CHAPTER 2

Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Cisco IOS Commands

aaa accounting dot1x

Use the **aaa accounting dot1x** global configuration command to enable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) accounting and to create method lists defining specific accounting methods on a per-line or per-interface basis for IEEE 802.1x sessions. Use the **no** form of this command to disable IEEE 802.1x accounting.

aaa accounting dot1x {*name* | **default**} **start-stop** {**broadcast group** {*name* | **radius** | **tacacs+**} [**group** {*name* | **radius** | **tacacs+**} ...] | **group** {*name* | **radius** | **tacacs+**} [**group** {*name* | **radius** | **tacacs+**} ...]}

no aaa accounting dot1x {*name* | **default**}

Syntax Description

name	Name of a server group. This is optional when you enter it after the **broadcast group** and **group** keywords.
default	Use the accounting methods that follow as the default list for accounting services.
start-stop	Send a start accounting notice at the beginning of a process and a stop accounting notice at the end of a process. The start accounting record is sent in the background. The requested-user process begins regardless of whether or not the start accounting notice was received by the accounting server.
broadcast	Enable accounting records to be sent to multiple AAA servers and send accounting records to the first server in each group. If the first server is unavailable, the switch uses the list of backup servers to identify the first server.
group	Specify the server group to be used for accounting services. These are valid server group names: • *name*—Name of a server group. • **radius**—List of all RADIUS hosts. • **tacacs+**—List of all TACACS+ hosts. The **group** keyword is optional when you enter it after the **broadcast group** and **group** keywords. You can enter more than optional **group** keyword.

radius	(Optional) Enable RADIUS authorization.
tacacs+	(Optional) Enable TACACS+ accounting.

Defaults

AAA accounting is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command requires access to a RADIUS server.

Note We recommend that you enter the **dot1x reauthentication** interface configuration command before configuring IEEE 802.1x RADIUS accounting on an interface.

Examples

This example shows how to configure IEEE 802.1x accounting:

```
Switch(config)# aaa accounting dot1x
Switch(config)# aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop group radius
Switch(config)#
```

Note The RADIUS authentication server must be properly configured to accept and log update or watchdog packets from the AAA client.

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa authentication dot1x	Specifies one or more AAA methods for use on interfaces running IEEE 802.1x.
aaa-new-model	Enables the AAA access control model. For syntax information, see the **Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.2> Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting > Authentication Commands**.
dot1x reauthentication	Enables or disables periodic re-authentication.
dot1x timeout reauth period	Sets the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts.

aaa authentication dot1x

Use the **aaa authentication dot1x** global configuration command to specify the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) method to use on ports complying with IEEE 802.1x. Use the **no** form of this command to disable authentication.

aaa authentication dot1x {**default**} *method1*

no aaa authentication dot1x {**default**}

Syntax Description

default	Use the listed authentication method that follows this argument as the default method when a user logs in.
method1	Enter the **group radius** keywords to use the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication.

Note Though other keywords are visible in the command-line help strings, only the **default** and **group radius** keywords are supported.

Defaults

No authentication is performed.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *method* argument identifies the method that the authentication algorithm tries in the given sequence to validate the password provided by the client. The only method that is truly IEEE 802.1x-compliant is the **group radius** method, in which the client data is validated against a RADIUS authentication server.

If you specify **group radius**, you must configure the RADIUS server by entering the **radius-server host** global configuration command.

Use the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command to display the configured lists of authentication methods.

Examples

This example shows how to enable AAA and how to create an IEEE 802.1x-compliant authentication list. This authentication first tries to contact a RADIUS server. If this action returns an error, the user is not allowed access to the network.

```
Switch(config)# aaa new-model
Switch(config)# aaa authentication dot1x default group radius
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa new-model	Enables the AAA access control model. For syntax information, see the **Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.2 > Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting > Authentication Commands**.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

action

Use the **action** access-map configuration command to set the action for the VLAN access map entry. Use the **no** form of this command to set the action to the default value, which is to forward.

action {**drop** | **forward**}

no action

Syntax Description

drop	Drop the packet when the specified conditions are matched.
forward	Forward the packet when the specified conditions are matched.

Defaults

The default action is to forward packets.

Command Modes

Access-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You enter access-map configuration mode by using the **vlan access-map** global configuration command.

If the action is **drop**, you should define the access map, including configuring any access control list (ACL) names in match clauses, before applying the map to a VLAN, or all packets could be dropped.

In access-map configuration mode, use the **match** access-map configuration command to define the match conditions for a VLAN map. Use the **action** command to set the action that occurs when a packet matches the conditions.

The drop and forward parameters are not used in the **no** form of the command.

Examples

This example shows how to identify and apply a VLAN access map *vmap4* to VLANs 5 and 6 that causes the VLAN to forward an IP packet if the packet matches the conditions defined in access list *al2*:

```
Switch(config)# vlan access-map vmap4
Switch(config-access-map)# match ip address al2
Switch(config-access-map)# action forward
Switch(config-access-map)# exit
Switch(config)# vlan filter vmap4 vlan-list 5-6
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show vlan access-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
access-list {**deny** | **permit**}	Configures a standard numbered ACL. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands**.
ip access-list	Creates a named access list. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands**.
mac access-list extended	Creates a named MAC address access list.
match (access-map configuration)	Defines the match conditions for a VLAN map.
show vlan access-map	Displays the VLAN access maps created on the switch.
vlan access-map	Creates a VLAN access map.

archive download-sw

Use the **archive download-sw** privileged EXEC command to download a new image from a TFTP server to the switch and to overwrite or keep the existing image.

archive download-sw {**/force-reload** | **/imageonly** | **/leave-old-sw** | **/no-set-boot** | **/no-version-check** | **/overwrite** | **/reload** | **/safe**} *source-url*

Syntax Description

/force-reload	Unconditionally force a system reload after successfully downloading the software image.
/imageonly	Download only the software image but not the HTML files associated with the embedded device manager. The HTML files for the existing version are deleted only if the existing version is being overwritten or removed.
/leave-old-sw	Keep the old software version after a successful download.
/no-set-boot	Do not alter the setting of the BOOT environment variable to point to the new software image after it is successfully downloaded.
/no-version-check	Download the software image without checking to prevent installing an incompatible image.
/overwrite	Overwrite the software image in flash memory with the downloaded one.
/reload	Reload the system after successfully downloading the image unless the configuration has been changed and not been saved.
/safe	Keep the current software image; do not delete it to make room for the new software image before the new image is downloaded. The current image is deleted after the download.
source-url	The source URL alias for a local or network file system. These options are supported: • The syntax for the local flash file system: **flash:** • The syntax for the FTP: **ftp:**[[*//username*[**:***password*]*@location*]*/directory*]*/image-name***.tar** • The syntax for an HTTP server: **http://**[[*username***:***password*]@]{*hostname* | *host-ip*}[*/directory*]*/image-name***.tar** • The syntax for a secure HTTP server: **https://**[[*username***:***password*]@]{*hostname* | *host-ip*}[*/directory*]*/image-name***.tar** • The syntax for the Remote Copy Protocol (RCP): **rcp:**[[*//username@location*]*/directory*]*/image-name***.tar** • The syntax for the TFTP: **tftp:**[[*//location*]*/directory*]*/image-name***.tar** The *image-name***.tar** is the software image to download and install on the switch.

Defaults

The current software image is not overwritten with the downloaded image.

Both the software image and HTML files are downloaded.

The new image is downloaded to the flash: file system.

The BOOT environment variable is changed to point to the new software image on the flash: file system.

Image names are case sensitive; the image file is provided in tar format.

Compatibility of the version on the image to be downloaded is checked.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **/imageonly** option removes the HTML files for the existing image if the existing image is being removed or replaced. Only the Cisco IOS image (without the HTML files) is downloaded.

Using the **/safe** or **/leave-old-sw** option can cause the new image download to fail if there is insufficient flash memory. If leaving the software in place prevents the new image from fitting in flash memory due to space constraints, an error results.

If you used the **/leave-old-sw** option and did not overwrite the old image when you downloaded the new one, you can remove the old image by using the **delete** privileged EXEC command. For more information, see the "delete" section on page 2-59.

Note Use the **/no-version-check** option with care. This option allows an image to be downloaded without first confirming that it is not incompatible with the switch.

Use the **/overwrite** option to overwrite the image on the flash device with the downloaded one.

If you specify the command *without* the **/overwrite** option, the download algorithm verifies that the new image is not the same as the one on the switch flash device. If the images are the same, the download does not occur. If the images are different, the old image is deleted, and the new one is downloaded.

After downloading a new image, enter the **reload** privileged EXEC command to begin using the new image, or specify the **/reload** or **/force-reload** option in the **archive download-sw** command.

Examples

This example shows how to download a new image from a TFTP server at 172.20.129.10 and overwrite the image on the switch:

```
Switch# archive download-sw /overwrite tftp://172.20.129.10/test-image.tar
```

This example shows how to download only the software image from a TFTP server at 172.20.129.10 to the switch:

```
Switch# archive download-sw /imageonly tftp://172.20.129.10/test-image.tar
```

This example shows how to keep the old software version after a successful download:

```
Switch# archive download-sw /leave-old-sw tftp://172.20.129.10/test-image.tar
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
archive tar	Creates a tar file, lists the files in a tar file, or extracts the files from a tar file.
archive upload-sw	Uploads an existing image on the switch to a server.
delete	Deletes a file or directory on the flash memory device.

archive tar

Use the **archive tar** privileged EXEC command to create a tar file, list files in a tar file, or extract the files from a tar file.

archive tar {**/create** *destination-url* **flash:/***file-url*} | {**/table** *source-url*} | {**/xtract** *source-url* **flash:/***file-url* [*dir/file...*]}

Syntax Description

/create *destination-url* **flash:/***file-url*	Create a new tar file on the local or network file system. For *destination-url, specify t*he destination URL alias for the local or network file system and the name of the tar file to create. These options are supported: • The syntax for the local flash filesystem: **flash:** • The syntax for the FTP: **ftp:**[[**//***username*[**:***password*]@*location*]/*directory*]/*tar-filename***.tar** • The syntax for the Remote Copy Protocol (RCP) is: **rcp:**[[**//***username*@*location*]/*directory*]/*tar-filename***.tar** • The syntax for the TFTP: **tftp:**[[**//***location*]/*directory*]/*tar-filename***.tar** The *tar-filename***.tar** is the tar file to be created. For **flash:/***file-url, specify t*he location on the local flash file system from which the new tar file is created. An optional list of files or directories within the source directory can be specified to write to the new tar file. If none are specified, all files and directories at this level are written to the newly created tar file.
/table *source-url*	Display the contents of an existing tar file to the screen. For *source-url*, specify the source URL alias for the local or network file system. These options are supported: • The syntax for the local flash file system: **flash:** • The syntax for the FTP: **ftp:**[[**//***username*[**:***password*]@*location*]/*directory*]/*tar-filename***.tar** • The syntax for the RCP: **rcp:**[[**//***username*@*location*]/*directory*]/*tar-filename***.tar** • The syntax for the TFTP: **tftp:**[[**//***location*]/*directory*]/*tar-filename***.tar** The *tar-filename***.tar** is the tar file to display.

/xtract *source-url* **flash:/***file-url* [*dir/file...*]	Extract files from a tar file to the local file system. For *source-url*, specify *t*he source URL alias for the local file system. These options are supported: • The syntax for the local flash file system: **flash:** • The syntax for the FTP: **ftp:**[[**//***username*[**:***password*]**@***location*]**/***directory*]**/***tar-filename***.tar** • The syntax for the RCP: **rcp:**[[**//***username***@***location*]**/***directory*]**/***tar-filename***.tar** • The syntax for the TFTP: **tftp:**[[**//***location*]**/***directory*]**/***tar-filename***.tar** The *tar-filename***.tar** is the tar file from which to extract. For **flash:/***file-url* [*dir/file...*], specify *t*he location on the local flash file system into which the tar file is extracted. Use the *dir/file...* option to specify an optional list of files or directories within the tar file to be extracted. If none are specified, all files and directories are extracted.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

Image names are case sensitive.

Examples

This example shows how to create a tar file. The command writes the contents of the *new-configs* directory on the local flash device to a file named *saved.tar* on the TFTP server at 172.20.10.30:

```
Switch# archive tar /create tftp:172.20.10.30/saved.tar flash:/new-configs
```

This example shows how to display the contents of the file that is in flash memory. The contents of the tar file appear on the screen:

```
Switch# archive tar /table flash:me340x-metroipaccess--mz.122-25.EX.tar
info (219 bytes)
me340x-metroipaccess--mz.122-25.EX/(directory)
me340x-metroipaccess--mz.122-25.EX (610856 bytes)
me340x-metroipaccess--mz.122-25.EX/info (219 bytes)
info.ver (219 bytes)
```

This example shows how to display only the *html* directory and its contents:

```
Switch# archive tar /table flash:me340x-metroipaccess--mz.122-25.EX.tar
me340x-metroipaccess--mz.12 -25/html
me340x-metroipaccess--mz.122-25.EX/html/ (directory)
me340x-metroipaccess--mz.122-25.EX/html/const.htm (556 bytes)
me340x-metroipaccess--mz.122-25.EX/html/xhome.htm (9373 bytes)
me340x-metroipaccess--mz.122-25.EX/html/menu.css (1654 bytes)
<output truncated>
```

This example shows how to extract the contents of a tar file on the TFTP server at 172.20.10.30. This command extracts just the *new-configs* directory into the root directory on the local flash file system. The remaining files in the *saved.tar* file are ignored.

```
Switch# archive tar /xtract tftp:/172.20.10.30/saved.tar flash:/ new-configs
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
archive download-sw	Downloads a new image from a TFTP server to the switch.
archive upload-sw	Uploads an existing image on the switch to a server.

archive upload-sw

Use the **archive upload-sw** privileged EXEC command to upload an existing switch image to a server.

archive upload-sw [**/version** *version_string*] **destination-url**

Syntax Description

/version *version_string*	(Optional) Specify the specific version string of the image to be uploaded.
destination-url	The destination URL alias for a local or network file system. These options are supported: • The syntax for the local flash file system: **flash:** • The syntax for the FTP: **ftp:**[[**//***username*[**:***password*]**@***location*]**/***directory*]**/***image-name***.tar** • The syntax for the Remote Copy Protocol (RCP): **rcp:**[[**//***username***@***location*]**/***directory*]**/***image-name***.tar** • **T**he syntax for the TFTP: **tftp:**[[**//***location*]**/***directory*]**/***image-name***.tar** The *image-name***.tar** is the name of software image to be stored on the server.

Defaults

Uploads the currently running image from the flash: file system.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the upload feature only if the HTML files associated with the embedded device manager have been installed with the existing image.

The files are uploaded in this sequence: the Cisco IOS image, the HTML files, and info. After these files are uploaded, the software creates the tar file.

Image names are case sensitive.

Examples

This example shows how to upload the currently running image to a TFTP server at 172.20.140.2:

```
Switch# archive upload-sw tftp://172.20.140.2/test-image.tar
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
archive download-sw	Downloads a new image to the switch.
archive tar	Creates a tar file, lists the files in a tar file, or extracts the files from a tar file.

arp access-list

Use the **arp access-list** global configuration command to define an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) access control list (ACL) or to add clauses to the end of a previously defined list. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the specified ARP access list.

arp access-list *acl-name*

no arp access-list *acl-name*

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

acl-name	Name of the ACL.

Defaults

No ARP access lists are defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After entering the **arp access-list** command, you enter ARP access-list configuration mode, and these configuration commands are available:

- **default**: returns a command to its default setting.
- **deny**: specifies packets to reject. For more information, see the "deny (ARP access-list configuration)" section on page 2-60.
- **exit**: exits ARP access-list configuration mode.
- **no**: negates a command or returns to the default settings.
- **permit**: specifies packets to forward. For more information, see the "permit (ARP access-list configuration)" section on page 2-234.

Use the **permit** and **deny** access-list configuration commands to forward and to drop ARP packets based on the specified matching criteria.

When the ARP ACL is defined, you can apply it to a VLAN by using the **ip arp inspection filter vlan** global configuration command. ARP packets containing only IP-to-MAC address bindings are compared to the ACL. All other types of packets are bridged in the ingress VLAN without validation. If the ACL permits a packet, the switch forwards it. If the ACL denies a packet because of an explicit deny statement, the switch drops the packet. If the ACL denies a packet because of an implicit deny statement, the switch compares the packet to the list of DHCP bindings (unless the ACL is *static*, which means that packets are not compared to the bindings).

Examples

This example shows how to define an ARP access list and to permit both ARP requests and ARP responses from a host with an IP address of 1.1.1.1 and a MAC address of 0000.0000.abcd:

```
Switch(config)# arp access-list static-hosts
Switch(config-arp-nacl)# permit ip host 1.1.1.1 mac host 00001.0000.abcd
Switch(config-arp-nacl)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show arp access-list** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
deny (ARP access-list configuration)	Denies an ARP packet based on matches compared against the DHCP bindings.
ip arp inspection filter vlan	Permits ARP requests and responses from a host configured with a static IP address.
permit (ARP access-list configuration)	Permits an ARP packet based on matches compared against the DHCP bindings.
show arp access-list	Displays detailed information about ARP access lists.

bandwidth

Use the **bandwidth** policy-map class configuration command to configure class-based weighted fair queuing (CBWFQ) by setting the output bandwidth for a policy-map class. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the bandwidth setting for the class.

bandwidth {*rate* | **percent** *value* | **remaining percent** *value*}

no bandwidth [*rate* | **percent** *value* | **remaining percent** *value*]

Syntax Description

rate	Set the bandwidth rate for the class in kilobits per second (kbps). The range is from 64 to 1000000.
percent *value*	Set the bandwidth for the class as a percent of the total bandwidth. The range is from 1 to 100 percent.
remaining percent *value*	Set the bandwidth for the class as a percent of the remaining bandwidth. The range is from 1 to 100 percent.

Defaults

No bandwidth is defined.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	Support was added to configure the **bandwidth** command in the **class-default** of an output policy map.

Usage Guidelines

You use the **bandwidth** policy-map class command to control output traffic. The **bandwidth** command specifies the bandwidth for traffic in that class. CBWFQ derives the weight for packets belonging to the class from the bandwidth allocated to the class and uses the weight to ensure that the queue for that class is serviced fairly. Bandwidth settings are not supported in input policy maps.

When you configure bandwidth for a class of traffic as an absolute rate (kbps) or a percentage of bandwidth (**percent** *value)*, it represents the minimum bandwidth guarantee or committed information rate (CIR) for that traffic class. This means that the traffic class gets at least the bandwidth specified in the command, but is not limited to that bandwidth. Any excess bandwidth on the port is allocated to each class in the same ratio as the configured CIR rates.

When you enter the **bandwidth remaining percent** command, hard bandwidths are not guaranteed, and only relative bandwidths are assured. Class bandwidths are always proportional to the specified bandwidth percentages configured for the port.

When you configure bandwidth in an output policy, you must specify the same units in each bandwidth configuration; that is, all absolute values (rates) or percentages.

The total rate of the minimum bandwidth guarantees for each queue of the policy cannot exceed the total speed for the interface. If the **percent** keyword is used, the sum of the class bandwidth percentages cannot exceed 100 percent.

Using the **queue-limit** command to modify the default queue limit is especially important on higher-speed interfaces so that they meet the minimum bandwidth guarantees required by the interface.

You cannot use the **bandwidth** policy-map class configuration command to configure CBWFQ and the **shape average** command to configure class-based shaping for the same class in a policy map.

You cannot configure bandwidth in a class that includes priority queuing (configured with the **priority** policy-map class configuration command).

Examples

This example shows how to set the precedence of output queues by setting bandwidth in kilobits per second. The classes *outclass1*, *outclass2*, and *outclass3* get a minimum of 50000, 20000, and 10000 kbps. The class **class-default** at a minimum gets the remaining bandwidth.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map out-policy
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth 50000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth 20000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth 10000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output out-policy
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

This example shows how to set the precedence of output queues by allocating percentages of the total available bandwidth to each traffic class.The classes *outclass1*, *outclass2*, and *outclass3* get a minimum of 50, 20, and 10 percent. The class **class-default** at a minimum gets 20 percent.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map out-policy
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 50
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output out-policy
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

This example shows how to set *outclass1* as a priority queue, with *outclass2*, and *outclass3* getting 50 and 20 percent, respectively, of the bandwidth remaining after the priority queue is serviced. The class **class-default** gets the remaining 30 percent with no guarantees.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map out-policy
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# priority
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth remaining percent 50
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth remaining percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output out-policy
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policy-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.

boot boothlpr

Use the **boot boothlpr** global configuration command to load a special Cisco IOS image, which when loaded into memory, can load a second Cisco IOS image into memory and launch it. This variable is used only for internal development and testing. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

boot boothlpr *filesystem*:*/file-url*

no boot boothlpr

Syntax Description

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use **flash:** for the system board flash device.
/file-url	The path (directory) and name of a bootable helper image.

Defaults

No helper image is loaded.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

This command changes the setting of the BOOTHLPR environment variable. For more information, see Appendix A, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Boot Loader Commands"

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

boot config-file

Use the **boot config-file** global configuration command to specify the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

boot config-file flash:*/file-url*

no boot config-file

Syntax Description

flash:*/file-url*	The path (directory) and name of the configuration file.

Defaults

The default configuration file is flash:config.text.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

This command changes the setting of the CONFIG_FILE environment variable. For more information, see Appendix A, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Boot Loader Commands."

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

boot enable-break

Use the **boot enable-break** global configuration command to enable interrupting the automatic boot process. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

boot enable-break

no boot enable-break

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Disabled. The automatic boot process cannot be interrupted by pressing the Break key on the console.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter this command, you can interrupt the automatic boot process by pressing the break key on the console after the flash file system is initialized. The break key is different for each operating system:

- On a SUN work station running UNIX, Ctrl-C is the break key.
- On a PC running Windows 2000, Ctrl-Break is the break key.

This command changes the setting of the ENABLE_BREAK environment variable. For more information, see Appendix A, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Boot Loader Commands."

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

boot helper

Use the **boot helper** global configuration command to dynamically load files during boot loader initialization to extend or patch the functionality of the boot loader. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default.

boot helper *filesystem***:/***file-url* ...

no boot helper

Syntax Description

*filesystem***:**	Alias for a flash file system. Use **flash:** for the system board flash device.
/*file-url*	The path (directory) and a list of loadable files to dynamically load during loader initialization. Separate each image name with a semicolon.

Defaults

No helper files are loaded.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This variable is used only for internal development and testing.

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

This command changes the setting of the HELPER environment variable. For more information, see Appendix A, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Boot Loader Commands."

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

boot helper-config-file

Use the **boot helper-config-file** global configuration command to specify the name of the configuration file to be used by the Cisco IOS helper image. If this is not set, the file specified by the CONFIG_FILE environment variable is used by all versions of Cisco IOS that are loaded. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

boot helper-config-file *filesystem***:/***file-url*

no boot helper-config file

Syntax Description

*filesystem***:**	Alias for a flash file system. Use **flash:** for the system board flash device.
/file-url	The path (directory) and helper configuration file to load.

Defaults

No helper configuration file is specified.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This variable is used only for internal development and testing.

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

This command changes the setting of the HELPER_CONFIG_FILE environment variable. For more information, see Appendix A, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Boot Loader Commands."

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

boot manual

Use the **boot manual** global configuration command to enable manually booting the switch during the next boot cycle. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

boot manual

no boot manual

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Manual booting is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The next time you reboot the system, the switch is in boot loader mode, which is shown by the *switch:* prompt. To boot the system, use the **boot** boot loader command, and specify the name of the bootable image.

This command changes the setting of the MANUAL_BOOT environment variable. For more information, see Appendix A, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Boot Loader Commands."

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

boot private-config-file

Use the **boot private-config-file** global configuration command to specify the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the private configuration. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

boot private-config-file *filename*

no boot private-config-file

Syntax Description

filename	The name of the private configuration file.

Defaults

The default configuration file is *private-config*.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Filenames are case sensitive.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the name of the private configuration file to be *pconfig*:

```
Switch(config)# boot private-config-file pconfig
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

boot system

Use the **boot system** global configuration command to specify the Cisco IOS image to load during the next boot cycle. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

boot system f*ilesystem:/file-url* ...

no boot system

Syntax Description

*filesystem***:**	Alias for a flash file system. Use **flash:** for the system board flash device.
/file-url	The path (directory) and name of a bootable image. Separate image names with a semicolon.

Defaults

The switch attempts to automatically boot the system by using information in the BOOT environment variable. If this variable is not set, the switch attempts to load and execute the first executable image it can by performing a recursive, depth-first search throughout the flash file system. In a depth-first search of a directory, each encountered subdirectory is completely searched before continuing the search in the original directory.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

If you are using the **archive download-sw** privileged EXEC command to maintain system images, you never need to use the **boot system** command. The **boot system** command is automatically manipulated to load the downloaded image.

This command changes the setting of the BOOT environment variable. For more information, see Appendix A, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Boot Loader Commands."

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot	Displays the settings of the boot environment variables.

channel-group

Use the **channel-group** interface configuration command to assign an Ethernet port to an EtherChannel group. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an Ethernet port from an EtherChannel group.

channel-group *channel-group-number* **mode** {**active** | {**auto** [**non-silent**] | **desirable** [**non-silent**] | **on**} | **passive**}

no channel-group

PAgP modes:
channel-group *channel-group-number* **mode** {**auto** [**non-silent**] | {**desirable** [**non-silent**]}

LACP modes:
channel-group *channel-group-number* **mode** {**active** | **passive**}

On mode:
channel-group *channel-group-number* **mode on**

Note Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) and Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP.) are available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

Syntax Description

channel-group-number	Specify the channel group number. The range is 1 to 48.
mode	Specify the EtherChannel mode.
active	Unconditionally enable LACP Active mode places a port into a negotiating state in which the port initiates negotiations with other ports by sending LACP packets. A channel is formed with another port group in either the active or passive mode.
auto	Enable the PAgP only if a PAgP device is detected. Auto mode places a port into a passive negotiating state in which the port responds to PAgP packets it receives but does not start PAgP packet negotiation. A channel is formed only with another port group in desirable mode. When **auto** is enabled, silent operation is the default.
desirable	Unconditionally enable PAgP. Desirable mode places a port into an active negotiating state in which the port starts negotiations with other ports by sending PAgP packets. A channel is formed with another port group in either the desirable or auto mode. When **desirable** is enabled, silent operation is the default.
non-silent	(Optional) Use in PAgP mode with the **auto** or **desirable** keyword when traffic is expected from the other device.

on	Enable **on** mode. In **on** mode, a usable EtherChannel exists only when both connected port groups are in the **on** mode.
passive	Enable LACP only if a LACP device is detected. Passive mode places a port into a negotiating state in which the port responds to LACP packets it receives but does not initiate LACP packet negotiation. A channel is formed only with another port group in active mode.

Defaults

No channel groups are assigned.

No mode is configured.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For Layer 2 EtherChannels, you do not have to create a port-channel interface first by using the **interface port-channel** global configuration command before assigning a physical port to a channel group. Instead, you can use the **channel-group** interface configuration command. It automatically creates the port-channel interface when the channel group gets its first physical port if the logical interface is not already created. If you create the port-channel interface first, the *channel-group-number* can be the same as the *port-channel-number,* or you can use a new number. If you use a new number, the **channel-group** command dynamically creates a new port channel.

If the port is a user network interface (UNI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **channel-group** command. UNIs are disabled by default. NNIs are enabled by default.

You do not have to disable the IP address that is assigned to a physical port that is part of a channel group, but we strongly recommend that you do so.

You create Layer 3 port channels by using the **interface port-channel** command followed by the **no switchport** interface configuration command. You should manually configure the port-channel logical interface before putting the interface into the channel group.

After you configure an EtherChannel, configuration changes that you make on the port-channel interface apply to all the physical ports assigned to the port-channel interface. Configuration changes applied to the physical port affect only the port where you apply the configuration. To change the parameters of all ports in an EtherChannel, apply configuration commands to the port-channel interface, for example, spanning-tree commands or commands to configure a Layer 2 EtherChannel as a trunk.

If you do not specify **non-silent** with the **auto** or **desirable** mode, silent is assumed. The silent mode is used when the switch is connected to a device that is not PAgP-capable and seldom, if ever, sends packets. A example of a silent partner is a file server or a packet analyzer that is not generating traffic.

In this case, running PAgP on a physical port prevents that port from ever becoming operational. However, it allows PAgP to operate, to attach the port to a channel group, and to use the port for transmission. Both ends of the link cannot be set to silent.

In the **on** mode, an EtherChannel exists only when a port group in the **on** mode is connected to another port group in the **on** mode.

Caution You should exercise care when setting the mode to **on** (manual configuration). All ports configured in the **on** mode are bundled in the same group and are forced to have similar characteristics. If the group is misconfigured, packet loss or spanning-tree loops might occur.

Do not configure an EtherChannel in both the PAgP and LACP modes. EtherChannel groups running PAgP and LACP can coexist on the same switch. Individual EtherChannel groups can run either PAgP or LACP, but they cannot interoperate.

Note PAgP and LACP are available only on NNIs.

If you set the protocol by using the **channel-protocol** interface configuration command, the setting is not overridden by the **channel-group** interface configuration command.

Do not configure a port that is an active or a not-yet-active member of an EtherChannel as an IEEE 802.1x port. If you try to enable IEEE 802.1x on an EtherChannel port, an error message appears, and IEEE 802.1x is not enabled.

Do not configure a secure port as part of an EtherChannel or an EtherChannel port as a secure port.

For a complete list of configuration guidelines, see the "Configuring EtherChannels" chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

Caution Do not enable Layer 3 addresses on the physical EtherChannel ports. Do not assign bridge groups on the physical EtherChannel ports because it creates loops.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an EtherChannel. It assigns two static-access ports in VLAN 10 to channel 5 with the PAgP mode **desirable**:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface range gigabitethernet0/1 -2
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if-range)# channel-group 5 mode desirable
Switch(config-if-range)# end
```

This example shows how to configure an EtherChannel. It assigns two static-access ports in VLAN 10 to channel 5 with the LACP mode **active**:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface range gigabitethernet0/1 -2
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)# switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if-range)# channel-group 5 mode active
Switch(config-if-range)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-protocol	Restricts the protocol used on a port to manage channeling.
interface port-channel	Accesses or creates the port channel.
show etherchannel	Displays EtherChannel information for a channel.
show lacp	Displays LACP channel-group information.
show pagp	Displays PAgP channel-group information.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

channel-protocol

Use the **channel-protocol** interface configuration command to restrict the protocol used on a port to manage channeling. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

channel-protocol {**lacp** | **pagp**}

no channel-protocol

Syntax Description

lacp	Configure an EtherChannel with the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).
pagp	Configure an EtherChannel with the Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP).

Defaults

No protocol is assigned to the EtherChannel.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **channel-protocol** command only to restrict a channel to LACP or PAgP. If you set the protocol by using the **channel-protocol** command, the setting is not overridden by the **channel-group** interface configuration command.

Note PAgP and LACP are available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

If the port is a user network interface (UNI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **channel-protocol** command. UNIs are disabled by default. NNIs are enabled by default.

You must use the **channel-group** interface configuration command to configure the EtherChannel parameters. The **channel-group** command also can set the mode for the EtherChannel.

You cannot enable both the PAgP and LACP modes on an EtherChannel group.

PAgP and LACP are not compatible; both ends of a channel must use the same protocol.

Examples

This example shows how to specify LACP as the protocol that manages the EtherChannel:

```
Switch(config-if)# channel-protocol lacp
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show etherchannel** [*channel-group-number*] **protocol** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-group	Assigns an Ethernet port to an EtherChannel group.
show etherchannel protocol	Displays protocol information the EtherChannel.

class

Use the **class** policy-map configuration command to specify the name of the class whose policy you want to create or to change or to specify the system default class before you configure a policy and to enter policy-map class configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the class from a policy map.

class {*class-map-name*| **class-default**}

no class {*class-map-name*| **class-default**}

Syntax Description

class-map-name	Name of a class map created by using the **class-map** global configuration command.
class-default	The system default class. This class matches all unclassified traffic. You cannot create or delete the default class.

Defaults

No policy map classes are defined.

Command Modes

Policy-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before using the **class** *class-map-name* command in policy-map configuration mode, you must create the class by using the **class-map** *class-map-name* global configuration command. The class **class-default** is the class to which traffic is directed if that traffic does not match any of the match criteria in the configured class maps.

Use the **policy-map** global configuration command to identify the policy map and to enter policy-map configuration mode. After specifying a policy map, you can configure a policy for new classes or modify a policy for any existing classes in that policy map.

An input policy map can have a maximum of 32 classes, one of which is **class-default**.

You attach the policy map to a port by using the **service-policy** interface configuration command.

After entering the **class** command, you enter policy-map class configuration mode, and these configuration commands are available:

- **bandwidth**: specifies the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map. For more information, see the **bandwidth** command.
- **exit**: exits policy-map class configuration mode and returns to policy-map configuration mode.
- **no**: returns a command to its default setting.

- **police**: defines an individual policer or aggregate policer for the classified traffic. The policer specifies the bandwidth limitations and the action to take when the limits are exceeded. For more information, see the **police** and **police aggregate (policy-map class configuration)** policy-map class commands.
- **priority**: sets the strict scheduling priority for this class or, when used with the **police** keyword, sets priority with police. For more information, see the **priority** policy-map class command.
- **queue-limit**: sets the queue maximum threshold for Weighted Tail Drop (WTD). For more information, see the **queue-limit** command.
- **service-policy**: configures a QoS service policy to attach to a parent policy map for an input or output policy. For more information, see the **service-policy (policy-map class configuration)** command.
- **set**: specifies a value to be assigned to the classified traffic. For more information, see the **set** commands.
- **shape average**: specifies the average traffic shaping rate. For more information, see the **shape average** command.

To return to policy-map configuration mode, use the **exit** command. To return to privileged EXEC mode, use the **end** command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a policy map called *policy1,* define a class *class1*, and enter policy-map class configuration mode to set a criterion for the class.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policy-map	Displays QoS policy maps.
show policy-map interface [*interface-id*]	Displays policy maps configured on the specified interface or on all interfaces.

class-map

Use the **class-map** global configuration command to create a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified criteria and to enter class-map configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an existing class map.

class-map [**match-all** | **match-any**] *class-map-name*

no class-map [**match-all** | **match-any**] *class-map-name*

Syntax Description

match-all	(Optional) Perform a logical-AND of all matching statements under this class map. Packets must meet all of the match criteria.
match-any	(Optional) Perform a logical-OR of the matching statements under this class map. Packets must meet one or more of the match criteria.
class-map-name	Name of the class map.

Defaults

No class maps are defined.

If neither the **match-all** or the **match-any** keyword is specified, the default is **match-all**.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the name of the class for which you want to create or to modify class-map match criteria and to enter class-map configuration mode.

The switch supports a maximum of 256 unique class maps.

You use the **class-map** command and class-map configuration mode to define packet classification as part of a globally named service policy applied on a per-port basis. When you configure a class map, you can use one or more **match** commands to specify match criteria. Packets arriving at either the input or output interface (determined by how you configure the **service-policy** interface configuration command) are checked against the class-map match criteria to determine if the packet belongs to that class.

A **match-all** class map means that the packet must match all entries and can have no other match statements.

After you are in class-map configuration mode, these configuration commands are available:

- **description**: describes the class map (up to 200 characters). The **show class-map** privileged EXEC command displays the description and the name of the class map.
- **exit**: exits QoS class-map configuration mode.
- **match**: configures classification criteria. For more information, see the **match** class-map configuration commands.
- **no**: removes a match statement from a class map.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the class map called *class1*. By default, the class map is **match-all** and therefore can contain no other match criteria.

