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

Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default   Timeout is disabled.

Command Modes   Terminal line configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

Examples   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
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
line console	Enters console port configuration mode.
show line	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	default	Downloads the default initialization string.
	user-input	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
	6.0(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
	line console	Enters console port configuration mode.
	modem set-string	Configures the user-input initialization string for a modem.
	show line	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

Syntax Description

string	User-input string. This string is alphanumeric and case sensitive, can contain special characters, and has a maximum of 100 characters.

Command Default   None

Command Modes   Terminal line configuration mode

Command History

Release	Modification
6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

Examples   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
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
line console	Enters console port configuration mode.
modem init-string	Downloads the user-input initialization string to a modem.
show line	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

filesystem:	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are **bootflash**, **debug**, **modflash**, or **volatile**.
//server/	(Optional) Name of the server. Valid values are **///**, **//module-1/**, **//sup-1/**, **//sup-active/**, or **//sup-local/**. The double slash (**//**) is required.
directory	(Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
source-filename	Name of the file to move. The filename is case sensitive.
destination-filename	(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
6.0(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
	cd	Changes the current working directory.
	copy	Makes a copy of a file.
	delete	Deletes a file or directory.
	dir	Displays the directory contents.
	pwd	Displays the name of the current working directory.

■ **move**