

# **T** Commands

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

# tacacs-server deadtime

To set a periodic time interval where a nonreachable (nonresponsive) TACACS+ server is monitored for responsiveness, use the **tacacs-server deadtime** command. To disable the monitoring of the nonresponsive TACACS+ server, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs-server deadtime minutes

no tacacs-server deadtime minutes

Syntax Description	time	Time interval in minutes. The range is from 1 to 1440.
Command Default	0 minutes	
Command Modes	Global configuration	on mode
Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Setting the time interval to zero disables the timer. If the dead-time interval for an individual TACACS+ server is greater than zero (0), that value takes precedence over the value set for the server group. When the dead-time interval is 0 minutes, TACACS+ server monitoring is not performed unless the TACACS+ server is part of a server group and the dead-time interval for the group is greater than 0 minutes.	
	You must use the <b>f</b>	eature tacacs+ command before you configure TACACS+.
Examples	-	rs how to configure the dead-time interval and enable periodic monitoring:
	-	ys how to revert to the default dead-time interval and disable periodic monitoring: no tacacs-server deadtime 10
Related Commands	Command	Description

Related Commands	Command	Description
	deadtime	Sets a dead-time interval for monitoring a nonresponsive RADIUS or TACACS+ server group.
	feature tacacs+	Enables TACACS+.
	show tacacs-server	Displays TACACS+ server information.

#### tacacs-server directed-request

To allow users to send authentication requests to a specific TACACS+ server when logging in, use the **tacacs-server directed request** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs-server directed-request

no tacacs-server directed-request

Syntax Description	This command has no	arguments or keywords.
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- **Command Default** Sends the authentication request to the configured TACACS+ server groups.
- **Command Modes** Global configuration mode

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

**Usage Guidelines** You must use the **feature tacacs+** command before you configure TACACS+.

During login, the user can specify the *username@vrfname:hostname*, where *vrfname* is the VRF to use and *hostname* is the name of a configured TACACS+ server. The username is sent to the server name for authentication.

# **Examples** This example shows how to allow users to send authentication requests to a specific TACACS+ server when logging in:

switch(config)# tacacs-server directed-request

This example shows how to disallow users to send authentication requests to a specific TACACS+ server when logging in:

switch(config) # no tacacs-server directed-request

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	feature tacacs+	Enables TACACS+.
	show tacacs-server directed request	Displays a directed request TACACS+ server configuration.

#### tacacs-server host

To configure TACACS+ server host parameters, use the **tacacs-server host** command. To revert to the defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

- tacacs-server host {hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address ] [key [0 | 7] shared-secret]
   [port port-number] [test {idle-time time | password password | username name}]
   [timeout seconds]
- no tacacs-server host {hostname | ipv4-address | ipv6-address ] [key [0 | 7] shared-secret]
   [port port-number] [test {idle-time time | password password | username name}]
   [timeout seconds]

Syntax Description	hostname	TACACS+ server Domain Name Server (DNS) name. The name is
		alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 256 characters.
	ipv4-address	TACACS+ server IPv4 address in the A.B.C.D format.
	ipv6-address	TACACS+ server IPv6 address in the X:X:X:X format.
	key	(Optional) Configures the TACACS+ server's shared secret key.
	0	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text (indicated by 0) to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. This is the default.
	7	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in encrypted text (indicated by 7) to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server.
	shared-secret	Preshared key to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. The preshared key is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 63 characters.
	<b>port</b> port-number	(Optional) Configures a TACACS+ server port for authentication. The range is from 1 to 65535.
	test	(Optional) Configures parameters to send test packets to the TACACS+ server.
	idle-time time	(Optional) Specifies the time interval (in minutes) for monitoring the server. The time range is 1 to 1440 minutes.
	password password	(Optional) Specifies a user password in the test packets. The password is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.
	username name	(Optional) Specifies a user name in the test packets. The username is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 32 characters.
	timeout seconds	(Optional) Configures a TACACS+ server timeout period (in seconds) between retransmissions to the TACACS+ server. The range is from 1 to 60 seconds.

Command Default	Idle time: disabled. Server monitoring: disa Timeout: 1 second. Test username: test. Test password: test.	abled.	
Command Modes	Global configuration m	node	
Command History	Release	Modification	
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.	
Usage Guidelines	When the idle time inte	<b>re tacacs</b> + command before you configure TACACS+. erval is 0 minutes, periodic TACACS+ server monitoring is not performed.	
Examples	-	w to configure TACACS+ server host parameters:	
	<pre>switch(config)# tacacs-server host 192.168.2.3 key HostKey switch(config)# tacacs-server host tacacs2 key 0 abcd</pre>		
	switch(config)# tacacs-server host tacacs3 key 7 1234 switch(config)# tacacs-server host 192.168.2.3 test idle-time 10		
	<pre>switch(config) # tacacs-server host 192.168.2.3 test username tester</pre>		
	switch(config)# <b>taca</b>	cs-server host 192.168.2.3 test password 2B9ka5	
Related Commands	Command	Description	
	feature tacacs+	Enables TACACS+.	
	show tacacs-server	Displays TACACS+ server information.	

