



# **Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Command Reference**

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Contents



### **Preface**

### **Audience**

This guide is for the networking professional using the Cisco IOS command-line interface (CLI) to manage the Cisco Metro Ethernet (ME) 3400 Series Ethernet Access switch, hereafter referred to as *the switch*. Before using this guide, you should have experience working with the Cisco IOS commands and the switch software features. You should also have experience working with the concepts and terminology of Ethernet and local area networking.

## **Purpose**

The switch ships with one of these software images installed:

- The metro base image provides basic Metro Ethernet features.
- The metro access image includes additional features such as IEEE 802.1Q tunneling, Layer 2 protocol tunneling, dynamic ARP inspection, and IP source guard.
- The metro IP access image adds Layer 3 functionality such as IP routing support for Routing Information Protocol (RIP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Protocol, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), and Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), multiple VPN routing/forwarding on customer edge (multi-VRF-CE) devices, and IP multicast routing.

This guide provides the information you need about the Layer 2 and Layer 3 commands that have been created or changed for use with the Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access switch. For information about the standard Cisco IOS Release 12.2 commands, see the Cisco IOS documentation set available from the Cisco.com home page by selecting **Service and Support > Technical Documents**. On the Cisco Product Documentation home page, select **Release 12.2** from the Cisco IOS Software drop-down list.

This guide does not provide procedures for configuring your switch. For detailed configuration procedures, see the software configuration guide for this release.

This guide does not describe system messages you might encounter. For more information, see the system message guide for this release.

For the latest documentation updates, see the release notes for this release.

### **Conventions**

This publication uses these conventions to convey instructions and information:

Command descriptions use these conventions:

- Commands and keywords are in **boldface** text.
- Arguments for which you supply values are in *italic*.
- Square brackets ([]) means optional elements.
- Braces () group required choices, and vertical bars (1) separate the alternative elements.
- Braces and vertical bars within square brackets ([{ | }]) mean a required choice within an optional element.

Interactive examples use these conventions:

- Terminal sessions and system displays are in screen font.
- Information you enter is in boldface screen font.
- Nonprinting characters, such as passwords or tabs, are in angle brackets (< >).

Notes, cautions, and warnings use these conventions and symbols:



Means reader take note. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to materials not contained in this manual.



Means reader be careful. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

### **Related Publications**

These documents provide complete information about the switch and are available from this Cisco.com site:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6580/tsd\_products\_support\_series\_home.html



Before installing, configuring, or upgrading the switch, see these documents:

- For initial configuration information, see the "Configuring the Switch with the CLI-Based Setup Program" appendix in the hardware installation guide.
- For upgrading information, see the "Downloading Software" section in the release notes.

You can order printed copies of documents with a DOC-xxxxxx= number from the Cisco.com sites and from the telephone numbers listed in the URL referenced in the "Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request" section.

 Release Notes for the Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)

- Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Software Configuration Guide (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)
- Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Command Reference (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)
- Cisco ME 3400and ME 2400 Ethernet Access Switches System Message Guide (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)
- Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Hardware Installation Guide (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)
- Cisco ME 3400 and ME 2400 Ethernet Access Switches Getting Started Guide (order number DOC-7817050=)
- Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco ME 3400 and ME 2400 Ethernet Access Switches (order number DOC-7817051)
- Cisco Small Form-Factor Pluggable Modules Installation Notes (order number DOC-7815160=)
- Cisco CWDM GBIC and CWDM SFP Installation Note (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)
- These compatibility matrix documents are available from this Cisco.com site:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/modules/ps5455/products\_device\_support\_tables\_list.html

- Cisco Gigabit Ethernet Transceiver Modules Compatibility Matrix (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)
- Cisco 100-Megabit Ethernet SFP Modules Compatibility Matrix (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)
- Cisco Small Form-Factor Pluggable Modules Compatibility Matrix (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)
- Compatibility Matrix for 1000BASE-T Small Form-Factor Pluggable Modules (not orderable but available on Cisco.com)

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Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request



CHAPTER

# **Using the Command-Line Interface**

The Cisco Metro Ethernet (ME) 3400 Series Ethernet Access switch is supported by Cisco IOS software. This chapter describes how to use the switch command-line interface (CLI) to configure software features.

For a complete description command descriptions, see these sections:

- For the configuration and monitoring commands that support these features, see Chapter 2, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Cisco IOS Commands."
- For information on the boot loader commands, see Appendix A, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Boot Loader Commands."
- For information on the **debug** commands, see Appendix B, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Debug Commands."
- For information on the **show platform** commands, see Appendix C, "Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Show Platform Commands."
- For more information on Cisco IOS Release 12.2, see the *Cisco IOS Release 12.2 Command Summary*.

For task-oriented configuration steps, see the software configuration guide for this release.

In this document, IP refers to IP version 4 (IPv4).

### **CLI Command Modes**

This section describes the CLI command mode structure. Command modes support specific Cisco IOS commands. For example, the **interface** *interface-id* command only works when entered in global configuration mode.

These are the main command modes for the switch:

- User EXEC
- Privileged EXEC
- Global configuration
- Interface configuration
- VLAN configuration
- Line configuration

Table 1-1 lists the main command modes, how to access each mode, the prompt you see in that mode, and how to exit that mode. The prompts listed use the default name *Switch*.

