



# M Commands

---

This chapter describes the basic Cisco NX-OS system commands that begin with M.

# modem in

To enable the modem connection on the console port, use the **modem in** command. To disable the modem connection, use the **no** form of this command.

**modem in**

**no modem in**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	Timeout is disabled.
------------------------	----------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Terminal line configuration mode
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	5.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can configure the console port only from a session on the console port.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable a modem connection on the console port:
-----------------	--

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

This example shows how to disable a modem connection on the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no modem in
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>line console</b>	Enters console port configuration mode.
	<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the console port configuration.

# modem init-string

To download the initialization string to a modem connected to the console port, use the **modem init-string** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**modem init-string {default | user-input}**

**no modem init-string**

## Syntax Description

<b>default</b>	Downloads the default initialization string.
<b>user-input</b>	Downloads the user-input initialization string.

## Command Default

The default initialization string is ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1\015.

## Command Modes

Terminal line configuration mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You can configure the console port only from a session on the console port.

The default initialization string ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1\015 is defined as follows:

- AT—Attention
- E0 (required)—No echo
- Q1—Result code on
- &D2—Normal data terminal ready (DTR) option
- &C1—Enable tracking the state of the data carrier
- S0=1—Pick up after one ring
- \015 (required)—Carriage return in octal

Use the **modem set-string** command to configure the user-input initialization string.

## Examples

This example shows how to download the default initialization string to the modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# modem init-string default
```

This example shows how to download the user-input initialization string to the modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
```

```
switch(config)# line console  
switch(config-console)# modem init-string user-input
```

This example shows how to remove the initialization string to the modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# line console  
switch(config-console)# no modem init-string
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>line console</b>	Enters console port configuration mode.
<b>modem set-string</b>	Configures the user-input initialization string for a modem.
<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the console port configuration.

# modem set-string user-input

To configure the user-input initialization string to download to a modem connected to the console port, use the **modem set-string user-input** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**modem set-string user-input** *string*

**no modem set-string**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>string</i>	User-input string. This string is alphanumeric and case sensitive, can contain special characters, and has a maximum of 100 characters.
---------------------------	---------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Terminal line configuration mode
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	Release	Modification
	5.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can configure the console port only from a session on the console port.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the user-input initialization string for the modem connected to the console port:
-----------------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# modem set-string user-input ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=3\015
```

This example shows how to revert to the default user-input initialization string for the modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no modem set-string
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	<b>line console</b>	Enters console port configuration mode.
	<b>modem init-string</b>	Downloads the user-input initialization string to a modem.
	<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the console port configuration.

# move

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

```
move {[filesystem:] [/server/] [directory] source-filename} [filesystem:] [/server/] [directory]
[destination-filename]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are <b>bootflash</b> , <b>debug</b> , <b>modflash</b> , or <b>volatile</b> .
<i>/server/</i>	(Optional) Name of the server. Valid values are <b>/</b> , <b>//module-1/</b> , <b>//sup-1/</b> , <b>//sup-active/</b> , or <b>//sup-local/</b> . The double slash ( <b>//</b> ) is required.
<i>directory</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
<i>source-filename</i>	Name of the file to move. The filename is case sensitive.
<i>destination-filename</i>	(Optional) Name of the destination file. The filename is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.

## Command Default

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

## Command Modes

EXEC mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
5.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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



### Tip

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

## Examples

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

```
switch# move file1 my_files/file2
```

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

```
switch# move file1 volatile:
```

This example shows how to move a file to another supervisor module:

```
switch# move file1 bootflash://sup-1/file1.bak
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
<b>copy</b>	Makes a copy of a file.
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a file or directory.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