#### tacacs-server key

To configure a global TACACS+ shared secret key, use the **tacacs-server key** command. To remove a configured shared secret, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs-server key [0 | 7] shared-secret

no tacacs-server key [0 | 7] shared-secret

Syntax Description	0	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in clear text to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. This is the default.
	7	(Optional) Configures a preshared key specified in encrypted text to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server.
	shared-secret	Preshared key to authenticate communication between the TACACS+ client and server. The preshared key is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 63 characters.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Global configuration m	node
Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	length of the key is rest	TACACS+ preshared key to authenticate the switch to the TACACS+ server. The tricted to 65 characters and can include any printable ASCII characters (white ). You can configure a global key to be used for all TACACS+ server
	-	witch. You can override this global key assignment by using the key keyword in
	configurations on the st the <b>tacacs-server host</b>	witch. You can override this global key assignment by using the key keyword in
Examples	configurations on the so the <b>tacacs-server host</b> You must use the <b>featu</b>	witch. You can override this global key assignment by using the <b>key</b> keyword in command.
Examples	<pre>configurations on the sy the tacacs-server host You must use the featu This example shows ho switch(config)# taca switch(config)# taca</pre>	witch. You can override this global key assignment by using the <b>key</b> keyword in command. <b>tre tacacs+</b> command before you configure TACACS+.
Examples Related Commands	<pre>configurations on the sy the tacacs-server host You must use the featu This example shows ho switch(config)# taca switch(config)# taca</pre>	witch. You can override this global key assignment by using the <b>key</b> keyword in command. <b>are tacacs+</b> command before you configure TACACS+. by to display configure TACACS+ server shared keys: <b>cs-server key AnyWord</b> <b>cs-server key 0 AnyWord</b>
	configurations on the sy the <b>tacacs-server host</b> You must use the <b>featu</b> This example shows ho switch(config)# <b>taca</b> switch(config)# <b>taca</b>	witch. You can override this global key assignment by using the <b>key</b> keyword in command. are tacacs+ command before you configure TACACS+. bw to display configure TACACS+ server shared keys: cs-server key AnyWord cs-server key 0 AnyWord cs-server key 7 public

### tacacs-server timeout

To specify the time between retransmissions to the TACACS+ servers, use the **tacacs-server timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

tacacs-server timeout seconds

no tacacs-server timeout seconds

Syntax Description	seconds	Seconds between retransmissions to the TACACS+ server. The valid range is 1 to 60 seconds.
Command Default	1 second	
Command Modes	Global configuration m	node
Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	You must use the <b>featu</b>	re tacacs+ command before you configure TACACS+.
Examples	This example shows ho switch(config)# taca	ow to configure the TACACS+ server timeout value: cs-server timeout 3
	This example shows ho	ow to revert to the default TACACS+ server timeout value:
	<pre>switch(config)# no t</pre>	acacs-server timeout 3
Related Commands	Command	Description
	feature tacacs+	Enables TACACS+.
	show tacacs-server	Displays TACACS+ server information.

# telnet

To create a Telnet session using IPv4 on a Cisco Nexus 5000 Series switch, use the telnet command.

**telnet** {*ipv4-address* | *hostname*} [*port-number*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **default** | **management**}]

Syntax Description	ipv4-address	IPv4 address of the remote switch.
	hostname	Hostname of the remote switch. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive,
		and has a maximum of 64 characters.
	port-number	(Optional) Port number for the Telnet session. The range is from 1 to 65535.
	<b>vrf</b> vrf-name	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use
		for the Telnet session. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.
	default	Specifies the default VRF.
	management	Specifies the management VRF.
Command Default	Port 23 is the default po	ort.
Command Modes	EXEC mode	
Command History	Release	Modification
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	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.
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Usage Guidelines		This command was introduced. on with IPv6 addressing, use the <b>telnet6</b> command.
	To create a Telnet sessio	
Usage Guidelines Examples	To create a Telnet sessio	on with IPv6 addressing, use the <b>telnet6</b> command. w to start a Telnet session using IPv4:
	To create a Telnet session This example shows how switch# telnet 192.16	on with IPv6 addressing, use the <b>telnet6</b> command. w to start a Telnet session using IPv4:
Examples	To create a Telnet session This example shows how switch# telnet 192.16 switch#	on with IPv6 addressing, use the <b>telnet6</b> command. w to start a Telnet session using IPv4: 58.1.1 vrf management
Examples	To create a Telnet session This example shows how switch# telnet 192.16 switch#	on with IPv6 addressing, use the <b>telnet6</b> command. w to start a Telnet session using IPv4: 58.1.1 vrf management Description

## telnet server enable

To enable the Telnet server, use the **telnet server enable** command. To disable the Telnet server, use the **no** form of this command.

telnet server enable

no telnet server enable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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**Command Default** Enable

**Command Modes** Global configuration mode

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

ExamplesThis example shows how to enable the Telnet server:<br/>switch(config)# telnet server enableThis example shows how to disable the Telnet server:<br/>switch(config)# no telnet server enable

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	show telnet server	Displays the Telnet server status.