Table 1-1 Command Modes Summary

Command Mode	Access Method	Prompt	Exit or Access Next Mode
User EXEC	This is the first level of access.	Switch>	Enter the <b>logout</b> command.
	(For the switch) Change terminal settings, perform basic tasks, and list system information.		To enter privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>enable</b> command.
Privileged EXEC	From user EXEC mode, enter the <b>enable</b> command.	Switch#	To exit to user EXEC mode, enter the <b>disable</b> command.
			To enter global configuration mode, enter the <b>configure</b> command.
Global configuration	From privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>configure</b> command.	Switch(config)#	To exit to privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>exit</b> or <b>end</b> command, or press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> .
			To enter interface configuration mode, enter the <b>interface</b> configuration command.
Interface configuration	From global configuration mode, specify an interface by entering the <b>interface</b> command followed	Switch(config-if)#	To exit to privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>end</b> command, or press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> .
	by an interface identification.		To exit to global configuration mode, enter the <b>exit</b> command.
VLAN configuration	In global configuration mode, enter the <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> command.	Switch(config-vlan)#	To exit to global configuration mode, enter the <b>exit</b> command.
			To return to privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>end</b> command, or press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> .
Line configuration	From global configuration mode, specify a line by entering the <b>line</b>	Switch(config-line)#	To exit to global configuration mode, enter the <b>exit</b> command.
	command.		To return to privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>end</b> command, or press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> .

### **User EXEC Mode**

After you access the device, you are automatically in user EXEC command mode. The EXEC commands available at the user level are a subset of those available at the privileged level. In general, use the user EXEC commands to temporarily change terminal settings, perform basic tests, and list system information.

The supported commands can vary depending on the version of software in use. To display a comprehensive list of commands, enter a question mark (?) at the prompt.

Switch> ?

### **Privileged EXEC Mode**

Because many of the privileged commands configure operating parameters, privileged access should be password-protected to prevent unauthorized use. The privileged command set includes those commands contained in user EXEC mode, as well as the **configure** privileged EXEC command through which you access the remaining command modes.

If your system administrator has set a password, you are prompted to enter it before being granted access to privileged EXEC mode. The password does not appear on the screen and is case sensitive.

The privileged EXEC mode prompt is the device name followed by the pound sign (#).

Switch#

Enter the **enable** command to access privileged EXEC mode:

```
Switch> enable
Switch#
```

The supported commands can vary depending on the version of software in use. To display a comprehensive list of commands, enter a question mark (?) at the prompt.

```
Switch# ?
```

To return to user EXEC mode, enter the **disable** privileged EXEC command.

### **Global Configuration Mode**

Global configuration commands apply to features that affect the device as a whole. Use the **configure** privileged EXEC command to enter global configuration mode. The default is to enter commands from the management console.

When you enter the **configure** command, a message prompts you for the source of the configuration commands:

```
Switch# configure
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]?
```

You can specify either the terminal or nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM) as the source of configuration commands.

This example shows you how to access global configuration mode:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

The supported commands can vary depending on the version of software in use. To display a comprehensive list of commands, enter a question mark (?) at the prompt.

```
Switch(config)# ?
```

To exit global configuration command mode and to return to privileged EXEC mode, enter the **end** or **exit** command, or press **Ctrl-Z**.

### **Interface Configuration Mode**

Interface configuration commands modify the operation of the interface. Interface configuration commands always follow a global configuration command, which defines the interface type.

Use the **interface** *interface-id* command to access interface configuration mode. The new prompt means interface configuration mode.

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

The supported commands can vary depending on the version of software in use. To display a comprehensive list of commands, enter a question mark (?) at the prompt.

```
Switch(config-if)# ?
```

To exit interface configuration mode and to return to global configuration mode, enter the **exit** command. To exit interface configuration mode and to return to privileged EXEC mode, enter the **end** command, or press **Ctrl-Z**.

### **VLAN Configuration Mode**

Use this mode to configure normal-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1 to 1005) or extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1006 to 4094). The VLAN configuration is saved in the running configuration file, and you can save it to the switch startup configuration file by using the **copy running-config startup-config** privileged EXEC command. The configurations of VLAN IDs 1 to 1005 are saved in the VLAN database. The extended-range VLAN configurations are not saved in the VLAN database.

Enter the **vlan** vlan-id global configuration command to access VLAN configuration mode:

```
Switch(config)# vlan 2000
Switch(config-vlan)#
```

To display a comprehensive list of available commands, enter a question mark (?) at the prompt.

```
Switch(config-vlan)# ?
```

For extended-range VLANs, many characteristics are not configurable and must remain at the default setting.

To return to global configuration mode, enter **exit**; to return to privileged EXEC mode, enter **end**. All the commands except **shutdown** take effect when you exit config-vlan mode.

### **Line Configuration Mode**

Line configuration commands modify the operation of a terminal line. Line configuration commands always follow a line command, which defines a line number. Use these commands to change terminal parameter settings line-by-line or for a range of lines.