```
Switch(config)# class-map class1
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

This example shows how to configure a match-any class map with one match criterion, which is an access list called *103*. This class map (matching an ACL) is supported only in an input policy map.

```
Switch(config)# class-map class2
Switch(config-cmap)# match access-group 103
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

This example shows how to delete the class map ***class1***:

```
Switch(config)# no class-map class1
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show class-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
match access-group	Configures the match criteria for a class map on the basis of the specified access control list (ACL)
match cos	Configures the match criteria for a class map on the basis of the Layer 2 class of service (CoS) marking,
match ip dscp	Configures the match criteria for a class map on the basis of a specific IPv4 Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) value.
match ip precedence	Configures the match criteria for a class map on the basis of IPv4 precedence values.
match qos-group	Configures the match criteria for a class map on the basis of a specific quality of service (QoS) group value.
match vlan	Configures the match criteria for a class map in the parent policy of a hierarchical policy map based on a VLAN ID or range of VLAN IDs.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show class-map	Displays QoS class maps.

clear ip arp inspection log

Use the **clear ip arp inspection log** privileged EXEC command to clear the dynamic Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection log buffer.

clear ip arp inspection log

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the contents of the log buffer:

```
Switch# clear ip arp inspection log
```

You can verify that the log was cleared by entering the **show ip arp inspection log** privileged command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP access control list (ACL).
ip arp inspection log-buffer	Configures the dynamic ARP inspection logging buffer.
ip arp inspection vlan logging	Controls the type of packets that are logged per VLAN.
show ip arp inspection log	Displays the configuration and contents of the dynamic ARP inspection log buffer.

clear ip arp inspection statistics

Use the **clear ip arp inspection statistics** privileged EXEC command to clear the dynamic Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection statistics.

clear ip arp inspection statistics [**vlan** *vlan-range*]

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan-range*	(Optional) Clear statistics for the specified VLAN or VLANs. You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the statistics for VLAN 1:

```
Switch# clear ip arp inspection statistics vlan 1
```

You can verify that the statistics were deleted by entering the **show ip arp inspection statistics vlan 1** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip arp inspection statistics	Displays statistics for forwarded, dropped, MAC validation failure, and IP validation failure packets for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.

clear ip dhcp snooping

Use the **clear ip dhcp snooping** privileged EXEC command to clear the DHCP binding database agent statistics or the DHCP snooping statistics counters.

clear ip dhcp snooping {**database statistics** | **statistics**}

Syntax Description

database statistics	Clear the DHCP snooping binding database agent statistics.
statistics	Clear the DHCP snooping statistics counter.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(37)SE	The **statistics** keyword was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter the **clear ip dhcp snooping database statistics** command, the switch does not update the entries in the binding database and in the binding file before clearing the statistics.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the DHCP snooping binding database agent statistics:

```
Switch# clear ip dhcp snooping database statistics
```

You can verify that the statistics were cleared by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping database** privileged EXEC command.

This example shows how to clear the DHCP snooping statistics counters:

```
Switch# clear ip dhcp snooping statistics
```

You can verify that the statistics were cleared by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping statistics** user EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip dhcp snooping	Enables DHCP snooping on a VLAN.
ip dhcp snooping database	Configures the DHCP snooping binding database agent or the binding file.
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the status of DHCP snooping database agent.

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping database	Displays the DHCP snooping binding database agent statistics.
show ip dhcp snooping statistics	Displays the DHCP snooping statistics.

clear ipc

Use the **clear ipc** privileged EXEC command to clear Interprocess Communications Protocol (IPC) statistics.

clear ipc {queue-statistics | statistics}

Syntax Description

queue-statistics	Clear the IPC queue statistics.
statistics	Clear the IPC statistics.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can clear all statistics by using the **clear ipc statistics** command, or you can clear only the queue statistics by using the **clear ipc queue-statistics** command.

Examples

This example shows how to clear all statistics:

```
Switch# clear ipc statistics
```

This example shows how to clear only the queue statistics:

```
Switch# clear ipc queue-statistics
```

You can verify that the statistics were deleted by entering the **show ipc rpc** or the **show ipc session** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipc {**rpc** | **session**}	Displays the IPC multicast routing statistics.

clear l2protocol-tunnel counters

Use the **clear l2protocol-tunnel counters** privileged EXEC command to clear the protocol counters in protocol tunnel ports.

clear l2protocol-tunnel counters [*interface-id*]

Note This command is supported only when the switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

interface-id	(Optional) Specify interface (physical interface or port channel) for which protocol counters are to be cleared.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear protocol tunnel counters on the switch or on the specified interface.

Examples

This example shows how to clear Layer 2 protocol tunnel counters on an interface:

```
Switch# clear l2protocol-tunnel counters gigabitethernet0/2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show l2protocol-tunnel	Displays information about ports configured for Layer 2 protocol tunneling.

clear lacp

Use the **clear lacp** privileged EXEC command to clear Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) channel-group counters.

clear lacp {*channel-group-number* **counters** | **counters**}

Note LACP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

Syntax Description

channel-group-number	(Optional) Channel group number. The range is 1 to 48.
counters	Clear traffic counters.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can clear all counters by using the **clear lacp counters** command, or you can clear only the counters for the specified channel group by using the **clear lacp** *channel-group-number* **counters** command.

Examples

This example shows how to clear all channel-group information:

```
Switch# clear lacp counters
```

This example shows how to clear LACP traffic counters for group 4:

```
Switch# clear lacp 4 counters
```

You can verify that the information was deleted by entering the **show lacp counters** or the **show lacp 4 counters** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lacp	Displays LACP channel-group information.

clear mac address-table

Use the **clear mac address-table** privileged EXEC command to delete from the MAC address table a specific dynamic address, all dynamic addresses on a particular interface, or all dynamic addresses on a particular VLAN. This command also clears the MAC address notification global counters.

clear mac address-table {**dynamic** [**address** *mac-addr* | **interface** *interface-id* | **vlan** *vlan-id*] | **notification**}

Syntax Description

dynamic	Delete all dynamic MAC addresses.
dynamic address *mac-addr*	(Optional) Delete the specified dynamic MAC address.
dynamic interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Delete all dynamic MAC addresses on the specified physical port or port channel.
dynamic vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Delete all dynamic MAC addresses for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4096.
notification	Clear the notifications in the history table and reset the counters.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to remove a specific MAC address from the dynamic address table:

```
Switch# clear mac address-table dynamic address 0008.0070.0007
```

You can verify that the information was deleted by entering the **show mac address-table** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
mac address-table notification	Enables the MAC address notification feature.
show mac address-table	Displays the MAC address table static and dynamic entries.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
snmp trap mac-notification	Enables the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) MAC address notification trap on a specific interface.

clear mac address-table move update

Use the **clear mac address-table move update** privileged EXEC command to clear the mac address-table-move update-related counters.

clear mac address-table move update

Note This command is supported only when the switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the mac address-table move update related counters.

```
Switch# clear mac address-table move update
```

You can verify that the information was cleared by entering the **show mac address-table move update** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
mac address-table move update	Configures MAC address-table move update on the switch.
show mac address-table move update	Displays the MAC address-table move update information on the switch.

clear pagp

Use the **clear pagp** privileged EXEC command to clear Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) channel-group information.

clear pagp {*channel-group-number* **counters** | **counters**}

Note PAgP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

Syntax Description

channel-group-number	(Optional) Channel group number. The range is 1 to 48.
counters	Clear traffic counters.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can clear all counters by using the **clear pagp counters** command, or you can clear only the counters for the specified channel group by using the **clear pagp** *channel-group-number* **counters** command.

Examples

This example shows how to clear all channel-group information:

```
Switch# clear pagp counters
```

This example shows how to clear PAgP traffic counters for group 10:

```
Switch# clear pagp 10 counters
```

You can verify that information was deleted by entering the **show pagp** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pagp	Displays PAgP channel-group information.

clear policer cpu uni counters

Use the **clear policer cpu uni counters** privileged EXEC command to clear control-plane policer statistics. The control-plane policer drops or rate-limits control packets from user network interfaces (UNIs) to protect the CPU from overload.

clear policer cpu uni counters {**classification** | **drop**}

Syntax Description

classification	Clear control-plane policer classification counters that maintain statistics by feature.
drop	Clear all frame drop statistics maintained by the control-plane policer.

Command Default

No default is defined.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this command to clear statistics maintained per feature or statistics about dropped frames.

You can enter the **show platform policer cpu classification** or **show policer cpu uni drop** command to view feature statistics or dropped frames before and after you use the **clear** command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show platform policer cpu classification	Displays CPU policer statistics per feature.
show policer cpu uni	Displays CPU policer information for the switch.

clear port-security

Use the **clear port-security** privileged EXEC command to delete from the MAC address table all secure addresses or all secure addresses of a specific type (configured, dynamic, or sticky) on the switch or on an interface.

clear port-security {**all** | **configured** | **dynamic** | **sticky**} [[**address** *mac-addr* | **interface** *interface-id*] [**vlan** {*vlan-id* | {**access** | **voice**}}]]

Syntax Description

all	Delete all secure MAC addresses.
configured	Delete configured secure MAC addresses.
dynamic	Delete secure MAC addresses auto-learned by hardware.
sticky	Delete secure MAC addresses, either auto-learned or configured.
address *mac-addr*	(Optional) Delete the specified dynamic secure MAC address.
interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Delete all the dynamic secure MAC addresses on the specified physical port or VLAN.
vlan	(Optional) Delete the specified secure MAC address from the specified VLAN. Enter one of these options after you enter the **vlan** keyword: • *vlan-id*—On a trunk port, specify the VLAN ID of the VLAN on which this address should be cleared. • **access**—On an access port, clear the specified secure MAC address on the access VLAN.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear all secure addresses from the MAC address table:

```
Switch# clear port-security all
```

This example shows how to remove a specific configured secure address from the MAC address table:

```
Switch# clear port-security configured address 0008.0070.0007
```

This example shows how to remove all the dynamic secure addresses learned on a specific interface:

```
Switch# clear port-security dynamic interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

This example shows how to remove all the dynamic secure addresses from the address table:

```
Switch# clear port-security dynamic
```

You can verify that the information was deleted by entering the **show port-security** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
switchport port-security	Enables port security on an interface.
switchport port-security mac-address *mac-address*	Configures secure MAC addresses.
switchport port-security maximum *value*	Configures a maximum number of secure MAC addresses on a secure interface.
show port-security	Displays the port security settings defined for an interface or for the switch.

clear spanning-tree counters

Use the **clear spanning-tree counters** privileged EXEC command to clear the spanning-tree counters.

clear spanning-tree counters [**interface** *interface-id*]

Syntax Description

interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Clear all spanning-tree counters on the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical network node interfaces (NNIs), VLANs, and port channels. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 48. **Note** Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). Though visible in the command-line help, the command has no effect on UNIs.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If the *interface-id* is not specified, spanning-tree counters are cleared for all NNIs.

Examples

This example shows how to clear spanning-tree counters for all NNIs:

```
Switch# clear spanning-tree counters
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show spanning-tree	Displays spanning-tree state information.

clear spanning-tree detected-protocols

Use the **clear spanning-tree detected-protocols** privileged EXEC command to restart the protocol migration process (force the renegotiation with neighboring switches) on all spanning-tree interfaces or on the specified interface.

clear spanning-tree detected-protocols [**interface** *interface-id*]

Syntax Description

interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Restart the protocol migration process on the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical network node interfaces (NNIs), VLANs, and port channels. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 48. **Note** Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). Though visible in the command-line help, the command has no effect on UNIs.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A switch running the rapid per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (rapid-PVST+) protocol or the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) supports a built-in protocol migration mechanism that enables it to interoperate with legacy IEEE 802.1D switches. If a rapid-PVST+ switch or an MSTP switch receives a legacy IEEE 802.1D configuration bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) with the protocol version set to 0, it sends only IEEE 802.1D BPDUs on that port. A multiple spanning-tree (MST) switch can also detect that a port is at the boundary of a region when it receives a legacy BPDU, an MST BPDU (Version 3) associated with a different region, or a rapid spanning-tree (RST) BPDU (Version 2).

However, the switch does not automatically revert to the rapid-PVST+ or the MSTP mode if it no longer receives IEEE 802.1D BPDUs. It cannot learn whether the legacy switch has been removed from the link unless the legacy switch is the designated switch. Use the **clear spanning-tree detected-protocols** command in this situation.

Examples

This example shows how to restart the protocol migration process on a port:

```
Switch# clear spanning-tree detected-protocols interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show spanning-tree	Displays spanning-tree state information.
spanning-tree link-type	Overrides the default link-type setting and enables rapid spanning-tree transitions to the forwarding state.

clear vmps statistics

Use the **clear vmps statistics** privileged EXEC command to clear the statistics maintained by the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client.

clear vmps statistics

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) statistics:

```
Switch# clear vmps statistics
```

You can verify that information was deleted by entering the **show vmps statistics** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vmps	Displays the VQP version, reconfirmation interval, retry count, VMPS IP addresses, and the current and primary servers.

conform-action

Use the **conform-action** policy-map class police configuration command to set multiple actions for a policy-map class for packets that conform to the committed information rate (CIR). Use the **no** form of this command to cancel the action or return to the default action.

conform-action {**set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**]}

no conform-action {**set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**]}

Syntax Description

set-cos-transmit *new-cos-value*	Set a new class of service (CoS) value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new CoS value is 0 to 7.
set-dscp-transmit *new-dscp-value*	Set a new Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new DCSP value is 0 to 63.
set-prec-transmit *new-precedence-value*	Set a new IP precedence value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new IP precedence value is 0 to 7.
set-qos-transmit *qos-group-value*	Set a new quality of service (QoS) group value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new QoS value is 0 to 99.
cos	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the CoS value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
dscp	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the DSCP value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
precedence	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the IP precedence value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
table *table-map name*	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the preceding *from-type* keyword. Specify the table map to be used for the enhanced packet marking. The *to-type* of the action is marked based on the *from-type* parameter of the action using this table map.
transmit	(Optional) Send the packet unmodified.

Defaults

The default conform action is to send the packet.

Command Modes

Policy-map class police configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	Increased support for configuring conform-action marking. See "Usage Guidelines."

Usage Guidelines

Beginning with Cisco IOS release 12.2(25)SEG, you can configure conform-action marking using enhanced packet marking, which provides the ability to modify a QoS marking based on any incoming QoS marking and table maps. This release also added support for the ability to mark multiple QoS parameters for the same class and configure conromf0action marking and exceed-action marking simultaneously.

Access policy-map class police configuration mode by entering the **police** policy-map class command. See the **police** command for more information.

Use this command to set one or more conform actions for a traffic class.

Examples

This example shows how configure multiple conform actions in a policy map that sets a committed information rate of 23000 bits per second (bps) and a conform burst rate of 10000 bps. The policy map includes multiple conform actions (for DSCP and for Layer 2 CoS) and an exceed action.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map map1
Switch(config-pmap)# class cos-set-1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police cir 23000 bc 10000
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)# conform-action set-dscp-transmit 48
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)# conform-action set-cos-transmit 5
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)# exceed-action drop
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
exceed-action	Defines the action to take on traffic that exceeds the CIR.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
police	Defines a policer for classified traffic.
show policy-map	Displays QoS policy maps.

define interface-range

Use the **define interface-range** global configuration command to create an interface-range macro. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the defined macro.

define interface-range *macro-name interface-range*

no define interface-range *macro-name interface-range*

Syntax Description

macro-name	Name of the interface-range macro; up to 32 characters.
interface-range	Interface range; for valid values for interface ranges, see "Usage Guidelines."

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The macro name is a 32-character maximum character string.

A macro can contain up to five ranges.

All interfaces in a range must be the same type; that is, all Fast Ethernet ports, all Gigabit Ethernet ports, all EtherChannel ports, or all VLANs, but you can combine multiple interface types in a macro.

When entering the *interface-range*, use this format:

- *type* {*first-interface*} - {*last-interface*}
- You must add a space between the first interface number and the hyphen when entering an *interface-range*. For example, **gigabitethernet 0/1 - 2** is a valid range; **gigabitethernet 0/1-2** is not a valid range

Valid values for *type* and *interface*:

- **vlan** *vlan-id*, where *vlan-id* is from 1 to 4094

  VLAN interfaces must have been configured with the **interface vlan** command (the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command displays the configured VLAN interfaces). VLAN interfaces not displayed by the **show running-config** command cannot be used in *interface-ranges.*
- **port-channel** *port-channel-number*, where *port-channel-number* is from 1 to 48
- **fastethernet** *module*/{*first port*} - {*last port*}
- **gigabitethernet** *module*/{*first port*} - {*last port*}

For physical interfaces:

- module is always 0.
- the range is *type* **0/***number* - *number* (for example, **gigabitethernet 0/1 - 2**).

When you define a range, you must enter a space before the hyphen (-), for example:

gigabitethernet0/1 - 2

You can also enter multiple ranges. When you define multiple ranges, you must enter a space after the first entry before the comma (,). The space after the comma is optional, for example:

fastethernet0/3, gigabitethernet0/1 - 2

fastethernet0/3 -4, gigabitethernet0/1 - 2

Examples

This example shows how to create a multiple-interface macro:

```
Switch(config)# define interface-range macro1 fastethernet0/1 - 2, gigabitethernet0/1 - 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface range	Executes a command on multiple ports at the same time.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

delete

Use the **delete** privileged EXEC command to delete a file or directory on the flash memory device.

delete [**/force**] [**/recursive**] *filesystem***:/***file-url*

Syntax Description

/force	(Optional) Suppress the prompt that confirms the deletion.
/recursive	(Optional) Delete the named directory and all subdirectories and the files contained in it.
*filesystem***:**	Alias for a flash file system. The syntax for the local flash file system: **flash:**
/file-url	The path (directory) and filename to delete.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you use the **/force** keyword, you are prompted once at the beginning of the deletion process to confirm the deletion.

If you use the **/recursive** keyword without the **/force** keyword, you are prompted to confirm the deletion of every file.

The prompting behavior depends on the setting of the **file prompt** global configuration command. By default, the switch prompts for confirmation on destructive file operations. For more information about this command, see the *Cisco IOS Command Reference for Release 12.1*.

Examples

This example shows how to remove the directory that contains the old software image after a successful download of a new image:

```
Switch# delete /force /recursive flash:/old-image
```

You can verify that the directory was removed by entering the **dir** *filesystem***:** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
archive download-sw	Downloads a new image to the switch and overwrites or keeps the existing image.

deny (ARP access-list configuration)

Use the **deny** Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) access-list configuration command to deny an ARP packet based on matches against the DHCP bindings. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified access control entry (ACE) from the access list.

deny {[**request**] **ip** {**any** | **host** *sender-ip* | *sender-ip sender-ip-mask*} **mac** {**any** | **host** *sender-mac* | *sender-mac sender-mac-mask*} | **response ip** {**any** | **host** *sender-ip* | *sender-ip sender-ip-mask*} [{**any** | **host** *target-ip* | *target-ip target-ip-mask*}] **mac** {**any** | **host** *sender-mac* | *sender-mac sender-mac-mask*} [{**any** | **host** *target-mac* | *target-mac target-mac-mask*}]} [**log**]

no deny {[**request**] **ip** {**any** | **host** *sender-ip* | *sender-ip sender-ip-mask*} **mac** {**any** | **host** *sender-mac* | *sender-mac sender-mac-mask*} | **response ip** {**any** | **host** *sender-ip* | *sender-ip sender-ip-mask*} [{**any** | **host** *target-ip* | *target-ip target-ip-mask*}] **mac** {**any** | **host** *sender-mac* | *sender-mac sender-mac-mask*} [{**any** | **host** *target-mac* | *target-mac target-mac-mask*}]} [**log**]

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

request	(Optional) Define a match for the ARP request. When **request** is not specified, matching is performed against all ARP packets.
ip	Specify the sender IP address.
any	Deny any IP or MAC address.
host *sender-ip*	Deny the specified sender IP address.
sender-ip sender-ip-mask	Deny the specified range of sender IP addresses.
mac	Deny the sender MAC address.
host *sender-mac*	Deny a specific sender MAC address.
sender-mac sender-mac-mask	Deny the specified range of sender MAC addresses.
response ip	Define the IP address values for the ARP responses.
host *target-ip*	Deny the specified target IP address.
target-ip target-ip-mask	Deny the specified range of target IP addresses.
mac	Deny the MAC address values for the ARP responses.
host *target-mac*	Deny the specified target MAC address.
target-mac target-mac-mask	Deny the specified range of target MAC addresses.
log	(Optional) Log a packet when it matches the ACE.

Defaults

There are no default settings. However, at the end of the ARP access list, there is an implicit **deny ip any mac any** command.

Command Modes

ARP access-list configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can add deny clauses to drop ARP packets based on matching criteria.

Examples

This example shows how to define an ARP access list and to deny both ARP requests and ARP responses from a host with an IP address of 1.1.1.1 and a MAC address of 0000.0000.abcd:

```
Switch(config)# arp access-list static-hosts
Switch(config-arp-nacl)# deny ip host 1.1.1.1 mac host 0000.0000.abcd
Switch(config-arp-nacl)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show arp access-list** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP access control list (ACL).
ip arp inspection filter vlan	Permits ARP requests and responses from a host configured with a static IP address.
permit (ARP access-list configuration)	Permits an ARP packet based on matches against the DHCP bindings.
show arp access-list	Displays detailed information about ARP access lists.

deny (MAC access-list configuration)

Use the **deny** MAC access-list configuration command to prevent non-IP traffic from being forwarded if the conditions are matched. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a deny condition from the named MAC access list.

{**deny** | **permit**} {**any** | **host** *src-MAC-addr* | *src-MAC-addr mask*} {**any** | **host** *dst-MAC-addr* | *dst-MAC-addr mask*} [*type mask* | **aarp** | **amber** | **cos** *cos* | **dec-spanning** | **decnet-iv** | **diagnostic** | **dsm** | **etype-6000** | **etype-8042** | **lat** | **lavc-sca** | **lsap** *lsap mask* |**mop-console** | **mop-dump** | **msdos** | **mumps** | **netbios** | **vines-echo** | **vines-ip** | **xns-idp**]

no {**deny** | **permit**} {**any** | **host** *src-MAC-addr* | *src-MAC-addr mask*} {**any** | **host** *dst-MAC-addr* | *dst-MAC-addr mask*} [*type mask* | **aarp** | **amber** | **cos** *cos* | **dec-spanning** | **decnet-iv** | **diagnostic** | **dsm** | **etype-6000** | **etype-8042** | **lat** | **lavc-sca** | **lsap** *lsap mask* | **mop-console** | **mop-dump** | **msdos** | **mumps** | **netbios** | **vines-echo** | **vines-ip** | **xns-idp**]

Syntax Description

any	Keyword to specify to deny any source or destination MAC address.
host *src MAC-addr* | *src-MAC-addr mask*	Define a host MAC address and optional subnet mask. If the source address for a packet matches the defined address, non-IP traffic from that address is denied.
host *dst-MAC-addr* | *dst-MAC-addr mask*	Define a destination MAC address and optional subnet mask. If the destination address for a packet matches the defined address, non-IP traffic to that address is denied.
type mask	(Optional) Use the Ethertype number of a packet with Ethernet II or SNAP encapsulation to identify the protocol of the packet. The *type* is 0 to 65535, specified in hexadecimal. The *mask* is a mask of *don't care* bits applied to the Ethertype before testing for a match.
aarp	(Optional) Select Ethertype AppleTalk Address Resolution Protocol that maps a data-link address to a network address.
amber	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-Amber.
cos *cos*	(Optional) Select a class of service (CoS) number from 0 to 7 to set priority. Filtering on CoS can be performed only in hardware. A warning message reminds the user if the **cos** option is configured.
dec-spanning	(Optional) Select EtherType Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) spanning tree.
decnet-iv	(Optional) Select EtherType DECnet Phase IV protocol.
diagnostic	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-Diagnostic.
dsm	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-DSM.
etype-6000	(Optional) Select EtherType 0x6000.
etype-8042	(Optional) Select EtherType 0x8042**.**
lat	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-LAT.
lavc-sca	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-LAVC-SCA.

lsap *lsap-number mask*	(Optional) Use the LSAP number (0 to 65535) of a packet with IEEE 802.2 encapsulation to identify the protocol of the packet. *mask* is a mask of *don't care* bits applied to the LSAP number before testing for a match.
mop-console	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-MOP Remote Console.
mop-dump	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-MOP Dump.
msdos	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-MSDOS.
mumps	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-MUMPS.
netbios	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC- Network Basic Input/Output System (NETBIOS).
vines-echo	(Optional) Select EtherType Virtual Integrated Network Service (VINES) Echo from Banyan Systems.
vines-ip	(Optional) Select EtherType VINES IP.
xns-idp	(Optional) Select EtherType Xerox Network Systems (XNS) protocol suite (0 to 65535), an arbitrary Ethertype in decimal, hexadecimal, or octal.

Note Though visible in the command-line help strings, **appletalk** is not supported as a matching condition.

To filter IPX traffic, you use the *type mask* or **lsap** *lsap mask* keywords, depending on the type of IPX encapsulation being used. Filter criteria for IPX encapsulation types as specified in Novell terminology and Cisco IOS terminology are listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 IPX Filtering Criteria

IPX Encapsulation Type		
Cisco IOS Name	**Novel Name**	**Filter Criterion**
arpa	Ethernet II	Ethertype 0x8137
snap	Ethernet-snap	Ethertype 0x8137
sap	Ethernet 802.2	LSAP 0xE0E0
novell-ether	Ethernet 802.3	LSAP 0xFFFF

Defaults

This command has no defaults. However; the default action for a MAC-named ACL is to deny.

Command Modes

MAC-access list configuration

Command History

Release	**Modification**
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You enter MAC-access list configuration mode by using the **mac access-list extended** global configuration command.

If you use the **host** keyword, you cannot enter an address mask; if you do not use the **host** keyword, you must enter an address mask.

When an access control entry (ACE) is added to an access control list, an implied **deny**-**any**-**any** condition exists at the end of the list. That is, if there are no matches, the packets are denied. However, before the first ACE is added, the list permits all packets.

Note For more information about named MAC extended access lists, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to define the named MAC extended access list to deny NETBIOS traffic from any source to MAC address 00c0.00a0.03fa. Traffic matching this list is denied.

```
Switch(config-ext-macl)# deny any host 00c0.00a0.03fa netbios.
```

This example shows how to remove the deny condition from the named MAC extended access list:

```
Switch(config-ext-macl)# no deny any 00c0.00a0.03fa 0000.0000.0000 netbios.
```

This example denies all packets with Ethertype 0x4321:

```
Switch(config-ext-macl)# deny any any 0x4321 0
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show access-lists** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
mac access-list extended	Creates an access list based on MAC addresses for non-IP traffic.
permit (MAC access-list configuration)	Permits non-IP traffic to be forwarded if conditions are matched.
show access-lists	Displays access control lists configured on a switch.

dot1x default

Use the **dot1x default** interface configuration command to reset the configurable IEEE 802.1x parameters to their default values.

dot1x default

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

These are the default values:

- The per-port IEEE 802.1x protocol enable state is disabled (force-authorized).
- The number of seconds between re-authentication attempts is 3600 seconds.
- The periodic re-authentication is disabled.
- The quiet period is 60 seconds.
- The retransmission time is 30 seconds.
- The maximum retransmission number is 2 times.
- The host mode is single host.
- The client timeout period is 30 seconds.
- The authentication server timeout period is 30 seconds.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to reset the configurable IEEE 802.1x parameters on a port:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x default
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show dot1x** [**interface** *interface-id*] privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dot1x [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays IEEE 802.1x status for the specified port.

dot1x host-mode

Use the **dot1x host-mode** interface configuration command to allow a single host (client) or multiple hosts on an IEEE 802.1x-authorized port that has the **dot1x port-control** interface configuration command set to **auto**. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

dot1x host-mode {**multi-host** | **single-host**}

no dot1x host-mode [**multi-host** | **single-host**]

Syntax Description

multi-host	Enable multiple-hosts mode on the switch.
single-host	Enable single-host mode on the switch.

Defaults

The default is single-host mode.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to limit an IEEE 802.1x-enabled port to a single client or to attach multiple clients to an IEEE 802.1x-enabled port. In multiple-hosts mode, only one of the attached hosts must be successfully authorized for all hosts to be granted network access. If the port becomes unauthorized (re-authentication fails or an Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN [EAPOL]-logoff message is received), all attached clients are denied access to the network.

Before entering this command, make sure that the **dot1x port-control** interface configuration command is set to **auto** for the specified port.

Examples

This example shows how to enable IEEE 802.1x globally, to enable IEEE 802.1x on a port, and to enable multiple-hosts mode:

```
Switch(config)# dot1x system-auth-control
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
Switch(config-if)# dot1x host-mode multi-host
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show dot1x** [**interface** *interface-id*] privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dot1x [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays IEEE 802.1x status for the specified port.

dot1x initialize

Use the **dot1x initialize** privileged EXEC command to manually return the specified IEEE 802.1x-enabled port to an unauthorized state before initiating a new authentication session on the port.

dot1x initialize interface *interface-id*

Syntax Description

interface *interface-id*	Port to be initialized.

Defaults

There is no default setting.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to initialize the IEEE 802.1x state machines and to set up a fresh environment for authentication. After you enter this command, the port status becomes unauthorized.

There is no **no** form of this command.

Examples

This example shows how to manually initialize a port:

```
Switch# dot1x initialize interface gigabitethernet0/2
```

You can verify the unauthorized port status by entering the **show dot1x** [**interface** *interface-id*] privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dot1x [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays IEEE 802.1x status for the specified port.

dot1x max-reauth-req

Use the **dot1x max-reauth-req** interface configuration command to set the maximum number of times that the switch restarts the authentication process before a port transitions to the unauthorized state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

dot1x max-reauth-req *count*

no dot1x max-reauth-req

Syntax Description

count	Number of times that the switch restarts the authentication process before the port transitions to the unauthorized state. The range is 1 to 10.

Defaults

The default is 2 times.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You should change the default value of this command only to adjust for unusual circumstances such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients and authentication servers.

Examples

This example shows how to set 4 as the number of times that the switch restarts the authentication process before the port transitions to the unauthorized state:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x max-reauth-req 4
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show dot1x** [**interface** *interface-id*] privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dot1x max-req	Sets the maximum number of times that the switch forwards an EAP frame (assuming that no response is received) to the authentication server before restarting the authentication process.
dot1x timeout tx-period	Sets the number of seconds that the switch waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the client before resending the request.
show dot1x [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays IEEE 802.1x status for the specified port.

dot1x max-req

Use the **dot1x max-req** interface configuration command to set the maximum number of times that the switch sends an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) frame from the authentication server (assuming that no response is received) to the client before restarting the authentication process. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

dot1x max-req *count*

no dot1x max-req

Syntax Description

count	Number of times that the switch resends an EAP frame from the authentication server before restarting the authentication process. The range is 1 to 10.

Defaults

The default is 2 times.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You should change the default value of this command only to adjust for unusual circumstances such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients and authentication servers.

Examples

This example shows how to set 5 as the number of times that the switch sends an EAP frame from the authentication server before restarting the authentication process:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x max-req 5
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show dot1x** [**interface** *interface-id*] privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dot1x timeout tx-period	Sets the number of seconds that the switch waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the client before resending the request.
show dot1x [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays IEEE 802.1x status for the specified port.

dot1x port-control

Use the **dot1x port-control** interface configuration command to enable manual control of the authorization state of the port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

dot1x port-control {**auto** | **force-authorized** | **force-unauthorized**}

no dot1x port-control

Syntax Description

auto	Enable IEEE 802.1x authentication on the port and cause the port to change to the authorized or unauthorized state based on the IEEE 802.1x authentication exchange between the switch and the client.
force-authorized	Disable IEEE 802.1x authentication on the port and cause the port to change to the authorized state without an authentication exchange. The port sends and receives normal traffic without IEEE 802.1x-based authentication of the client.
force-unauthorized	Deny all access through this port by forcing the port to change to the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. The switch cannot provide authentication services to the client through the port.

Defaults

The default is force-authorized.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must globally enable IEEE 802.1x on the switch by using the **dot1x system-auth-control** global configuration command before enabling IEEE 802.1x on a specific port.

The IEEE 802.1x protocol is supported on Layer 2 static-access ports and Layer 3 routed ports.

You can use the **auto** keyword only if the port is not configured as one of these:

- Trunk port—If you try to enable IEEE 802.1x on a trunk port, an error message appears, and IEEE 802.1x is not enabled. If you try to change the mode of an IEEE 802.1x-enabled port to trunk, an error message appears, and the port mode is not changed.
- Dynamic-access ports—If you try to enable IEEE 802.1x on a dynamic-access (VLAN Query Protocol [VQP]) port, an error message appears, and IEEE 802.1x is not enabled. If you try to change an IEEE 802.1x-enabled port to dynamic VLAN assignment, an error message appears, and the VLAN configuration is not changed.

- EtherChannel port—Do not configure a port that is an active or a not-yet-active member of an EtherChannel as an IEEE 802.1x port. If you try to enable IEEE 802.1x on an EtherChannel port, an error message appears, and IEEE 802.1x is not enabled.
- Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and Remote SPAN (RSPAN) destination ports—You can enable IEEE 802.1x on a port that is a SPAN or RSPAN destination port. However, IEEE 802.1x is disabled until the port is removed as a SPAN or RSPAN destination. You can enable IEEE 802.1x on a SPAN or RSPAN source port.

To globally disable IEEE 802.1x on the switch, use the **no dot1x system-auth-control** global configuration command. To disable IEEE 802.1x on a specific port, use the **no dot1x port-control** interface configuration command.

Examples

This example shows how to enable IEEE 802.1x on a port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show dot1x** [**interface** *interface-id*] privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dot1x [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays IEEE 802.1x status for the specified port.

dot1x re-authenticate

Use the **dot1x re-authenticate** privileged EXEC command to manually initiate a re-authentication of the specified IEEE 802.1x-enabled port.

dot1x re-authenticate interface *interface-id*

Syntax Description

interface *interface-id*	Module and port number of the interface to re-authenticate.

Defaults

There is no default setting.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this command to re-authenticate a client without waiting for the configured number of seconds between re-authentication attempts (re-authperiod) and automatic re-authentication.