# telnet6

To create a Telnet session using IPv6 on the Cisco NX-OS switch, use the telnet6 command.

**telnet6** {*ipv6-address* | *hostname*} [*port-number*] [**vrf** {*vrf-name* | **default** | **management**}]

Instituame       Hostiname of the remote device. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.         port-number       (Optional) Port number for the Telnet session. The range is from 1 to 65535.         vrf vrf-name       (Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use for the Telnet session. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.         default       Specifies the default VRF.         management       Specifies the management VRF.         Command Default       Port 23 is the default port. The default VRF is used.         Exec mode       EXEC mode         Usage Guidelines       To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command. To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command. To create a Telnet session with Second	Syntax Description	ipv6-address	IPv6 address of the remote device.	
and has a maximum of 64 characters.         port-number       (Optional) Port number for the Telnet session. The range is from 1 to 65535.         vrf vrf-name       (Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use for the Telnet session. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.         default       Specifies the default VRF.         management       Specifies the management VRF.         Command Default       Port 23 is the default port. The default VRF is used.         Exemples       Release       Modification         6.0(2)N1(1)       This command was introduced.         To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command.         To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         Examples       This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address:         switch#       Clears Telnet sessions.         telnet       Clears Telnet session.		*		
vrf vrf-name         (Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use for the Telnet session. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.           default         Specifies the default VRF.           management         Specifies the default VRF.           management         Specifies the default VRF.           Command Default         Port 23 is the default port. The default VRF is used.           Command Modes         EXEC mode           Command History         Release         Modification 6.0(2)N1(1)           This command was introduced.         To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command. To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.           Examples         This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address: switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management switch#           Related Commands         Command Description clear line         Clears Telnet sessions. telnet				
for the Telnet session. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.         default       Specifies the default VRF.         management       Specifies the management VRF.         Command Default       Port 23 is the default port. The default VRF is used.         Command Modes       EXEC mode         Command History       Release       Modification         6.0(2)N1(1)       This command was introduced.         To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command. To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         Switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management avitch#         Related Commands       Command Description         Clear line       Clears Telnet session. telnet session.         telnet       Creates a Telnet session.		port-number	(Optional) Port number for the Telnet session. The range is from 1 to 65535.	
management       Specifies the management VRF.         Command Default       Port 23 is the default port. The default VRF is used.         Command Modes       EXEC mode         Command History       Release       Modification         6.0(2)N1(1)       This command was introduced.         Usage Guidelines       To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command. To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         Examples       This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address: switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management switch#         Related Commands       Command       Description clear line       Clears Telnet session. Telnet       Creates a Telnet session.		vrf vrf-name	for the Telnet session. The name is case sensitive and can be a maximum of	
Command Default       Port 23 is the default port. The default VRF is used.         Command Modes       EXEC mode         Command History       Release       Modification         6.0(2)N1(1)       This command was introduced.         Jsage Guidelines       To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command.         To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command.         To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         Examples       This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address:         switch#       telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management         Related Commands       Command       Description         clear line       Clears Telnet session.       telnet         telnet       Creates a Telnet session using IPv4 addressing.		default	Specifies the default VRF.	
Command Modes       EXEC mode         Command History       Release       Modification         6.0(2)N1(1)       This command was introduced.         Jsage Guidelines       To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command. To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         Examples       This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address:         switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management switch#         Related Commands       Command       Description         clear line       Clears Telnet session. telnet       Creates a Telnet session. telnet		management	Specifies the management VRF.	
Release       Modification         6.0(2)N1(1)       This command was introduced.         Usage Guidelines       To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command. To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         Examples       This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address: switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management switch#         Related Commands       Command       Description         clear line       Clears Telnet session. telnet session. Creates a Telnet session using IPv4 addressing.	Command Default	Port 23 is the default p	ort. The default VRF is used.	
6.0(2)N1(1)       This command was introduced.         Jsage Guidelines       To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command. To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address: switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management switch#         Related Commands       Command       Description         clear line       Clears Telnet session. telnet       Creates a Telnet session using IPv4 addressing.	Command Modes	EXEC mode		
Usage Guidelines       To use this command, you must enable the Telnet server using the telnet server enable command. To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         Examples       This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address: switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management switch#         Related Commands       Command       Description Clear line         Clears Telnet session. telnet       Creates a Telnet session using IPv4 addressing.	Command History	Release	Modification	
To create a Telnet session with IPv4 addressing, use the telnet command.         Examples       This example shows how to start a Telnet session using an IPv6 address:         switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management         switch#         Related Commands         Command       Description         clear line       Clears Telnet sessions.         telnet       Creates a Telnet session using IPv4 addressing.		6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.	
switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E0000::F vrf management         switch#         Related Commands         Command       Description         clear line       Clears Telnet sessions.         telnet       Creates a Telnet session using IPv4 addressing.	Usage Guidelines			
clear lineClears Telnet sessions.telnetCreates a Telnet session using IPv4 addressing.	Examples	switch# telnet6 2001:0DB8:0:0:E000::F vrf management		
telnet Creates a Telnet session using IPv4 addressing.	Related Commands		•	