Use the **line vty** *line\_number* [*ending\_line\_number*] command to enter line configuration mode. The new prompt means line configuration mode. The following example shows how to enter line configuration mode for virtual terminal line 7:

```
Switch(config)# line vty 0 7
```

The supported commands can vary depending on the version of software in use. To display a comprehensive list of commands, enter a question mark (?) at the prompt.

Switch(config-line)# ?

To exit line configuration mode and to return to global configuration mode, use the **exit** command. To exit line configuration mode and to return to privileged EXEC mode, enter the **end** command, or press **Ctrl-Z**.

1-5

CLI Command Modes



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  $\{name \mid default\}$  start-stop  $\{broadcast \ group \ \{name \mid radius \mid tacacs+\}$  [group  $\{name \mid radius \mid tacacs+\}$  [group  $\{name \mid radius \mid tacacs+\}$  [group  $\{name \mid radius \mid tacacs+\}$  ...]

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 <b>group</b> keyword is optional when you enter it after the <b>broadcast group</b> and <b>group</b> keywords. You can enter more than optional <b>group</b> 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.



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)#
```



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 <b>group radius</b> keywords to use the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication.



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: <pre>ftp:[[//username[:password]@location]/directory]/image-name.tar</pre>
	<ul> <li>The syntax for an HTTP server:         http://[[username:password]@]{hostname   host-ip}[/directory]/image-name.tar     </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The syntax for a secure HTTP server:         https://[[username:password]@]{hostname               host-ip}[/directory]/image-name.tar     </li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The syntax for the Remote Copy Protocol (RCP):</li> <li>rcp:[[//username@location]/directory]/image-name.tar</li> </ul>
	• The syntax for the TFTP: tftp:[[//location]/directory]/image-name.tar
	The <i>image-name</i> .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 2-61.



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 the 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:
- 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 the 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

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**

<b>/version</b> <i>version_string</i>	(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:
	<ul> <li>The syntax for the local flash file system: flash:</li> </ul>
	• The syntax for the FTP: <pre>ftp:[[//username[:password]@location]/directory]/image-name.tar</pre>
	• 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 <i>image-name</i> .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

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	۸CI
aci-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 2-62.
- 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 2-245.

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.

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 <b>bandwidth</b> command in the <b>class-default</b> 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)# bandwidth 10000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# 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)# bandwidth percent 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# service-policy output out-policy
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output out-policy
```

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) # bandwidth remaining percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c) # exit
Switch(config-pmap) # exit
Switch(config-pmap) # exit
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.

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 <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-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"

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	17656.11	.,,,,,,,
<b>-</b> ,		P

flash:/file-url	The path	(directory)	and name of	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."

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."

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 <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-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."

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 <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-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."

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."

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

yntax		

filename	The name of th	e 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

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 filesystem:/file-url ...

no boot system

### **Syntax Description**

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-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."

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



Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP.) and Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) are available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs). The **active**, **auto**, **desirable**, and **passive** keywords are not visible on user network interfaces (UNIs).

### **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 <b>auto</b> 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 <b>desirable</b> is enabled, silent operation is the default.	
non-silent	(Optional) Use in PAgP mode with the <b>auto</b> or <b>desirable</b> keyword when traffic is expected from the other device.	

on	Enable on mode.
	In <b>on</b> mode, a usable EtherChannel exists only when both connected port groups are in the <b>on</b> 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 UNI or an ENI, you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **channel-group** command. UNIs and ENIs 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.



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.



PAgP and LACP are available only on NNIs and ENIs.

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.



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.

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.



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

If the port is a user network interface (UNI) or an ENI, you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **channel-protocol** command. UNIs and ENIs 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.

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 <b>class-map</b> 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.

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.

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.

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.

Command	Description
show ip arp inspection	Displays statistics for forwarded, dropped, MAC validation failure, and
statistics	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  $\{binding \ \{* \mid ip\text{-}address \mid interface interface interface id \mid vlan vlan-id}\} \mid database statistics \mid statistics \}$ 

### **Syntax Description**

binding	Clear the DHCP snooping binding database.
*	Clear all automatic bindings.
ip-address	Clear the binding entry IP address.
interface interface-id	Clear the binding input interface.
vlan vlan-id	Clear the binding entry VLAN.
database statistics	Clear the DHCP snooping binding database agent statistics.
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.
12.2(44)SE	The *, <i>ip-address</i> , <b>interface</b> <i>interface-id</i> , and <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> keywords were 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.

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.
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.

Command	Description
<pre>show ipc {rpc   session}</pre>	Displays the IPC multicast routing statistics.

## clear I2protocol-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]

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 12protocol-tunnel counters gigabitethernet0/2

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}



LACP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

### **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.

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.

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

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.

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}



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

#### **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.

Command	Description
show pagp	Displays PAgP channel-group information.

# clear policer cpu uni-eni counters

Use the **clear policer cpu uni-eni 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) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) to protect the CPU from overload.

clear policer cpu uni-eni 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.		
12.2(44)SE	The uni keyword was changed to uni-eni.		