Examples

This example shows how to manually re-authenticate the device connected to a port:

```
Switch# dot1x re-authenticate interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

dot1x reauthentication

Use the **dot1x reauthentication** interface configuration command to enable periodic re-authentication of the client. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

dot1x reauthentication

no dot1x reauthentication

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Periodic re-authentication is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You configure the amount of time between periodic re-authentication attempts by using the **dot1x timeout reauth-period** interface configuration command.

Examples

This example shows how to disable periodic re-authentication of the client:

```
Switch(config-if)# no dot1x reauthentication
```

This example shows how to enable periodic re-authentication and to set the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts to 4000 seconds:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x reauthentication
Switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout reauth-period 4000
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show dot1x** [**interface** *interface-id*] privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dot1x timeout reauth-period	Sets the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts.
show dot1x [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays IEEE 802.1x status for the specified port.

dot1x system-auth-control

Use the **dot1x system-auth-control** global configuration command to globally enable IEEE 802.1x. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

dot1x system-auth-control

no dot1x system-auth-control

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

IEEE 802.1x is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must enable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) and specify the authentication method list before globally enabling IEEE 802.1x. A method list describes the sequence and authentication methods to be queried to authenticate a user.

Before globally enabling IEEE 802.1x on a switch, remove the EtherChannel configuration from the interfaces on which IEEE 802.1x and EtherChannel are configured.

Examples

This example shows how to globally enable IEEE 802.1x on a switch:

```
Switch(config)# dot1x system-auth-control
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show dot1x** [**interface** *interface-id*] privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dot1x port-control	Enables manual control of the authorization state of the port.
show dot1x [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays IEEE 802.1x status for the specified port.

dot1x timeout

Use the **dot1x timeout** interface configuration command to set IEEE 802.1x timers. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

dot1x timeout {**quiet-period** *seconds* | **reauth-period** *seconds* | **server-timeout** *seconds* | **supp-timeout** *seconds* | **tx-period** *seconds*}

no dot1x timeout {**quiet-period** | **reauth-period** | **server-timeout** | **supp-timeout** | **tx-period**}

Syntax Description

quiet-period *seconds*	Number of seconds that the switch remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client. The range is 1 to 65535.
reauth-period *seconds*	Number of seconds between re-authentication attempts. The range is 1 to 65535.
server-timeout *seconds*	Number of seconds that the switch waits for the retransmission of packets by the switch to the authentication server. The range is 30 to 65535.
supp-timeout *seconds*	Number of seconds that the switch waits for the retransmission of packets by the switch to the IEEE 802.1x client. The range is 30 to 65535.
tx-period *seconds*	Number of seconds that the switch waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the client before retransmitting the request. The range is 15 to 65535.

Defaults

These are the default settings:

reauth-period is 3600 seconds.

quiet-period is 60 seconds.

tx-period is 30 seconds.

supp-timeout is 30 seconds.

server-timeout is 30 seconds.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You should change the default value of this command only to adjust for unusual circumstances such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients and authentication servers.

The **dot1x timeout reauth-period** interface configuration command affects the behavior of the switch only if you have enabled periodic re-authentication by using the **dot1x reauthentication** interface configuration command.

During the quiet period, the switch does not accept or initiate any authentication requests. If you want to provide a faster response time to the user, enter a number smaller than the default.

Examples

This example shows how to enable periodic re-authentication and to set 4000 as the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x reauthentication
Switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout reauth-period 4000
```

This example shows how to set 30 seconds as the quiet time on the switch:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout quiet-period 30
```

This example shows how to set 45 seconds as the switch-to-authentication server retransmission time:

```
Switch(config)# dot1x timeout server-timeout 45
```

This example shows how to set 45 seconds as the switch-to-client retransmission time for the EAP request frame:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout supp-timeout 45
```

This example shows how to set 60 as the number of seconds to wait for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the client before re-transmitting the request:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout tx-period 60
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show dot1x** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dot1x max-req	Sets the maximum number of times that the switch sends an EAP-request/identity frame before restarting the authentication process.
dot1x reauthentication	Enables periodic re-authentication of the client.
show dot1x	Displays IEEE 802.1x status for all ports.

duplex

Use the **duplex** interface configuration command to specify the duplex mode of operation for a port. Use the **no** form of this command to return the port to its default value.

duplex {**auto** | **full** | **half**}

no duplex

Syntax Description

auto	Enable automatic duplex configuration; port automatically detects whether it should run in full- or half-duplex mode, depending on the attached device mode.
full	Enable full-duplex mode.
half	Enable half-duplex mode (only for interfaces operating at 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps). You cannot configure half-duplex mode for interfaces operating at 1000 Mbps or 10,000 Mbps.

Defaults

The default is **auto** for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet ports and for 1000BASE-T small form-factor pluggable (SFP) modules.

The default is **half** for 100BASE-FX MMF SFP modules.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is only available when a 1000BASE-T SFP module or a 100BASE-FX MMF SFP module is in the SFP module slot. All other SFP modules operate only in full-duplex mode.

When a 1000BASE-T SFP module is in the SFP module slot, you can configure duplex mode to **auto** or **full**.

When a 100BASE-FX MMF SFP module is in the SFP module slot, you can configure duplex mode to **half** or **full**. Although the **auto** keyword is available, it puts the interface in half-duplex mode (the default) because the 100BASE-FX MMF SFP module does not support autonegotiation.

Certain ports can be configured to be either full duplex or half duplex. Applicability of this command depends on the device to which the switch is attached.

For Fast Ethernet ports, setting the port to **auto** has the same effect as specifying **half** if the attached device does not autonegotiate the duplex parameter.

For Gigabit Ethernet ports, setting the port to **auto** has the same effect as specifying **full** if the attached device does not autonegotiate the duplex parameter.

Note Half-duplex mode is supported on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces if duplex mode is **auto** and the connected device is operating at half duplex. However, you cannot configure these interfaces to operate in half-duplex mode.

If both ends of the line support autonegotiation, we highly recommend using the default autonegotiation settings. If one interface supports autonegotiation and the other end does not, configure duplex and speed on both interfaces; do use the **auto** setting on the supported side.

If the speed is set to **auto**, the switch negotiates with the device at the other end of the link for the speed setting and then forces the speed setting to the negotiated value. The duplex setting remains as configured on each end of the link, which could result in a duplex setting mismatch.

You can configure the duplex setting when the speed is set to **auto**.

Caution Changing the interface speed and duplex mode configuration might shut down and re-enable the interface during the reconfiguration.

Note For guidelines on setting the switch speed and duplex parameters, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an interface for full duplex operation:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# duplex full
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces	Displays the interface settings on the switch.
speed	Sets the speed on a 10/100 or 10/100/1000 Mbps interface.

errdisable detect cause

Use the **errdisable detect cause** global configuration command to enable error-disabled detection for a specific cause or all causes. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the error-disabled detection feature.

errdisable detect cause {**all** | **arp-inspection** | **dhcp-rate-limit** | **gbic-invalid** | **l2ptguard** | **link-flap** | **loopback** | **pagp-flap**}

no errdisable detect cause {**all** | **arp-inspection** | **dhcp-rate-limit** | **gbic-invalid** | **l2ptguard** | **link-flap** | **pagp-flap**}

Syntax Description

all	Enable error detection for all error-disable causes.
arp-inspection	Enable error detection for dynamic Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection.
dhcp-rate-limit	Enable error detection for DHCP snooping.
gbic-invalid	Enable error detection for an invalid Gigabit Interface Converter (GBIC) module. **Note** This error refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module.
l2ptguard	Enable error detection for a Layer 2 protocol-tunnel error-disabled cause.
link-flap	Enable error detection for link-state flapping.
loopback	Enable error detection for detected loopbacks.
pagp-flap	Enable error detection for the Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) flap error-disabled cause.

Defaults

Detection is enabled for all causes.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A cause (**all**, **dhcp-rate-limit**, and so forth) is the reason why the error-disabled state occurred. When a cause is detected on an interface, the interface is placed in an error-disabled state, an operational state that is similar to a link-down state.

If you set a recovery mechanism for the cause by entering the **errdisable recovery** global configuration command for the cause, the interface is brought out of the error-disabled state and allowed to retry the operation when all causes have timed out. If you do not set a recovery mechanism, you must enter the **shutdown** and then the **no shutdown** commands to manually recover an interface from the error-disabled state.

Examples

This example shows how to enable error-disabled detection for the link-flap error-disabled cause:

```
Switch(config)# errdisable detect cause link-flap
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show errdisable detect** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show errdisable detect	Displays errdisable detection information.
show interfaces status err-disabled	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in the error-disabled state.

errdisable recovery

Use the **errdisable recovery** global configuration command to configure the recover mechanism variables. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

errdisable recovery {**cause** {**all** | **arp-inspection** | **bpduguard** | **channel-misconfig** | **dhcp-rate-limit** | **gbic-invalid** | **l2ptguard** | **link-flap** | **loopback** | **pagp-flap** | **psecure-violation** | **security-violation** | **udld** |**unicast-flood** | **vmps**} | {**interval** *interval*}

no errdisable recovery {**cause** {**all** | **arp-inspection** | **bpduguard** | **channel-misconfig** | **dhcp-rate-limit** | **gbic-invalid** | **l2ptguard** | **link-flap** | **loopback** | **pagp-flap** | **psecure-violation** | **security-violation** | **udld** |**unicast-flood** | **vmps**} | {**interval** *interval*}

Syntax Description

cause	Enable the error-disabled mechanism to recover from a specific cause.
all	Enable the timer to recover from all error-disabled causes.
bpduguard	Enable the timer to recover from the bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) guard error-disabled state.
arp-inspection	Enable the timer to recover from the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection error-disabled state.
channel-misconfig	Enable the timer to recover from the EtherChannel misconfiguration error-disabled state.
dhcp-rate-limit	Enable the timer to recover from the DHCP snooping error-disabled state.
gbic-invalid	Enable the timer to recover from an invalid Gigabit Interface Converter (GBIC) module error-disable state. **Note** This error refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) error-disable state.
l2ptguard	Enable the timer to recover from a Layer 2 protocol tunnel error-disabled state.
link-flap	Enable the timer to recover from the link-flap error-disabled state.
loopback	Enable the timer to recover from a loopback error-disabled state.
pagp-flap	Enable the timer to recover from the Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP)-flap error-disabled state.
psecure-violation	Enable the timer to recover from a port security violation disable state.
security-violation	Enable the timer to recover from an IEEE 802.1x-violation disabled state
udld	Enable the timer to recover from the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) error-disabled state.
unicast-flood	Enable the timer to recover from the unicast flood disable state.
vmps	Enable the timer to recover from the VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) error-disabled state.
interval *interval*	Specify the time to recover from the specified error-disabled state. The range is 30 to 86400 seconds. The same interval is applied to all causes. The default interval is 300 seconds. **Note** The error-disabled recovery timer is initialized at a random differential from the configured interval value. The difference between the actual timeout value and the configured value can be up to 15 percent of the configured interval.

Note Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **storm-control** and **unicast-flood** keywords are not supported.

Defaults

Recovery is disabled for all causes.

The default recovery interval is 300 seconds.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A cause (**all**, **bpduguard** and so forth) is defined as the reason that the error-disabled state occurred. When a cause is detected on an interface, the interface is placed in error-disabled state, an operational state similar to link-down state. If you do not enable errdisable recovery for the cause, the interface stays in error-disabled state until you enter a **shutdown** and **no shutdown** interface configuration command. If you enable the recovery for a cause, the interface is brought out of the error-disabled state and allowed to retry the operation again when all the causes have timed out.

Otherwise, you must enter the **shutdown** then **no shutdown** commands to manually recover an interface from the error-disabled state

Examples

This example shows how to enable the recovery timer for the BPDU guard error-disabled cause:

```
Switch(config)# errdisable recovery cause bpduguard
```

This example shows how to set the timer to 500 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# errdisable recovery interval 500
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show errdisable recovery** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show errdisable recovery	Displays errdisable recovery timer information.
show interfaces status err-disabled	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in error-disabled state.

ethernet evc

Use the **ethernet evc** global configuration command to define an Ethernet virtual connection (EVC) and to enter EVC configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the EVC.

ethernet evc *evc-id*

no ethernet evc *evc-id*

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

evc-id	The EVC identifier. This can be a string of from 1 to 100 characters.

Defaults

No EVCs are defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After you enter the **ethernet evc** *evc-id* command, the switch enters EVC configuration mode, and these configuration commands are available:

- **default**: sets the EVC to its default states.
- **exit**: exits EVC configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
- **no**: negates a command or returns a command to its default setting.
- **oam protocol cfm svlan**: configures the Ethernet operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM) protocol as IEEE 802.1ag Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) and sets parameters. See the **oam protocol cfm svlan** command.
- **uni count**: configures a UNI count for the EVC. See the **uni count** command.

Examples

This example shows how to define an EVC and to enter EVC configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# ethernet evc test1
Switch(config-evc)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service instance *id* **ethernet** *evc-id*	Configures an Ethernet service instance and attaches an EVC to it.
show ethernet service evc	Displays information about configured EVCs.

ethernet lmi

Use the **ethernet lmi** global configuration command to configure enable Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI) and to configure the switch as a provider-edge (PE) or customer-edge (CE) device. Use the **no** form of this command to disable E-LMI globally or to disable E-LMI CE..

ethernet lmi {**ce** | **global**}

no ethernet lmi {**ce** | **global**}

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

ce	Enable the switch as an E-LMI CE device. **Note** Ethernet LMI is disabled by default. You must enable it globally or on an interface in addition to enabling it in CE mode.
global	Enable E-LMI globally on the switch. By default, the switch is a PE device.

Defaults

Ethernet LMI is disabled. When enabled with the global keyword, by default the switch is a PR device.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.
12.2(37)SE	The **ce** keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use **ethernet lmi global** command to enable E-LMI globally. Use **ethernet lmi ce** command to enable the switch as E-LMI CE device.

Ethernet LMI is disabled by default on an interface and must be explicitly enabled by entering the **ethernet lmi interface** interface configuration command. The **ethernet lmi global** command enables Ethernet LMI in PE mode on all interfaces for an entire device. The benefit of this command is that you can enable Ethernet LMI on all interfaces with one command instead of enabling Ethernet LMI separately on each interface. To enable the interface in CE mode, you must also enter the **ethernet lmi ce** global configuration command.

To disable Ethernet LMI on a specific interface after you have entered the **ethernet lmi global** command, enter the **no ethernet lmi interface** interface configuration command.

The sequence in which you enter the **ethernet lmi interface** interface configuration and **ethernet lmi global** global configuration commands is important. The latest command entered overrides the prior command entered.

Note For information about the **ethernet lmi** interface configuration command, go to this URL: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6441/products_feature_guide09186a0080690f2d.html#wp1166797

To enable the switch as an Ethernet LMI CE device, you must enter both the **ethernet lmi global** and **ethernet lmi ce** commands. By default Ethernet LMI is disabled, and, when enabled the switch is in provider-edge mode unless you also enter the **ethernet lmi ce** command.

When the switch is configured as an Ethernet LMI CE device, these interface configuration commands and keywords are visible, but not supported:

- **service instance**
- **ethernet uni**
- **ethernet lmi t392**

Examples

This example shows how to configure the switch as an Ethernet LMI CE device:

```
Switch(config)# ethernet lmi global
Switch(config)# ethernet lmi ce
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ethernet lmi interface configuration command	Enables Ethernet LMI for a user-network interface.

ethernet lmi ce-vlan map

Use the **ethernet lmi ce-vlan map** Ethernet service configuration command to configure Ethernet Local Management Interface (E-LMI) parameters. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the configuration.

ethernet lmi ce-vlan map {*vlan-id* | **any** | **default** | **untagged**}

no ethernet lmi ce-vlan map {*vlan-id* | **any** | **default** | **untagged**}

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

vlan-id	Enter the customer VLAN ID or VLAN IDs to map to. You can enter a single VLAN ID (the range is 1 to 4094), a range of VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLAN IDs separated by commas.
any	Map all VLANs (untagged and VLANs 1 to 4094).
default	Map to the default service instance. You can use the **default** keyword only if you have already mapped the service instance to a VLAN or a group of VLANs.
untagged	Map only untagged VLANs.

Defaults

No E-LMI mapping parameters are defined.

Command Modes

Ethernet service configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure an E-LMI customer VLAN-to-EVC map for a particular user-network interface (UNI).

E-LMI mapping parameters are related to the bundling characteristics set by entering the **ethernet uni** {**bundle** [**all-to-one**] | **multiplex**} interface configuration command.

- Using the default UNI attribute (bundling and multiplexing) supports multiple EVCs and multiple VLANs.
- Entering the **ethernet uni bundle** command supports only one EVC with one or more VLANs.
- Entering the **ethernet uni bundle all-to-one** command supports multiple VLANs but only one EVC. If you use the **ethernet lmi ce-vlan map any** Ethernet service configuration command, you must first configure **all-to-one** bundling on the interface.
- Entering the **ethernet uni multiplex** command supports multiple EVCs with only one VLAN per EVC.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an E-LMI customer VLAN-to-EVC map to map EVC *test* to customer VLAN 101 in service instance 333 on the interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# service instance 333 ethernet test
Switch(config-if-srv)# ethernet lmi ce-vlan map 101
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
service instance *id* **ethernet**	Defines an Ethernet service instance and enters Ethernet service configuration mode.
show ethernet service instance	Displays information about configured Ethernet service instances.

ethernet oam remote-failure

Use the **ethernet oam remote-failure** interface configuration or configuration template command to configure Ethernet operations, maintenance, and administration (EOM) remote failure indication. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the configuration.

ethernet oam remote-failure {**critical-event** | **dying-gasp** | **link-fault**} **action** **error-disable-interface**

no ethernet oam remote-failure {**critical-event** | **dying-gasp** | **link-fault**} **action**

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or the metro access image.

Syntax Description

critical-event	Configure the switch to put an interface in error-disabled mode when an unspecified critical event has occurred.
dying-gasp	Configure the switch to put an interface in error-disabled mode when an unrecoverable condition has occurred.
link-fault	Configure the switch to put an interface in error-disabled mode when the receiver detects a loss of power.

Defaults

Configuration template

Interface configuration

Command Modes

Ethernet service configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(35)SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can apply this command to an Ethernet OAM template and to an interface. The interface configuration takes precedence over template configuration. To enter OAM template configuration mode, use the **template** template-name global configuration command.

The Cisco ME 3400 switch does not generate Link Fault or Critical Event OAM PDUs. However, if these PDUs are received from a link partner, they are processed. The switch supports generating and receiving Dying Gasp OAM PDUs when Ethernet OAM is disabled, the interface is shut down, the interface enters the error-disabled state, or the switch is reloading. It can respond to, but not generate, Dying Gasp PDUs based on loss of power.

You can configure an error-disable action to occur if the remote link goes down, if the remote device is disabled, or if the remote device disables Ethernet OAM on the interface.

For complete command and configuration for the Ethernet OAM protocol, see the Cisco IOS feature module at this URL:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6922/products_feature_guide09186a008067344c.html

For documentation for the CFM and Ethernet OAM commands, see this URL:
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6922/products_command_reference_book09186a0080699104.html

Examples

This example shows how to configure an Ethernet OAM template for remote-failure indication when an unrecoverable error has occurred and how to apply it to an interface:

```
Switch(config)# template oam1
Switch(config-template)# ethernet oam remote-failure dying-gasp action error-disable
interface
Switch(config-template)# exit
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)# source template oam1
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

This example shows how to configure an Ethernet OAM remote-failure indication on one interface for unrecoverable errors:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)# ethernet oam remote-failure dying-gasp action error-disable interface
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ethernet oam status [**interface** *interface-id*]	Displays configured Ethernet OAM remote failure conditions on all interfaces or on the specified interface.

ethernet uni

Use the **ethernet uni** interface configuration command to set UNI bundling attributes. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default bundling configuration.

ethernet uni {**bundle** [**all-to-one**] | **multiplex**}

no ethernet uni {**bundle** | **multiplex**}

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

bundle	Configure the UNI to support bundling without multiplexing. This service supports only one Ethernet virtual connection (EVC) at the UNI with one or multiple customer edge (CE)-VLAN IDs mapped to the EVC.
all-to-one	(Optional) Configure the UNI to support bundling with a single EVC at the UNI and all CE VLANs mapped to that EVC.
multiplex	Configure the UNI to support multiplexing without bundling. The UNI can have one or more EVCs with a single CE-VLAN ID mapped to each EVC.

Defaults

If bundling or multiplexing attributes are not configured, the default is bundling with multiplexing. The UNI then has one or more EVCs with one or more CE VLANs mapped to each EVC.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The UNI attributes determine the functionality that the interface has regarding bundling VLANs, multiplexing EVCs, and the combination of these.

If you want both bundling and multiplexing services for a UNI, you do not need to configure bundling or multiplexing. If you want only bundling, or only multiplexing, you need to configure it appropriately.

When you configure, change, or remove a UNI service type, the EVC and CE-VLAN ID configurations are checked to ensure that the configurations and the UNI service types match. If the configurations do not match, the command is rejected.

If you intend to use the **ethernet lmi ce-vlan map any** service configuration command, you must first configure **all-to-one** bundling on the interface. See the **ethernet lmi ce-vlan map** section for more information.

Examples

This example shows how to configure bundling without multiplexing:

```
Switch(config-if)# ethernet uni bundle
```

To verify UNI service type, enter the **show ethernet service interface detail** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ethernet service interface	Displays information about Ethernet service instances on an interface, including service type.

ethernet uni id

Use the **ethernet uni** interface configuration command to create an Ethernet user-network interface (UNI) ID. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the UNI ID.

ethernet uni id *name*

no ethernet uni id

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

name	Identify an Ethernet UNI ID. The name should be unique for all UNIs that are part of a given service instance and can be up to 64 characters in length.

Defaults

No UNI IDs are created.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you configure a UNI ID on a port, that ID is used as the default name for all maintenance end points (MEPs) configured on the port.

You must enter the **ethernet uni id** *name* command on all ports that are directly connected to customer-edge (CE) devices. If the specified ID is not unique on the device, an error message appears.

Examples

This example shows how to identify a unique UNI:

```
Switch(config-if)# ethernet uni id test2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ethernet service interface	Displays information about Ethernet service instances on an interface, including service type.

exceed-action

Use the **exceed-action** policy-map class police configuration command to set multiple actions for a policy-map class for packets that do not conform to the committed information rate (CIR). Use the **no** form of this command to cancel the action or return to the default action.

exceed-action {**drop** | **set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**]}

no exceed-action {**drop** | **set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**]}

Syntax Description

drop	Drop the packet.
set-cos-transmit *new-cos-value*	Set a new class of service (CoS) value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new CoS value is 0 to 7.
set-dscp-transmit *new-dscp-value*	Set a new Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new DCSP value is 0 to 63.
set-prec-transmit *new-precedence-value*	Set a new IP precedence value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new IP precedence value is 0 to 7.
set-qos-transmit *qos-group-value*	Set a new quality of service (QoS) group value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new QoS value is 0 to 99.
cos	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the CoS value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
dscp	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the DSCP value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
precedence	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the IP precedence value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
table *table-map name*	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the preceding *from-type* keyword. Specify the table map to be used for the enhanced packet marking. The *to-type* of the action is marked based on the *from-type* parameter of the action using this table map.
transmit	(Optional) Send the packet unmodified.

Defaults

The default action is to drop the packet.

Command Modes

Policy-map class police configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	Increased support for configuring exceed actions. See “Usage Guidelines.”

Usage Guidelines

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG, you can configure exceed-action to send the packet unmodified, perform marking using explicit values, and use all combinations of enhanced packet marking. Enhanced packet marking provides the ability to modify a QoS marking based on any incoming QoS marking and table maps. This release also added support for the ability to mark multiple QoS parameters for the same class, and configure conform-action marking and exceed-action marking simultaneously.

Access policy-map class police configuration mode by entering the **police** policy-map class command. See the **police** command for more information.

You can use this command to set one or more exceed actions for a traffic class.

Examples

This example shows how configure multiple actions in a policy map that sets an information rate of 23000 bits per second (bps) and a burst rate of 10000 bps:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map map1
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 23000 10000
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)# conform-action transmit
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)# exceed-action set-prec-transmit prec table
policed-prec-table-map-name
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
conform-action	Defines the action to take on traffic that conforms to the CIR.
police	Defines a policer for classified traffic.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policy-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.

flowcontrol

Use the **flowcontrol** interface configuration command to set the receive flow-control state for an interface. When flow control **send** is operable and on for a device and it detects any congestion at its end, it notifies the link partner or the remote device of the congestion by sending a pause frame. When flow control **receive** is on for a device and it receives a pause frame, it stops sending any data packets. This prevents any loss of data packets during the congestion period.

Use the **receive off** keywords to disable flow control.

flowcontrol receive {**desired** | **off** | **on**}

Note The Cisco ME switch can only receive pause frames.

Syntax Description

receive	Set whether the interface can receive flow-control packets from a remote device.
desired	Allow an interface to operate with an attached device that is required to send flow-control packets or with an attached device that is not required to but can send flow-control packets.
off	Turn off the ability of an attached device to send flow-control packets to an interface.
on	Allow an interface to operate with an attached device that is required to send flow-control packets or with an attached device that is not required to but can send flow-control packets.

Defaults

The default is **flowcontrol receive off**.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The switch does not support sending flow-control pause frames. If the port is a user network interface (UNI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **flowcontrol** command. UNIs are disabled by default. Network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled by default.

Note that the **on** and **desired** keywords have the same result.

When you use the **flowcontrol** command to set a port to control traffic rates during congestion, you are setting flow control on a port to one of these conditions:

- **receive on** or **desired**: The port cannot send out pause frames, but can operate with an attached device that is required to or is able to send pause frames; the port is able to receive pause frames.
- **receive off**: Flow control does not operate in either direction. In case of congestion, no indication is given to the link partner and no pause frames are sent or received by either device.

Table 2-2 shows the flow control results on local and remote ports for a combination of settings. The table assumes that **receive desired** has the same results as using the **receive on** keywords.

Table 2-2 Flow Control Settings and Local and Remote Port Flow Control Resolution

Flow Control Settings		Flow Control Resolution	
Local Device	**Remote Device**	**Local Device**	**Remote Device**
send off/receive on	**send on/receive on**	Receives only	Sends and receives
	send on/receive off	Receives only	Sends only
	send desired/receive on	Receives only	Sends and receives
	send desired/receive off	Receives only	Sends only
	send off/receive on	Receives only	Receives only
	send off/receive off	Does not send or receive	Does not send or receive
send off/receive off	**send on/receive on**	Does not send or receive	Does not send or receive
	send on/receive off	Does not send or receive	Does not send or receive
	send desired/receive on	Does not send or receive	Does not send or receive
	send desired/receive off	Does not send or receive	Does not send or receive
	send off/receive on	Does not send or receive	Does not send or receive
	send off/receive off	Does not send or receive	Does not send or receive

Examples

This example shows how to configure the local port to not support flow control by the remote port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# flowcontrol receive off
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces	Displays the interface settings on the switch, including input and output flow control.

interface port-channel

Use the **interface port-channel** global configuration command to access or create the port-channel logical interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the port-channel.

interface port-channel *port-channel-number*

no interface port-channel *port-channel-number*

Syntax Description

port-channel-number	Port-channel number. The range is 1 to 48.

Defaults

No port-channel logical interfaces are defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For Layer 2 EtherChannels, you do not have to create a port-channel interface first before assigning a physical port to a channel group. Instead, you can use the **channel-group** interface configuration command. It automatically creates the port-channel interface when the channel group gets its first physical port. If you create the port-channel interface first, the *channel-group-number* can be the same as the *port-channel-number,* or you can use a new number. If you use a new number, the **channel-group** command dynamically creates a new port channel.

You create Layer 3 port channels by using the **interface port-channel** command followed by the **no switchport** interface configuration command. You should manually configure the port-channel logical interface before putting the interface into the channel group.

Only one port channel in a channel group is allowed.

Caution When using a port-channel interface as a routed port, do not assign Layer 3 addresses on the physical ports that are assigned to the channel group.

Caution Do not assign bridge groups on the physical ports in a channel group used as a Layer 3 port-channel interface because it creates loops. You must also disable spanning tree.

Follow these guidelines when you use the **interface port-channel** command:

- If you want to use the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), you must configure it only on the physical port and not on the port-channel interface.

Note CDP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

- Do not configure a port that is an active member of an EtherChannel as an IEEE 802.1x port. If IEEE 802.1x is enabled on a not-yet active port of an EtherChannel, the port does not join the EtherChannel.

For a complete list of configuration guidelines, see the "Configuring EtherChannels" chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to create a port-channel interface with a port channel number of 5:

```
Switch(config)# interface port-channel 5
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC or **show etherchannel** *channel-group-number* **detail** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-group	Assigns an Ethernet port to an EtherChannel group.
show etherchannel	Displays EtherChannel information for a channel.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

interface range

Use the **interface range** global configuration command to enter interface range configuration mode and to execute a command on multiple ports at the same time. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an interface range.

interface range {*port-range* | **macro** *name*}

no interface range {*port-range* | **macro** *name*}

Syntax Description

port-range	Port range. For a list of valid values for *port-range*, see the "Usage Guidelines" section.
macro *name*	Specify the name of a macro.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter interface range configuration mode, all interface parameters you enter are attributed to all interfaces within the range.

For VLANs, you can use the **interface range** command only on existing VLAN switch virtual interfaces (SVIs). To display VLAN SVIs, enter the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command. VLANs not displayed cannot be used in the **interface range** command. The commands entered under **interface range** command are applied to all existing VLAN SVIs in the range.

All configuration changes made to an interface range are saved to NVRAM, but the interface range itself is not saved to NVRAM.

You can enter the interface range in two ways:

- Specifying up to five interface ranges
- Specifying a previously defined interface-range macro

All interfaces in a range must be the same type; that is, all Fast Ethernet ports, all Gigabit Ethernet ports, all EtherChannel ports, or all VLANs. However, you can define up to five interface ranges with a single command, with each range separated by a comma.

Valid values for *port-range* type and interface:

- **vlan** *vlan-ID - vlan-ID*, where VLAN ID is from 1 to 4094
- **fastethernet module/**{*first port*} - {*last port*}, where module is always **0**
- **gigabitethernet** *module*/{*first port*} - {*last port*}, where module is always **0**

  For physical interfaces:

  – module is always 0

  – the range is *type* **0/***number - number* (for example, **gigabitethernet0/1 - 2**)
- **port-channel** *port-channel-number - port-channel-number*, where *port-channel-number* is from 1 to 48

Note When you use the **interface range** command with port channels, the first and last port channel number in the range must be active port channels.

When you define a range, you must enter a space between the first entry and the hyphen (-):

```
interface range gigabitethernet0/1 -2
```

When you define multiple ranges, you must still enter a space after the first entry and before the comma (,):

```
interface range fastethernet0/1 - 2, gigabitethernet0/1 - 2
```

You cannot specify both a macro and an interface range in the same command.

A single interface can also be specified in *port-range* (this would make the command similar to the **interface** *interface-id* global configuration command).

