



D Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco NX-OS Ethernet and virtual Ethernet commands that begin with D.

default shutdown (virtual Ethernet interface)

To enable default commands on a virtual Ethernet interface, use the **default shutdown** command.

default shutdown

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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Command Default	No description is added.
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Command Modes	Virtual Ethernet interface configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command we introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
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Examples	This example shows how to enable a virtual Ethernet interface:
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```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface vethernet 1
switch(config-if)# default shutdown
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show interface vethernet	Displays the virtual Ethernet interface configuration information.
	show running-config	Displays the contents of the currently running configuration file.

delay (interface)

To set a delay value for an interface, use the **delay** command. To restore the default delay value, use the **no** form of this command.

delay *tens-of-microseconds*

no delay

Syntax Description	<i>tens-of-microseconds</i>	Throughput delay in tens of microseconds. The range is from 1 to 16,777,215.
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Command Default	10 microseconds
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Command Modes	Interface configuration mode Subinterface configuration mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command we introduced.

Examples This example shows how to set a delay of 30,000 microseconds on an interface:

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# delay 30000
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to set a delay of 1000 microseconds on a subinterface:

```
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1.1
switch(config-subif)# delay 1000
switch(config-subif)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	interface ethernet (Layer 3)	Configures an Ethernet routed interface.
	show interface	Displays the interface configuration information.

description (interface)

To add a description to an interface configuration, use the **description** command. To remove the description, use the **no** form of this command.

description *description*

no description

Syntax Description

<i>description</i>	String description of the interface configuration. This string is limited to 80 characters.
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Command Default

No description is added.

Command Modes

Interface configuration mode
Subinterface configuration mode
Virtual Ethernet interface configuration

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

The **description** command is meant to provide a reminder in the configuration to describe what certain interfaces are used for. The description appears in the output of the following commands such as **show interface** and **show running-config**.

You can use this command on the following interfaces:

- Ethernet interface
- Management interface
- Subinterfaces
- Virtual Ethernet interface

Examples

This example shows how to add a description for an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-if)# description "10G Server Link"
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to add a description for a virtual Ethernet interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface vethernet 1
switch(config-if)# description "Virtual interface"
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show interface ethernet	Displays the interface configuration information.
	show interface vethernet	Displays the virtual Ethernet interface configuration information.
	show running-config	Displays the contents of the currently running configuration file.

description (SPAN, ERSPAN)

To add a description to an Ethernet Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) or an Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) session configuration, use the **description** command. To remove the description, use the **no** form of this command.

description *description*

no description

Syntax Description

<i>description</i>	String description of the SPAN session configuration. This string is limited to 80 characters.
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Command Default

No description is added.

Command Modes

SPAN session configuration mode
ERSPAN session configuration mode

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

Use the **description** command to provide a reminder in the configuration to describe what certain SPAN sessions are used for. The description appears in the output of the following commands such as **show monitor session** and **show running-config monitor**.

Examples

This example shows how to add a description for a SPAN session:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# monitor session 9 type local
switch(config-monitor)# description A Local SPAN session
switch(config-monitor)#
```

This example shows how to add a description for an ERSPAN session:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# monitor session 9 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# description An ERSPAN session
switch(config-erspan-src)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
destination (SPAN session)	Configures a destination SPAN port.
monitor session	Creates a new SPAN session configuration.

Command	Description
show monitor session	Displays SPAN session configuration information.
show running-config monitor	Displays the running configuration information of a SPAN session.
source (SPAN session)	Configures a source SPAN port.

destination (ERSPAN)

To configure an Encapsulated Remote Switched Port Analyzer (ERSPAN) destination IP address, use the **destination** command. To remove the destination ERSPAN IP address, use the **no** form of this command.

destination ip *ip_address*

no destination ip *ip_address*

Syntax Description

ip	Configures the remote IP address.
<i>ip_address</i>	IPv4 address in the format <i>A.B.C.D</i> .