#### **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.

Command	Description
show platform policer cpu classification	Displays CPU policer statistics per feature.
show policer cpu uni-eni	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 <b>vlan</b> keyword:		
	• <i>vlan-id</i> —On a trunk port, specify the VLAN ID of the VLAN on which this address should be cleared.		
	<ul> <li>access—On an access port, clear the specified secure MAC address on the access VLAN.</li> </ul>		

#### **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:

 ${\tt Switch\#\ clear\ port-security\ dynamic\ interface\ gigabitethernet0/1}$ 

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.

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), enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which spanning tree has been enabled, VLANs, and spanning-tree 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 or on ENIs on which STP is not enabled.

**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 STP ports.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear spanning-tree counters for all STP ports:

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	Valid netwo	onal) Restart the protocol migration process on the specified interface. interfaces include physical network node interfaces (NNIs), enhanced ork interfaces (ENIs) on which spanning tree is enabled, VLANs, and hannels. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1
		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 or on ENIs on which STP is not enabled.

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

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.

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]}

### **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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> of the enhanced packet-marking action.
table table-map name	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the preceding <i>from-type</i> keyword. Specify the table map to be used for the enhanced packet marking. The <i>to-type</i> of the action is marked based on the <i>from-type</i> 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.

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

# cpu traffic qos

Use the **cpu traffic qos** global configuration command to configure the quality of service (QoS) marking parameters for CPU-generated traffic. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**cpu traffic qos** [**cos** *value* | **dscp** *value* | **precedence** *value* | **qos-group** *value*]

**no cpu traffic qos** [cos value | dscp value | precedence value | qos-group value]

#### **Syntax Description**

cos value	(Optional) Set the class of service (CoS) value. The range is from 0 to 7.
dscp value	(Optional) Set the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value. The range is from 0 to 63. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.
precedence value	(Optional) Set the parameters for each IP precedence value. The range is from 0 to 7. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.
qos-group value	(Optional) Set the parameters for each quality-of-service (QoS) group value. The range is from 0 to 99.

#### **Defaults**

The default egress queue value is 2. However, if there is no output policy attached to the port, the CPU-generated traffic is sent through the first non-priority queue defined in the output policy map.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(44)SE	This command was introduced.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use the **cpu traffic qos** global configuration command to mark the control plane traffic that the CPU generates.

You must globally enable **mls qos** global configuration command on the switch to use the **cpu traffic qos** feature.

When you mark CPU-generated traffic with CoS, DSCP, IP precedence, or group values, the control protocol traffic is marked with these values, except for Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) traffic and Cisco IOS IP Service Level Agreements (SLAs). Any changes that you make using the **cpu traffic qos** global configuration command does not affect the CFM traffic or IP SLA CoS markings.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to set the CoS value to 5, for the control plane traffic that the CPU generates.

Switch(config) #cpu traffic qos cos 5

You can verify your settings by entering the **show cpu traffic qos** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show cpu traffic qos	Displays the QoS output for CPU-generated traffic.

## 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 macrol fastethernet0/1 - 2, gigabitethernet0/1 - 2

Command	Description  Executes a command on multiple ports at the same time.	
interface range		
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:
Ifile-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.

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 | sender-mac | 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 | 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 <b>request</b> 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	Deny the specified range of sender MAC addresses.	
sender-mac-mask		
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	Deny the specified range of target MAC addresses.	
target-mac-mask		
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.

Command	Description  Defines an ARP access control list (ACL).	
arp access-list		
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 <i>mask</i> is a mask of <i>don't care</i> 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 <b>cos</b> 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.	



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.



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.

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.

Command	Description
<b>show dot1x</b> [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.

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

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#### 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.

Command	Description
<pre>show dot1x [interface interface-id]</pre>	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.

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.

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.

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	ng.
Command Modes	Privileged EXEC	
Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines		nd to re-authenticate a client without waiting for the configured number of entication attempts (re-authperiod) and automatic re-authentication.
Examples	This example shows how	v to manually re-authenticate the device connected to a port:

 ${\tt Switch\#\ dot1x\ re-authenticate\ interface\ gigabitethernet0/1}$ 

### 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.

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.

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 test eapol-capable

Use the **dot1x test eapol-capable** privileged EXEC command to monitor IEEE 802.1x activity on all the switch ports and to display information about the devices that are connected to the ports that support IEEE 802.1x.

dot1x test eapol-capable [interface interface-id]

#### **Syntax Description**

<b>interface</b> interface-id (0	Optional`	) Port to be	e aueried.
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#### **Defaults**

There is no default setting.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(44)SE	This command was introduced.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to test the IEEE 802.1x capability of the devices connected to all ports or to specific ports on a switch.

There is not a **no** form of this command.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable the IEEE 802.1x readiness check on a switch to query a port. It also shows the response received from the queried port verifying that the device connected to it is IEEE 802.1x-capable:

 ${\tt switch \#\ dot1x\ test\ eapol-capable\ interface\ gigabitethernet1/0/13}$ 

 ${\tt DOT1X\_PORT\_EAPOL\_CAPABLE:DOT1X: MAC~00-01-02-4b-f1-a3~on~gigabitethernet1/0/13~is~EAPOL~capable}$ 

•	
dot1x test timeout timeout Configures the timeout us an IEEE 802.1x readiness	sed to wait for EAPOL response to s query.