Note For more information about configuring interface ranges, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to use the **interface range** command to enter interface range configuration mode to apply commands to two ports:

```
Switch(config)# interface range gigabitethernet0/1 - 2
Switch(config-if-range)#
```

This example shows how to use a port-range macro *macro1* for the same function. The advantage is that you can reuse *macro1* until you delete it.

```
Switch(config)# define interface-range macro1 gigabitethernet0/1 - 2
Switch(config)# interface range macro macro1
Switch(config-if-range)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
define interface-range	Creates an interface range macro.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

interface vlan

Use the **interface vlan** global configuration command to create or access a switch virtual interface (SVI) and to enter interface configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an SVI.

interface vlan *vlan-id*

no interface vlan *vlan-id*

Syntax Description

vlan-id	VLAN number. The range is 1 to 4094.

Defaults

The default VLAN interface is VLAN 1.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2.(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

SVIs are created the first time that you enter the **interface vlan** *vlan-id* command for a particular *vlan*. The *vlan-id* corresponds to the VLAN-tag associated with data frames on an IEEE 802.1Q encapsulated trunk or the VLAN ID configured for an access port.

Note When you create an SVI, it does not become active until it is associated with a physical port.

If you delete an SVI by entering the **no interface vlan** *vlan-id* command, the deleted interface is no longer visible in the output from the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command.

Note You cannot delete the VLAN 1 interface.

You can reinstate a deleted SVI by entering the **interface vlan** *vlan-id* command for the deleted interface. The interface comes back up, but much of the previous configuration will be gone.

The interrelationship between the number of SVIs configured on a switch and the number of other features being configured might have an impact on CPU utilization due to hardware limitations. You can use the **sdm prefer** global configuration command to reallocate system hardware resources based on templates and feature tables. For more information, see the **sdm prefer** command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a new SVI with VLAN ID 23 and enter interface configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# interface vlan 23
Switch(config-if)#
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces** and **show interfaces vlan** *vlan-id* privileged EXEC commands.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces vlan *vlan-id*	Displays the administrative and operational status of all interfaces or the specified VLAN.

ip access-group

Use the **ip access-group** interface configuration command to control access to a Layer 2 interface. If the switch is running the metro IP access image, you can also control access to Layer 3 interfaces. Use the **no** form of this command to remove all access groups or the specified access group from the interface.

ip access-group {*access-list-number* | *name*} {**in** | **out**}

no ip access-group [*access-list-number* | *name*] {**in** | **out**}

Syntax Description

access-list-number	The number of the IP access control list (ACL). The range is 1 to 199 or 1300 to 2699.
name	The name of an IP ACL, specified in the **ip access-list** global configuration command.
in	Specify filtering on inbound packets.
out	Specify filtering on outbound packets. This keyword is valid only on Layer 3 interfaces.

Defaults

No access list is applied to the interface.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can apply named or numbered standard or extended IP access lists to an interface. To define an access list by name, use the **ip access-list** global configuration command. To define a numbered access list, use the **access list** global configuration command. You can used numbered standard access lists ranging from 1 to 99 and 1300 to 1999 or extended access lists ranging from 100 to 199 and 2000 to 2699.

The switch must be running the metro IP access image for Layer 3 support.

You can use this command to apply an access list to a Layer 2 or Layer 3 interface. However, note these limitations for Layer 2 interfaces (port ACLs):

- You can only apply ACLs in the inbound direction; the **out** keyword is not supported for Layer 2 interfaces.
- You can only apply one IP ACL and one MAC ACL per interface.
- Layer 2 interfaces do not support logging; if the **log** keyword is specified in the IP ACL, it is ignored.
- An IP ACL applied to a Layer 2 interface only filters IP packets. To filter non-IP packets, use the **mac access-group** interface configuration command with MAC extended ACLs.

You can use router ACLs, input port ACLs, and VLAN maps on the same switch. However, a port ACL takes precedence over a router ACL or VLAN map. When both an input port ACL and a VLAN map are applied, incoming packets received on ports with the port ACL applied are filtered by the port ACL. Other packets are filtered by the VLAN map.

- When an input port ACL is applied to an interface and a VLAN map is applied to a VLAN that the interface is a member of, incoming packets received on ports with the ACL applied are filtered by the port ACL. Other packets are filtered by the VLAN map.
- When an input router ACL and input port ACLs exist in an switch virtual interface (SVI), incoming packets received on ports to which a port ACL is applied are filtered by the port ACL. Incoming routed IP packets received on other ports are filtered by the router ACL. Other packets are not filtered.
- When an output router ACL and input port ACLs exist in an SVI, incoming packets received on the ports to which a port ACL is applied are filtered by the port ACL. Outgoing routed IP packets are filtered by the router ACL. Other packets are not filtered.
- When a VLAN map, input router ACLs, and input port ACLs exist in an SVI, incoming packets received on the ports to which a port ACL is applied are only filtered by the port ACL. Incoming routed IP packets received on other ports are filtered by both the VLAN map and the router ACL. Other packets are filtered only by the VLAN map.
- When a VLAN map, output router ACLs, and input port ACLs exist in an SVI, incoming packets received on the ports to which a port ACL is applied are only filtered by the port ACL. Outgoing routed IP packets are filtered by both the VLAN map and the router ACL. Other packets are filtered only by the VLAN map.

You can apply IP ACLs to both outbound or inbound Layer 3 interfaces.

A Layer 3 interface can have one IP ACL applied in each direction.

You can configure only one VLAN map and one router ACL in each direction (input/output) on a VLAN interface.

For standard inbound access lists, after the switch receives a packet, it checks the source address of the packet against the access list. IP extended access lists can optionally check other fields in the packet, such as the destination IP address, protocol type, or port numbers. If the access list permits the packet, the switch continues to process the packet. If the access list denies the packet, the switch discards the packet. If the access list has been applied to a Layer 3 interface, discarding a packet (by default) causes the generation of an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Host Unreachable message. ICMP Host Unreachable messages are not generated for packets discarded on a Layer 2 interface.

For standard outbound access lists, after receiving a packet and sending it to a controlled interface, the switch checks the packet against the access list. If the access list permits the packet, the switch sends the packet. If the access list denies the packet, the switch discards the packet and, by default, generates an ICMP Host Unreachable message.

If the specified access list does not exist, all packets are passed.

Examples

This example shows how to apply IP access list 101 to inbound packets on a port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# ip access-group 101 in
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip interface, show access-lists,** or **show ip access-lists** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
access list	Configures a numbered ACL. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands**
ip access-list	Configures a named ACL. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands.**
show access-lists	Displays ACLs configured on the switch.
show ip access-lists	Displays IP ACLs configured on the switch. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands.**
show ip interface	Displays information about interface status and configuration. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands**.

ip address

Use the **ip address** interface configuration command to set an IP address for the Layer 2 switch or an IP address for each switch virtual interface (SVI) or routed port on the Layer 3 switch. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IP address or to disable IP processing.

ip address *ip-address subnet-mask* [**secondary**]

no ip address [*ip-address subnet-mask*] [**secondary**]

Note You can configure routed ports and SVIs only when the switch is running the metro IP access image.

Syntax Description

ip-address	IP address.
subnet-mask	Mask for the associated IP subnet.
secondary	(Optional) Specifies that the configured address is a secondary IP address. If this keyword is omitted, the configured address is the primary IP address.

Defaults

No IP address is defined.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12,2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you remove the switch IP address through a Telnet session, your connection to the switch will be lost.

Hosts can find subnet masks using the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Mask Request message. Routers respond to this request with an ICMP Mask Reply message.

You can disable IP processing on a particular interface by removing its IP address with the **no ip address** command. If the switch detects another host using one of its IP addresses, it will send an error message to the console.

You can use the optional keyword **secondary** to specify an unlimited number of secondary addresses. Secondary addresses are treated like primary addresses, except the system never generates datagrams other than routing updates with secondary source addresses. IP broadcasts and ARP requests are handled properly, as are interface routes in the IP routing table.

Note If any router on a network segment uses a secondary address, all other devices on that same segment must also use a secondary address from the same network or subnet. Inconsistent use of secondary addresses on a network segment can very quickly cause routing loops.

When you are routing Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), ensure that all secondary addresses of an interface fall into the same OSPF area as the primary addresses.

If your switch receives its IP address from a Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) or a DHCP server and you remove the switch IP address by using the **no ip address** command, IP processing is disabled, and the BOOTP or the DHCP server cannot reassign the address.

A Layer 3 switch can have an IP address assigned to each routed port and SVI. The number of routed ports and SVIs that you can configure is not limited by software; however, the interrelationship between this number and the number of other features being configured might have an impact on CPU utilization due to hardware limitations. You can use the **sdm prefer** global configuration command to reallocate system hardware resources based on templates and feature tables. For more information, see the **sdm prefer** command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the IP address for the Layer 2 switch on a subnetted network:

```
Switch(config)# interface vlan 1
Switch(config-if)# ip address 172.20.128.2 255.255.255.0
```

This example shows how to configure the IP address for a Layer 3 port on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# no switchport
Switch(config-if)# ip address 172.20.128.2 255.255.255.0
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

ip arp inspection filter vlan

Use the **ip arp inspection filter vlan** global configuration command to permit or deny Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests and responses from a host configured with a static IP address when dynamic ARP inspection is enabled. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

ip arp inspection filter *arp-acl-name* **vlan** *vlan-range* [**static**]

no ip arp inspection filter *arp-acl-name* **vlan** *vlan-range* [**static**]

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

arp-acl-name	ARP access control list (ACL) name.
vlan-range	VLAN number or range. You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094.
static	(Optional) Specify **static** to treat implicit denies in the ARP ACL as explicit denies and to drop packets that do not match any previous clauses in the ACL. DHCP bindings are not used. If you do not specify this keyword, it means that there is no explicit deny in the ACL that denies the packet, and DHCP bindings determine whether a packet is permitted or denied if the packet does not match any clauses in the ACL.

Defaults

No defined ARP ACLs are applied to any VLAN.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When an ARP ACL is applied to a VLAN for dynamic ARP inspection, only the ARP packets with IP-to-MAC address bindings are compared against the ACL. If the ACL permits a packet, the switch forwards it. All other packet types are bridged in the ingress VLAN without validation.

If the switch denies a packet because of an explicit deny statement in the ACL, the packet is dropped. If the switch denies a packet because of an implicit deny statement, the packet is then compared against the list of DHCP bindings (unless the ACL is *static*, which means that packets are not compared against the bindings).

Use the **arp access-list** *acl-name* global configuration command to define the ARP ACL or to add clauses to the end of a predefined list.

Examples

This example shows how to apply the ARP ACL *static-hosts* to VLAN 1 for dynamic ARP inspection:

```
Switch(config)# ip arp inspection filter static-hosts vlan 1
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip arp inspection vlan 1** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP ACL.
deny (ARP access-list configuration)	Denies an ARP packet based on matches against the DHCP bindings.
permit (ARP access-list configuration)	Permits an ARP packet based on matches against the DHCP bindings.
show arp access-list	Displays detailed information about ARP access lists.
show ip arp inspection vlan *vlan-range*	Displays the configuration and the operating state of dynamic ARP inspection for the specified VLAN.

ip arp inspection limit

Use the **ip arp inspection limit** interface configuration command to limit the rate of incoming Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests and responses on an interface. It prevents dynamic ARP inspection from using all of the switch resources if a denial-of-service attack occurs. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

ip arp inspection limit {**rate** *pps* [**burst interval** *seconds*] | **none**}

no ip arp inspection limit

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

rate *pps*	Specify an upper limit for the number of incoming packets processed per second. The range is 0 to 2048 packets per second (pps).
burst interval *seconds*	(Optional) Specify the consecutive interval in seconds, over which the interface is monitored for a high rate of ARP packets.The range is 1 to 15 seconds.
none	Specify no upper limit for the rate of incoming ARP packets that can be processed.

Defaults

The rate is 15 pps on untrusted interfaces, assuming that the network is a switched network with a host connecting to as many as 15 new hosts per second.

The rate is unlimited on all trusted interfaces.

The burst interval is 1 second.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The rate applies to both trusted and untrusted interfaces. Configure appropriate rates on trunks to process packets across multiple dynamic ARP inspection-enabled VLANs, or use the **none** keyword to make the rate unlimited.

After a switch receives more than the configured rate of packets every second consecutively over a number of burst seconds, the interface is placed into an error-disabled state.

Unless you explicitly configure a rate limit on an interface, changing the trust state of the interface also changes its rate limit to the default value for that trust state. After you configure the rate limit, the interface retains the rate limit even when its trust state is changed. If you enter the **no ip arp inspection limit** interface configuration command, the interface reverts to its default rate limit.

You should configure trunk ports with higher rates to reflect their aggregation. When the rate of incoming packets exceeds the user-configured rate, the switch places the interface into an error-disabled state. The error-disable recovery feature automatically removes the port from the error-disabled state according to the recovery setting.

The rate of incoming ARP packets on EtherChannel ports equals the sum of the incoming rate of ARP packets from all the channel members. Configure the rate limit for EtherChannel ports only after examining the rate of incoming ARP packets on all the channel members.

Examples

This example shows how to limit the rate of incoming ARP requests on a port to 25 pps and to set the interface monitoring interval to 5 consecutive seconds:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# ip arp inspection limit rate 25 burst interval 5
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip arp inspection interfaces** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip arp inspection interfaces	Displays the trust state and the rate limit of ARP packets for the specified interface or all interfaces.

ip arp inspection log-buffer

Use the **ip arp inspection log-buffer** global configuration command to configure the dynamic Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection logging buffer. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

ip arp inspection log-buffer {**entries** *number* | **logs** *number* **interval** *seconds*}

no ip arp inspection log-buffer {**entries** | **logs**}

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

entries *number*	Number of entries to be logged in the buffer. The range is 0 to 1024.
logs *number* **interval** *seconds*	Number of entries needed in the specified interval to generate system messages. For **logs** *number*, the range is 0 to 1024. A 0 value means that the entry is placed in the log buffer, but a system message is not generated. For **interval** *seconds*, the range is 0 to 86400 seconds (1 day). A 0 value means that a system message is immediately generated (and the log buffer is always empty).

Defaults

When dynamic ARP inspection is enabled, denied or dropped ARP packets are logged.

The number of log entries is 32.

The number of system messages is limited to 5 per second.

The logging-rate interval is 1 second.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A value of 0 is not allowed for both the **logs** and the **interval** keywords.

The **logs** and **interval** settings interact. If the **logs** *number* X is greater than **interval** *seconds* Y, X divided by Y (X/Y) system messages are sent every second. Otherwise, one system message is sent every Y divided by X (Y/X) seconds. For example, if the **logs** *number* is 20 and the **interval** *seconds* is 4, the switch generates system messages for five entries every second while there are entries in the log buffer.

A log buffer entry can represent more than one packet. For example, if an interface receives many packets on the same VLAN with the same ARP parameters, the switch combines the packets as one entry in the log buffer and generates a system message as a single entry.

If the log buffer overflows, it means that a log event does not fit into the log buffer, and the output display for the **show ip arp inspection log** privileged EXEC command is affected. A -- in the output display appears in place of all data except the packet count and the time. No other statistics are provided for the entry. If you see this entry in the display, increase the number of entries in the log buffer, or increase the logging rate.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the logging buffer to hold up to 45 entries:

```
Switch(config)# ip arp inspection log-buffer entries 45
```

This example shows how to configure the logging rate to 20 log entries per 4 seconds. With this configuration, the switch generates system messages for five entries every second while there are entries in the log buffer.

```
Switch(config)# ip arp inspection log-buffer logs 20 interval 4
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip arp inspection log** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP access control list (ACL).
clear ip arp inspection log	Clears the dynamic ARP inspection log buffer.
ip arp inspection vlan logging	Controls the type of packets that are logged per VLAN.
show ip arp inspection log	Displays the configuration and contents of the dynamic ARP inspection log buffer.

ip arp inspection trust

Use the **ip arp inspection trust** interface configuration command to configure an interface trust state that determines which incoming Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) packets are inspected. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip arp inspection trust

no ip arp inspection trust

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The interface is untrusted.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The switch does not check ARP packets that it receives on the trusted interface; it simply forwards the packets.

For untrusted interfaces, the switch intercepts all ARP requests and responses. It verifies that the intercepted packets have valid IP-to-MAC address bindings before updating the local cache and before forwarding the packet to the appropriate destination. The switch drops invalid packets and logs them in the log buffer according to the logging configuration specified with the **ip arp inspection vlan logging** global configuration command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a port to be trusted:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# ip arp inspection trust
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show ip arp inspection interfaces** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip arp inspection log-buffer	Configures the dynamic ARP inspection logging buffer.
show ip arp inspection interfaces	Displays the trust state and the rate limit of ARP packets for the specified interface or all interfaces.
show ip arp inspection log	Displays the configuration and contents of the dynamic ARP inspection log buffer.

ip arp inspection validate

Use the **ip arp inspection validate** global configuration command to perform specific checks for dynamic Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

ip arp inspection validate {[**src-mac**] [**dst-mac**] [**ip**]}

no ip arp inspection validate [**src-mac**] [**dst-mac**] [**ip**]

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

src-mac	Compare the source MAC address in the Ethernet header against the sender MAC address in the ARP body. This check is performed on both ARP requests and responses. When enabled, packets with different MAC addresses are classified as invalid and are dropped.
dst-mac	Compare the destination MAC address in the Ethernet header against the target MAC address in ARP body. This check is performed for ARP responses. When enabled, packets with different MAC addresses are classified as invalid and are dropped.
ip	Compare the ARP body for invalid and unexpected IP addresses. Addresses include 0.0.0.0, 255.255.255.255, and all IP multicast addresses. Sender IP addresses are compared in all ARP requests and responses. Target IP addresses are checked only in ARP responses.

Defaults

No checks are performed.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must specify at least one of the keywords. Each command overrides the configuration of the previous command; that is, if a command enables **src-mac** and **dst-mac** validations, and a second command enables IP validation only, the **src-mac** and **dst-mac** validations are disabled as a result of the second command.

If you first specify the **src-mac** keyword, you also can specify the **dst-mac** and **ip** keywords. If you first specify the **ip** keyword, no other keywords can be specified.

The **no** form of the command disables only the specified checks. If none of the options are enabled, all checks are disabled.

Examples

This example show how to enable source MAC validation:

```
Switch(config)# ip arp inspection validate src-mac
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show ip arp inspection vlan** *vlan-range* privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip arp inspection vlan *vlan-range*	Displays the configuration and the operating state of dynamic ARP inspection for the specified VLAN.

ip arp inspection vlan

Use the **ip arp inspection vlan** global configuration command to enable dynamic Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection on a per-VLAN basis. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip arp inspection vlan *vlan-range*

no ip arp inspection vlan *vlan-range*

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

vlan-range	VLAN number or range. You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094.

Defaults

ARP inspection is disabled on all VLANs.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must specify the VLANs on which to enable dynamic ARP inspection.

Dynamic ARP inspection is supported on access ports, trunk ports, EtherChannel ports, or private VLAN ports.

Examples

This example shows how to enable dynamic ARP inspection on VLAN 1:

```
Switch(config)# ip arp inspection vlan 1
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show ip arp inspection vlan** *vlan-range* privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP access control list (ACL).
show ip arp inspection vlan *vlan-range*	Displays the configuration and the operating state of dynamic ARP inspection for the specified VLAN.

ip arp inspection vlan logging

Use the **ip arp inspection vlan logging** global configuration command to control the type of packets that are logged per VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this logging control.

ip arp inspection vlan *vlan-range* **logging** {**acl-match** {**matchlog** | **none**} | **dhcp-bindings** {**all** | **none** | **permit**}}

no ip arp inspection vlan *vlan-range* **logging** {**acl-match** | **dhcp-bindings**}

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

vlan-range	Specify the VLANs configured for logging. You can specify a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number, a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen, or a series of VLANs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094.
acl-match {**matchlog**| **none**}	Specify that the logging of packets is based on access control list (ACL) matches. The keywords have these meanings: • **matchlog**—Log packets based on the logging configuration specified in the access control entries (ACE). If you specify the **matchlog** keyword in this command and the **log** keyword in the **permit** or **deny** ARP access-list configuration command, Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) packets permitted or denied by the ACL are logged. • **none**—Do not log packets that match ACLs.
dhcp-bindings {**permit** | **all** | **none**}	Specify the logging of packets is based on Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) binding matches. The keywords have these meanings: • **all**—Log all packets that match DHCP bindings. • **none**—Do not log packets that match DHCP bindings. • **permit**—Log DHCP-binding permitted packets.

Defaults

All denied or all dropped packets are logged.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The term *logged* means that the entry is placed into the log buffer and that a system message is generated.

The **acl-match** and **dhcp-bindings** keywords merge with each other; that is, when you configure an ACL match, the DHCP bindings configuration is not disabled. Use the **no** form of the command to reset the logging criteria to their defaults. If neither option is specified, all types of logging are reset to log when ARP packets are denied. These are the options:

- **acl-match**—Logging on ACL matches is reset to log on deny.
- **dhcp-bindings**—Logging on DHCP binding matches is reset to log on deny.

If neither the **acl-match** or the **dhcp-bindings** keywords are specified, all denied packets are logged.

The implicit deny at the end of an ACL does not include the **log** keyword. This means that when you use the **static** keyword in the **ip arp inspection filter vlan** global configuration command, the ACL overrides the DHCP bindings. Some denied packets might not be logged unless you explicitly specify the **deny ip any mac any log** ACE at the end of the ARP ACL.

Examples

This example shows how to configure ARP inspection on VLAN 1 to log packets that match the **permit** commands in the ACL:

```
Switch(config)# arp access-list test1
Switch(config-arp-nacl)# permit request ip any mac any log
Switch(config-arp-nacl)# permit response ip any any mac any any log
Switch(config-arp-nacl)# exit
Switch(config)# ip arp inspection vlan 1 logging acl-match matchlog
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip arp inspection vlan** *vlan-range* privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP ACL.
clear ip arp inspection log	Clears the dynamic ARP inspection log buffer.
ip arp inspection log-buffer	Configures the dynamic ARP inspection logging buffer.
show ip arp inspection log	Displays the configuration and contents of the dynamic ARP inspection log buffer.
show ip arp inspection vlan *vlan-range*	Displays the configuration and the operating state of dynamic ARP inspection for the specified VLAN.

ip dhcp snooping

Use the **ip dhcp snooping** global configuration command to globally enable DHCP snooping. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip dhcp snooping

no ip dhcp snooping

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

DHCP snooping is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For any DHCP snooping configuration to take effect, you must globally enable DHCP snooping.

DHCP snooping is not active until you enable snooping on a VLAN by using the **ip dhcp snooping vlan** *vlan-id* global configuration command.

Examples

This example shows how to enable DHCP snooping:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip dhcp snooping vlan	Enables DHCP snooping on a VLAN.
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the DHCP snooping binding information.

ip dhcp snooping binding

Use the **ip dhcp snooping binding** privileged EXEC command to configure the DHCP snooping binding database and to add binding entries to the database. Use the **no** form of this command to delete entries from the binding database.

ip dhcp snooping binding *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id ip-address* **interface** *interface-id* **expiry** *seconds*

no ip dhcp snooping binding *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id ip-address* **interface** *interface-id*

Syntax Description

mac-address	Specify a MAC address.
vlan *vlan-id*	Specify a VLAN number. The range is from 1 to 4904.
ip-address	Specify an IP address.
interface *interface-id*	Specify an interface on which to add or delete a binding entry.
expiry *seconds*	Specify the interval (in seconds) after which the binding entry is no longer valid. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults

No default database is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you are testing or debugging the switch.

In the DHCP snooping binding database, each database entry, also referred to a binding, has an IP address, an associated MAC address, the lease time (in hexadecimal format), the interface to which the binding applies, and the VLAN to which the interface belongs. The database can have up to 8192 bindings.

Use the **show ip dhcp snooping binding** privileged EXEC command to display only the dynamically configured bindings. Use the **show ip source binding** privileged EXEC command to display the dynamically and statically configured bindings.

Examples

This example shows how to generate a DHCP binding configuration with an expiration time of 1000 seconds on a port in VLAN 1:

```
Switch# ip dhcp snooping binding 0001.1234.1234 vlan 1 172.20.50.5 interface
gigabitethernet0/1 expiry 1000
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping binding** or the **show ip dhcp source binding** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip dhcp snooping	Enables DHCP snooping on a VLAN.
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the dynamically configured bindings in the DHCP snooping binding database and the configuration information.
show ip source binding	Displays the dynamically and statically configured bindings in the DHCP snooping binding database.

ip dhcp snooping database

Use the **ip dhcp snooping database** global configuration command to configure the DHCP snooping binding database agent. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the agent, to reset the timeout value, or to reset the write-delay value.

ip dhcp snooping database {{flash:/*filename* **| ftp://***user:password@host/filename* **| http://***[[username:password]@]{hostname | host-ip}[/directory]/image-name***.tar | rcp://***user@host/filename* **| tftp://***host/filename***} | timeout** *seconds* **| write-delay** *seconds***}**

no ip dhcp snooping database [**timeout | write-delay**]

Syntax Description

flash:/*filename*	Specify that the database agent or the binding file is in the flash memory.
ftp://*user***:***password@host/filename*	Specify that the database agent or the binding file is on an FTP server.
http://*[[username:password]@] {hostname | host-ip}[/directory] /image-name***.tar**	Specify that the database agent or the binding file is on an FTP server.
rcp://*user@host/filename*	Specify that the database agent or the binding file is on a Remote Control Protocol (RCP) server.
tftp://*host/filename*	Specify that the database agent or the binding file is on a TFTP server.
timeout *seconds*	Specify (in seconds) when to stop the database transfer process after the DHCP snooping binding database changes. The default is 300 seconds. The range is from 0 to 86400. Use 0 to define an infinite duration.
write-delay *seconds*	Specify (in seconds) the duration for which the transfer should be delayed after the binding database changes. The default is 300 seconds. The range is from 15 to 86400.

Defaults

The URL for the database agent or binding file is not defined.

The timeout value is 300 seconds (5 minutes).

The write-delay value is 300 seconds (5 minutes).

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The DHCP snooping binding database can have up to 8192 bindings.

To ensure that the lease time in the database is accurate, we recommend that Network Time Protocol (NTP) is enabled and configured for these features:

- NTP authentication
- NTP peer and server associations
- NTP broadcast service
- NTP access restrictions
- NTP packet source IP address

If NTP is configured, the switch writes binding changes to the binding file only when the switch system clock is synchronized with NTP.

Because both NVRAM and the flash memory have limited storage capacity, we recommend that you store a binding file on a TFTP server. You must create an empty file at the configured URL on network-based URLs (such as TFTP and FTP) before the switch can write bindings to the binding file at that URL for the first time.

Use the **no ip dhcp snooping database** command to disable the agent.

Use the **no ip dhcp snooping database timeout** command to reset the timeout value.

Use the **no ip dhcp snooping database write-delay** command to reset the write-delay value.

Examples

This example shows how to store a binding file at an IP address of 10.1.1.1 that is in a directory called *directory*. A file named *file* must be present on the TFTP server.

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping database tftp://10.1.1.1/directory/file
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping database** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip dhcp snooping	Enables DHCP snooping on a VLAN.
ip dhcp snooping binding	Configures the DHCP snooping binding database.
show ip dhcp snooping database	Displays the status of DHCP snooping database agent.

ip dhcp snooping information option

Use the **ip dhcp snooping information option** global configuration command to enable DHCP option-82 data insertion. Use the **no** form of this command to disable DHCP option-82 data insertion.

ip dhcp snooping information option

no ip dhcp snooping information option

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

DHCP option-82 data insertion is enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must globally enable DHCP snooping by using the **ip dhcp snooping** global configuration command for any DHCP snooping configuration to take effect.

When the option-82 feature is enabled and a switch receives a DHCP request from a host, it adds the option-82 information in the packet. The option-82 information contains the switch MAC address (the remote ID suboption) and the port identifier, **vlan-mod-port**, from which the packet is received (circuit ID suboption). The switch forwards the DHCP request that includes the option-82 field to the DHCP server.

When the DHCP server receives the packet, it can use the remote ID, the circuit ID, or both to assign IP addresses and implement policies, such as restricting the number of IP addresses that can be assigned to a single remote ID or a circuit ID. Then the DHCP server echoes the option-82 field in the DHCP reply.

The DHCP server unicasts the reply to the switch if the request was relayed to the server by the switch. When the client and server are on the same subnet, the server broadcasts the reply. The switch inspects the remote ID and possibly the circuit ID fields to verify that it originally inserted the option-82 data. The switch removes the option-82 field and forwards the packet to the switch port that connects to the DHCP host that sent the DHCP request.

Examples

This example shows how to enable DHCP option-82 data insertion:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping information option
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the DHCP snooping binding information.

ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted

Use the **ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted** global configuration command on an aggregation switch to configure it to accept DHCP packets with option-82 information that are received on untrusted ports that might be connected to an edge switch. Use the **no** form of this command to configure the switch to drop these packets from the edge switch.

ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted

no ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The switch drops DHCP packets with option-82 information that are received on untrusted ports that might be connected to an edge switch.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You might want an edge switch to which a host is connected to insert DHCP option-82 information at the edge of your network. You might also want to enable DHCP security features, such as DHCP snooping, IP source guard, or dynamic Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection, on an aggregation switch. However, if DHCP snooping is enabled on the aggregation switch, the switch drops packets with option-82 information that are received on an untrusted port and does not learn DHCP snooping bindings for connected devices on a trusted interface.

If the edge switch to which a host is connected inserts option-82 information and you want to use DHCP snooping on an aggregation switch, enter the **ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted** command on the aggregation switch. The aggregation switch can learn the bindings for a host even though the aggregation switch receives DHCP snooping packets on an untrusted port. You can also enable DHCP security features on the aggregation switch. The port on the edge switch to which the aggregation switch is connected must be configured as a trusted port.

Note Do not enter the **ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted** command on an aggregation switch to which an untrusted device is connected. If you enter this command, an untrusted device might spoof the option-82 information.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an access switch to not check the option-82 information in untrusted packets from an edge switch and to accept the packets:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping information option allowed-untrusted
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the DHCP snooping binding information.

ip dhcp snooping information option format remote-id

Use the **ip dhcp snooping information option format remote-id** global configuration command to configure the option-82 remote-ID suboption. Use the **no** form of this command to configure the default remote-ID suboption.

ip dhcp snooping information option format remote-id [**string** *ASCII-string* | **hostname**]

no ip dhcp snooping information option format remote-id

Syntax Description

string *ASCII-string*	Specify a remote ID, using from 1 to 63 ASCII characters (no spaces).
hostname	Specify the switch hostname as the remote ID.

Defaults

The switch MAC address is the remote ID.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must globally enable DHCP snooping by using the **ip dhcp snooping** global configuration command for any DHCP snooping configuration to take effect.

When the option-82 feature is enabled, the default remote-ID suboption is the switch MAC address. This command allows you to configure either the switch hostname or a string of up to 63 ASCII characters (but no spaces) to be the remote ID.

Note If the hostname exceeds 63 characters, it is truncated to 63 characters in the remote-ID configuration.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the option-82 remote-ID suboption:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping information option format remote-id hostname
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping** user EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip dhcp snooping vlan information option format-type circuit-id string	Configures the option-82 circuit-ID suboption.
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.

ip dhcp snooping limit rate

Use the **ip dhcp snooping limit rate** interface configuration command to configure the number of DHCP messages an interface can receive per second. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip dhcp snooping limit rate *rate*

no ip dhcp snooping limit rate

Syntax Description

rate	Number of DHCP messages an interface can receive per second. The range is 1 to 2048.

Defaults

DHCP snooping rate limiting is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Normally, the rate limit applies to untrusted interfaces. If you want to configure rate limiting for trusted interfaces, keep in mind that trusted interfaces might aggregate DHCP traffic on multiple VLANs (some of which might not be snooped) in the switch, and you will need to adjust the interface rate limits to a higher value.

If the rate limit is exceeded, the interface is error-disabled. If you enabled error recovery by entering the **errdisable recovery dhcp-rate-limit** global configuration command, the interface retries the operation again when all the causes have timed out. If the error-recovery mechanism is not enabled, the interface stays in the error-disabled state until you enter the **shutdown** and **no shutdown** interface configuration commands.

Examples

This example shows how to set a message rate limit of 150 messages per second on an interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping limit rate 150
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
errdisable recovery	Configures the recover mechanism.
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the DHCP snooping binding information.

ip dhcp snooping trust

Use the **ip dhcp snooping trust** interface configuration command to configure a port as trusted for DHCP snooping purposes. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip dhcp snooping trust

no ip dhcp snooping trust

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

DHCP snooping trust is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Configure as trusted ports those that are connected to a DHCP server or to other switches or routers. Configure as untrusted ports those that are connected to DHCP clients.

Examples

This example shows how to enable DHCP snooping trust on a port:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping trust
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the DHCP snooping binding information.

ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

Use the **ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address** global configuration command to configure the switch to verify on an untrusted port that the source MAC address in a DHCP packet matches the client hardware address. Use the **no** form of this command to configure the switch to not verify the MAC addresses.

ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

no ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The switch verifies the source MAC address in a DHCP packet that is received on untrusted ports matches the client hardware address in the packet.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

In a service-provider network, when a switch receives a packet from a DHCP client on an untrusted port, it automatically verifies that the source MAC address and the DHCP client hardware address match. If the addresses match, the switch forwards the packet. If the addresses do not match, the switch drops the packet.

Examples

This example shows how to disable the MAC address verification:

```
Switch(config)# no ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.

ip dhcp snooping vlan

Use the **ip dhcp snooping vlan** global configuration command to enable DHCP snooping on a VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to disable DHCP snooping on a VLAN.

ip dhcp snooping vlan *vlan-range*

no ip dhcp snooping vlan *vlan-range*

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan-range*	Specify a VLAN ID or a range of VLANs on which to enable DHCP snooping. The range is 1 to 4094. You can enter a single VLAN ID identified by VLAN ID number, a series of VLAN IDs separated by commas, a range of VLAN IDs separated by hyphens, or a range of VLAN IDs separated by entering the starting and ending VLAN IDs separated by a space.

Defaults

DHCP snooping is disabled on all VLANs.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must first globally enable DHCP snooping before enabling DHCP snooping on a VLAN.

Examples

This example shows how to enable DHCP snooping on VLAN 10:

```
Switch(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 10
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the DHCP snooping binding information.

ip dhcp snooping vlan information option format-type circuit-id string

Use the **ip dhcp snooping vlan information option format-type circuit-id string** interface configuration command to configure the option-82 circuit-ID suboption. Use the **no** form of this command to configure the default circuit-ID suboption.

ip dhcp snooping vlan *vlan* **information option format-type circuit-id string** *ASCII-string*

no ip dhcp snooping vlan *vlan* **information option format-type circuit-id string**

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan*	Specify the VLAN ID. The range is 1 to 4094.
string *ASCII-string*	Specify a circuit ID, using from 3 to 63 ASCII characters (no spaces).

Defaults

The switch VLAN and the port identifier, in the format **vlan-mod-port**, is the default circuit ID.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must globally enable DHCP snooping by using the **ip dhcp snooping** global configuration command for any DHCP snooping configuration to take effect.

When the option-82 feature is enabled, the default circuit-ID suboption is the switch VLAN and the port identifier, in the format **vlan-mod-port**. This command allows you to configure a string of ASCII characters to be the circuit ID.

Note When configuring a large number of circuit IDs on a switch, consider the impact of lengthy character strings on the NVRAM or flash memory. If the circuit-ID configurations, combined with other data, exceed the capacity of the NVRAM or the flash memory, an error message appears.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the option-82 circuit-ID suboption:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 250 information option format-type circuit-id
string customerABC-250-0-0
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping** user EXEC command.

Note The **show ip dhcp snooping** user EXEC command only displays the global command output, including a remote-ID configuration. It does not display any per-interface, per-VLAN string that you have configured for the circuit ID.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip dhcp snooping information option format remote-id	Configures the option-82 remote-ID suboption.
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.

ip igmp filter

Use the **ip igmp filter** interface configuration command to control whether or not all hosts on a Layer 2 interface can join one or more IP multicast groups by applying an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) profile to the interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified profile from the interface.

ip igmp filter *profile number*

no ip igmp filter

Syntax Description

profile number	The IGMP profile number to be applied. The range is 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults

No IGMP filters are applied.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can apply IGMP filters only to Layer 2 physical interfaces; you cannot apply IGMP filters to routed ports, switch virtual interfaces (SVIs), or ports that belong to an EtherChannel group.

An IGMP profile can be applied to one or more switch port interfaces, but one port can have only one profile applied to it.

Examples

This example shows how to apply IGMP profile 22 to a port.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# ip igmp filter 22
```

You can verify your setting by using the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command and by specifying an interface.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp profile	Configures the specified IGMP profile number.

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping statistics	Displays the characteristics of the specified IGMP profile.
show running-config interface *interface-id*	Displays the running configuration on the switch interface, including the IGMP profile (if any) that is applied to an interface. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference, Release 12.2 > File Management Commands > Configuration File Management Commands**.

ip igmp max-groups

Use the **ip igmp max-groups** interface configuration command to set the maximum number of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) groups that a Layer 2 interface can join or to configure the IGMP throttling action when the maximum number of entries is in the forwarding table. Use the **no** form of this command to set the maximum back to the default, which is to have no maximum limit, or to return to the default throttling action, which is to drop the report.

ip igmp max-groups {*number* | **action** {**deny** | **replace**}}

no ip igmp max-groups {*number* | **action**}

Syntax Description

number	The maximum number of IGMP groups that an interface can join. The range is 0 to 4294967294. The default is no limit.
action deny	When the maximum number of entries is in the IGMP snooping forwarding table, drop the next IGMP join report. This is the default action.
action replace	When the maximum number of entries is in the IGMP snooping forwarding table, replace the existing group with the new group for which the ICMP report was received.

Defaults

The default maximum number of groups is no limit.

After the switch learns the maximum number of IGMP group entries on an interface, the default throttling action is to drop the next IGMP report that the interface receives and to not add an entry for the IGMP group to the interface.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this command only on Layer 2 physical interfaces and on logical EtherChannel interfaces. You cannot set IGMP maximum groups for routed ports, switch virtual interfaces (SVIs), or ports that belong to an EtherChannel group.

Follow these guidelines when configuring the IGMP throttling action:

- If you configure the throttling action as **deny** and set the maximum group limitation, the entries that were previously in the forwarding table are not removed but are aged out. After these entries are aged out, when the maximum number of entries is in the forwarding table, the switch drops the next IGMP report received on the interface.

- If you configure the throttling action as **replace** and set the maximum group limitation, the entries that were previously in the forwarding table are removed. When the maximum number of entries is in the forwarding table, the switch replaces a randomly-selected multicast entry with the received IGMP report.
- When the maximum group limitation is set to the default (no maximum), entering the **ip igmp max-groups** {**deny | replace**} command has no effect.

Examples

This example shows how to limit to 25 the number of IGMP groups that a port can join.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# ip igmp max-groups 25
```

This example shows how to configure the switch to replace the existing group with the new group for which the IGMP report was received when the maximum number of entries is in the forwarding table:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# ip igmp max-groups action replace
```

You can verify your setting by using the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command and by specifying an interface.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config interface *interface-id*	Displays the running configuration on the switch interface, including the maximum number of IGMP groups that an interface can join and the throttling action. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference, Release 12.2 > File Management Commands > Configuration File Management Commands**.

ip igmp profile

Use the **ip igmp profile** global configuration command to create an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) profile and enter IGMP profile configuration mode. From this mode, you can specify the configuration of the IGMP profile to be used for filtering IGMP membership reports from a switchport. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the IGMP profile.

ip igmp profile *profile number*

no ip igmp profile *profile number*

Syntax Description

profile number	The IGMP profile number being configured. The range is 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults

No IGMP profiles are defined. When configured, the default action for matching an IGMP profile is to deny matching addresses.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2.(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you are in IGMP profile configuration mode, you can create the profile by using these commands:

- **deny**: specifies that matching addresses are denied; this is the default condition.
- **exit**: exits from igmp-profile configuration mode.
- **no**: negates a command or resets to its defaults.
- **permit**: specifies that matching addresses are permitted.
- **range**: specifies a range of IP addresses for the profile. This can be a single IP address or a range with a start and an end address.

  When entering a range, enter the low IP multicast address, a space, and the high IP multicast address.

