



# T Commands

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

# tail

To display the last lines of a file, use the **tail** command.

**tail** [*filesystem*: [*//server/*]] [*directory*] *filename* [*lines*]

## Syntax Description

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>filesystem</i> : | (Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are <b>bootflash</b> , <b>modflash</b> , or <b>volatile</b> .  |
| <i>//server/</i>    | (Optional) Name of the server. Valid values are <i>///</i> , <b>//module-1/</b> , <b>//sup-1/</b> , <b>//sup-active/</b> , or <b>//sup-local/</b> . The double slash ( <i>//</i> ) is required. |
| <i>directory</i>    | (Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.   |
| <i>filename</i>     | Name of the file to display. The filename is case sensitive.  |
| <i>lines</i>        | (Optional) Number of lines to display. The range is from 0 to 80.   |



## Note

There can be no spaces in the *filesystem://server/directory/filename* string. Individual elements of this string are separated by colons (*:*) and slashes (*/*).

## Command Default

Displays the last 10 lines.

## Command Modes

EXEC mode

## Command History

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

## Examples

This example shows how to display the last 10 lines of a file:

```
switch# tail bootflash:startup.cfg
```

This example shows how to display the last 20 lines of a file:

```
switch# tail bootflash:startup.cfg 20
```

## Related Commands

| Command     | Description   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>cd</b>   | Changes the current working directory.              |
| <b>copy</b> | Copies files.                                       |
| <b>dir</b>  | Displays the directory contents.                    |
| <b>pwd</b>  | Displays the name of the current working directory. |

# terminal length

To set the number of lines of output to display on the terminal screen for the current session before pausing, use the **terminal length** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal length** *lines*

**terminal no length**

## Syntax Description

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>lines</i> | Number of lines to display. The range is from 0 to 511. Use 0 to not pause while displaying output. |
|--------------|---|

## Command Default

The initial default for the console is 0 (do not pause output). The initial default for virtual terminal sessions is defined by the client software. The default for the **no** form is 24 lines.

## Command Modes

EXEC mode

## Command History

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

## Usage Guidelines

The session pauses after displaying the number of lines set in the terminal length. Press the space bar to display another screen of lines or press the **Enter** key to display another line. To return to the command prompt, press **Ctrl-C**.

The terminal length setting applies only to the current session.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the number of lines of command output to display on the terminal before pausing:

```
switch# terminal length 28
```

This example shows how to revert to the default number of lines:

```
switch# terminal no length
```

## Related Commands

| Command              | Description                                  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>show terminal</b> | Displays the terminal session configuration. |

# terminal session-timeout

To set the terminal inactivity timeout for the current session, use the **terminal session-timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal session-timeout** *minutes*

**terminal no session-timeout**

|                           |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <i>minutes</i> Number of minutes. The range is from 0 to 525600 minutes (8760 hours).<br>Use 0 to disable the terminal inactivity timeout.     |  |
| <b>Command Default</b>    | Terminal session timeout is disabled (0 minutes).  |  |
| <b>Command Modes</b>      | EXEC mode  |  |
| <b>Command History</b>    | <b>Release</b>   | <b>Modification</b>                          |
|                           | 6.0(2)N1(1)  | This command was introduced.                 |
| <b>Usage Guidelines</b>   | The terminal session inactivity timeout setting applies only to the current session.   |  |
| <b>Examples</b>           | This example shows how to set the terminal inactivity timeout for the session to 10 minutes:<br><pre>switch# terminal session-timeout 10</pre> |  |
|                           | This example shows how to revert to the default terminal inactivity timeout for the session:<br><pre>switch# terminal no session-timeout</pre> |  |
| <b>Related Commands</b>   | <b>Command</b>   | <b>Description</b>                           |
|                           | <b>show terminal</b>   | Displays the terminal session configuration. |

# terminal terminal-type

To set the terminal type for the current session, use the **terminal terminal-type** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal terminal-type** *type*

**terminal no terminal-type**

|                           |             |   |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <i>type</i> | Type of terminal. The type string is case sensitive, must be a valid type (for example, ansi, vt100, or xterm), and has a maximum of 80 characters. |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Command Default</b> | For a virtual terminal, the terminal type is set during negotiation with the client software. Otherwise, vt100 is the default. |
|------------------------|--|

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| <b>Command Modes</b> | EXEC mode |
|----------------------|-----------|

| <b>Command History</b> | Release     | Modification                 |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
|                        | 6.0(2)N1(1) | This command was introduced. |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Usage Guidelines</b> | The terminal type setting applies only to the current session. |
|-------------------------|--|