### dot1x test timeout

Use the **dot1x test timeout** global configuration command to configure the timeout used to wait for EAPOL response from a port being queried for IEEE 802.1x readiness.

#### dot1x test timeout timeout

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timeout	Time in seconds to wait for an EAPOL response. The range is from
	1 to 65535 seconds.

#### Defaults

The default setting is 10 seconds.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(44)SE	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the timeout used to wait for EAPOL response.

There is not a **no** form of this command.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure the switch to wait 27 seconds for an EAPOL response:

Switch# dot1x test timeout 27

You can verify the timeout configuration status by entering the **show run** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
dot1x test eapol-capable [interface	Checks for IEEE 802.1x readiness on devices connected to
interface-id]	all or to specified IEEE 802.1x-capable ports.

### 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 1 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.
12.2(40)SE	The range for <b>tx-period</b> seconds is incorrect. The correct range is from 1 to 65535.

#### **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.

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.



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**.



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



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.

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.	
	<b>Note</b> This error refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module.	
12ptguard	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. All causes, except for per-VLAN error disabling, are configured to shut down the entire port.

### **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.

When a port is error-disabled, it is effectively shut down, and no traffic is sent or received on the port. For the BPDU guard and port-security features, you can configure the switch to shut down just the offending VLAN on the port when a violation occurs, instead of shutting down the entire port.

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.

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 detect cause small-frame

Use the **errdisable detect cause small-frame** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to allow any switch port to be error disabled if incoming VLAN-tagged packets are small frames (67 bytes or less) and arrive at the minimum configured rate (the threshold). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

#### errdisable detect cause small-frame

no errdisable detect cause small-frame

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This feature is disabled.

### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(44)SE	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

This command globally enables the small-frame arrival feature. Use the **small violation-rate** interface configuration command to set the threshold for each port.

You can configure the port to be automatically re-enabled by using the **errdisable recovery cause small-frame** global configuration command. You configure the recovery time by using the **errdisable recovery interval** *global configuration command*.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable the switch ports to be put into the error-disabled mode if incoming small frames arrive at the configured threshold:

Switch(config)# errdisable detect cause small-frame

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

Command	Description
errdisable recovery cause small-frame	Enables the recovery timer.
errdisable recovery interval interval	Specifies the time to recover from the specified error-disabled state.

Command	Description
show interfaces	Displays the interface settings on the switch, including input and output flow control.
small-frame violation-rate	Configures the rate (threshold) for incoming small frames to cause a port to be put into the error-disabled state.

# errdisable recovery cause small-frame

Use the **errdisable recovery cause small-frame** global configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to enable the recovery timer for ports to be automatically re-enabled after they are error disabled by the arrival of small frames. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

errdisable recovery cause small-frame

no errdisable recovery cause small-frame

**SyntaxDescription** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This feature is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Global configuration

### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(44)SE	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

This command enables the recovery timer for error-disabled ports. You configure the recovery time by using the errdisable **recovery interval** *interval interface configuration command*.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to set the recovery timer:

Switch(config) # errdisable recovery cause small-frame

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

Command	Description
errdisable detect cause small-frame	Allows any switch port to be put into the error-disabled state if an incoming frame is smaller than the configured minimum size and arrives at the specified rate (threshold).
show interfaces	Displays the interface settings on the switch, including input and output flow control.
small-frame violation-rate	Configures the size for an incoming (small) frame to cause a port to be put into 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.	
	<b>Note</b> This error refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) error-disable state.	
12ptguard	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.	



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.

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 characte	rs.
---	-----

**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)#

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 Imi

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.
	<b>Note</b> 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 <b>ce</b> 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.



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#wp116 6797

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
```

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

# 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 <b>default</b> 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

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
```

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

## 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.

Command	Description
show ethernet service	1 7
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

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

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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> of the enhanced packet-marking action.	
table table-map name	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the preceding <i>from-type</i> keyword. Specify the table map to be used for the enhanced packet marking. The <i>to-type</i> of the action is marked based on the <i>from-type</i> 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.

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}



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) or enhanced network interface (ENI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **flowcontrol** command. UNIs and ENIs 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.

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.



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.



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.



CDP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

• 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.

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 <i>port-range</i> , 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



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).