You can apply an IGMP profile to one or more Layer 2 interfaces, but each interface can have only one profile applied to it.

Examples

This example shows how to configure IGMP profile 40 that permits the specified range of IP multicast addresses.

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp profile 40
Switch(config-igmp-profile)# permit
Switch(config-igmp-profile)# range 233.1.1.1 233.255.255.255
```

You can verify your settings by using the **show ip igmp profile** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp filter	Applies the IGMP profile to the specified interface.
show ip dhcp snooping statistics	Displays the characteristics of all IGMP profiles or the specified IGMP profile number.

ip igmp snooping

Use the **ip igmp snooping** global configuration command to globally enable Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping on the switch or to enable it on a per-VLAN basis. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip igmp snooping [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

no ip igmp snooping [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Enable IGMP snooping on the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.

Defaults

IGMP snooping is globally enabled on the switch.

IGMP snooping is enabled on VLAN interfaces.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When IGMP snooping is enabled globally, it is enabled in all the existing VLAN interfaces. When IGMP snooping is disabled globally, it is disabled on all the existing VLAN interfaces.

VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 are reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs and cannot be used in IGMP snooping.

Examples

This example shows how to globally enable IGMP snooping:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping
```

This example shows how to enable IGMP snooping on VLAN 1:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 1
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping report-suppression	Enables IGMP report suppression.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the snooping configuration.
show ip igmp snooping groups	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information.
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays the IGMP snooping router ports.
show ip igmp snooping querier detail	Displays the configuration and operation information for the IGMP querier configured on a switch.

ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval

Use the **ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval** global configuration command to enable the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) configurable-leave timer globally or on a per-VLAN basis. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip igmp snooping [vlan *vlan-id*] **last-member-query-interval** *time*

no ip igmp snooping [vlan *vlan-id*] **last-member-query-interval**

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Enable IGMP snooping and the leave timer on the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.
time	Interval time out in seconds. The range is 100 to 5000 milliseconds.

Defaults

The default timeout setting is 1000 milliseconds.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When IGMP snooping is globally enabled, IGMP snooping is enabled on all the existing VLAN interfaces. When IGMP snooping is globally disabled, IGMP snooping is disabled on all the existing VLAN interfaces.

VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 are reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs and cannot be used in IGMP snooping.

Configuring the leave timer on a VLAN overrides the global setting.

The IGMP configurable leave time is only supported on devices running IGMP Version 2.

The configuration is saved in NVRAM.

Examples

This example shows how to globally enable the IGMP leave timer for 2000 milliseconds:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval 2000
```

This example shows how to configure the IGMP leave timer for 3000 milliseconds on VLAN 1:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 1 last-member-query-interval 3000
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
ip igmp snooping vlan immediate-leave	Enables IGMP Immediate-Leave processing.
ip igmp snooping vlan mrouter	Configures a Layer 2 port as a multicast router port.
ip igmp snooping vlan static	Configures a Layer 2 port as a member of a group.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration.

ip igmp snooping querier

Use the **ip igmp snooping querier** global configuration command to globally enable the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) querier function in Layer 2 networks. Use the command with keywords to enable and configure the IGMP querier feature on a VLAN interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

ip igmp snooping querier [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**address** *ip-address* | **max-response-time** *response-time* | **query-interval** *interval-count* | **tcn query** [**count** *count* | **interval** *interval*] | **timer expiry** | **version** *version*]

no ip igmp snooping querier [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**address | max-response-time | query-interval | tcn query** { **count** *count* | **interval** *interval*} | **timer expiry | version**]

Syntax Description

vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Enable IGMP snooping and the IGMP querier function on the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.
address *ip-address*	(Optional) Specify a source IP address. If you do not specify an IP address, the querier tries to use the global IP address configured for the IGMP querier.
max-response-time *response-time*	(Optional) Set the maximum time to wait for an IGMP querier report. The range is 1 to 25 seconds.
query-interval *interval-count*	(Optional) Set the interval between IGMP queriers. The range is 1 to 18000 seconds.
tcn query [count *count* **| interval** *interval*]	(Optional) Set parameters related to Topology Change Notifications (TCNs). The keywords have these meanings: • **count** *count*—Set the number of TCN queries to be executed during the TCN interval time. The range is 1 to 10. • **interval** *interval*—Set the TCN query interval time. The range is 1 to 255.
timer expiry	(Optional) Set the length of time until the IGMP querier expires. The range is 60 to 300 seconds.
version *version*	(Optional) Select the IGMP version number that the querier feature uses. Select 1 or 2.

Defaults

The IGMP snooping querier feature is globally disabled on the switch.

When enabled, the IGMP snooping querier disables itself if it detects IGMP traffic from a multicast-enabled device.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable IGMP snooping to detect the IGMP version and IP address of a device that sends IGMP query messages, which is also called a *querier*.

By default, the IGMP snooping querier is configured to detect devices that use IGMP *Version 2* (IGMPv2) but does not detect clients that are using IGMP *Version 1* (IGMPv1). You can manually configure the **max-response-time** value when devices use IGMPv2. You cannot configure the **max-response-time** when devices use IGMPv1. (The value cannot be configured and is set to zero).

Non-RFC compliant devices running IGMPv1 might reject IGMP general query messages that have a non-zero value as the **max-response-time** value. If you want the devices to accept the IGMP general query messages, configure the IGMP snooping querier to run IGMPv1.

VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 are reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs and cannot be used in IGMP snooping.

Examples

This example shows how to globally enable the IGMP snooping querier feature:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping querier
```

This example shows how to set the IGMP snooping querier maximum response time to 25 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping querier max-response-time 25
```

This example shows how to set the IGMP snooping querier interval time to 60 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping querier query-interval 60
```

This example shows how to set the IGMP snooping querier TCN query count to 25:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping querier tcn count 25
```

This example shows how to set the IGMP snooping querier timeout to 60 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping querier timeout expiry 60
```

This example shows how to set the IGMP snooping querier feature to version 2:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping querier version 2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping report-suppression	Enables IGMP report suppression.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration.
show ip igmp snooping groups	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information.
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays the IGMP snooping router ports.

ip igmp snooping report-suppression

Use the **ip igmp snooping report-suppression** global configuration command to enable Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) report suppression. Use the **no** form of this command to disable IGMP report suppression and to forward all IGMP reports to multicast routers.

ip igmp snooping report-suppression

no ip igmp snooping report-suppression

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

IGMP report suppression is enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

IGMP report suppression is supported only when the multicast query has IGMPv1 and IGMPv2 reports. This feature is not supported when the query includes IGMPv3 reports.

The switch uses IGMP report suppression to forward only one IGMP report per multicast router query to multicast devices. When IGMP router suppression is enabled (the default), the switch sends the first IGMP report from all hosts for a group to all the multicast routers. The switch does not send the remaining IGMP reports for the group to the multicast routers. This feature prevents duplicate reports from being sent to the multicast devices.

If the multicast router query includes requests only for IGMPv1 and IGMPv2 reports, the switch forwards only the first IGMPv1 or IGMPv2 report from all hosts for a group to all the multicast routers. If the multicast router query also includes requests for IGMPv3 reports, the switch forwards all IGMPv1, IGMPv2, and IGMPv3 reports for a group to the multicast devices.

If you disable IGMP report suppression by entering the **no ip igmp snooping report-suppression** command, all IGMP reports are forwarded to all the multicast routers.

Examples

This example shows how to disable report suppression:

```
Switch(config)# no ip igmp snooping report-suppression
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN.

ip igmp snooping tcn

Use the **ip igmp snooping tcn** global configuration command to configure the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) Topology Change Notification (TCN) behavior. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

ip igmp snooping tcn {**flood query count** *count* | **query solicit**}

no ip igmp snooping tcn {**flood query count** | **query solicit**}

Syntax Description

flood query count *count*	Specify the number of IGMP general queries for which the multicast traffic is flooded. The range is 1 to 10.
query solicit	Send an IGMP leave message (global leave) to speed the process of recovering from the flood mode caused during a TCN event.

Defaults

The TCN flood query count is 2.

The TCN query solicitation is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can prevent the loss of the multicast traffic that might occur because of a topology change by using this command. If you set the TCN flood query count to 1 by using the ip **igmp snooping tcn flood query count** command, the flooding stops after receiving one general query. If you set the count to 7, the flooding of multicast traffic due to the TCN event lasts until seven general queries are received. Groups are relearned based on the general queries received during the TCN event.

Examples

This example shows how to specify 7 as the number of IGMP general queries for which the multicast traffic is flooded:

```
Switch(config)# no ip igmp snooping tcn flood query count 7
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
ip igmp snooping tcn flood	Specifies flooding on an interface as the IGMP snooping spanning-tree TCN behavior.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN.

ip igmp snooping tcn flood

Use the **ip igmp snooping tcn flood** interface configuration command to specify multicast flooding as the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping spanning-tree Topology Change Notification (TCN) behavior. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the multicast flooding.

ip igmp snooping tcn flood

no ip igmp snooping tcn flood

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Multicast flooding is enabled on an interface during a spanning-tree TCN event.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the switch receives a TCN, multicast traffic is flooded to all the ports until two general queries are received. If the switch has many ports with attached hosts that are subscribed to different multicast groups, this flooding behavior might not be desirable because the flooded traffic might exceed the capacity of the link and cause packet loss.

You can change the flooding query count by using the **ip igmp snooping tcn flood query count** *count* global configuration command.

Examples

This example shows how to disable the multicast flooding on an interface:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# no ip igmp snooping tcn flood
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
ip igmp snooping tcn	Configures the IGMP TCN behavior on the switch.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN.

ip igmp snooping vlan immediate-leave

Use the **ip igmp snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **immediate-leave** global configuration command to enable Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping immediate-leave processing on a per-VLAN basis. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **immediate-leave**

no ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **immediate-leave**

Syntax Description

vlan-id	Enable IGMP snooping and the Immediate-Leave feature on the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.

Defaults

IGMP immediate-leave processing is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 are reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs and cannot be used in IGMP snooping.

You should only configure the Immediate Leave feature when there is a maximum of one receiver on every port in the VLAN. The configuration is saved in NVRAM.

The Immediate Leave feature is supported only with IGMP Version 2 hosts.

Examples

This example shows how to enable IGMP immediate-leave processing on VLAN 1:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 1 immediate-leave
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping report-suppression	Enables IGMP report suppression.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the snooping configuration.
show ip igmp snooping groups	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information.
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays the IGMP snooping router ports.
show ip igmp snooping querier detail	Displays the configuration and operation information for the IGMP querier configured on a switch.

ip igmp snooping vlan mrouter

Use the **ip igmp snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **mrouter** global configuration command to add a multicast router port or to configure the multicast learning method. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **mrouter** {**interface** *interface-id* | **learn pim-dvmrp**}

no ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **mrouter** {**interface** *interface-id* | **learn pim-dvmrp**}

Syntax Description

vlan-id	Enable IGMP snooping, and add the port in the specified VLAN as the multicast router port. The range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.
interface *interface-id*	Specify the next-hop interface to the multicast router. Valid interfaces are physical interfaces and port channels. The port-channel range is 1 to 48.
learn pim-dvmrp	Specify the multicast router learning method. The only learning method supported on the Cisco ME switch is **pim-dvmrp**, which sets the switch to learn multicast router ports by snooping on IGMP queries and Protocol-Independent Multicast-Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (PIM-DVMRP) packets.

Defaults

By default, there are no multicast router ports.

The default learning method is **pim-dvmrp**—to snoop IGMP queries and PIM-DVMRP packets.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 are reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs and cannot be used in IGMP snooping.

The configuration is saved in NVRAM.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a port as a multicast router port:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 1 mrouter interface gigabitethernet0/2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping report-suppression	Enables IGMP report suppression.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the snooping configuration.
show ip igmp snooping groups	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information.
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays the IGMP snooping router ports.
show ip igmp snooping querier detail	Displays the configuration and operation information for the IGMP querier configured on a switch.

ip igmp snooping vlan static

Use the **ip igmp snooping vlan** *vlan-id* **static** global configuration command to enable Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping and to statically add a Layer 2 port as a member of a multicast group. Use the **no** form of this command to remove ports specified as members of a static multicast group.

ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **static** *ip-address* **interface** *interface-id*

no ip igmp snooping vlan *vlan-id* **static** *ip-address* **interface** *interface-id*

Syntax Description

vlan-id	Enable IGMP snooping on the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.
ip-address	Add a Layer 2 port as a member of a multicast group with the specified group IP address.
interface *interface-id*	Specify the interface of the member port. The keywords have these meanings: • **fastethernet** *interface number*—a Fast Ethernet IEEE 802.3 interface. • **gigabitethernet** *interface number*—a Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3z interface. • **port-channel** *interface number*—a channel interface. The range is 0 to 48.

Defaults

By default, there are no ports statically configures as members of a multicast group.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 are reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs and cannot be used in IGMP snooping.

The configuration is saved in NVRAM.

Examples

This example shows how to statically configure a port as a multicast router port:

```
Switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vlan 1 mrouter interface gigabitethernet0/2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping report-suppression	Enables IGMP report suppression.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the snooping configuration.
show ip igmp snooping groups	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information.
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays the IGMP snooping router ports.
show ip igmp snooping querier detail	Displays the configuration and operation information for the IGMP querier configured on a switch.

ip source binding

Use the **ip source binding** global configuration command to configure static IP source bindings on the switch. Use the **no** form of this command to delete static bindings.

ip source binding *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id ip-address* **interface** *interface-id*

no source binding *mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id ip-address* **interface** *interface-id*

Note This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

mac-address	Specify a MAC address.
vlan *vlan-id*	Specify a VLAN number. The range is from 1 to 4094.
ip-address	Specify an IP address.
interface *interface-id*	Specify an interface on which to add or delete an IP source binding.

Defaults

No IP source bindings are configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A static IP source binding entry has an IP address, its associated MAC address, and its associated VLAN number. The entry is based on the MAC address and the VLAN number. If you modify an entry by changing only the IP address, the switch updates the entry instead creating a new one.

Examples

This example shows how to add a static IP source binding:

```
Switch(config)# ip source binding 0001.1234.1234 vlan 1 172.20.50.5 interface
gigabitethernet0/1
```

This example shows how to add a static binding and then modify the IP address for it:

```
Switch(config)# ip source binding 0001.1357.0007 vlan 1 172.20.50.25 interface
gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config)# ip source binding 0001.1357.0007 vlan 1 172.20.50.30 interface
gigabitethernet0/1
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip source binding** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip verify source	Enables IP source guard on an interface.
show ip source binding	Displays the IP source bindings on the switch.
show ip verify source	Displays the IP source guard configuration on the switch or on a specific interface.

ip ssh

Use the **ip ssh** global configuration command to configure the switch to run Secure Shell (SSH) Version 1 or SSH Version 2. This command is available only when your switch is running the cryptographic (encrypted) software image. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip ssh version [**1** | **2**]

no ip ssh version [**1** | **2**]

Syntax Description

1	(Optional) Configure the switch to run SSH Version 1 (SSHv1).
2	(Optional) Configure the switch to run SSH Version 2 (SSHv1).

Defaults

The default version is the latest SSH version supported by the SSH client.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter this command or if you do not specify a keyword, the SSH server selects the latest SSH version supported by the SSH client. For example, if the SSH client supports SSHv1 and SSHv2, the SSH server selects SSHv2.

The switch supports an SSHv1 or an SSHv2 server. It also supports an SSHv1 client. For more information about the SSH server and the SSH client, see the software configuration guide for this release.

A Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) key pair generated by an SSHv1 server can be used by an SSHv2 server and the reverse.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the switch to run SSH Version 2:

```
Switch(config)# ip ssh version 2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip ssh** or **show ssh** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ip ssh	Displays if the SSH server is enabled and displays the version and configuration information for the SSH server. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Configuration Guides and Command References > Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.2 > Other Security Features > Secure Shell Commands**.
show ssh	Displays the status of the SSH server. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Configuration Guides and Command References > Cisco IOS Security Command Reference, Release 12.2 > Other Security Features > Secure Shell Commands**.

ip verify source

Use the **ip verify source** interface configuration command to enable IP source guard on an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable IP source guard.

ip verify source [**port-security**]

no ip verify source

Note This command is available only if your switch is running the metro access or metro IP access image.

Syntax Description

port-security	(Optional) Enable IP source guard with IP and MAC address filtering. If you do not enter the **port-security** keyword, IP source guard with IP address filtering is enabled.

Defaults

IP source guard is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To enable IP source guard with source IP address filtering, use the **ip verify source** interface configuration command.

To enable IP source guard with source IP and MAC address filtering, use the **ip verify source port-security** interface configuration command.

To enable IP source guard with source IP and MAC address filtering, you must enable port security on the interface.

Examples

This example shows how to enable IP source guard with source IP address filtering:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip verify source
```

This example shows how to enable IP source guard with source IP and MAC address filtering:

```
Switch(config-if)# ip verify source port-security
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show ip source binding** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip source binding	Configures static bindings on the switch.
show ip verify source	Displays the IP source guard configuration on the switch or on an interface.

l2protocol-tunnel

Use the **l2protocol-tunnel** interface configuration command to enable tunneling of Layer 2 protocols on an access port, a trunk port, an IEEE 802.1Q tunnel port, or a port channel. You can enable tunneling for Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), or VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) packets. You can also enable point-to-point tunneling for Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP), Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), or UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) packets. Use the **no** form of this command to disable tunneling on the interface.

l2protocol-tunnel [**cdp** | **stp** | **vtp**] | [**drop-threshold** [**cdp** | **stp** | **vtp** | **point-to-point** [**pagp** | **lacp** | **udld**]] *value*] | [**point-to-point** [**pagp** | **lacp** | **udld**]] | [**shutdown-threshold** [**cdp** | **stp** | **vtp** | **point-to-point** [**pagp** | **lacp** | **udld**]] *value*]

no l2protocol-tunnel [**cdp** | **stp** | **vtp**] | [**drop-threshold** [**cdp** | **stp** | **vtp** | **point-to-point** [**pagp** | **lacp** | **udld**]]] | [**point-to-point** [**pagp** | **lacp** | **udld**]] | [**shutdown-threshold** [**cdp** | **stp** | **vtp** | [**point-to-point** [**pagp** | **lacp** | **udld**]]]

Note This command is supported only when the switch is running the metro access or metro IP access image.

Syntax Description

l2protocol-tunnel	Enable point-to-multipoint tunneling of CDP, STP, and VTP packets.
cdp	(Optional) Enable tunneling of CDP, specify a shutdown threshold for CDP, or specify a drop threshold for CDP.
stp	(Optional) Enable tunneling of STP, specify a shutdown threshold for STP, or specify a drop threshold for STP.
vtp	(Optional) Enable tunneling or VTP, specify a shutdown threshold for VTP, or specify a drop threshold for VTP.
drop-threshold	(Optional) Set a drop threshold for the maximum rate of Layer 2 protocol packets per second to be received before an interface drops packets.
point-to-point	(Optional) Enable point-to point tunneling of PAgP, LACP, and UDLD packets.
pagp	(Optional) Enable point-to-point tunneling of PAgP, specify a shutdown threshold for PAgP, or specify a drop threshold for PAgP.
lacp	(Optional) Enable point-to-point tunneling of LACP, specify a shutdown threshold for LACP, or specify a drop threshold for LACP.
udld	(Optional) Enable point-to-point tunneling of UDLD, specify a shutdown threshold for UDLD, or specify a drop threshold for UDLD.
shutdown-threshold	(Optional) Set a shutdown threshold for the maximum rate of Layer 2 protocol packets per second to be received before an interface is shut down.
value	Specify a threshold in packets per second to be received for encapsulation before the interface shuts down, or specify the threshold before the interface drops packets. The range is 1 to 4096. The default is no threshold.

Defaults

The default is that no Layer 2 protocol packets are tunneled.

The default is no shutdown threshold for the number of Layer 2 protocol packets.

The default is no drop threshold for the number of Layer 2 protocol packets.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You must enter this command, with or without protocol types, to tunnel Layer 2 packets.

If you enter this command for a port channel, all ports in the channel must have the same configuration.

Layer 2 protocol tunneling across a service-provider network ensures that Layer 2 information is propagated across the network to all customer locations. When protocol tunneling is enabled, protocol packets are encapsulated with a well-known Cisco multicast address for transmission across the network. When the packets reach their destination, the well-known MAC address is replaced by the Layer 2 protocol MAC address.

You can enable Layer 2 protocol tunneling for CDP, STP, and VTP individually or for all three protocols.

Note The switch does not support VTP, and only network node interfaces (NNIs) support CDP and STP. User network interfaces (UNIs) do not support any of these protocols.

In a service-provider network, you can use Layer 2 protocol tunneling to enhance the creation of EtherChannels by emulating a point-to-point network topology. When protocol tunneling is enabled on the service-provider switch for PAgP or LACP, remote customer switches receive the protocol data units (PDUs) and can negotiate automatic creation of EtherChannels.

Note Only NNIs support PAgP and LACP.

To enable tunneling of PAgP, LACP, and UDLD packets, you must have a point-to-point network topology. To decrease the link-down detection time, you should also enable UDLD on the interface when you enable tunneling of PAgP or LACP packets.

You can enable point-to-point protocol tunneling for PAgP, LACP, and UDLD individually or for all three protocols.

Caution PAgP, LACP, and UDLD tunneling is only intended to emulate a point-to-point topology. An erroneous configuration that sends tunneled packets to many ports could lead to a network failure.

Enter the **shutdown-threshold** keyword to control the number of protocol packets per second that are received on an interface before it shuts down. When no protocol option is specified with the keyword, the threshold is applied to each of the tunneled Layer 2 protocol types. If you also set a drop threshold on the interface, the shutdown-threshold value must be greater than or equal to the drop-threshold value.

When the shutdown threshold is reached, the interface is error-disabled. If you enable error recovery by entering the **errdisable recovery cause l2ptguard** global configuration command, the interface is brought out of the error-disabled state and allowed to retry the operation again when all the causes have timed out. If the error recovery mechanism is not enabled for **l2ptguard**, the interface stays in the error-disabled state until you enter the **shutdown** and **no shutdown** interface configuration commands.

Enter the **drop-threshold** keyword to control the number of protocol packets per second that are received on an interface before it drops packets. When no protocol option is specified with a keyword, the threshold is applied to each of the tunneled Layer 2 protocol types. If you also set a shutdown threshold on the interface, the drop-threshold value must be less than or equal to the shutdown-threshold value.

When the drop threshold is reached, the interface drops Layer 2 protocol packets until the rate at which they are received is below the drop threshold.

The configuration is saved in NVRAM.

Note For more information about Layer 2 protocol tunneling, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to enable protocol tunneling for CDP packets and to configure the shutdown threshold as 50 packets per second:

```
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel cdp
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel shutdown-threshold cdp 50
```

This example shows how to enable protocol tunneling for STP packets and to configure the drop threshold as 400 packets per second:

```
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel stp
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel drop-threshold stp 400
```

This example shows how to enable point-to-point protocol tunneling for PAgP and UDLD packets and to configure the PAgP drop threshold as 1000 packets per second:

```
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel point-to-point pagp
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel point-to-point udld
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol-tunnel drop-threshold point-to-point pagp 1000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
l2protocol-tunnel cos	Configures a class of service (CoS) value for all tunneled Layer 2 protocol packets.
show errdisable recovery	Displays errdisable recovery timer information.
show l2protocol-tunnel	Displays information about ports configured for Layer 2 protocol tunneling, including port, protocol, CoS, and threshold.

l2protocol-tunnel cos

Use the **l2protocol-tunnel cos** global configuration command to configure class of service (CoS) value for all tunneled Layer 2 protocol packets. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

l2protocol-tunnel cos *value*

no l2protocol-tunnel cos

Note This command is supported only when the switch is running the metro access or metro IP access image.

Syntax Description

value	Specify CoS priority value for tunneled Layer 2 protocol packets. If a CoS value is configured for data packets for the interface, the default is to use this CoS value. If no CoS value is configured for the interface, the default is 5. The range is 0 to 7, with 7 being the highest priority.

Defaults

The default is to use the CoS value configured for data on the interface. If no CoS value is configured, the default is 5 for all tunneled Layer 2 protocol packets.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When enabled, the tunneled Layer 2 protocol packets use this CoS value.

The value is saved in NVRAM.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a Layer-2 protocol-tunnel CoS value of 7:

```
Switch(config)# l2protocol-tunnel cos 7
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show l2protocol-tunnel	Displays information about ports configured for Layer 2 protocol tunneling, including CoS.

lacp port-priority

Use the **lacp port-priority** interface configuration command to configure the port priority for the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

lacp port-priority *priority*

no lacp port-priority

Note LACP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

Syntax Description

priority	Port priority for LACP. The range is 1 to 65535.

Defaults

The default is 32768.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **lacp port-priority** interface configuration command determines which ports are bundled and which ports are put in hot-standby mode when there are more than eight ports in an LACP channel group. This command takes effect only on EtherChannel ports that are already configured for LACP. If the interface is a user network interface (UNI), you must use the **port-type nni** interface configuration command to change the interface to an NNI before configuring **lacp port-priority**.

In priority comparisons, numerically *lower* values have *higher* priority. The switch uses the priority to decide which ports should be put in standby mode when there is a hardware limitation that prevents all compatible ports from being active. If two or more ports have the same LACP port priority (for example, they are configured with the default setting of 65535), an internal value for the port number determines the priority.

Note The LACP port priorities are only effective if the ports are on the switch that controls the LACP link. See the **lacp system-priority** global configuration command for information about determining which switch controls the link.

Use the **show lacp internal** privileged EXEC command to display LACP port priorities and internal port number values.

For information about configuring LACP on physical ports, see the "Configuring EtherChannels" chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the LACP port priority on a port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# lacp port-priority 1000
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show lacp** [*channel-group-number*] **internal** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-group	Assigns an Ethernet port to an EtherChannel group.
lacp system-priority	Configures the LACP system priority.
show lacp [*channel-group-number*] **internal**	Displays internal information for all channel groups or for the specified channel group.

lacp system-priority

Use the **lacp system-priority** global configuration command to configure the system priority for the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

lacp system-priority *priority*

no lacp system-priority

Note LACP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

Syntax Description

priority	System priority for LACP. The range is 1 to 65535.

Defaults

The default is 32768.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **lacp system-priority** command determines which switch in an LACP link controls port priorities. Although this is a global configuration command, the priority only takes effect on EtherChannels that have physical ports that are already configured for LACP.

An LACP channel group can have up to 16 Ethernet ports of the same type. Up to eight ports can be active, and up to eight ports can be in standby mode. When there are more than eight ports in an LACP channel group, the switch on the controlling end of the link uses port priorities to determine which ports are bundled into the channel and which ports are put in hot-standby mode. Port priorities on the other switch (the noncontrolling end of the link) are ignored.

In priority comparisons, numerically lower values have higher priority. Therefore, the switch with the numerically lower system value (higher priority value) for LACP system priority becomes the controlling switch. If both switches have the same LACP system priority (for example, they are both configured with the default setting of 32768), the LACP system ID (the switch MAC address) determines which switch is in control.

The **lacp system-priority** command applies to all LACP EtherChannels on the switch.

Use the **show etherchannel summary** privileged EXEC command to see which ports are in the hot-standby mode (denoted with an H port-state flag).

For more information about configuring LACP on physical ports, see the “Configuring EtherChannels” chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to set the LACP system priority:

```
Switch(config)# lacp system-priority 20000
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show lacp sys-id** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-group	Assigns an Ethernet port to an EtherChannel group.
lacp port-priority	Configures the LACP port priority.
show lacp sys-id	Displays the system identifier that is being used by LACP.

link state group

Use the **link state group** interface configuration command to configure a port as a member of a link-state group. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the port from the link-state group.

link state group [*number*] {**upstream** | **downstream**}

no link state group [*number*] {**upstream** | **downstream**}

Note This command is supported only when the switch is running the metro access or metro IP access image.

Syntax Description

number	(Optional) Specify the link-state group number. The group number can be 1 to 2.The default is 1.
upstream	Configure a port as an upstream port for a specific link-state group.
downstream	Configure a port as a downstream port for a specific link-state group.

Defaults

The default group is group 1.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **link state group** interface configuration command to configure a port as an upstream or downstream port for a specific link-state group. If the group number is omitted, the default group is assumed.

An interface can be an aggregation of ports (an EtherChannel), a single switch port in access or trunk mode, or a routed port. Each downstream interface can be associated with one or more upstream interfaces. Upstream interfaces can be bundled together, and each downstream interface can be associated with a single group consisting of multiple upstream interfaces, referred to as link-state groups.

The link state of the downstream interfaces are dependent on the link state of the upstream interfaces in the associated link-state group. If all of the upstream interfaces in a link-state group are in a link-down state, the associated downstream interfaces are forced into a link-down state. If any one of the upstream interfaces in the link-state group is in a link-up state, the associated downstream interfaces are allowed to change to, or remain in, a link-up state.

Follow these guidelines to avoid configuration problems:

- An interface that is defined as an upstream interface cannot also be defined as a downstream interface in the same or a different link-state group. The reverse is also true.
- An interface cannot be a member of more than one link-state group.
- You can configure only two link-state groups per switch.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the interfaces as **upstream** in group 2:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface range gigabitethernet0/11 - 14
Switch(config-if-range)# link state group 2 downstream
Switch(config-if-range)# end
Switch(config-if)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
link state track	Enables a link-state group.
show link state group	Displays the link-state group information.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

link state track

Use the **link state track** user EXEC command to enable a link-state group. Use the **no** form of this command to disable a link-state group.

link state track [*number*]

no link state track [*number*]

Note This command is supported only when the switch is running the metro access or metro IP access image.

Syntax Description

number	(Optional) Specify the link-state group number. The group number can be 1 to 2. The default is 1.

Defaults

Link-state tracking is disabled for all groups.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **link state track** global configuration command to enable a link-state group.

Examples

This example shows how enable link-state group 2:

```
Switch(config)# link state track 2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
link state group	Configures an interface as a member of a link-state group.
show link state group	Displays the link-state group information.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

logging event

Use the **logging event** interface configuration command to enable notification of interface link status changes. Use the **no** form of this command to disable notification.

logging event {**bundle-status** | **link-status** | **spanning-tree** | **status** | **trunk status**}

no logging event {**bundle-status** | **link-status** | **spanning-tree** | **status** | **trunk status**}

Syntax Description

bundle-status	Enable notification of BUNDLE and UNBUNDLE messages.
link-status	Enable notification of interface data link status changes.
spanning-tree	Enable notification of spanning-tree events.
status	Enable notification of spanning-tree state change messages.
trunk-status	Enable notification of trunk-status messages.

Defaults

Event logging is disabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable spanning-tree logging:

```
Switch(config-if)# logging event spanning-tree
```

logging file

Use the **logging file** global configuration command to set logging file parameters. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

logging file *filesystem*:*filename* [*max-file-size* [*min-file-size*]] [*severity-level-number* | *type*]

no logging file *filesystem*:*filename* [*severity-level-number* | *type*]

Syntax Description

filesystem:*filename*	Alias for a flash file system. Contains the path and name of the file that contains the log messages. The syntax for the local flash file system: **flash:**
max-file-size	(Optional) Specify the maximum logging file size. The range is 4096 to 2147483647.
min-file-size	(Optional) Specify the minimum logging file size. The range is 1024 to 2147483647.
severity-level-number	(Optional) Specify the logging severity level. The range is 0 to 7. See the *type* option for the meaning of each level.
type	(Optional) Specify the logging type. These keywords are valid: • **emergencies**—System is unusable (severity 0). • **alerts**—Immediate action needed (severity 1). • **critical**—Critical conditions (severity 2). • **errors**—Error conditions (severity 3). • **warnings**—Warning conditions (severity 4). • **notifications**—Normal but significant messages (severity 5). • **information**—Information messages (severity 6). • **debugging**—Debugging messages (severity 7).

Defaults

The minimum file size is 2048 bytes; the maximum file size is 4096 bytes.

The default severity level is 7 (**debugging** messages and numerically lower levels).

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The log file is stored in ASCII text format in an internal buffer on the switch. You can access logged system messages by using the switch command-line interface (CLI) or by saving them to a properly configured syslog server. If the switch fails, the log is lost unless you had previously saved it to flash memory by using the **logging file flash:***filename* global configuration command.

After saving the log to flash memory by using the **logging file flash:***filename* global configuration command, you can use the **more flash:***filename* privileged EXEC command to display its contents.

The command rejects the minimum file size if it is greater than the maximum file size minus 1024; the minimum file size then becomes the maximum file size minus 1024.

Specifying a *level* causes messages at that level and numerically lower levels to be displayed.

Examples

This example shows how to save informational log messages to a file in flash memory:

```
Switch(config)# logging file flash:logfile informational
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

mac access-group

Use the **mac access-group** interface configuration command to apply a MAC access control list (ACL) to a Layer 2 interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove all MAC ACLs or the specified MAC ACL from the interface. You create the MAC ACL by using the **mac access-list extended** global configuration command.

mac access-group {*name*} **in**

no mac access-group {*name*}

Syntax Description

name	Specify a named MAC access list.
in	Specify that the ACL is applied in the ingress direction. Outbound ACLs are not supported on Layer 2 interfaces.

Defaults

No MAC ACL is applied to the interface.

Command Modes

Interface configuration (Layer 2 interfaces only)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can apply MAC ACLs only to ingress Layer 2 interfaces. You cannot apply MAC ACLs to Layer 3 interfaces.

On Layer 2 interfaces, you can filter IP traffic by using IP access lists and non-IP traffic by using MAC access lists. You can filter both IP and non-IP traffic on the same Layer 2 interface by applying both an IP ACL and a MAC ACL to the interface. You can apply no more than one IP access list and one MAC access list to the same Layer 2 interface.

If a MAC ACL is already configured on a Layer 2 interface and you apply a new MAC ACL to the interface, the new ACL replaces the previously configured one.

If you apply an ACL to a Layer 2 interface on a switch, and the switch has an input Layer 3 ACL or a VLAN map applied to a VLAN that the interface is a member of, the ACL applied to the Layer 2 interface takes precedence.

When an inbound packet is received on an interface with a MAC ACL applied, the switch checks the match conditions in the ACL. If the conditions are matched, the switch forwards or drops the packet, according to the ACL.

If the specified ACL does not exist, the switch forwards all packets.

Note For more information about configuring MAC extended ACLs, see the "Configuring Network Security with ACLs" chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to apply a MAC extended ACL named *macacl2* to an interface:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# mac access-group macacl2 in
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mac access-group** privileged EXEC command. You can see configured ACLs on the switch by entering the **show access-lists** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show access-lists	Displays the ACLs configured on the switch.
show mac access-group	Displays the MAC ACLs configured on the switch.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

mac access-list extended

Use the **mac access-list extended** global configuration command to create an access list based on MAC addresses for non-IP traffic. Using this command puts you in the extended MAC access-list configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

Note You cannot apply named MAC extended ACLs to Layer 3 interfaces.

mac access-list extended *name*

no mac access-list extended *name*

Syntax Description

name	Assign a name to the MAC extended access list.

Defaults

By default, there are no MAC access lists created.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

MAC named extended lists are used with VLAN maps and class maps.

You can apply named MAC extended ACLs to VLAN maps or to Layer 2 interfaces; you cannot apply named MAC extended ACLs to Layer 3 interfaces.

