Add to the DTL Mcast List Failed for intf - xxx.	DMVRP All Routers Address addition to the local multicast list Failed. As a result of this, DVMRP Multicast packets with this address will not be received at the application.
DVMRP	Mcast Forwarding Mode Enable Failed for intf - xxx.	The Multicast Forwarding mode Enable Failed for this routing interface. As a result of this, the ability to forward Multicast packets does not function on this interface.
DVMRP	DVMRP Probe Control message Send Failed on rtrIfNum - xxx.	DVMRP Probe control message send failed. This could mostly be because of a Failure return status of the socket call sendto(). As a result of this, the DVMRP neighbor could be lost in the neighboring DVMRP routers.
DVMRP	DVMRP Prune Control message Send Failed; rtrIfNum - xxx.	Neighbor - %s, SrcAddr - %s, GrpAddr - %s DVMRP Prune control message send failed. This could mostly be because of a Failure return status of the socket

Component	Message	Cause
		call sendto(). As a result of this, the unwanted multicast traffic is still received and forwarded.
DVMRP	DVMRP Probe Control message Send Failed on rtrIfNum -xxx.	DVMRP Probe control message send failed. This could mostly be because of a Failure return status of the socket call sendto(). As a result of this, the DVMRP neighbor could be lost in the neighboring DVMRP routers.

12.8 Stacking

Table 74: EDB Log Message

Component	Message	Cause
EDB	EDB Callback: Unit Join: *num*.	Unit *num* has joined the stack.

12.9 Technologies

Table 75: Switch Error Messages

Component	Message	Cause
Switch	Invalid USP unit = x, slot = x, port = x	A port was not able to be translated correctly during the receive.
Switch	In hapiBroadSystemMacAddress call to 'bcm_l2_addr_add' - FAILED : x	Failed to add an L2 address to the MAC table. This should only happen when a hash collision occurs or the table is full.
Switch	Failed installing mirror action - rest of the policy applied successfully	A previously configured probe port is not being used in the policy. The release notes state that only a single probe port can be configured.
Switch	Policy x does not contain rule x	The rule was not added to the policy due to a discrepancy in the rule count for this specific policy. Additionally, the message can be displayed when an old rule is being modified, but the old rule is not in the policy.
Switch	ERROR: policy x, tmpPolicy x, size x, data x x x x x x x x	An issue installing the policy due to a possible duplicate hash.
Switch	ACL x not found in internal table	Attempting to delete a non-existent ACL.
Switch	ACL internal table overflow	Attempting to add an ACL to a full table.
Switch	In hapiBroadQosCosQueueConfig, Failed to configure minimum bandwidth. Available bandwidth x	Attempting to configure the bandwidth beyond it's capabilities.
Switch	USL: failed to put sync response on queue	A response to a sync request was not enqueued. This could indicate that a previous sync request was received after it was timed out.

Component	Message	Cause
Switch	USL: failed to sync ipmc table on unit = x	Either the transport failed or the message was dropped.
Switch	usl_task_ipmc_msg_send(): failed to send with x	Either the transport failed or the message was dropped.
Switch	USL: No available entries in the STG table	The Spanning Tree Group table is full in USL.
Switch	USL: failed to sync stg table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.
Switch	USL: A Trunk doesn't exist in USL	Attempting to modify a Trunk that doesn't exist.
Switch	USL: A Trunk being created by bcmx already existed in USL	Possible synchronization issue between the application, hardware, and sync layer.
Switch	USL: A Trunk being destroyed doesn't exist in USL	Possible synchronization issue between the application, hardware, and sync layer.
Switch	USL: A Trunk being set doesn't exist in USL	Possible synchronization issue between the application, hardware, and sync layer.
Switch	USL: failed to sync trunk table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.
Switch	USL: Mcast entry not found on a join	Possible synchronization issue between the application, hardware, and sync layer.
Switch	USL: Mcast entry not found on a leave	Possible synchronization issue between the application, hardware, and sync layer.
Switch	USL: failed to sync dVLAN data on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.
Switch	USL: failed to sync policy table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.
Switch	USL: failed to sync VLAN table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.
Switch	Invalid LAG id x	Possible synchronization issue between the BCM driver and HAPI.
Switch	Invalid uport calculated from the BCM uport bcmx_l2_addr->lport = x	Uport not valid from BCM driver.
Switch	Invalid USP calculated from the BCM uport\nbcmx_l2_addr->lport = x	USP not able to be calculated from the learn event for BCM driver.
Switch	Unable to insert route R/P	Route R with prefix P could not be inserted in the hardware route table. A retry will be issued.
Switch	Unable to Insert host H	Host H could not be inserted in hardware host table. A retry will be issued.
Switch	USL: failed to sync L3 Intf table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.
Switch	USL: failed to sync L3 Host table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.

Component	Message	Cause
Switch	USL: failed to sync L3 Route table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.
Switch	USL: failed to sync initiator table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.
Switch	USL: failed to sync terminator table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.
Switch	USL: failed to sync ip-multicast table on unit = x	Could not synchronize unit x due to a transport failure or API issue on remote unit. A synchronization retry will be issued.