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)#
```

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

_	_		
~	/ntav	Haceri	ntion
J	/IILAA	Descri	puon

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.



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.



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.

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 <b>ip access-list</b> 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.

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**]



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.



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.

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 <b>static</b> 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.

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.

Command	Description
show ip arp inspection	Displays the trust state and the rate limit of ARP packets for the specified
interfaces	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 <b>logs</b> <i>number</i> , 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 <b>interval</b> <i>seconds</i> , 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.

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.

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 [allow zeros]]}

no ip arp inspection validate [src-mac] [dst-mac] [ip [allow zeros]]

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, 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.
allow-zeros	Modifies the IP validation test so that ARPs with a sender address of 0.0.0.0 (ARP probes) are not denied.

#### Defaults

No checks are performed.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(37)SE	The allow-zero keyword was added.

#### **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.

The allow-zeros keyword interacts with ARP access control lists (ACLs) in this way:

- If you configure an ARP ACL to deny ARP probes, they are dropped even if the **allow-zero** keyword is specified.
- If you configure an ARP ACL that specifically permits ARP probes and configure the **ip arp inspection validate ip** command, ARP probes are dropped unless you enter the **allow-zeros** keyword.

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.

Command	Description
show ip arp inspection	Displays the configuration and the operating state of dynamic ARP
<b>vlan</b> vlan-range	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.

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP access control list (ACL).
show ip arp inspection	Displays the configuration and the operating state of dynamic ARP
<b>vlan</b> vlan-range	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} | arp-probe}

no ip arp inspection vlan vlan-range logging {acl-match | dhcp-bindings | arp-probe}

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:
		<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
		• 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.
		<ul> <li>none—Do not log packets that match DHCP bindings.</li> </ul>
		• permit—Log DHCP-binding permitted packets.
	arp-probe	Specify logging of packets permitted specifically because they are ARP probes.

#### **Defaults**

All denied or all dropped packets are logged. ARP probe packets are not logged.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(37)SE	The arp-probe keyword was added.

## 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.



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.

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.



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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.



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.



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.

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 429
---

#### 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.

Command	Description
ip igmp profile	Configures the specified IGMP profile number.
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.

Command	Description
show running-config interface	Displays the running configuration on the switch interface, including
interface-id	the maximum number of IGMP groups that an interface can join and
	the throttling action. For syntax information, select <b>Cisco IOS</b>
	<b>Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference, Release 12.2 &gt;</b>
	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 429496729.	5.

#### 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.

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.

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 Descriptiont**

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.

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.

no ip igmp snooping querier [vlan vlan-id] [address | max-response-time | query-interval | tcn query { 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:
	• <b>count</b> <i>count</i> —Set the number of TCN queries to be executed during the TCN interval time. The range is 1 to 10.
	• <b>interval</b> —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.

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.

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.

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
ip igmp snooping ten 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 ten 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 ten flood

no ip igmp snooping ten 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.

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
ip igmp snooping ten	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.

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 <b>pim-dvmrp</b> , 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.

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.
	• <b>gigabitethernet</b> <i>interface number</i> —a Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802.3z interface.
	• <b>port-channel</b> <i>interface number</i> —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.

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

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.

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. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

ip ssh version [1 | 2]

no ip ssh version [1 | 2]

This command is available only when your switch is running the cryptographic (encrypted) software image.

## **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

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 <b>port-security</b> 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.

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.

## **I2protocol-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.

| 12protocol-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]]]

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.



The switch does not support VTP. CDP and STP are enabled by default network node interfaces (NNIs) and disabled by default but can be enabled on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs). 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.



Only NNIs and ENIs 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.



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.



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)# 12protocol-tunnel cdp
Switch(config-if)# 12protocol-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)# 12protocol-tunnel stp
Switch(config-if)# 12protocol-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)# 12protocol-tunnel point-to-point pagp
Switch(config-if)# 12protocol-tunnel point-to-point udld
Switch(config-if)# 12protocol-tunnel drop-threshold point-to-point pagp 1000
```

Command	Description
12protocol-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 12protocol-tunnel	Displays information about ports configured for Layer 2 protocol tunneling, including port, protocol, CoS, and threshold.

## **I2protocol-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.

12protocol-tunnel cos value

no l2protocol-tunnel cos

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

## Syntax Description

	Smoothy CoS majority value for turnal ad Layer 2 material markets. If a CoS
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)# 12protocol-tunnel cos 7

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



LACP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

**Syntax Description** 

priority	Port priority for LACP. The range is 1 to 65535.
priority	Tott priority for LACT. The range is 1 to 05555.

**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** or **port-type eni** interface configuration command to change the interface to an NNI or ENI 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.



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.

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



LACP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

## **Syntax Description**

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.

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}

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.

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]

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.

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.

# location (global configuration)

Use the **location** global configuration command to configure location information for an endpoint. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the location information.

location {admin-tag string | civic-location identifier id | elin-location string identifier id}

no location {admin-tag string | civic-location identifier id | elin-location string identifier id}

## **Syntax Description**

admin-tag	Configure administrative tag or site information.
civic-location	Configure civic location information.
elin-location	Configure emergency location information (ELIN).
identifier id	Specify the ID for the civic location or the elin location. The ID range is 1 to 4095.
string	Specify the site or location information in alphanumeric format.

#### **Defaults**

This command has no default setting.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

After entering the **location civic-location identifier** *id* global configuration command, you enter civic location configuration mode. In this mode, you can enter the civic location and the postal location information.