Entering the **mac access-list extended** command enables the MAC access-list configuration mode. These configuration commands are available:

- **default**: sets a command to its default.
- **deny**: specifies packets to reject. For more information, see the deny (MAC access-list configuration) MAC access-list configuration command.
- **exit**: exits from MAC access-list configuration mode.
- **no**: negates a command or sets its defaults.
- **permit**: specifies packets to forward. For more information, see the permit (MAC access-list configuration) command.

Note For more information about MAC extended access lists, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to create a MAC named extended access list named *mac1* and to enter extended MAC access-list configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# mac access-list extended mac1
Switch(config-ext-macl)#
```

This example shows how to delete MAC named extended access list *mac1*:

```
Switch(config)# no mac access-list extended mac1
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show access-lists** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
deny (MAC access-list configuration)	Configures the MAC ACL (in extended MAC-access list configuration mode).
permit (MAC access-list configuration)	
show access-lists	Displays the access lists configured on the switch.
vlan access-map	Defines a VLAN map and enters access-map configuration mode where you can specify a MAC ACL to match and the action to be taken.

mac address-table aging-time

Use the **mac address-table aging-time** global configuration command to set the length of time that a dynamic entry remains in the MAC address table after the entry is used or updated. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting. The aging time applies to all VLANs or a specified VLAN.

mac address-table aging-time {**0** | *10-1000000*} [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

no mac address-table aging-time {**0** | *10-1000000*} [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Syntax Description

0	This value disables aging. Static address entries are never aged or removed from the table.
10-1000000	Aging time in seconds. The range is 10 to 1000000 seconds.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Specify the VLAN ID to which to apply the aging time. The range is 1 to 4094.

Defaults

The default is 300 seconds.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If hosts do not send continuously, increase the aging time to record the dynamic entries for a longer time. Increasing the time can reduce the possibility of flooding when the hosts send again.

If you do not specify a specific VLAN, this command sets the aging time for all VLANs.

Examples

This example shows how to set the aging time to 200 seconds for all VLANs:

```
Switch(config)# mac address-table aging-time 200
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show mac address-table aging-time** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the MAC address table aging time for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.

mac address-table learning vlan

Use the **mac address-table learning** global configuration command to enable MAC address learning on a VLAN. This is the default state. Use the **no** form of this command to disable MAC address learning on a VLAN to control which VLANs can learn MAC addresses.

mac address-table learning vlan *vlan-id*

no mac address-table notification vlan *vlan-id*

Note This command is supported only when the switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

vlan-id	The VLAN ID range is 1 to 4094. It cannot be an internal VLAN.

Defaults

By default, MAC address learning is enabled on all VLANs.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Customers in a service provider network can tunnel a large number of MAC addresses through the network and fill the available MAC address table space. When you control MAC address learning on a VLAN, you can manage the available MAC address table space by controlling which VLANs, and therefore which ports, can learn MAC addresses.

Before you disable MAC address learning, be sure that you are familiar with the network topology and the switch system configuration. Disabling MAC address learning on a VLAN could cause flooding in the network. For example, if you disable MAC address learning on a VLAN with a configured switch virtual interface (SVI), the switch floods all IP packets in the Layer 2 domain. If you disable MAC address learning on a VLAN that includes more than two ports, every packet entering the switch is flooded in that VLAN domain. We recommend that you disable MAC address learning only in VLANs that contain two ports and that you use caution before disabling MAC address learning on a VLAN with an SVI.

You cannot disable MAC address learning on a VLAN that the switch uses internally. If the VLAN ID that you enter in the **no mac address-table learning vlan** *vlan-id* command is an internal VLAN, the switch generates an error message and rejects the command. To view used internal VLANs, enter the **show vlan internal usage** privileged EXEC command.

If you disable MAC address learning on a VLAN configured as a private VLAN primary or secondary VLAN, the MAC addresses are still learned on the other VLAN (primary or secondary) that belongs to the private VLAN.

You cannot disable MAC address learning on an RSPAN VLAN. The configuration is not allowed.

If you disable MAC address learning on a VLAN that includes a secure port, MAC address learning is not disabled on the secure port. If you later disable port security on the interface, the disabled MAC address learning state becomes active.

To display MAC address learning status of all VLANs or a specified VLAN, enter the **show mac-address-table learning** [**vlan** *vlan-id* command].

Examples

This example shows how to disable MAC address learning on VLAN 2003:

```
Switch(config)# no mac address-table learning vlan 2003
```

To display MAC address learning status of all VLANs or a specified VLAN, enter the **show mac address-table learning** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table learning	Displays the MAC address learning status on all VLANs or on the specified VLAN.

mac address-table move update

Use the **mac address-table move update** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the MAC address-table move update feature. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

mac address-table move update {**receive** | **transmit**}

no mac address-table move update {**receive** | **transmit**}

Note This command is supported only when the switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

receive	Specify that the switch processes MAC address-table move update messages.
transmit	Specify that the switch sends MAC address-table move update messages to other switches in the network if the primary link goes down and the standby link comes up.

Command Modes

Global configuration.

Defaults

By default, the MAC address-table move update feature is disabled.

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The MAC address-table move update feature allows the switch to provide rapid bidirectional convergence if a primary (forwarding) link goes down and the standby link begins forwarding traffic.

You can configure the access switch to send the MAC address-table move update messages if the primary link goes down and the standby link comes up. You can configure the uplink switches to receive and process the MAC address-table move update messages.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an access switch to send MAC address-table move update messages:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(conf)# mac address-table move update transmit
Switch(conf)# end
```

This example shows how to configure an uplink switch to get and process MAC address-table move update messages:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(conf)# mac address-table move update receive
Switch(conf)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mac address-table move update** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear mac address-table move update	Clears the MAC address-table move update global counters.
debug matm move update	Debugs the MAC address-table move update message processing.
show mac address-table move update	Displays the MAC address-table move update information on the switch.

mac address-table notification

Use the **mac address-table notification** global configuration command to enable the MAC address notification feature on the switch. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

mac address-table notification [**history-size** *value*] | [**interval** *value*]

no mac address-table notification [**history-size** | **interval**]

Syntax Description

history-size *value*	(Optional) Configure the maximum number of entries in the MAC notification history table. The range is 1 to 500 entries.
interval *value*	(Optional) Set the notification trap interval. The switch sends the notification traps when this amount of time has elapsed. The range is 0 to 2147483647 seconds.

Defaults

By default, the MAC address notification feature is disabled.

The default trap interval value is 1 second.

The default number of entries in the history table is 1.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Whenever a new MAC address is added or an old address is deleted from the forwarding tables, the MAC address notification feature sends Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) traps to a network management system (NMS). MAC notifications are generated only for dynamic and secure MAC addresses. Events are not generated for self addresses, multicast addresses, or other static addresses.

When you configure the **history-size** option, the existing MAC address history table is deleted, and a new table is created.

You enable the MAC address notification feature by using the **mac address-table notification** command. You must also enable MAC address notification traps on an interface by using the **snmp trap mac-notification** interface configuration command and configure the switch to send MAC address traps to the NMS by using the **snmp-server enable traps mac-notification** global configuration command.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the MAC address-table notification feature, set the interval time to 60 seconds, and set the history-size to 100 entries:

```
Switch(config)# mac address-table notification
Switch(config)# mac address-table notification interval 60
Switch(config)# mac address-table notification history-size 100
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mac address-table notification** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear mac address-table notification	Clears the MAC address notification global counters.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings on all interfaces or on the specified interface.
snmp-server enable traps	Sends the SNMP MAC notification traps when the **mac-notification** keyword is appended.
snmp trap mac-notification	Enables the SNMP MAC notification trap on a specific interface.

mac address-table static

Use the **mac address-table static** global configuration command to add static addresses to the MAC address table. Use the **no** form of this command to remove static entries from the table.

mac address-table static *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id* **interface** *interface-id*

no mac address-table static *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id* [**interface** *interface-id*]

Syntax Description

mac-addr	Destination MAC address (unicast or multicast) to add to the address table. Packets with this destination address received in the specified VLAN are forwarded to the specified interface.
vlan *vlan-id*	Specify the VLAN for which the packet with the specified MAC address is received. The range is 1 to 4094.
interface *interface-id*	Interface to which the received packet is forwarded. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.

Defaults

No static addresses are configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to add the static address c2f3.220a.12f4 to the MAC address table. When a packet is received in VLAN 4 with this MAC address as its destination, the packet is forwarded to the specified interface:

```
Switch(config)# mac address-table static c2f3.220a.12f4 vlan 4 interface
gigabitethernet0/1
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show mac address-table** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.

mac address-table static drop

Use the **mac address-table static drop** global configuration command to enable unicast MAC address filtering and to configure the switch to drop traffic with a specific source or destination MAC address. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

mac address-table static *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id* **drop**

no mac address-table static *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id*

Syntax Description

mac-addr	Unicast source or destination MAC address. Packets with this MAC address are dropped.
vlan *vlan-id*	Specify the VLAN for which the packet with the specified MAC address is received. Valid VLAN IDs are 1 to 4094.

Defaults

Unicast MAC address filtering is disabled. The switch does not drop traffic for specific source or destination MAC addresses.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Follow these guidelines when using this feature:

- Multicast MAC addresses, broadcast MAC addresses, and router MAC addresses are not supported. Packets that are forwarded to the CPU are also not supported.
- If you add a unicast MAC address as a static address and configure unicast MAC address filtering, the switch either adds the MAC address as a static address or drops packets with that MAC address, depending on which command was entered last. The second command that you entered overrides the first command.

  For example, if you enter the **mac address-table static** *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id* **interface** *interface-id* global configuration command followed by the **mac address-table static** *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id* **drop** command, the switch drops packets with the specified MAC address as a source or destination.

  If you enter the **mac address-table static** *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id* **drop** global configuration command followed by the **mac address-table static** *mac-addr* **vlan** *vlan-id* **interface** *interface-id* command, the switch adds the MAC address as a static address.

Examples

This example shows how to enable unicast MAC address filtering and to configure the switch to drop packets that have a source or destination address of c2f3.220a.12f4. When a packet is received in VLAN 4 with this MAC address as its source or destination, the packet is dropped:

```
Switch(config)# mac address-table static c2f3.220a.12f4 vlan 4 drop
```

This example shows how to disable unicast MAC address filtering:

```
Switch(config)# no mac address-table static c2f3.220a.12f4 vlan 4
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show mac address-table static** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac address-table static	Displays only static MAC address table entries.

macro apply

Use the **macro apply** interface configuration command to apply a macro to an interface or to apply and trace a macro configuration on an interface.

macro {**apply** | **trace**} *macro-name* [**parameter** {*value*}] [**parameter** {*value*}] [**parameter** {*value*}]

Syntax Description

apply	Apply a macro to the specified interface.
trace	Use the **trace** keyword to apply a macro to an interface and to debug the macro.
macro-name	Specify the name of the macro.
parameter *value*	(Optional) Specify unique parameter values that are specific to the interface. You can enter up to three keyword-value pairs. Parameter keyword matching is case sensitive. All matching occurrences of the keyword are replaced with the corresponding value.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **macro trace** *macro-name* interface configuration command to apply and show the macros running on an interface or to debug the macro to find any syntax or configuration errors.

If a command fails because of a syntax error or a configuration error when you apply a macro, the macro continues to apply the remaining commands to the interface.

When creating a macro that requires the assignment of unique values, use the **parameter** *value* keywords to designate values specific to the interface.

Keyword matching is case sensitive. All matching occurrences of the keyword are replaced with the corresponding value. Any full match of a keyword, even if it is part of a larger string, is considered a match and is replaced by the corresponding value.

Some macros might contain keywords that require a parameter value. You can use the **macro apply** *macro-name* **?** command to display a list of any required values in the macro. If you apply a macro without entering the keyword values, the commands are invalid and are not applied.

When you apply a macro to an interface, the macro name is automatically added to the interface. You can display the applied commands and macro names by using the **show running-configuration interface** *interface-id* user EXEC command.

A macro applied to an interface range behaves the same way as a macro applied to a single interface. When you use an interface range, the macro is applied sequentially to each interface within the range. If a macro command fails on one interface, it is still applied to the remaining interfaces.

You can delete a macro-applied configuration on an interface by entering the **default interface** *interface-id* interface configuration command.

Examples

After you have created a macro by using the **macro name** global configuration command, you can apply it to an interface. This example shows how to apply a user-created macro called **duplex** to an interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# macro apply duplex
```

To debug a macro, use the **macro trace** interface configuration command to find any syntax or configuration errors in the macro as it is applied to an interface. This example shows how troubleshoot the user-created macro called **duplex** on an interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# macro trace duplex
Applying command...'duplex auto'
%Error Unknown error.
Applying command...'speed nonegotiate'
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
macro description	Adds a description about the macros that are applied to an interface.
macro global	Applies a macro on a switch or applies and traces a macro on a switch.
macro global description	Adds a description about the macros that are applied to the switch.
macro name	Creates a macro.
show parser macro	Displays the macro definition for all macros or for the specified macro.

macro description

Use the **macro description** interface configuration command to enter a description about which macros are applied to an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the description.

macro description *text*

no macro description *text*

Syntax Description

description *text*	Enter a description about the macros that are applied to the specified interface.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **description** keyword to associate comment text, or the macro name, with an interface. When multiple macros are applied on a single interface, the description text will be from the last applied macro.

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

```
Switch(config-if)# macro description duplex settings
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show parser macro description** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
macro apply	Applies a macro on an interface or applies and traces a macro on an interface.
macro global	Applies a macro on a switch or applies and traces a macro on a switch
macro global description	Adds a description about the macros that are applied to the switch.
macro name	Creates a macro.
show parser macro	Displays the macro definition for all macros or for the specified macro.

macro global

Use the **macro global** global configuration command to apply a macro to a switch or to apply and trace a macro configuration on a switch.

macro global {**apply** | **trace**} *macro-name* [**parameter** {*value*}] [**parameter** {*value*}] [**parameter** {*value*}]

Syntax Description

apply	Apply a macro to the switch.
trace	Apply a macro to a switch and to debug the macro.
macro-name	Specify the name of the macro.
parameter *value*	(Optional) Specify unique parameter values that are specific to the switch. You can enter up to three keyword-value pairs. Parameter keyword matching is case sensitive. All matching occurrences of the keyword are replaced with the corresponding value.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **macro trace** *macro-name* global configuration command to apply and to show the macros running on a switch or to debug the macro to find any syntax or configuration errors.

If a command fails because of a syntax error or a configuration error when you apply a macro, the macro continues to apply the remaining commands to the switch.

When creating a macro that requires the assignment of unique values, use the **parameter** *value* keywords to designate values specific to the switch.

Keyword matching is case sensitive. All matching occurrences of the keyword are replaced with the corresponding value. Any full match of a keyword, even if it is part of a larger string, is considered a match and is replaced by the corresponding value.

Some macros might contain keywords that require a parameter value. You can use the **macro global apply** *macro-name* **?** command to display a list of any required values in the macro. If you apply a macro without entering the keyword values, the commands are invalid and are not applied.

When you apply a macro to a switch, the macro name is automatically added to the switch. You can display the applied commands and macro names by using the **show running-configuration** user EXEC command.

You can delete a global macro-applied configuration on a switch only by entering the **no** version of each command contained in the macro.

Examples

After you have created a new macro by using the **macro name** global configuration command, you can apply it to a switch. This example shows how see the **snmp** macro and how to apply the macro and set the hostname to test-server and set the IP precedence value to 7:

```
Switch# show parser macro name snmp
Macro name : snmp
Macro type : customizable

#enable port security, linkup, and linkdown traps
snmp-server enable traps port-security
snmp-server enable traps linkup
snmp-server enable traps linkdown
#set snmp-server host
snmp-server host ADDRESS
#set SNMP trap notifications precedence
snmp-server ip precedence VALUE

------------------------------------------------
Switch(config)# macro global apply snmp ADDRESS test-server VALUE 7
```

To debug a macro, use the **macro global trace** global configuration command to find any syntax or configuration errors in the macro when it is applied to a switch. In this example, the **ADDRESS** parameter value was not entered, causing the `snmp-server host` command to fail while the remainder of the macro is applied to the switch:

```
Switch(config)# macro global trace snmp VALUE 7
Applying command...'snmp-server enable traps port-security'
Applying command...'snmp-server enable traps linkup'
Applying command...'snmp-server enable traps linkdown'
Applying command...'snmp-server host'
%Error Unknown error.
Applying command...'snmp-server ip precedence 7'
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
macro apply	Applies a macro on an interface or applies and traces a macro on an interface.
macro description	Adds a description about the macros that are applied to an interface.
macro global description	Adds a description about the macros that are applied to the switch.
macro name	Creates a macro.
show parser macro	Displays the macro definition for all macros or for the specified macro.

macro global description

Use the **macro global description** global configuration command to enter a description about the macros that are applied to the switch. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the description.

macro global description *text*

no macro global description *text*

Syntax Description

description *text*	Enter a description about the macros that are applied to the switch.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **description** keyword to associate comment text, or the macro name, with a switch. When multiple macros are applied on a switch, the description text will be from the last applied macro.

This example shows how to add a description to a switch:

```
Switch(config)# macro global description udld aggressive mode enabled
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show parser macro description** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
macro apply	Applies a macro on an interface or applies and traces a macro on an interface.
macro description	Adds a description about the macros that are applied to an interface.
macro global	Applies a macro on a switch or applies and traces a macro on a switch.
macro name	Creates a macro.
show parser macro	Displays the macro definition for all macros or for the specified macro.

macro name

Use the **macro name** global configuration command to create a configuration macro. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the macro definition.

macro name *macro-name*

no macro name *macro-name*

Syntax Description

macro-name	Name of the macro.

Defaults

This command has no default setting.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A macro can contain up to 3000 characters. Enter one macro command per line. Use the @ character to end the macro. Use the # character at the beginning of a line to enter comment text within the macro.

You can define mandatory keywords within a macro by using a help string to specify the keywords. Enter **# macro keywords** *word* to define the keywords that are available for use with the macro. You can enter up to three help string keywords separated by a space. If you enter more than three macro keywords, only the first three are shown.

Macro names are case sensitive. For example, the commands **macro name Sample-Macro** and **macro name sample-macro** will result in two separate macros.

When creating a macro, do not use the **exit** or **end** commands or change the command mode by using **interface** *interface-id*. This could cause commands that follow **exit**, **end**, or **interface** *interface-id* to execute in a different command mode.

The **no** form of this command only deletes the macro definition. It does not affect the configuration of those interfaces on which the macro is already applied. You can delete a macro-applied configuration on an interface by entering the **default interface** *interface-id* interface configuration command. Alternatively, you can create an *anti-macro* for an existing macro that contains the **no** form of all the corresponding commands in the original macro. Then apply the anti-macro to the interface.

You can modify a macro by creating a new macro with the same name as the existing macro. The newly created macro overwrites the existing macro but does not affect the configuration of those interfaces on which the original macro was applied.

Examples

This example shows how to create a macro that defines the duplex mode and speed:

```
Switch(config)# macro name duplex
Enter macro commands one per line. End with the character '@'.
duplex full
speed auto
@
```

This example shows how create a macro with **# macro keywords**:

```
Switch(config)# macro name test
switchport access vlan $VLANID
switchport port-security maximum $MAX
#macro keywords $VLANID $MAX
@
```

This example shows how to display the mandatory keyword values before you apply the macro to an interface:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# macro apply test ?
  WORD  keyword to replace with a value e.g  $VLANID,$MAX
  <cr>

Switch(config-if)# macro apply test $VLANID ?
  WORD  Value of first keyword to replace

Switch(config-if)# macro apply test $VLANID 2
  WORD  keyword to replace with a value e.g  $VLANID,$MAX
  <cr>

Switch(config-if)# macro apply test $VLANID 2 $MAX ?
  WORD  Value of second keyword to replace
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
macro apply	Applies a macro on an interface or applies and traces a macro on an interface.
macro description	Adds a description about the macros that are applied to an interface.
macro global	Applies a macro on a switch or applies and traces a macro on a switch
macro global description	Adds a description about the macros that are applied to the switch.
show parser macro	Displays the macro definition for all macros or for the specified macro.

match (access-map configuration)

Use the **match** access-map configuration command to set the VLAN map to match packets against one or more access lists. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match parameters.

match {**ip address** {*name* | *number*} [*name* | *number*] [*name* | *number*]...} | {**mac address** {*name*} [*name*] [*name*]...}

no match {**ip address** {*name* | *number*} [*name* | *number*] [*name* | *number*]...} | {**mac address** {*name*} [*name*] [*name*]...}

Syntax Description

ip address	Set the access map to match packets against an IP address access list.
mac address	Set the access map to match packets against a MAC address access list.
name	Name of the access list to match packets against.
number	Number of the access list to match packets against. This option is not valid for MAC access lists.

Defaults

The default action is to have no match parameters applied to a VLAN map.

Command Modes

Access-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You enter access-map configuration mode by using the **vlan access-map** global configuration command.

You must enter one access list name or number; others are optional. You can match packets against one or more access lists. Matching any of the lists counts as a match of the entry.

In access-map configuration mode, use the **match** command to define the match conditions for a VLAN map applied to a VLAN. Use the **action** command to set the action that occurs when the packet matches the conditions.

Packets are matched only against access lists of the same protocol type; IP packets are matched against IP access lists, and all other packets are matched against MAC access lists.

Both IP and MAC addresses can be specified for the same map entry.

Examples

This example shows how to define and apply a VLAN access map *vmap4* to VLANs 5 and 6 that will cause the interface to drop an IP packet if the packet matches the conditions defined in access list *al2*.

```
Switch(config)# vlan access-map vmap4
Switch(config-access-map)# match ip address al2
Switch(config-access-map)# action drop
Switch(config-access-map)# exit
Switch(config)# vlan filter vmap4 vlan-list 5-6
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show vlan access-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
access-list	Configures a standard numbered ACL. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands**.
action	Specifies the action to be taken if the packet matches an entry in an access control list (ACL).
ip access list	Creates a named access list. For syntax information, select **Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 3:Addressing and Services, Release 12.2 > IP Services Commands**.
mac access-list extended	Creates a named MAC address access list.
show vlan access-map	Displays the VLAN access maps created on the switch.
vlan access-map	Creates a VLAN access map.

match access-group

Use the **match access-group** class-map configuration command to configure the match criteria for a class map on the basis of the specified access control list (ACL). Use the **no** form of this command to remove the ACL match criteria.

match access-group *acl-index-or-name*

no match access-group *acl-index-or-name*

Syntax Description

acl-index-or-name	Number or name of an IP standard or extended access control list (ACL) or MAC ACL. For an IP standard ACL, the ACL index range is 1 to 99 and 1300 to 1999. For an IP extended ACL, the ACL index range is 100 to 199 and 2000 to 2699.

Defaults

No match criteria are defined.

Command Modes

Class-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **match access-group** command specifies a numbered or named ACL to use as the match criteria to determine if packets belong to the class specified by the class map.

Before using the **match access-group** command, you must enter the **class-map** global configuration command to specify the name of the class whose match criteria you want to establish.

You can use the **match access-group** classification only on input policy maps.

Examples

This example shows how to create a class map called in*class*, which uses the access control list *acl1* as the match criterion:

```
Switch(config)# class-map match-any inclass
Switch(config-cmap)# match access-group acl1
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show class-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
show class-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) class maps.

match cos

Use the **match cos** class-map configuration command to match a packet based on a Layer 2 class of service (CoS) marking. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the CoS match criteria.

match cos *cos-list* |

no match cos *cos-list*

Syntax Description

cos-list	List of up to four CoS values to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 7.

Defaults

No match criteria are defined.

Command Modes

Class-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **match cos** command specifies a CoS value to use as the match criteria to determine if packets belong to the class specified by the class map.

Before using the **match cos** command, you must enter the **class-map** global configuration command to specify the name of the class whose match criteria you want to establish.

Matching of CoS values is supported only on ports carrying Layer 2 VLAN-tagged traffic. That is, you can use the **cos** classification only on IEEE 802.1Q trunk ports.

You can use **match cos** classification in input and output policy maps.

Examples

This example shows how to create a class map called in*class*, which matches all the incoming traffic with CoS values of 1 and 4:

```
Switch(config)# class-map match-any in-class
Switch(config-cmap)# match cos 1 4
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show class-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
show class-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) class maps.

match ip dscp

Use the **match ip dscp** class-map configuration command to identify a specific IPv4 Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) value as match criteria for a class. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match criteria.

match ip dscp *dscp-list*

no match ip dscp *dscp-list*

Syntax Description

ip-dscp-list	List of up to eight IPv4 DSCP values to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 63. You can also enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value. See the "Configuring QoS" chapter in the software configuration guide for this release for information about other options for specifying DSCP values.

Defaults

No match criteria are defined.

Command Modes

Class-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **match ip dscp** command specifies a DSCP value to use as the match criteria to determine if packets belong to the class specified by the class map.

This command is used by the class map to identify a specific DSCP value marking on a packet. In this context, DSCP values are used as markings only and have no mathematical significance. For example, the DSCP value of 2 is not greater than 1, but merely indicates that a packet marked with a value of 2 is different than one marked with a value of 1. You define the treatment of these marked packets by setting QoS policies in policy-map class configuration mode.

Before using the **match ip dscp** command, you must enter the **class-map** global configuration command to specify the name of the class whose match criteria you want to establish.

You can enter up to eight DSCP values in one match statement. For example, if you wanted the DCSP values of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7, enter the **match ip dscp 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7** command. The packet must match only one (not all) of the specified IPv4 DSCP values to belong to the class.

You can use **match ip dscp** classification in input and output policy maps.

Examples

This example shows how to create a class map called in*class*, which matches all the incoming traffic with DSCP values of 10, 11, and 12:

```
Switch(config)# class-map match-any in-class
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip dscp 10 11 12
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show class-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
show class-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) class maps.

match ip precedence

Use the **match ip precedence** class-map configuration command to identify IPv4 precedence values as match criteria for a class. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match criteria.

match ip precedence *ip-precedence-list*

no match ip precedence *ip-precedence-list*

Syntax Description

ip precedence *ip-precedence-list*	List of up to four IPv4 precedence values to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 7.

Defaults

No match criteria are defined.

Command Modes

Class-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **match ip precedence** command specifies an IPv4 precedence value to use as the match criteria to determine if packets belong to the class specified by the class map.

The precedence values are used as marking only. In this context, the IP precedence values have no mathematical significance. For example, the precedence value of 2 is not greater than 1, but merely indicates that a packet marked with a value of 2 is different than one marked with a value of 1. You define the treatment of these marked packets by setting QoS policies in policy-map class configuration mode.

Before using the **match ip precedence** command, you must enter the **class-map** global configuration command to specify the name of the class whose match criteria you want to establish.

You can enter up to four IPv4 precedence values in one match statement. For example, if you wanted the IP precedence values of 0, 1, 2, or 7, enter the **match ip precedence 0 1 2 7** command. The packet must match only one (not all) of the specified IP precedence values to belong to the class.

You can use **match ip precedence** classification in input and output policy maps.

Examples

This example shows how to create a class map called *class*, which matches all the incoming traffic with IP-precedence values of 5, 6, and 7:

```
Switch(config)# class-map match-any in-class
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip precedence 5 6 7
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show class-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
show class-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) class maps.

match qos-group

Use the **match qos-group** class-map configuration command to identify a specific quality of service (QoS) group value as a match criterion for a class. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match criterion.

match qos-group *value*

no match qos-group *value*

Syntax Description

qos-group *value*	A quality of service group value. The range is from 0 to 99.

Defaults

No match criterion are defined.

Command Modes

Class-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The QoS group range was extended to from 0 to 99.

Usage Guidelines

The **match qos-group** command specifies a QoS group value to use as the match criterion to determine if packets belong to the class specified by the class map.

The QoS-group values are used as marking only and have no mathematical significance. For example, the precedence value of 2 is not greater than 1, but merely indicates that a packet marked with a value of 2 is different than one marked with a value of 1. You define the treatment of these marked packets by setting QoS policies in policy-map class configuration mode.

The QoS-group value is local to the switch, meaning that the QoS-group value marked on a packet does not leave the switch when the packet leaves the switch. If you require a marking that remains with the packet, use IP Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) values, IP precedence values, or another method of packet marking.

Before using the **match qos-group** command, you must enter the **class-map** global configuration command to specify the name of the class whose match criteria you want to establish.

You can use the **match qos-group** classification only on output policy maps.

There can be no more than 100 QoS groups on the switch (0 to 99).

Examples

This example shows how to classify traffic by using QoS group 13 as the match criterion:

```
Switch(config)# class-map match-any inclass
Switch(config-cmap)# match qos-group 13
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show class-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
show class-map	Displays QoS class maps.

match vlan

Use the **match vlan** class-map configuration command in the parent policy of a hierarchical policy map to apply QoS policies to frames carried on a user-specified VLAN for a given interface. Beginning with Cisco IOS software release 12.2(25)SEG, you can use hierarchical policy maps for per-VLAN classification on trunk ports Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match criteria.

match vlan *vlan-list*

no match vlan *vlan-list*

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

vlan-list	Specify a VLAN ID or a range of VLANs to match against incoming packets in a parent policy map for per-port, per-VLAN QoS on a trunk port. You can enter up to 30 VLAN IDs. Use a hyphen for a range of VLANs. A VLAN range is counted as two VLAN IDs. Use a space to separate individual VLANs. The range is 1 to 4094.

Defaults

No match criteria are defined.

Command Modes

Class-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The feature is supported only using a 2-level hierarchical input policy map, where the parent-level defines the VLAN-based classification, and the child-level defines the QoS policy to be applied to the corresponding VLAN(s).

You can configure multiple service classes at the parent-level to match different combinations of VLANs, and you can apply independent QoS policies to each parent-service class using any child-policy map

A policy is considered a parent policy map when it has one or more of its classes associated with a child policy-map. Each class within a parent policy map is called a parent class. You can configure only the **match vlan** command in parent classes. You cannot configure the **match vlan** command in classes within the child policy map.

A per-port, per-VLAN parent-level class map supports only a child-policy association; it does not allow any actions to be configured. In addition, for a parent-level class map, you cannot configure an action or a child-policy association for the class **class-default**.

You cannot configure a mixture of Layer 2 and Layer 3 class maps in a child policy map. When you attempt to associate such a child policy map with a parent policy, the configuration is rejected. However, you can associate Layer 2 child policies and Layer 3 child policies with different parent-level class maps.

Per-port, per-VLAN QoS is supported only on IEEE 802.1Q trunk ports.

Once a per-port, per-vlan hierarchical policy-map is attached to an interface, a parent-class with vlan-based classification can not be dynamically added or removed. The service policy needs to be detached from the interface before making this configuration change.

When the child policy map attached to a VLAN or set of VLANs contains only Layer 3 classification (**match ip dscp**, **match ip precedence**, **match IP ACL**), you must be careful to ensure that these VLANs are not carried on any port other than the one on which this per-port, per-VLAN policy is attached. Not following this restriction could result in improper QoS behavior for traffic ingressing the switch on these VLANs.

We also recommend that you restrict VLAN membership on the trunk ports to which the per-port, per-VLAN is applied by using the **switchport trunk allowed vlan** interface configuration command. Overlapping VLAN membership between trunk ports that have per-port, per-VLAN policies with Layer 3 classification could also result in unexpected QoS behavior.

Before using the **match vlan** command, you must enter the **class-map** global configuration command to specify the name of the class whose match criteria you want to establish.

Examples

In this example, the class maps in the child-level policy map specify matching criteria for voice and video traffic, and the child policy map sets the action for input policing each type of traffic. The parent-level policy map specifies the VLANs to which the child policy maps are applied on the specified port.

```
Switch(config)# class-map match-any dscp-23 video
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip dscp 23
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
Switch(config)# class-map match-any dscp-63 voice
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip dscp-63
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
Switch(config)# class-map match-any customer-1-vlan
Switch(config-cmap)# match vlan 100
Switch(config-cmap)# match vlan 200
Switch(config-cmap)# match vlan 300
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

Note You can also enter the match criteria as **match vlan 100 200 300** with the same result.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map child policy-1
Switch(config-pmap)# class dscp-63 voice
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police cir 10000000 bc 50000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# conform-action set-cos-transmit 5
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exceed-action drop
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class dscp-23 video
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set cos 4
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set ip precedence 4
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit

Switch(config)# policy-map parent-customer-1
Switch(config-pmap)# class customer-1-vlan
Switch(config-pmap-c)# service-policy ingress-policy-1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show class-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
show class-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) class maps.

mdix auto

Use the **mdix auto** interface configuration command to enable the automatic medium-dependent interface crossover (auto-MDIX) feature on the interface. When auto-MDIX is enabled, the interface automatically detects the required cable connection type (straight-through or crossover) and configures the connection appropriately. Use the **no** form of this command to disable auto-MDIX.

mdix auto

no mdix auto

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Auto-MDIX is enabled.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enable auto-MDIX on an interface, you must also set the speed and duplex on the interface to **auto** so that the feature operates correctly. If the port is a user network interface (UNI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **mdix auto** command. UNIs are disabled by default. Network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled by default.

When auto-MDIX (along with autonegotiation of speed and duplex) is enabled on one or both of connected interfaces, link up occurs, even if the required cable type (straight-through or crossover) is not present.

Auto-MDIX is supported on all 10/100-Mbps interfaces and on 10/100/1000BASE-T/BASE-TX small form-factor pluggable (SFP)-module interfaces. It is not supported on 1000BASE-SX or -LX SFP module interfaces.