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Examples</b> | This example shows how to set the terminal type:<br>switch# <b>terminal terminal-type xterm</b>            |
|                 | This example shows how to revert to the default terminal type:<br>switch# <b>terminal no terminal-type</b> |

| <b>Related Commands</b> | Command              | Description                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
|                         | <b>show terminal</b> | Displays the terminal session configuration. |

# terminal width

To set the number of character columns on the terminal screen for the current line for a session, use the **terminal width** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal width** *columns*

**terminal no width**

| Syntax Description   | <i>columns</i> Number of columns. The range is from 24 to 511.   |  |         |              |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|--|---------|--------------|----------------------|--|
| Command Default      | For a virtual terminal, the width is set during negotiation with the client software. Otherwise, 80 columns is the default.  |  |         |              |                      |  |
| Command Modes        | EXEC mode  |  |         |              |                      |  |
| Command History      | <table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>6.0(2)N1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>  |  | Release | Modification | 6.0(2)N1(1)          | This command was introduced.                 |
| Release              | Modification   |  |         |              |                      |  |
| 6.0(2)N1(1)          | This command was introduced.   |  |         |              |                      |  |
| Usage Guidelines     | The terminal width setting applies only to the current session.  |  |         |              |                      |  |
| Examples             | <p>This example shows how to set the number of columns to display on the terminal:</p> <pre>switch# <b>terminal width 70</b></pre> <p>This example shows how to revert to the default number of columns:</p> <pre>switch# <b>terminal no width</b></pre> |  |         |              |                      |  |
| Related Commands     | <table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td><b>show terminal</b></td><td>Displays the terminal session configuration.</td></tr></table>  |  | Command | Description  | <b>show terminal</b> | Displays the terminal session configuration. |
| Command              | Description  |  |         |              |                      |  |
| <b>show terminal</b> | Displays the terminal session configuration.   |  |         |              |                      |  |

# traceroute

To discover the routes that packets take when traveling to an IP address, use the **traceroute** command.

**traceroute** { *dest-addr* | *hostname* } [**vrf** { *vrf-name* | **default** | **management** }] [**source** *src-addr*]

|                           |                               |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <i>dest-addr</i>              | IP address of the destination device. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> .   |
|                           | <i>hostname</i>               | Name of the destination device. The name is case sensitive.  |
|                           | <b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>    | (Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) to use. The name is case sensitive.  |
|                           | <b>default</b>                | (Optional) Specifies the default VRF.  |
|                           | <b>management</b>             | (Optional) Specifies the management VRF.   |
|                           | <b>source</b> <i>src-addr</i> | (Optional) Specifies a source IP address. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> . The default is the IPv4 address for the management interface of the switch. |

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

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| <b>Command Modes</b> | EXEC mode |
|----------------------|-----------|

|                        |                |                              |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Command History</b> | <b>Release</b> | <b>Modification</b>          |
|                        | 6.0(2)N1(1)    | This command was introduced. |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Examples</b> | <p>This example shows how to discover a route to a network device:</p> <pre>switch# <b>traceroute 192.0.255.18 vrf management</b></pre> |
|-----------------|---|

|                         |                    |  |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|
| <b>Related Commands</b> | <b>Command</b>     | <b>Description</b>   |
|                         | <b>ping</b>        | Displays the network connectivity to another network device. |
|                         | <b>traceroute6</b> | Discovers the route to a device using IPv6 addressing.       |

# tracert6

To discover the routes that packets take when traveling to an IPv6 address, use the **tracert6** command.

**tracert6** {*dest-addr* | *hostname*} [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **default** | **management**}] [**source** *src-addr*]

## Syntax Description

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>dest-addr</i>              | IPv6 address of the destination device. The format is <i>A:B::C:D</i> .   |
| <i>hostname</i>               | Name of the destination device. The name is case sensitive.   |
| <b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>    | (Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.  |
| <b>default</b>                | (Optional) Specifies the default VRF.   |
| <b>management</b>             | (Optional) Specifies the management VRF.  |
| <b>source</b> <i>src-addr</i> | (Optional) Specifies a source IPv6 address. The format is <i>A:B::C:D</i> . The default is the IPv6 address for the management interface of the switch. |

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

EXEC mode

## Command History

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

## Examples

This example shows how to discover a route to a device:

```
switch# tracert6 2001:0DB8::200C:417A vrf management
```

## Related Commands

| Command        | Description  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>ping6</b>   | Determines connectivity to another device using IPv6 addressing. |
| <b>tracert</b> | Discovers the route to a device using IPv4 addressing.           |