Use the **no lldp med-tlv-select location** information interface configuration command to disable the location TLV. The location TLV is enabled by default. For more information, see the "Configuring LLDP and LLDP-MED" chapter of the software configuration guide for this release.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure civic location information on the switch:

```
Switch(config) # location civic-location identifier 1
Switch(config-civic) # number 3550
Switch(config-civic) # primary-road-name "Cisco Way"
Switch(config-civic) # city "San Jose"
Switch(config-civic) # state CA
Switch(config-civic) # building 19
Switch(config-civic) # room C6
Switch(config-civic) # county "Santa Clara"
Switch(config-civic) # country US
Switch(config-civic) # end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the show location civic-location privileged EXEC command.

This example shows how to configure the emergency location information location on the switch:

Switch (config)# location elin-location 14085553881 identifier 1

You can verify your settings by entering the show location elin privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
location (interface configuration)	Configures the location information for an interface.
show location	Displays the location information for an endpoint.

# location (interface configuration)

Use the **location** interface command to enter location information for an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the interface location information.

location {additional-location-information word | civic-location-id id | elin-location-id id}

no location {additional-location-information word | civic-location-id id | elin-location-id id}

## **Syntax Description**

additional-location-information	Configure additional information for a location or place.
civic-location-id	Configure global civic location information for an interface.
elin-location-id	Configure emergency location information for an interface.
id	Specify the ID for the civic location or the elin location. The ID range is 1 to 4095.
word	Specify a word or phrase that provides additional location information.

#### **Defaults**

This command has no default setting.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

After entering the **location civic-location-id** *id* interface configuration command, you enter civic location configuration mode. In this mode, you can enter the additional location information.

### **Examples**

These examples show how to enter civic location information for an interface:

```
Switch(config-if)# int g1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# location civic-location-id 1
Switch(config-if)# end

Switch(config-if)# int g2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# location civic-location-id 1
Switch(config-if)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the show location civic interface privileged EXEC command.

This example shows how to enter emergency location information for an interface:

```
Switch(config)# int g2/0/2
Switch(config-if)# location elin-location-id 1
Switch(config-if)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show location elin interface** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
location (global configuration)	Configures the location information for an endpoint.
show location	Displays the location information for an endpoint.

# 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 <i>type</i> option for the meaning of each level.
type	(Optional) Specify the logging type. These keywords are valid:
	• <b>emergencies</b> —System is unusable (severity 0).
	• alerts—Immediate action needed (severity 1).
	• <b>critical</b> —Critical conditions (severity 2).
	• <b>errors</b> —Error conditions (severity 3).
	• warnings—Warning conditions (severity 4).
	• <b>notifications</b> —Normal but significant messages (severity 5).
	• <b>information</b> —Information messages (severity 6).
	• <b>debugging</b> —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.

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.



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.

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.



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.



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.

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.

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

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.

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}

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.

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.

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 <b>mac-notification</b> 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.

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.

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 <b>trace</b> 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'

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.

Command	Description	
macro apply	Applies a macro on an interface or applies and traces a macro on ar 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'
```

Command	Description	
macro apply  Applies a macro on an interface or applies and traces a 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.

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	

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 '0'. 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:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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	List of up to four IPv4 precedence values to match against incoming packets.
ip-precedence-list	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.

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**

<b>qos-group</b> 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.

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
```



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.

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) or enhanced network interfaces (ENI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **mdix auto** command. UNIs and ENIs 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.

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



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.

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 <b>source interface</b> , <b>port channel</b> 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.
	• <b>replicate</b> —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 <b>ingress</b> 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 <i>vlan-id</i> 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 <b>all</b> , <b>local</b> , or <b>remote</b> with the <b>no monitor session</b> 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 - 110
```

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.

```
\label{eq:switch} Switch(config) \ \# \ \ monitor \ \ session \ \ 2 \ \ destination \ \ interface \ gigabite thermet 0/2 \ 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 and ingress traffic are untagged.

```
Switch(config)# monitor session 2 destination interface gigabitethernet0/2 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.

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 <b>no</b> 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 <b>no</b> 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.

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 <b>no mvr immediate</b> 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 <b>no mvr type</b> 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.	
	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) or an enhanced network interface (ENI).	
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 <b>receiver</b> and <i>vlan-id</i> 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.

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

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



PAgP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

## **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** or **port-type eni** interface configuration command before configuring **pagp learn-method**. Learn must be configured to the same method at both ends of the link.



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 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.

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



PAgP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

**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** or **port-type eni** 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.



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 switch 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.

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_r eference_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 | sender-mac | sender-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 | sender-ip | target-ip target-ip-mask}] mac {any | host sender-mac | sender-mac sender-mac-mask} [{any | host target-ip | 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 <b>request</b> 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 <b>matchlog</b> keyword in the <b>ip arp inspection vlan logging</b> 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.

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]



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.	
	<ul> <li>type is 0 to 65535, specified in hexadecimal.</li> <li>mask is a mask of don't care bits applied to the Ethertype before testing for a match.</li> </ul>	
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 <b>cos</b> 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.	

<b>Isap</b> 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 <i>mask</i> is a mask of <i>don't care</i> 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.



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.

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]]



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.	
	<b>Note</b> The range for <b>police</b> with the <b>priority</b> command for output service policies is 64000 to 10000000000.	
cir	Committed information rate (CIR) used for policing traffic.	
cir-bps	CIR rate in bps. The range is 8000 to 1000000000 bps.	
	<b>Note</b> The range for <b>police</b> with the <b>priority</b> 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.	
<b>bc</b> [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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> of the enhanced packet-marking action.	
table table-map name	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the preceding <i>from-type</i> keyword. Specify the table map to be used for the enhanced packet marking. The <i>to-type</i> of the action is marked based on the <i>from-type</i> 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.