Examples

This example shows how to enable auto-MDIX on a port:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# speed auto
Switch(config-if)# duplex auto
Switch(config-if)# mdix auto
Switch(config-if)# end
```

You can verify the operational state of auto-MDIX on the interface by entering the **show controllers ethernet-controller** *interface-id* **phy** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show controllers ethernet-controller *interface-id* **phy**	Displays general information about internal registers of an interface, including the operational state of auto-MDIX.

media-type

Use the **media-type** interface configuration command to manually select the interface and type of a dual-purpose port or to enable the switch to dynamically select the type that first links up. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

media-type {**auto-select** | **rj45** | **sfp**}

no media-type

Note This command is visible only on the Cisco ME- 3400G-12CS and ME-3400G-2CS switches.

Syntax Description

auto-select	Enable the switch to dynamically select the type based on the first to link up.
rj45	Select the RJ-45 interface.
sfp	Select the small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module interface.

Defaults

The default is that the switch dynamically selects the link (**auto-select**)

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You cannot use the RJ-45 interface and the SFP interface of the dual-purpose ports simultaneously to provide redundant links.

When you select **auto-select**, the switch dynamically selects the type that first links up. This is the default mode. The switch disables the other media type until the active link goes down. When the active link goes down, the switch enables both types until one of them links up. If there are active links on both media, the SFP link has priority. In auto-select mode, the switch configures both types with autonegotiation of speed and duplex (the default).

When you select **rj45**, the switch disables the SFP module interface. If you connect a cable to the SFP port, it cannot attain a linkup even if the RJ-45 side is down or is not connected. In this mode, the dual-purpose port behaves like a 10/100/1000BASE-TX interface. You can configure the speed and duplex settings consistent with this interface type.

When you select **sfp**, the switch disables the RJ-45 interface. If you connect a cable to this port, it cannot attain a linkup even if the SFP module side is down or if the SFP module is not present. Based on the type of installed SFP module, you can configure the speed and duplex settings consistent with this interface type.

To configure speed or duplex settings on a dual-purpose port, you must first select the media type. If you configure **auto-select**, you cannot configure the **speed** and **duplex** interface configuration commands. When you change the interface type, the speed and duplex configurations are removed. The switch configures both types to autonegotiate speed and duplex (the default).

When the media type ia **auto-select**, the switch uses these criteria to select the media type:

Note An SFP is not *installed* until it has a fiber or copper cable plugged into the SFP module.

- If only one media type is installed, that interface is active and remains active until the media is removed or the switch is reloaded.
- If you install both media types in a dual-purpose port that is enabled, the switch selects the active link based on which type is installed first.
- When the switch powers on with both cables connected, or when you enable a dual-purpose port through the **shutdown** and the **no shutdown** interface configuration commands, the switch gives preference to the SFP module interface. In all other situations, the switch selects the active link based on the type that first links up.

Examples

This example shows how to select the SFP interface:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# media-type sfp
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces** *interface-id* **capabilities** or the **show interfaces** *interface-id* **transceiver properties** privileged EXEC commands.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces capabilities	Displays the capabilities of all interfaces or the specified interface.
show interfaces transceiver properties	Displays speed, duplex, and media-type settings on all interfaces or the specified interface.

monitor session

Use the **monitor session** global configuration command to start a new Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) session or Remote SPAN (RSPAN) source or destination session, to enable incoming traffic on the destination port for a network security device (such as a Cisco IDS Sensor Appliance), to add or delete interfaces or VLANs to or from an existing SPAN or RSPAN session, and to limit (filter) SPAN source traffic to specific VLANs. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the SPAN or RSPAN session or to remove source or destination interfaces or filters from the SPAN or RSPAN session. For destination interfaces, the **encapsulation dot1q** or **encapsulation replicate** keywords are ignored with the **no** form of the command.

monitor session *session_number* **destination** {**interface** *interface-id* [, | -] [**encapsulation** {**dot1q** | **replicate**}] [**ingress** {[**dot1q** | **untagged**] **vlan** *vlan-id*}] | {**remote vlan** *vlan-id*}

monitor session *session_number* **filter vlan** *vlan-id* [, | -]

monitor session *session_number* **source** {**interface** *interface-id* [, | -] [**both** | **rx** | **tx**]} | {**vlan** *vlan-id* [, | -] [**both** | **rx** | **tx**]}| {**remote vlan** *vlan-id*}

no monitor session {*session_number* | **all** | **local** | **remote**}

no monitor session *session_number* **destination** {**interface** *interface-id* [, | -] [**encapsulation** {**dot1q** | **replicate}**] [**ingress** {[**dot1q** | **untagged] vlan** *vlan-id*}] | {**remote vlan** *vlan-id*}

no monitor session *session_number* **filter vlan** *vlan-id* [, | -]

no monitor session *session_number* **source** {**interface** *interface-id* [, | -] [**both** | **rx** | **tx**]} | {**vlan** *vlan-id* [, | -] [**both** | **rx** | **tx**]} | {**remote vlan** *vlan-id*}

Syntax Description

session_number	Specify the session number identified with the SPAN or RSPAN session. The range is 1 to 66.
interface *interface-id*	Specify the destination or source interface for a SPAN or RSPAN session. Valid interfaces are physical ports (including type and port number). For **source interface**, **port channel** is also a valid interface type, and the valid range is 1 to 48.
destination	Specify the SPAN or RSPAN destination. A destination must be a physical port.
encapsulation replicate	(Optional) Specify the encapsulation method. If not selected, the default is to send packets in native form (untagged). • **dot1q**—Specify IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation. • **replicate—**Specify that the destination interface replicates the source interface encapsulation method. **Note** Entering these keywords is valid only for local SPAN. For RSPAN, the RSPAN VLAN ID overwrites the original VLAN ID; therefore packets are always sent untagged.
ingress	(Optional) Enable ingress traffic forwarding.
dot1q vlan *vlan-id*	Specify ingress forwarding using IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation with the specified VLAN as the default VLAN for ingress traffic.

untagged vlan *vlan-id*	Specify ingress forwarding using untagged encapsulation with the specified VLAN as the default VLAN for ingress traffic
vlan *vlan-id*	When used with only the **ingress** keyword, set default VLAN for ingress traffic.
remote vlan *vlan-id*	Specify the remote VLAN for an RSPAN source or destination session. The range is 2 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094. **Note** The RSPAN VLAN cannot be VLAN 1 (the default VLAN) or VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 (reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs).
,	(Optional) Specify a series of interfaces or VLANs, or separate a range of interfaces or VLANs from a previous range. Enter a space before and after the comma.
-	(Optional) Specify a range of interfaces or VLANs. Enter a space before and after the hyphen.
filter vlan *vlan-id*	Specify a list of VLANs as filters on trunk source ports to limit SPAN source traffic to specific VLANs. The *vlan-id* range is 1 to 4094.
source	Specify the SPAN or RSPAN source. A source can be a physical port, a port channel, or a VLAN.
both, rx, tx	(Optional) Specify the traffic direction to monitor. If you do not specify a traffic direction, the source interface sends both transmitted and received traffic.
source vlan *vlan-id*	Specify the SPAN source interface as a VLAN ID. The range is 1 to 4094.
all, **local**, **remote**	Specify **all**, **local**, or **remote** with the **no monitor session** command to clear all SPAN and RSPAN, all local SPAN, or all RSPAN sessions.

Defaults

No monitor sessions are configured.

On a source interface, the default is to monitor both received and transmitted traffic.

On a trunk interface used as a source port, all VLANs are monitored.

If **encapsulation dot1q** or **encapsulation replicate** is not specified on a local SPAN destination port, packets are sent in native form with no encapsulation tag.

Ingress forwarding is disabled on destination ports.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Traffic that enters or leaves source ports or source VLANs can be monitored by using SPAN or RSPAN. Traffic routed to source ports or source VLANs cannot be monitored.

You can set a combined maximum of two local SPAN sessions and RSPAN source sessions. You can have a total of 66 SPAN and RSPAN sessions on a switch.

You can have a maximum of 64 destination ports on a switch.

Each session can include multiple ingress or egress source ports or VLANs, but you cannot combine source ports and source VLANs in a single session. Each session can include multiple destination ports.

When you use VLAN-based SPAN (VSPAN) to analyze network traffic in a VLAN or set of VLANs, all active ports in the source VLANs become source ports for the SPAN or RSPAN session. Trunk ports are included as source ports for VSPAN, and only packets with the monitored VLAN ID are sent to the destination port.

You can monitor traffic on a single port or VLAN or on a series or range of ports or VLANs. You select a series or range of interfaces or VLANs by using the [**,** | **-**] options.

If you specify a series of VLANs or interfaces, you must enter a space before and after the comma. If you specify a range of VLANs or interfaces, you must enter a space before and after the hyphen (**-**).

EtherChannel ports cannot be configured as SPAN or RSPAN destination ports. A physical port that is a member of an EtherChannel group can be used as a destination port, but it cannot participate in the EtherChannel group while it is as a SPAN destination.

A private-VLAN port cannot be configured as a SPAN destination port.

You can monitor individual ports while they participate in an EtherChannel, or you can monitor the entire EtherChannel bundle by specifying the **port-channel** number as the RSPAN source interface.

A port used as a destination port cannot be a SPAN or RSPAN source, nor can a port be a destination port for more than one session at a time.

You can enable IEEE 802.1x on a port that is a SPAN or RSPAN destination port; however, IEEE 802.1x is disabled until the port is removed as a SPAN destination. (If IEEE 802.1x is not available on the port, the switch returns an error message.) You can enable IEEE 802.1x on a SPAN or RSPAN source port.

VLAN filtering refers to analyzing network traffic on a selected set of VLANs on trunk source ports. By default, all VLANs are monitored on trunk source ports. You can use the **monitor session** *session_number* **filter vlan** *vlan-id* command to limit SPAN traffic on trunk source ports to only the specified VLANs.

VLAN monitoring and VLAN filtering are mutually exclusive. If a VLAN is a source, VLAN filtering cannot be enabled. If VLAN filtering is configured, a VLAN cannot become a source.

If ingress traffic forwarding is enabled for a network security device, the destination port forwards traffic at Layer 2.

Destination ports can be configured to act in these ways:

- When you enter **monitor session** *session_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* with no other keywords, egress encapsulation is untagged, and ingress forwarding is not enabled.
- When you enter **monitor session** *session_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* **encapsulation replicate** with no other keywords, egress encapsulation replicates the source interface encapsulation; ingress forwarding is not enabled. (This applies to local SPAN only; RSPAN does not support encapsulation replication.)

- When you enter **monitor session** *session_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* **encapsulation replicate ingress**, egress encapsulation replicates the source interface encapsulation; ingress encapsulation depends on the keywords that follow—**dot1q** or **untagged**. (This applies to local SPAN only; RSPAN does not support encapsulation replication.)
- When you enter **monitor session** *session_number* **destination interface** *interface-id* **ingress**, egress encapsulation is untagged; ingress encapsulation depends on the keywords that follow—**dot1q** or **untagged**.

Examples

This example shows how to create a local SPAN session 1 to monitor both sent and received traffic on source port 1 to destination port 2:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet0/1 both
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet0/2
```

This example shows how to delete a destination port from an existing local SPAN session:

```
Switch(config)# no monitor session 2 destination gigabitethernet0/2
```

This example shows how to limit SPAN traffic in an existing session only to specific VLANs:

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 filter vlan 100 - 304
```

This example shows how to configure RSPAN source session 1 to monitor multiple source interfaces and to configure the destination RSPAN VLAN 900.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 source interface port-channel 2 tx
Switch(config)# monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 900
Switch(config)# end
```

This example shows how to configure an RSPAN destination session 10 in the switch receiving the monitored traffic.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 10 source remote vlan 900
Switch(config)# monitor session 10 destination interface gigabitethernet0/2
```

This example shows how to configure the destination port for ingress traffic on VLAN 5 by using a security device that supports IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation. Egress traffic replicates the source; ingress traffic uses IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 2 destination interface gigabitethernet0/2 encapsulation
replicate ingress dot1q vlan 5
```

This example shows how to configure the destination port for ingress traffic on VLAN 5 by using a security device that does not support encapsulation. Egress traffic replicates the source encapsulation; ingress traffic is untagged.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 2 destination interface gigabitethernet0/2 encapsulation
replicate ingress untagged vlan 5
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show monitor** privileged EXEC command. You can display SPAN and RSPAN configuration on the switch by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command. SPAN information appears near the end of the output.

Related Commands

Command	Description
remote-span	Configures an RSPAN VLAN in vlan configuration mode.
show monitor	Displays SPAN and RSPAN session information.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

mvr (global configuration)

Use the **mvr** global configuration command without keywords to enable the multicast VLAN registration (MVR) feature on the switch. Use the command with keywords to set the MVR mode for a switch, configure the MVR IP multicast address, set the maximum time to wait for a query reply before removing a port from group membership, and to specify the MVR multicast VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

mvr [**group** *ip-address* [*count*] | **mode** [**compatible** | **dynamic**] | **querytime** *value* | **vlan** *vlan-id*]

no mvr [**group** *ip-address* | **mode** [**compatible** | **dynamic**] | **querytime** *value* | **vlan** *vlan-id*]

Syntax Description

group *ip-address*	Statically configure an MVR group IP multicast address on the switch. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a statically configured IP multicast address or contiguous addresses or, when no IP address is entered, to remove all statically configured MVR IP multicast addresses.
count	(Optional) Configure multiple contiguous MVR group addresses. The range is 1 to 256; the default is 1.
mode	(Optional) Specify the MVR mode of operation. The default is compatible mode.
compatible	Set MVR mode to provide compatibility with Catalyst 2900 XL and Catalyst 3500 XL switches. This mode does not allow dynamic membership joins on source ports.
dynamic	Set MVR mode to allow dynamic MVR membership on source ports.
querytime *value*	(Optional) Set the maximum time to wait for IGMP report memberships on a receiver port. This time applies only to receiver-port leave processing. When an IGMP query is sent from a receiver port, the switch waits for the default or configured MVR querytime for an IGMP group membership report before removing the port from multicast group membership. The value is the response time in units of tenths of a second. The range is 1 to 100; the default is 5 tenths or one-half second. Use the **no** form of the command to return to the default setting.
vlan *vlan-id*	(Optional) Specify the VLAN on which MVR multicast data is expected to be received. This is also the VLAN to which all the source ports belong. The range is 1 to 4094; the default is VLAN 1.

Defaults

MVR is disabled by default.

The default MVR mode is compatible mode.

No IP multicast addresses are configured on the switch by default.

The default group ip address count is 0.

The default query response time is 5 tenths of or one-half second.

The default multicast VLAN for MVR is VLAN 1.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A maximum of 256 MVR multicast groups can be configured on a switch.

Use the **mvr group** command to statically set up all the IP multicast addresses that will take part in MVR. Any multicast data sent to a configured multicast address is sent to all the source ports on the switch and to all receiver ports that have registered to receive data on that IP multicast address.

MVR supports aliased IP multicast addresses on the switch. However, if the switch is interoperating with Catalyst 3550 or Catalyst 3500 XL switches, you should not configure IP addresses that alias between themselves or with the reserved IP multicast addresses (in the range 224.0.0.xxx).

The **mvr querytime** command applies only to receiver ports.

If the switch MVR is interoperating with Catalyst 2900 XL or Catalyst 3500 XL switches, set the multicast mode to compatible.

When operating in compatible mode, MVR does not support IGMP dynamic joins on MVR source ports.

MVR can coexist with IGMP snooping on a switch.

Multicast routing and MVR cannot coexist on a switch. If you enable multicast routing and a multicast routing protocol while MVR is enabled, MVR is disabled and a warning message appears. If you try to enable MVR while multicast routing and a multicast routing protocol are enabled, the operation to enable MVR is cancelled with an Error message.

Examples

This example shows how to enable MVR:

```
Switch(config)# mvr
```

Use the **show mvr** privileged EXEC command to display the current setting for maximum multicast groups.

This example shows how to configure 228.1.23.4 as an IP multicast address:

```
Switch(config)# mvr group 228.1.23.4
```

This example shows how to configure ten contiguous IP multicast groups with multicast addresses from 228.1.23.1 to 228.1.23.10:

```
Switch(config)# mvr group 228.1.23.1 10
```

Use the **show mvr members** privileged EXEC command to display the IP multicast group addresses configured on the switch.

This example shows how to set the maximum query response time as one second (10 tenths):

```
Switch(config)# mvr querytime 10
```

This example shows how to set VLAN 2 as the multicast VLAN:

```
Switch(config)# mvr vlan 2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mvr** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
mvr (interface configuration)	Configures MVR ports.
show mvr	Displays MVR global parameters or port parameters.
show mvr interface	Displays the configured MVR interfaces with their type, mode, VLAN, status and Immediate Leave configuration, and can also displays all MVR groups of which the interface is a member.
show mvr members	Displays all ports that are members of an MVR multicast group; if the group has no members, its status is shown as Inactive.

mvr (interface configuration)

Use the **mvr** interface configuration command to configure a Layer 2 port as a multicast VLAN registration (MVR) receiver or source port, to set the Immediate Leave feature, and to statically assign a port to an IP multicast VLAN and IP address. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

mvr {**immediate** | **type** {**receiver** | **source**} | **vlan** *vlan-id* {[**group** *ip-address*] [**receiver vlan** *vlan-id*]}}

no mvr {**immediate** | **type** {**receiver** | **source**} | **vlan** *vlan-id* {[**group** *ip-address*] [**receiver vlan** *vlan-id*]}}

Syntax Description

immediate	(Optional) Enable the Immediate Leave feature of MVR on a port. Use the **no mvr immediate** command to disable the feature.
type	(Optional) Configure the port as an MVR receiver port or a source port. The default port type is neither an MVR source nor a receiver port. The **no mvr type** command resets the port as neither a source or a receiver port.
receiver	Configure the port as a subscriber port that can only receive multicast data. Receiver ports cannot belong to the multicast VLAN.
source	Configure the port as an uplink port that can send and receive multicast data for the configured multicast groups. All source ports on a switch belong to a single multicast VLAN. **Note** When you are configuring a trunk port as an MVR receiver port, we recommend that the source port is configured as a network node interface (NNI) and the MVR trunk receiver port is configured as a user node interface (UNI).
vlan *vlan-id*	Specify the mvr vlan for the system.
group *ip-address*	(Optional) Statically configure the specified MVR IP multicast group address for the specified multicast VLAN ID. This is the IP address of the multicast group that the port or VLAN is joining.
receiver vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Specify a receiver VLAN.

Defaults

A port is configured as neither a receiver nor a source.

The Immediate Leave feature is disabled on all ports.

No receiver port is a member of any configured multicast group.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SE	The **receiver** and *vlan-id* keywords were added. These are required to configure a trunk port as an MVR receiver port.

Usage Guidelines

Configure a port as a source port if that port should be able to both send and receive multicast data bound for the configured multicast groups. Multicast data is received on all ports configured as source ports.

Receiver ports on a switch can be in different VLANs, but should not belong to the multicast VLAN.

A port that is not taking part in MVR should not be configured as an MVR receiver port or a source port. A non-MVR port is a normal switch port, able to send and receive multicast data with normal switch behavior.

When Immediate Leave is enabled, a receiver port leaves a multicast group more quickly. Without Immediate Leave, when the switch receives an IGMP leave message from a group on a receiver port, it sends out an IGMP MAC-based query on that port and waits for IGMP group membership reports. If no reports are received in a configured time period, the receiver port is removed from multicast group membership. With Immediate Leave, an IGMP MAC-based query is not sent from the receiver port on which the IGMP leave was received. As soon as the leave message is received, the receiver port is removed from multicast group membership, which speeds up leave latency.

The Immediate Leave feature should be enabled only on receiver ports to which a single receiver device is connected.

The **mvr vlan group** command statically configures ports to receive multicast traffic sent to the IP multicast address. A port statically configured as a member of group remains a member of the group until statically removed. In compatible mode, this command applies only to receiver ports; in dynamic mode, it can also apply to source ports. Receiver ports can also dynamically join multicast groups by using IGMP join messages.

When operating in compatible mode, MVR does not support IGMP dynamic joins on MVR source ports.

An MVR port cannot be a private-VLAN port.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a port as an MVR receiver port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# mvr type receiver
```

Use the **show mvr interface** privileged EXEC command to display configured receiver ports and source ports.

This example shows how to enable Immediate Leave on a port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# mvr immediate
```

This example shows how to add a port on VLAN 1 as a static member of IP multicast group 228.1.23.4:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# mvr vlan1 group 230.1.23.4
```

This example shows how to add a port 2 on VLAN 100 as a static member of IP multicast group 228.1.23.4. In this example, the receive port is an access port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# mvr vlan 100 group 228.1.23.4
```

This example shows how to add on port 5 the receiver VLAN 201 with an MVR VLAN of 100.

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/5
Switch(config-if)# mvr vlan 100 receiver vlan 201
```

This example shows how to add on port 5 the receiver VLAN 201 as a static member of the IP multicast group 239.1.1.1, with an MVR VLAN of 100:

```
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/5
Switch(config-if)# mvr vlan 100 group 239.1.1.1 receiver vlan 201
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mvr members** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
mvr (global configuration)	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.
show mvr	Displays MVR global parameters or port parameters.
show mvr interface	Displays the configured MVR interfaces or displays the multicast groups to which a receiver port belongs. Also displays all MVR groups of which the interface is a member.
show mvr members	Displays all receiver ports that are members of an MVR multicast group.

oam protocol cfm svlan

Use the **oam protocol cfm svlan** EVC configuration command to configure the Ethernet virtual connection (EVC) operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM) protocol as IEEE 801.2ag Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) and to identify the service provider VLAN-ID for a CFM domain level. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the OAM protocol configuration for the EVC.

oam protocol cfm svlan *vlan-id* **domain** *domain-name*

no oam protocol

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

vlan-id	Service provider VLAN ID for CFM. The range is 1 to 4094.
domain *domain-name*	Identify the CFM domain for the service provider VLAN ID. If the CFM domain does not exist, the command is rejected, and an error message appears.

Defaults

There are no service provider VLANs identified for an EVC.

Command Modes

EVC configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter **domain** *domain-name*, the CFM domain must have already been created by entering the **ethernet cfm domain** *domain-name* **level** *level-id* global configuration command. If the CFM domain does not exist, the command is rejected, and an error message appears.

Examples

This example shows how to enter EVC configuration mode and to configure the OAM protocol as CFM:

```
Switch(config)# ethernet evc test1
Switch(config-evc)# oam protocol cfm svlan 22 domain Operator
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ethernet evc *evc-id*	Defines an EVC and enters EVC configuration mode.
ethernet cfm domain	Defines a CFM domain and sets the domain level.

pagp learn-method

Use the **pagp learn-method** interface configuration command to learn the source address of incoming packets received from an EtherChannel port. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

pagp learn-method {**aggregation-port** | **physical-port**}

no pagp learn-method

Note PAgP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

Syntax Description

aggregation-port	Specify address learning on the logical port-channel. The switch sends packets to the source using any of the ports in the EtherChannel. This setting is the default. With aggregate-port learning, it is not important on which physical port the packet arrives.
physical-port	Specify address learning on the physical port within the EtherChannel. The switch sends packets to the source using the same port in the EtherChannel from which it learned the source address. The other end of the channel uses the same port in the channel for a particular destination MAC or IP address.

Defaults

The default is aggregation-port (logical port channel).

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If the interface is a user network interface (UNI), you must enter the **port-type nni** interface configuration command before configuring **pagp learn-method**. Learn must be configured to the same method at both ends of the link.

Note The Cisco ME switch supports address learning only on aggregate ports even though the **physical-port** keyword is provided in the command-line interface (CLI). The **pagp learn-method** and the **pagp port-priority** interface configuration commands have no effect on the switch hardware, but they are required for PAgP interoperability with devices that only support address learning by physical ports.

Note When the link partner to the Cisco ME switch is a physical learner, we recommend that you configure the switch as a physical-port learner. Use the **pagp learn-method physical-port** interface configuration command, and set the load-distribution method based on the source MAC address by using the **port-channel load-balance src-mac** global configuration command. Only use the **pagp learn-method** interface configuration command in this situation.

Examples

This example shows how to set the learning method to learn the address on the physical port within the EtherChannel:

```
Switch(config-if)# pagp learn-method physical-port
```

This example shows how to set the learning method to learn the address on the port-channel within the EtherChannel:

```
Switch(config-if)# pagp learn-method aggregation-port
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command or the **show pagp** *channel-group-number* **internal** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
pagp port-priority	Selects a port over which all traffic through the EtherChannel is sent.
show pagp	Displays PAgP channel-group information.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

pagp port-priority

Use the **pagp port-priority** interface configuration command to select a port over which all Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) traffic through the EtherChannel is sent. If all unused ports in the EtherChannel are in hot-standby mode, they can be placed into operation if the currently selected port and link fails. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

pagp port-priority *priority*

no pagp port-priority

Note PAgP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

Syntax Description

priority	A priority number ranging from 0 to 255.

Defaults

The default is 128.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If the interface is a user network interface (UNI), you must enter the **port-type nni** interface configuration command before configuring **pagp port-priority**.

The physical port with the highest operational priority and that has membership in the same EtherChannel is the one selected for PAgP transmission.

Note The Cisco ME switch supports address learning only on aggregate ports even though the **physical-port** keyword is provided in the command-line interface (CLI). The **pagp learn-method** and the **pagp port-priority** interface configuration commands have no effect on the switch hardware, but they are required for PAgP interoperability with devices that only support address learning by physical ports.

When the link partner to the Cisco ME **s**witch is a physical learner, we recommend that you configure the switch as a physical-port learner by using the **pagp learn-method physical-port** interface configuration command and to set the load-distribution method based on the source MAC address by using the **port-channel load-balance src-mac** global configuration command. Use the **pagp learn-method** interface configuration command only in this situation.

Examples

This example shows how to set the port priority to 200:

```
Switch(config-if)# pagp port-priority 200
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command or the **show pagp** *channel-group-number* **internal** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
pagp learn-method	Provides the ability to learn the source address of incoming packets.
show pagp	Displays PAgP channel-group information.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

permit (ARP access-list configuration)

Use the **permit** Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) access-list configuration command to permit an ARP packet based on matches against the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) bindings. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified access control entry (ACE) from the access control list.

permit {[**request**] **ip** {**any** | **host** *sender-ip* | *sender-ip sender-ip-mask*} **mac** {**any** | **host** *sender-mac* | *sender-mac sender-mac-mask*} | **response ip** {**any** | **host** *sender-ip* | *sender-ip sender-ip-mask*} [{**any** | **host** *target-ip* | *target-ip target-ip-mask*}] **mac** {**any** | **host** *sender-mac* | *sender-mac sender-mac-mask*} [{**any** | **host** *target-mac* | *target-mac target-mac-mask*}]} [**log**]

no permit {[**request**] **ip** {**any** | **host** *sender-ip* | *sender-ip sender-ip-mask*} **mac** {**any** | **host** *sender-mac* | *sender-mac sender-mac-mask*} | **response ip** {**any** | **host** *sender-ip* | *sender-ip sender-ip-mask*} [{**any** | **host** *target-ip* | *target-ip target-ip-mask*}] **mac** {**any** | **host** *sender-mac* | *sender-mac sender-mac-mask*} [{**any** | **host** *target-mac* | *target-mac target-mac-mask*}]} [**log**]

This command is available only if your switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

Syntax Description

request	(Optional) Requests a match for the ARP request. When **request** is not specified, matching is performed against all ARP packets.
ip	Specify the sender IP address.
any	Accept any IP or MAC address.
host *sender-ip*	Accept the specified sender IP address.
sender-ip sender-ip-mask	Accept the specified range of sender IP addresses.
mac	Specify the sender MAC address.
host *sender-mac*	Accept the specified sender MAC address.
sender-mac sender-mac-mask	Accept the specified range of sender MAC addresses.
response ip	Define the IP address values for the ARP responses.
host *target-ip*	(Optional) Accept the specified target IP address.
target-ip target-ip-mask	(Optional) Accept the specified range of target IP addresses.
mac	Specify the MAC address values for the ARP responses.
host *target-mac*	(Optional) Accept the specified target MAC address.
target-mac target-mac-mask	(Optional) Accept the specified range of target MAC addresses.
log	(Optional) Log a packet when it matches the ACE. Matches are logged if you also configure the **matchlog** keyword in the **ip arp inspection vlan logging** global configuration command.

Defaults

There are no default settings.

Command Modes

ARP access-list configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can add permit clauses to forward ARP packets based on some matching criteria.

Examples

This example shows how to define an ARP access list and to permit both ARP requests and ARP responses from a host with an IP address of 1.1.1.1 and a MAC address of 0000.0000.abcd:

```
Switch(config)# arp access-list static-hosts
Switch(config-arp-nacl)# permit ip host 1.1.1.1 mac host 0000.0000.abcd
Switch(config-arp-nacl)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show arp access-list** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP access control list (ACL).
deny (ARP access-list configuration)	Denies an ARP packet based on matches against the DHCP bindings.
ip arp inspection filter vlan	Permits ARP requests and responses from a host configured with a static IP address.
show arp access-list	Displays detailed information about ARP access lists.

permit (MAC access-list configuration)

Use the **permit** MAC access-list configuration command to allow non-IP traffic to be forwarded if the conditions are matched. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a permit condition from the extended MAC access list.

{**permit** | **deny**} {**any** | **host** *src-MAC-addr* | *src-MAC-addr mask*} {**any** | **host** *dst-MAC-addr* | *dst-MAC-addr mask*} [*type mask* | **cos** *cos* | **aarp** | **amber** | **dec-spanning** | **decnet-iv** | **diagnostic** | **dsm** | **etype-6000** | **etype-8042** | **lat** | **lavc-sca** | **lsap** *lsap mask* | **mop-console** | **mop-dump** | **msdos** | **mumps** | **netbios** | **vines-echo** | **vines-ip** | **xns-idp**]

no {**permit** | **deny**} {**any** | **host** *src-MAC-addr* | *src-MAC-addr mask*} {**any** | **host** *dst-MAC-addr* | *dst-MAC-addr mask*} [*type mask* | **cos** *cos* | **aarp** | **amber** | **dec-spanning** | **decnet-iv** | **diagnostic** | **dsm** | **etype-6000** | **etype-8042** | **lat** | **lavc-sca** | **lsap** *lsap mask* | **mop-console** | **mop-dump** | **msdos** | **mumps** | **netbios** | **vines-echo** |**vines-ip** | **xns-idp**]

Note Though visible in the command-line help strings, **appletalk** is not supported as a matching condition.

Syntax Description

any	Keyword to specify to deny any source or destination MAC address.
host *src-MAC-addr* | *src-MAC-addr mask*	Define a host MAC address and optional subnet mask. If the source address for a packet matches the defined address, non-IP traffic from that address is denied.
host *dst-MAC-addr* | *dst-MAC-addr mask*	Define a destination MAC address and optional subnet mask. If the destination address for a packet matches the defined address, non-IP traffic to that address is denied.
type mask	(Optional) Use the Ethertype number of a packet with Ethernet II or SNAP encapsulation to identify the protocol of the packet. • *type* is 0 to 65535, specified in hexadecimal. • *mask* is a mask of *don't care* bits applied to the Ethertype before testing for a match.
aarp	(Optional) Select Ethertype AppleTalk Address Resolution Protocol that maps a data-link address to a network address.
amber	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-Amber.
cos *cos*	(Optional) Select an arbitrary class of service (CoS) number from 0 to 7 to set priority. Filtering on CoS can be performed only in hardware. A warning message appears if the **cos** option is configured.
dec-spanning	(Optional) Select EtherType Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) spanning tree.
decnet-iv	(Optional) Select EtherType DECnet Phase IV protocol.
diagnostic	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-Diagnostic.
dsm	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-DSM.
etype-6000	(Optional) Select EtherType 0x6000.
etype-8042	(Optional) Select EtherType 0x8042.
lat	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-LAT.
lavc-sca	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-LAVC-SCA.

lsap *lsap-number mask*	(Optional) Use the LSAP number (0 to 65535) of a packet with 802.2 encapsulation to identify the protocol of the packet. The *mask* is a mask of *don't care* bits applied to the LSAP number before testing for a match.
mop-console	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-MOP Remote Console.
mop-dump	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-MOP Dump.
msdos	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-MSDOS.
mumps	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC-MUMPS.
netbios	(Optional) Select EtherType DEC- Network Basic Input/Output System (NETBIOS).
vines-echo	(Optional) Select EtherType Virtual Integrated Network Service (VINES) Echo from Banyan Systems.
vines-ip	(Optional) Select EtherType VINES IP.
xns-idp	(Optional) Select EtherType Xerox Network Systems (XNS) protocol suite.

To filter IPX traffic, you use the *type mask* or **lsap** *lsap mask* keywords, depending on the type of IPX encapsulation being used. Filter criteria for IPX encapsulation types as specified in Novell terminology and Cisco IOS terminology are listed in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 IPX Filtering Criteria

IPX Encapsulation Type		
Cisco IOS Name	**Novell Name**	**Filter Criterion**
arpa	Ethernet II	Ethertype 0x8137
snap	Ethernet-snap	Ethertype 0x8137
sap	Ethernet 802.2	LSAP 0xE0E0
novell-ether	Ethernet 802.3	LSAP 0xFFFF

Defaults

This command has no defaults. However, the default action for a MAC-named ACL is to deny.

Command Modes

MAC access-list configuration

Command History

Release	**Modification**
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You enter MAC access-list configuration mode by using the **mac access-list extended** global configuration command.

If you use the **host** keyword, you cannot enter an address mask; if you do not use the **any** or **host** keywords, you must enter an address mask.

After an access control entry (ACE) is added to an access control list, an implied **deny**-**any**-**any** condition exists at the end of the list. That is, if there are no matches, the packets are denied. However, before the first ACE is added, the list permits all packets.

Note For more information about MAC-named extended access lists, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to define the MAC-named extended access list to allow NETBIOS traffic from any source to MAC address 00c0.00a0.03fa. Traffic matching this list is allowed.

```
Switch(config-ext-macl)# permit any host 00c0.00a0.03fa netbios
```

This example shows how to remove the permit condition from the MAC-named extended access list:

```
Switch(config-ext-macl)# no permit any 00c0.00a0.03fa 0000.0000.0000 netbios
```

This example permits all packets with Ethertype 0x4321:

```
Switch(config-ext-macl)# permit any any 0x4321 0
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show access-lists** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
deny (MAC access-list configuration)	Denies non-IP traffic to be forwarded if conditions are matched.
mac access-list extended	Creates an access list based on MAC addresses for non-IP traffic.
show access-lists	Displays access control lists configured on a switch.

police

Use the **police** policy-map class configuration command to define an individual policer for classified traffic and to enter policy-map class police configuration mode. A policer defines a maximum permissible rate of transmission, a maximum burst size for transmissions, and an action to take if either maximum is exceeded. In policy-map class police configuration mode, you can specify multiple actions for a packet. Use the **no** form of this command to remove an existing policer.

police {*rate-bps* | **cir** *cir-bps*} [*burst-bytes* | **bc** [*burst-value*]] [**conform-action** [**set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**] [**exceed action** [**drop** | **set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**]]

no police {*rate-bps* | **cir** *cir-bps*} [*burst-bytes* | **bc** [*burst-value*]] [**conform-action** [**set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**] [**exceed action** [**drop** | **set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**]]

Note When **police** is used with the **priority** policy-map class command for unconditionally rate-limiting the priority queue, burst size values are not supported, and the *rate-bps* range is smaller. Only the default conform-action of **transmit** and the default exceed-action of **drop** are supported.

Syntax Description

rate-bps	Specify the average traffic rate in bits per second (bps). The range is 8000 to 1000000000. **Note** The range for **police** with the **priority** command for output service policies is 64000 to 1000000000.
cir	Committed information rate (CIR) used for policing traffic.
cir-bps	CIR rate in bps. The range is 8000 to 1000000000 bps. **Note** The range for **police** with the **priority** command for output service policies is 64000 to 1000000000.
burst-bytes	(Optional) Specify the normal burst size in bytes. The range is 8000 to 1000000.
bc [*burst- value*]	(Optional) Conform burst. The number of acceptable burst bytes. The range is 8000 to 1000000 bytes. If no burst value is entered, the system calculates a burst value that equals the number of bytes that can be sent in 250 milliseconds (ms) at the CIR rate. In most cases, the automatically calculated value is appropriate; enter a new value only if you are aware of all implications.

conform-action	(Optional) Action to be taken for packets that conform to the CIR.
set-cos-transmit *new-cos-value*	Set a new class of service (CoS) value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new CoS value is 0 to 7.
set-dscp-transmit *new-dscp-value*	Set a new Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new DCSP value is 0 to 63.
set-prec-transmit *new-precedence-value*	Set a new IP precedence value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new IP precedence value is 0 to 7.
set-qos-transmit *qos-group-value*	Set a new quality of service (QoS) group value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new QoS value is 0 to 99.
cos	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the CoS value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
dscp	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the DSCP value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
precedence	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the IP precedence value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
table *table-map name*	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the preceding *from-type* keyword. Specify the table map to be used for the enhanced packet marking. The *to-type* of the action is marked based on the *from-type* parameter of the action using this table map.
transmit	(Optional) Send the packet unmodified.
exceed action	(Optional) Action to be taken for packets that do not conform to the CIR.
drop	Drop the packet.