Command Default

None

Command Modes

ERSPAN session configuration mode

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

You can configure only one destination IP address for an ERSPAN source session. This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an ERSPAN destination IP address:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination ip 192.0.3.1
switch(config-erspan-src)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
monitor session	Creates a new SPAN session configuration.
show monitor session	Displays SPAN session configuration information.
show running-config monitor	Displays the running configuration information of a SPAN session.
source (SPAN session)	Configures a source SPAN port.
source (ERSPAN session)	Configures a source VLAN or VSAN interface.

destination (SPAN session)

To configure a Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) destination port, use the **destination** command. To remove the destination SPAN port, use the **no** form of this command.

destination interface { **ethernet** *slot*[/*QSFP-module*]/*port* }

no source interface { **ethernet** *slot*[/*QSFP-module*]/*port* }

Syntax Description	interface	Specifies the interface type to use as the destination SPAN port.
	ethernet <i>slot</i> [/ <i>QSFP-module</i>]/ <i>port</i>	Specifies the Ethernet interface to use as the destination SPAN port. The <i>slot</i> number is from 1 to 255. The <i>QSFP-module</i> number is from 1 to 199. The <i>port</i> number is from 1 to 128.

Command Default	None
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Command Modes	SPAN session configuration mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command we introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Each local SPAN session destination session must have a destination port (also called a <i>monitoring port</i>) that receives a copy of traffic from the source port.
	The destination port can be any Ethernet physical port and must reside on the same switch as the source port (for a local SPAN session). The destination port cannot be a source port, a port channel, or SAN port channel group.
	A destination port receives copies of sent and received traffic for all monitored source ports. If a destination port is oversubscribed, it can become congested. This congestion can affect traffic forwarding on one or more of the source ports.

Examples	This example shows how to configure an Ethernet interface SPAN destination port and activate the SPAN session:
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```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/5
switch(config-if)# switchport monitor
switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)# monitor session 9 type local
switch(config-monitor)# description A Local SPAN session
switch(config-monitor)# source interface ethernet 1/1
switch(config-monitor)# destination interface ethernet 1/5
switch(config-monitor)# no shutdown
switch(config-monitor)#
```

■ destination (SPAN session)

Related Commands	Command	Description
	source (SPAN session)	Configures a source SPAN port.
	monitor session	Creates a new SPAN session configuration.
	show monitor session	Displays SPAN session configuration information.
	show running-config monitor	Displays the running configuration information of a SPAN session.

duplex

To specify the duplex mode as full, half, or autonegotiate, use the **duplex** command. To return the system to default mode, use the **no** form of this command.

duplex {full | half | auto}

no duplex {full | half | auto}

Syntax Description

full	Specifies the duplex mode as full.
half	Specifies the duplex mode as half.
Note This keyword is not supported on a management interface.	
auto	Specifies the duplex mode as autonegotiate.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface configuration mode

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

The interface speed that you specify can affect the duplex mode used for an interface, so you should set the speed before setting the duplex mode. If you set the speed for autonegotiation, the duplex mode is automatically set to be autonegotiated. If you specify 10- or 100-Mbps speed, the port is automatically configured to use half-duplex mode, but you can specify full-duplex mode instead. Gigabit Ethernet is full duplex only. You cannot change the duplex mode on Gigabit Ethernet ports or on a 10/100/1000-Mbps port that is set for Gigabit Ethernet.

See the *Cisco Nexus 6000 Series NX-OS Layer 2 Switching Configuration Guide, Release 6.0* for more information on interface speed and duplex settings.

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the duplex mode for full duplex:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/5
switch(config-if)# duplex full
switch(config-if)#
```

duplex**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface	Displays information about the interface, which includes the duplex parameter.

dvs-name

To configure the Distributed Virtual Switch (DVS) name in the vCenter Server, use the **dvs-name** command.

dvs-name *name* [*name*]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	DVS name. The name can be a maximum of 80 alphanumeric characters.
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Command Default	None
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Command Modes	SVS connection configuration mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command we introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
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Examples	This example shows how to configure the DVS name in the vCenter Server:
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```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svs connection SVSConn
switch(config-svs-conn)# dvs-name vcWest
switch(config-svs-conn)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show svs connections	Displays SVS connection information.
	svs connection	Enables an SVS connection.

dvs-name