Defaults

No policers are defined. Conform burst (**bc**) is automatically configured to 250 ms at the configured CIR.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	Increased support for configuring conform and exceed actions. See “Usage Guidelines.”

Usage Guidelines

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG, you can configure conform-action marking using enhanced packet marking and configure exceed-action to send the packet unmodified, perform marking using explicit values, and use all combinations of enhanced packet marking. Enhanced packet marking

provides the ability to modify a QoS marking based on any incoming QoS marking and table maps. This release also added support for the ability to mark multiple QoS parameters for the same class, and configure conform-action marking and exceed-action marking simultaneously.

The switch supports a maximum of 229 policer instances on the switch (228 user-configurable policers and 1 policer reserved for internal use). You can configure up to 46 policers on a port.

Policing is only supported in input policies or in output policies that were configured with the **priority** policy-map class configuration command to reduce bandwidth in the priority queue.

Note When used with the **priority** command in an output policy, the police rate range is 64000 to 1000000000 bps, even though the range that appears in the command-line interface help is 8000 to 1000000000. You cannot attach an output service policy with an out-of-range rate.

An output policy map should match only the modified values of the out-of-profile traffic and not the original values.

To configure multiple conform-actions or multiple exceed-actions, enter policy-map class police configuration mode, and use the **conform-action** and **exceed-action** policy-map class police configuration commands.

When you define the policer and enter a carriage return, you enter policy-map class police configuration mode, which allows you to configure multiple policing actions. In this mode, these configuration commands are available:

- **conform-action**: the action to be taken on packets that conform to the CIR. The default action is to **transmit** the packet. For more information, see the **conform-action** policy-map class police command.
- **exceed-action**: the action to be taken on packets that do not conform to the CIR. The default action is to **drop** the packet. For more information, see the **exceed-action** policy-map class police command.
- **exit**: exits from QoS policy-map class police configuration mode. If you do not want to set multiple actions, you can enter **exit** without entering any other policy-map class police commands.
- **no**: negate or set the default values of a command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a policer with a 1-Mbps average rate with a burst size of 20 KB. The policer sets a new DSCP precedence value if the packets conform to the rate and drops the packet if traffic exceeds the rate.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class inclass1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police cir 1000000 20000 conform-action set-dscp-transmit 46
exceed-action drop
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example shows how to configure a policer with default actions.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy2
Switch(config-pmap)# class class2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 1000000 20000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
conform-action	Define multiple actions for a policy-map class for packets that meet the CIR.
exceed-action	Define multiple actions for a policy-map class for packets that exceed the CIR.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policy-map	Displays QoS policy maps.

police aggregate (policy-map class configuration)

Use the **police aggregate** policy-map class configuration command to apply an aggregate policer to multiple classes in the same policy map. A policer defines a maximum permissible rate of transmission, a maximum burst size for transmissions, and an action to take if either maximum is exceeded. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified policer.

police aggregate *aggregate-policer-name*

no police aggregate *aggregate-policer-name*

Syntax Description

aggregate-policer-name	Name of the aggregate policer.

Defaults

No aggregate policers are defined.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The switch supports a maximum of 229 policer instances on the switch (228 user-configurable policers and 1 policer reserved for internal use). You can configure up to 46 policers on a port.

Aggregate policing applies only to input policy maps.

An aggregate policer differs from an individual policer in that it is shared by multiple traffic classes within a policy map. You use an aggregate policer to police traffic streams across multiple classes in a policy map attached to an interface. You cannot use aggregate policing to aggregate traffic streams across multiple interfaces.

Only one policy map can use any specific aggregate policer.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the aggregate policing with default actions and apply it across all classes on the same port:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map inpolicy
Switch(config-pmap)# class in-class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class in-class2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class in-class3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show aggregate policer** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policer aggregate	Displays the aggregate policer configuration.

policer aggregate (global configuration)

Use the **policer aggregate** global configuration command to create an aggregate policer to police all traffic across multiple classes in an input policy map. An aggregate policer can be shared by multiple classes in the same policy map. A policer defines a maximum permissible rate of transmission or committed information rate, a maximum burst size for transmissions, and an action to take if the maximum is met or exceeded. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified policer.

policer aggregate *aggregate-policer-name* {*rate-bps* | **cir** *cir-bps*} [**bc** *burst- value*] [**conform-action** [**set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**] [**exceed action** [**drop** | **set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**]]

no policer aggregate *aggregate-policer-name* {*rate-bps* | **cir** *cir-bps*} [**bc** *burst- value*] [**conform-action** [**set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**] [**exceed action** [**drop** | **set-cos-transmit** {*new-cos-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-dscp-transmit** {*new-dscp-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-prec-transmit** {*new-precedence-value* | [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**] [**table** *table-map name*]} | **set-qos-transmit** *qos-group-value* | **transmit**]]

Syntax Description

aggregate-policer-name	Name of the aggregate policer.
rate-bps	Specify the average traffic rate in bits per second (bps). The range is 8000 to 1000000000.
cir *cir-bps*	Committed information rate (CIR) in bits per second. The range is 8000 to 1000000000 bps.
bc *burst- value*	(Optional) Conform burst. The number of acceptable burst bytes. The range is 8000 to 1000000 bytes. If no burst value is entered, the system calculates a burst value that equals the number of bytes that can be sent in 250 milliseconds (ms) at the CIR rate. In most cases, the automatically calculated value is appropriate; enter a new value only if you are aware of all implications.
conform-action	(Optional) Action to be taken on packets that conform to the CIR.
set-cos-transmit *cos-value*	Set a new class of service (CoS) value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new CoS value is 0 to 7.
set-dscp-transmit *dscp-value*	Set a new Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new DCSP value is 0 to 63.
set-prec-transmit *precedence-value*	Set a new IP precedence value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new IP precedence value is 0 to 7.

set-qos-transmit *qos-group-value*	Set a new quality of service (QoS) group value for the packet and send the packet. This specifies the *to-type* of the marking action. The range for the new QoS value is 0 to 99.
cos	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the CoS value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
dscp	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the DSCP value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
precedence	(Optional) Set the packet marking specified in the preceding keyword based on the IP precedence value of the incoming packet, and send the packet. This specifies the *from-type* of the enhanced packet-marking action.
table *table-map name*	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the preceding *from-type* keyword. Specify the table map to be used for the enhanced packet marking. The *to-type* of the action is marked based on the *from-type* parameter of the action using this table map.
transmit	(Optional) Send the packet unmodified.
exceed action	(Optional) Action to be taken on packets that do not conform to the CIR.
drop	Drop the packet.

Defaults

No aggregate policers are defined.

When you configure an aggregate policer, conform burst (**bc**) is automatically configured at 250 ms at the configured CIR.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	Increased support for configuring conform and exceed actions. See “Usage Guidelines.”

Usage Guidelines

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG, you can configure conform-action marking using enhanced packet marking and configure exceed-action to send the packet unmodified, perform marking using explicit values, and use all combinations of enhanced packet marking. Enhanced packet marking provides the ability to modify a QoS marking based on any incoming QoS marking and table maps. This release also added support for the ability to mark multiple QoS parameters for the same class, and configure conform-action marking and exceed-action marking simultaneously.

The switch supports a maximum of 256 unique aggregate policer.s.

Aggregate policing is supported only in input policy maps.

You can configure multiple conform and exceed actions simultaneously for an aggregate policer as parameters in the **policer aggregate** global configuration command, but you must enter the actions in this order:

- **conform-action** must be followed by **transmit** or by **set** actions in this order:

  set-qos-transmit

  set-dscp-transmit or **set-prec-transmit**

  set-cos-transmit

- **exceed-action** must be followed by **drop** or **transmit** or by **set** actions in this order:

  set-qos-transmit

  set-dscp-transmit or **set-prec-transmit**

  set-cos-transmit

An output policy map should match only the modified values of the out-of-profile traffic and not the original values.

When you configure an aggregate policer, you can configure specific burst sizes and conform and exceed actions. If burst size (**bc**) is not specified, the system calculates an appropriate burst size value that equals the number of bytes that can be sent in 250 ms at the CIR rate. In most cases, the automatically calculated value is appropriate; enter a new value only if you are aware of all implications.

Examples

This example shows how to configure an aggregate policer named *agg-pol-1* and attach it to multiple classes within a policy map:

```
Switch(config)# policer aggregate agg-pol-1 10900000 80000 exceed-action drop
Switch(config)# class-map test1
Switch(config-cmap)# match access-group 1
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
Switch(config)# class-map test2
Switch(config-cmap)# match access-group 2
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
Switch(config)# policy map testexample
Switch(config-pmap)# class test1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg-pol-1
Switch(config-cmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class test2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg-pol-1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-9map)# exit
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy input testexample
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show aggregate-policer** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policer aggregate	Displays the aggregate policer configuration.

policer cpu uni

Use the **policer cpu uni** global configuration command to configure the CPU policing threshold for all user network interfaces (UNIs) on the switch. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default.

policer cpu uni *rate-bps*

no policer cpu uni

Syntax Description

rate-bps	Specify the CPU policing threshold in bits per second (bps). The range is 8000 to 409500.

Defaults

The default policing threshold is 160000 bps.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To protect against accidental or intentional CPU overload, the Cisco ME switch automatically provides control-plane security by dropping or rate-limiting a predefined set of Layer 2 control packets and some Layer 3 control packets for UNIs. The switch pre-allocates 27 control-plane security policers for CPU protection, numbered 0 to 26. A policer of 26 means a drop policer. A policer of a value of 0 to 25 means that a rate-limiting policer is assigned to the port for the control protocol.

CPU policers are pre-allocated. You can configure only the rate-limiting threshold by using the **policer cpu uni** *rate-bps* command. The configured threshold applies to all control protocols and all UNIs.

For more information about control-plane security, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to set CPU protection threshold to 10000 bps and to verify the configuration.

```
Switch# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# policer cpu uni 10000
Switch(config)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policer cpu uni rate** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show policer cpu uni rate	Displays configured policer threshold for control-plane security.

policy-map

Use the **policy-map** global configuration command to create or to modify a policy map that can be attached to multiple physical ports and to enter policy-map configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an existing policy map.

policy-map *policy-map-name*

no policy-map *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description

policy-map-name	Name of the policy map.

Defaults

No policy maps are defined. By default, packets are sent unmodified.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The switch supports a maximum of 256 unique policy maps.

Before configuring policies for classes whose match criteria are defined in a class map, use the **policy-map** command to specify the name of the policy map to be created or modified. Entering the **policy-map** command also enables the policy-map configuration mode, in which you can configure or modify the class policies for that policy map.

After entering the **policy-map** command, you enter policy-map configuration mode, and these configuration commands are available:

- **class**: the specified traffic classification for which the policy actions are applied. The classification is defined in the **class-map** global configuration command. For more information, see the **class-map** command.
- **description**: describes the policy map (up to 200 characters).
- **exit**: exits policy-map configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
- **no**: removes a previously defined policy map.

You can configure class policies in a policy map only if the classes have match criteria defined for them. To configure the match criteria for a class, use the **class-map** global configuration and **match** class-map configuration commands. You define packet classification on a physical-port basis.

You can create input policy maps and output policy maps, and you can assign one input policy map and one output policy map to a port. The input policy map acts on incoming traffic on the port; the output policy map acts on outgoing traffic.

You can apply the same policy map to multiple physical ports.

Follow these guidelines when configuring input policy maps:

- The total number of input policy maps that can be attached to interfaces on the switch is limited by the availability of hardware resources. If you attempt to attach an input policy map that would exceed any hardware resource limitation, the configuration fails.
- An input policy map can contain a maximum of 32 class maps.
- You cannot configure an IP (IP standard and extended ACL, DSCP or IP precedence) and a non-IP (MAC ACL or CoS) classification within the same policy map, either within a single class map or across class maps within the policy map.
- After you use the **service-policy input** policy-map configuration command to attach an input policy map to an interface, you can modify the policy without detaching it from the interface. You can add or delete classification criteria, classes, or actions, or change the parameters of the configured actions (policers, rates, mapping, marking, and so on).
- These commands are not supported on input policy maps: **match qos-grou**p command, **bandwidth** command for Class-Based-Weighting-Queuing (CBWFQ), **priority** command for class-based priority queueing, **queue-limit** command for Weighted Tail Drop (WTD), **shape average** command for port shaping, or class-based traffic shaping.

Follow these guidelines when configuring output policy maps:

- Output policy maps can have a maximum of four classes, one of which is the **class-default**.
- Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(35)SE, the switch supports configuration and attachment of a unique output policy map for each port on the switch. However, these output policy maps can contain only three configurations of queue limits. You can include these three unique queue-limit configurations in as many output policy maps as there are switch ports. If you try to attach an output policy map that has a fourth queue-limit configuration, you see an error message, and the attachment is not allowed. There are no limitations on the configurations of bandwidth, priority, or shaping.
- All output policy maps must include the same number of class maps (one to three) and the same classification (that is, the same class maps).
- After you have attached a output policy map to an interface by using the **service-policy output** interface configuration command, you can only change the parameters of the configured actions (rates, percentages, and so on) or add or delete classification criteria of the class map while the policy map is attached to the interface. To add or delete a class or an action, you must detach the policy map from all interfaces, change it, and then reattach it to interfaces.
- These commands are not supported on output policy maps: **match access-group** command, **set** command for marking, and **police** command for policing without including the **priority** command.

For more information about policy maps, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to create an input policy map for three classes:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map input-all
Switch(config-pmap)# class gold
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set dscp af43
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class silver
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 50000000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class bronze
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 20000000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example shows how to configure an output policy map that provides priority with rate limiting to the gold class and guarantees a minimum remaining bandwidth percent of 20 percent to the silver class and 10 percent to the bronze class:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map output-2
Switch(config-pmap)# class gold-out
Switch(config-pmap-c)# priority
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 50000000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class silver-out
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class bronze-out
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example shows how to delete the policy map *output-2*:

```
Switch(config)# no policy-map output-2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.
service-policy (interface configuration)	Applies a policy map to a port.
show policy-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.

port-channel load-balance

Use the **port-channel load-balance** global configuration command to set the load-distribution method among the ports in the EtherChannel. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

port-channel load-balance {**dst-ip** | **dst-mac** | **src-dst-ip** | **src-dst-mac** | **src-ip** | **src-mac**}

no port-channel load-balance

Syntax Description

dst-ip	Load distribution is based on the destination host IP address.
dst-mac	Load distribution is based on the destination host MAC address. Packets to the same destination are sent on the same port, but packets to different destinations are sent on different ports in the channel.
src-dst-ip	Load distribution is based on the source and destination host IP address.
src-dst-mac	Load distribution is based on the source and destination host MAC address.
src-ip	Load distribution is based on the source host IP address.
src-mac	Load distribution is based on the source MAC address. Packets from different hosts use different ports in the channel, but packets from the same host use the same port.

Defaults

The default is **src-mac**.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

For information about when to use these forwarding methods, see the "Configuring EtherChannels" chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to set the load-distribution method to **dst-mac**:

```
Switch(config)# port-channel load-balance dst-mac
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command or the **show etherchannel load-balance** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface port-channel	Accesses or creates the port channel.
show etherchannel	Displays EtherChannel information for a channel.
show running-config	Displays the operating configuration. For syntax information, use this link to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Reference listing page: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/prod_command_reference_list.html Select the **Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2** to navigate to the command.

port-type

Use the **port-type** interface configuration command to change the port type on a Cisco ME switch from a network node interface (NNI) to a user network interface (UNI) or the reverse. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting of UNI.

port-type {**uni** | **nni**}

no port-type

Syntax Description

uni	User network interface.
nni	Network node interface.

Defaults

If no configuration file exists, all the 10/100 ports on the Cisco ME switch are UNIs, and the small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module slots on the Cisco ME switch are NNIs.

The default status for a UNI is administratively down to prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to other ports as you configure the switch. You must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable a UNI before you can configure it. The default status for an NNI is administratively up to allow a service provider remote access to the switch during initial configuration.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A port can be reconfigured from UNI to NNI and the reverse. When a port is reconfigured as the other interface type, it inherits all the characteristics of that interface type. At any time, all ports on the Cisco ME switch are either UNI or NNI.

Some features are supported only on one port type (UNI or NNI). For information about specific feature support, see the software configuration guide for this release. When you change a port from an NNI to a UNI (or from a UNI to an NNI), any features exclusive to a port type are removed from the configuration to prevent conflicting configuration options on a specific interface. Every port on the switch can be a UNI, but when the switch is running the metro base or metro access image, only four ports can be NNIs at the same time. Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG, if the switch is running the metro IP access image, you can configure all ports as NNIs. When you use the **no port-type** command on any interface, whether it is currently a UNI or an NNI, the interface defaults to UNI.

Traffic is not switched between UNIs, and all traffic incoming on UNIs must exit on NNIs to prevent a user from gaining access to another user's private network. If it is appropriate for two or more UNIs to exchange traffic within the switch, the UNI can be assigned to a community VLAN. For more information about configuring VLANs, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to change a port from a UNI to an NNI.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown
Switch(config-if)# port-type nni
5d20h: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Switch(config-if)# end
Switch# copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to change a port back to a UNI.

```
Switch# config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# port-type uni
Switch(config-if)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
no shutdown	Enables an interface.
show interfaces	Displays the statistical information specific to all interfaces or to a specific interface.
show port-type	Displays the port type of an interface.

power-supply dual

Use the **power-supply dual** global configuration command to enable power supply alarm indications (LED state, MIB state, and MIB traps) when a power supply on an ME 3400-12CS switch is not providing power. Use the **no** form of this command when running the switch on a single power supply to suppress the power-supply alarm for the second power supply.

power-supply dual

no power-supply dual

Note This command is visible only on the Cisco ME 3400G-12CS switches.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The default is that the switch sends power-supply alarm indications when either power supply is not supplying power.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)SEG1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Only the Cisco ME 3400-12CS switches support dual power supplies.

When you enter the **no power-supply dual** command and two power supplies are operating, alarms are suppressed on power supply 2. When one power supply is operating, alarms are suppressed for the power supply that is not providing power.

Examples

This example shows how to suppress power-supply alarm indications for the second power supply and verify the configuration:

```
Switch(config)# no power-supply dual
Switch(config)# end
Switch# show env power
POWER SUPPLY 1 is OK
POWER SUPPLY 2 is Alarm disabled
```

You can display the power-supply alarm status by entering the **show env all** or **show env power** privileged EXEC commands.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show env {**all** | **power**}	Displays the power-supply alarm setting for the switch.

priority

Use the **priority** policy-map class configuration command to configure class-based priority queuing for a class of traffic belonging to an output policy map. The switch supports strict priority queuing or priority used with the **police** policy-map command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a priority specified for a class.

priority

no priority

Note When the **police** command is used with the **priority** policy-map class command for unconditionally rate-limiting the priority queue, burst size values are not supported for the **police** command.

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No policers are defined.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When used by itself (not followed by the **police** policy-map command), the **priority** command assigns traffic to a low-latency path and ensures that packets belonging to the class have the lowest possible latency. With strict priority queuing, packets in the priority queue are scheduled and sent until the queue is empty.

Note You should exercise care when using the **priority** command without the **policy** command. Excessive use of strict priority queuing might cause congestion in other queues.

You can use **priority** with the **police** {*rate-bps* | **cir** *cir-bps*} policy-map command to reduce the bandwidth used by the priority queue. This is the only form of policing that is supported in output policy maps. Using this combination of commands configures a maximum rate on the priority queue and allows you to use the **bandwidth** and **shape average** policy-map commands for other classes to allocate traffic rates on other queues.

Note When you use the **police** command with the **priority** command in an output policy, the police rate range is 64000 to 1000000000 bps, even though the range that appears in the command-line help is 8000 to 1000000000. Configured burst size is ignored when you try to attach the output service policy.

When you configure priority in an output policy map without the **police** command, you can only configure the other queues for sharing by using the **bandwidth remaining percent** policy-map class command. This command does not guarantee the allocated bandwidth, but the rate of distribution.

When you configure priority in an output policy map with the **police** command, you can configure other queues for sharing by using the **bandwidth** policy-map class command and for shaping by using the **shape average** policy-map class command.

You can associate the **priority** command only with a single unique class for all attached output policies on the switch.

You cannot associate the **priority** command with the **class-default** of the output policy map.

You cannot configure priority and any other scheduling action (**shape average** or **bandwidth**) in the same class.

The **priority** command uses a default queue limit for the class. You can change the queue limit by using the **queue-limit** policy-map class command, overriding the default set by the **priority** command.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the class *out-class1* as a strict priority queue so that all packets in that class are sent before any other class of traffic. Other traffic queues are configured so that *out-class-2* gets 50 percent of the remaining bandwidth and *out-class3* gets 20 percent of the remaining bandwidth. The class **class-default** receives the remaining 30 percent with no guarantees.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class out-class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# priority
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class out-class2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth remaining percent 50
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class out-class3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth remaining percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output policy1
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

This example shows how to use the **priority** with **police** commands to configure *out-class1* as the priority queue, with traffic going to the queue limited to 20000000 bits per second (bps) so that the priority queue never uses more than that. Traffic above that rate is dropped. The other traffic queues are configured as in the previous example.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class out-class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# priority
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 20000000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class out-class2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 50
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class out-class3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output policy1
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
police	Defines a policer for classified traffic.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policy-map	Displays quality of service (QoS) policy maps.

private-vlan

Use the **private-vlan** VLAN configuration command to configure private VLANs and to configure the association between private-VLAN primary and secondary VLANs. Use the **no** form of this command to return the VLAN to normal VLAN configuration.

private-vlan {**association** [**add** | **remove**] *secondary-vlan-list* | **community** | **isolated** | **primary**}

no private-vlan {**association** | **community** | **isolated** | **primary**}

Syntax Description

association	Create an association between the primary VLAN and a secondary VLAN.
secondary-vlan-list	Specify one or more secondary VLANs to be associated with a primary VLAN in a private VLAN.
add	Associate a secondary VLAN to a primary VLAN.
remove	Clear the association between a secondary VLAN and a primary VLAN.
community	Designate the VLAN as a community VLAN.
isolated	Designate the VLAN as a community VLAN.
primary	Designate the VLAN as a community VLAN.

Defaults

The default is to no configured private VLANs.

Command Modes

VLAN configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must manually configure private VLANs on all switches in the Layer 2 network to merge their Layer 2 databases and to prevent flooding of private-VLAN traffic.

You cannot include VLAN 1 or VLANs 1002 to 1005 in the private-VLAN configuration. Extended VLANs (VLAN IDs 1006 to 4094) can be configured as private VLANs.

You can **associate** a secondary (isolated or community) VLAN with only one primary VLAN. A primary VLAN can have one isolated VLAN and multiple community VLANs associated with it.

- A secondary VLAN cannot be configured as a primary VLAN.
- The *secondary_vlan_list* parameter cannot contain spaces. It can contain multiple comma-separated items. Each item can be a single private-VLAN ID or a hyphenated range of private-VLAN IDs. The list can contain one isolated VLAN and multiple community VLANs.
- If you delete either the primary or secondary VLANs, the ports associated with the VLAN become inactive.

A **community** VLAN carries traffic among community ports and from community ports to the promiscuous ports on the corresponding primary VLAN. A community VLAN can include no more than eight user network interfaces (UNIs).

An **isolated** VLAN is used by isolated ports to communicate with promiscuous ports. It does not carry traffic to other community ports or to isolated ports with the same primary VLAN domain.

A **primary** VLAN is the VLAN that carries traffic from a gateway to customer end stations on private ports.

Configure Layer 3 VLAN interfaces (SVIs) only for primary VLANs. You cannot configure Layer 3 VLAN interfaces for secondary VLANs. SVIs for secondary VLANs are inactive while the VLAN is configured as a secondary VLAN.

The **private-vlan** commands do not take effect until you exit from VLAN configuration mode.

Do not configure private-VLAN ports as EtherChannels. While a port is part of the private-VLAN configuration, any EtherChannel configuration for it is inactive.

A private VLAN cannot be a Remote Switched Port Analyzer (RSPAN) VLAN.

A private VLAN cannot be a user network interface (UNI) VLAN. If the VLAN is a UNI isolated VLAN (the default), you can change it to a private VLAN by entering the **private-vlan** VLAN configuration command. If a VLAN has been configured as a UNI community VLAN, you must first enter the **no uni-vlan** VLAN configuration command before configuring it as a private VLAN.

Although a private VLAN contains more than one VLAN, only one STP instance runs for the entire private VLAN. When a secondary VLAN is associated with the primary VLAN, the STP parameters of the primary VLAN are propagated to the secondary VLAN.

See the **switchport private-vlan** command for information about configuring host ports and promiscuous ports.

Note For more information about private-VLAN interaction with other features, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Examples

This example shows how to configure VLAN 20 as a primary VLAN, VLAN 501 as an isolated VLAN, VLANs 502 and 503 as community VLANs, and to associate them in a private VLAN. The example assumes that VLANs 502 and 503 were previously configured as UNI community VLANs.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan primary
Switch(config-vlan)# exit
Switch(config)# vlan 501
Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan isolated
Switch(config-vlan)# exit
Switch(config)# vlan 502
Switch(config-vlan)# no uni-vlan
Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan community
Switch(config-vlan)# exit
Switch(config)# vlan 503
Switch(config-vlan)# no uni-vlan
Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan community
Switch(config-vlan)# exit
Switch(config)# vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)# private-vlan association 501-503
Switch(config-vlan)# end
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vlan private-vlan** or **show interfaces status** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces status	Displays the status of interfaces, including the VLANs to which they belong.
show vlan private-vlan	Displays the private VLANs and VLAN associations configured on the switch.
switchport private-vlan	Configures a private-VLAN port as a host port or promiscuous port.

private-vlan mapping

Use the **private-vlan mapping** interface configuration command on a switch virtual interface (SVI) to create a mapping between a private-VLAN primary and secondary VLANs so that both VLANs share the same primary VLAN interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove private-VLAN mappings from the interface.

private-vlan mapping {[**add** | **remove**] *secondary-vlan-list*}

no private-vlan mapping

Syntax Description

secondary-vlan-list	Specify one or more secondary VLANs to be mapped to the primary VLAN interface.
add	(Optional) Map the secondary VLAN to the primary VLAN interface.
remove	(Optional) Remove the mapping between the secondary VLAN and the primary VLAN interface.

Defaults

The default is to have no private VLAN mapping configured.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The SVI of the primary VLAN is created at Layer 3.

Configure Layer 3 VLAN interfaces (SVIs) only for primary VLANs. You cannot configure Layer 3 VLAN interfaces for secondary VLANs. SVIs for secondary VLANs are inactive while the VLAN is configured as a secondary VLAN.

The *secondary_vlan_list* parameter cannot contain spaces. It can contain multiple comma-separated items. Each item can be a single private-VLAN ID or a hyphenated range of private-VLAN IDs. The list can contain one isolated VLAN and multiple community VLANs.

Traffic that is received on the secondary VLAN is routed by the interface of the primary VLAN.

A secondary VLAN can be mapped to only one primary VLAN. IF you configure the primary VLAN as a secondary VLAN, all SVIs specified in this command are brought down.

If you configure a mapping between two VLANs that do not have a valid Layer 2 private-VLAN association, the mapping configuration does not take effect.

Examples

This example shows how to map the interface of VLAN 20 to the SVI of VLAN 18:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch# interface vlan 18
Switch(config-if)# private-vlan mapping 20
Switch(config-vlan)# end
```

This example shows how to permit routing of secondary VLAN traffic from secondary VLANs 303 to 305 and 307 through VLAN 20 SVI:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch# interface vlan 20
Switch(config-if)# private-vlan mapping 303-305, 307
Switch(config-vlan)# end
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces private-vlan mapping** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces private-vlan mapping	Display private-VLAN mapping information for interfaces or VLAN SVIs.

queue-limit

Use the **queue-limit** policy-map class configuration command to set the queue maximum threshold for Weighted Tail Drop (WTD) in an output policy map. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default.

queue-limit [**cos** *value* | **dscp** *value* | **precedence** *value* | **qos-group** *value*] *number-of-packets* [**packets**]

no queue-limit [**cos** *value* | **dscp** *value* | **precedence** *value* | **qos-group** *value*] *number-of-packets* [**packets**]

Syntax Description

cos *value*	(Optional) Set the parameters for each cost of service (CoS) value. The range is from 0 to 7.
dscp *value*	(Optional) Set the parameters for each Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value. The range is from 0 to 63.
precedence *value*	(Optional) Set the parameters for each IP precedence value. The range is from 0 to 7.
qos-group *value*	(Optional) Set the parameters for each quality-of-service (QoS) group value. The range is from 0 to 99.
number-of-packets [**packets**]	Set the maximum threshold for WTD as the number of packets in the queue. The range is from 16 to 544 and refers to 256-byte packets. The default is 48 packets. The **packets** keyword is optional. **Note** For optimal network performance, we strongly recommend that you configure the maximum queue-limit to 272 or less.

Defaults

Default queue limit is 48 (256-byte) packets.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.25(SEG)	Support was added to configure the **queue-limit** in the **class-default** of an output policy map.

Usage Guidelines

You use the **queue-limit** policy-map class command to control output traffic. Queue-limit settings are not supported in input policy maps.

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(35)SE, the switch supports one output policy map for each interface. However the limit of three unique queue-limit configurations across all output policy maps remains in effect You can use the same queue-limit configuration across multiple policy maps.

Within an output policy map only four queues (classes) are allowed, including the class default. Each queue has three defined thresholds (queue limits). Only three queue-limit configurations are allowed on the switch, but multiple policy maps can share the same queue-limits. For two policy maps to share a queue-limit configuration, all threshold values must be the same for all classes in both policy maps.

If you try to attach an output policy map that contains a fourth queue-limit configuration to an interface, you see an error message and the attachment is not allowed.

The **queue-limit** command is supported only after you first configure a scheduling action, such as **bandwidth**, **shape-average**, or **priority**, except when you configure **queue-limit** in the **class-default** of an output policy map.

You cannot configure more than two unique threshold values for WTD qualifiers (**cos**, **dscp**, **precedence**, or **qos-group**) in the **queue-limit** command. However, you can map any number of qualifiers to those thresholds. You can configure a third unique threshold value to set the maximum queue, using the **queue-limit** command with no qualifiers.

When you use the **queue-limit** command to configure thresholds within a class map, the WTD thresholds must be less than or equal to the maximum threshold of the queue. This means that the queue size configured without a qualifier must be larger than any of the queue sizes configured with a qualifier.

Examples

This example shows how to configure WTD so that *out-class1*, *out-class2*, *out-class3*, and **class-default** get a minimum of 40, 20, 10 and 10 percent of the traffic bandwidth respectively. The corresponding queue-sizes are set to 48, 32, 16 and 272 (256-byte) packets:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map out-policy
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 40
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit 48
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit 32
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit 16
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class class-default
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit 272
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output out-policy
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

This example shows how to configure WTD for a Fast Ethernet port where *outclass1*, *outclass2*, and *outclass3* get a minimum of 50, 20, and 10 percent of the traffic bandwidth. The **class-default** gets the remaining 20 percent. Each corresponding queue size is set to 64, 32, and 16 (256-byte) packets, respectively. The example also shows how if *outclass1* matches to dscp 46, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, a DSCP value of 46 gets a queue size of 32 (256-byte) packets; DSCP values 56, 57, and 58 get queue sizes of 48 (256-byte) packets; and the remaining DSCP values of 60 and 63 get the default queue size of 64 (256-byte) packets.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map out-policy
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 50
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit 64
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit dscp 46 32
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit dscp 56 48
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit dscp 57 48
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit dscp 58 48
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit 32
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# class outclass3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit 16
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output out-policy
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

You can use these same queue-limit values in multiple output policy maps on the switch. However, changing one of the queue-limit values in a class would create a new, unique queue-limit configuration. You can attach only three unique queue-limit configurations in output policy maps to interfaces at any one time. If you try to attach an output policy map with a fourth unique queue-limit configuration, you see this error message:

```
QoS: Configuration failed. Maximum number of allowable unique queue-limit
configurations exceeded.
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
class	Defines a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.
show policy-map	Displays QoS policy maps.

remote-span

Use the **remote-span** VLAN configuration command to configure a VLAN as a Remote Switched Port Analyzer (RSPAN) VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the RSPAN designation from the VLAN.

remote-span

no remote-span

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No RSPAN VLANs are defined.

Command Modes

VLAN configuration (config-VLAN)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Valid RSPAN VLAN IDs are 2 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094. The RSPAN VLAN cannot be VLAN 1 (the default VLAN) or VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 (reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs).

Before you configure the RSPAN **remote-span** command, use the **vlan** global configuration command to create the VLAN.

- To change a VLAN from a user network interface (UNI) isolated VLAN (the default) to an RSPAN VLAN, enter the **rspan-vlan** VLAN configuration command.
- To change a UNI community VLAN to an RSPAN VLAN, you must first remove the community VLAN type by entering the **no uni-vlan** VLAN configuration command.

The RSPAN VLAN has these characteristics:

- No MAC address learning occurs on it.
- RSPAN VLAN traffic flows only on trunk ports.
- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) can run in the RSPAN VLAN, but it does not run on RSPAN destination ports. Note that only network node interfaces (NNIs) on the switch participate in STP.

You must manually also configure both source, destination, and intermediate switches (those in the RSPAN VLAN between the source switch and the destination switch) with the RSPAN VLAN ID.

When an existing VLAN is configured as an RSPAN VLAN, the VLAN is first deleted and then recreated as an RSPAN VLAN. Any access ports become inactive until the RSPAN feature is disabled.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a VLAN as an RSPAN VLAN.

```
Switch(config)# vlan 901
Switch(config-vlan)# remote-span
```

This example shows how to remove the RSPAN feature from a VLAN.

```
Switch(config)# vlan 901
Switch(config-vlan)# no remote-span
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show vlan remote-span** user EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
monitor session	Enables Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and RSPAN monitoring on a port and configures a port as a source or destination port.
vlan	Changes to config-vlan mode where you can configure VLANs 1 to 4094.

renew ip dhcp snooping database

Use the **renew ip dhcp snooping database** privileged EXEC command to renew the DHCP snooping binding database.

renew ip dhcp snooping database [**validation none**] [{**flash:/***filename* | **ftp://***user:password@host/filename* | **nvram:/***filename* | **rcp://***user@host/filename* | **tftp://***host/filename*}] [**validation none**]

Syntax Description

validation none	(Optional) Specify that the switch does not verify the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) for the entries in the binding file specified by the URL.
flash:/*filename*	(Optional) Specify that the database agent or the binding file is in the flash memory.
ftp://*user***:***password***@***host***/***filename*	(Optional) Specify that the database agent or the binding file is on an FTP server.
nvram:/*filename*	(Optional) Specify that the database agent or the binding file is in the NVRAM.
rcp://*user@host/filename*	(Optional) Specify that the database agent or the binding file is on a Remote Control Protocol (RCP) server.
tftp://*host/filename*	(Optional) Specify that the database agent or the binding file is on a TFTP server.

Defaults

No default is defined.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a URL, the switch tries to read the file from the configured URL.

Examples

This example shows how to renew the DHCP snooping binding database without checking CRC values:

```
Switch# renew ip dhcp snooping database validation none
```

You can verify settings by entering the **show ip dhcp snooping database** privileged EXEC command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip dhcp snooping	Enables DHCP snooping on a VLAN.
ip dhcp snooping binding	Configures the DHCP snooping binding database.
show ip dhcp snooping database	Displays the status of the DHCP snooping database agent.