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.

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	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 associated with ports (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-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# class in-class3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police aggregate agg_policer1
```

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

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 10000000000.
cir cir-bps	Committed information rate (CIR) in bits per second. The range is 8000 to 1000000000 bps.
<b>bc</b> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>to-type</i> of the marking action. The range for the new IP precedence value is 0 to 7.

set-qos-transmit	Set a new quality of service (QoS) group value for the packet and send
qos-group-value	the packet. This specifies the <i>to-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> 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 <i>from-type</i> of the enhanced packet-marking action.
table table-map name	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the preceding <i>from-type</i> keyword. Specify the table map to be used for the enhanced packet marking. The <i>to-type</i> of the action is marked based on the <i>from-type</i> 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.

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) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) 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 and ENIs. 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 and ENIs.

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-eni rate** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show policer cpu uni-eni 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.
e

### **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, one of which is class-default.
- 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-group 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)# police 20000000
```

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) # class bronze-out
Switch(config-pmap-c) # bandwidth percent 10
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.

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.

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 its existing port type to a network node interface (NNI), a user network interface (UNI), or an enhanced network interfaces (ENI). Use the **no** form of this command to return the port to its default setting.

port-type {eni | nni | uni}

no port-type

# **Syntax Description**

eni	Enhanced network interface. ENIs have the same default configuration as UNIs, but you can configure ENI to support protocol control packets for Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP), Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP), and EtherChannel Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) or Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP).
nni	Network node interface.
uni	User network 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. You must configure a port to be an ENI port.

A port configured as an ENI has the same defaults as a UNI port, but the you can configure control protocols (CDP, STP, LLDP, LACP and PAgP) on ENIs. These protocols are not supported on UNIs.

The default status for a UNI or ENI 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 or ENI 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.

Configuring a port as an ENI does not change the administrative state of the port. If the port state is **shutdown** before a port-type change, it remains in **shutdown** state; if the state is **no shutdown**, it remains in **no shutdown** state.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(44)SE	The <b>eni</b> keyword was added.

### **Usage Guidelines**

A port can be reconfigured to another port type. When a port is reconfigured as the other interface type, it inherits all the characteristics of that interface type. By default all ports on the switch are either UNI or NNI. At any time, all ports on the Cisco ME switch are UNIs, NNIs, or ENIs.

Some features are not supported only on all port types. Control protocols (CDP, STP, LLDP, and EtherChannel LACP and PAgP) have different support on each port type:

- On NNIs, these features are enabled by default.
- On ENIs, these features are disabled by default, but you can enable them by using the command-line interface.
- On UNIs, these features are not supported.

For information about specific feature support, see the software configuration guide for this release. When you change a port from one type to another, 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 or ENI, 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, ENI, or NNI, the interface defaults to UNI.

Traffic is not switched between UNIs or ENIs, and all traffic incoming on UNIs or ENIs 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 or ENIs to exchange traffic within the switch, you can assign the interface to a community VLAN. A community VLAN can contain a maximum of eight UNIs or ENIs. We do not recommend mixing UNIs and ENIs in the same 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 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 type to an ENI.

```
Switch# config 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 eni
Switch(config-if)# end
```

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



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.

Command	Description
<pre>show env {all   power}</pre>	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



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.



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.



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)# 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-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
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.

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-enhanced network interface (UNI-ENI) VLAN. If the VLAN is a UNI-ENI 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-ENI 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.



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-ENI 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.

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.

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 <b>packets</b> keyword is optional.	
	<b>Note</b> 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 <b>queue-limit</b> in the <b>class-default</b> 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.

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-enhanced network interface (UNI-ENI) isolated VLAN (the default) to an RSPAN VLAN, enter the **rspan-vlan** VLAN configuration command.
- To change a UNI-ENI 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. On the Cisco ME switch only network node interfaces (NNIs) or enhanced
  network interfaces (ENIs) on which STP has been enabled 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.

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/file name	(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.

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.

# rep admin vlan

Use the **rep admin vlan** global configuration command to configure a Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) administrative VLAN for REP to transmit hardware flood layer (HFL) messages. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration with VLAN 1 as the administrative VLAN.

rep admin vlan vlan-id

no rep admin vlan

# **Syntax Description**

vlan-id	The VLAN ID range is from 1 to 4094. The default is VLAN 1; the range to
	configure is 2 to 4094.

### Defaults

The administrative VLAN is VLAN 1.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

If the VLAN does not already exist, this command does not create the VLAN.

To avoid the delay introduced by relaying messages in software for link-failure or VLAN-blocking notification during load balancing, REP floods packets at the hardware flood layer (HFL) to a regular multicast address. These messages are flooded to the whole network, not just the REP segment. Switches that do not belong to the segment treat them as data traffic. Configuring an administrative VLAN for the whole domain can control flooding of these messages.

If no REP administrative VLAN is configured, the default is VLAN 1.

There can be only one administrative VLAN on a switch and on a segment.

The administrative VLAN cannot be the RSPAN VLAN.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure VLAN 100 as the REP administrative VLAN:

Switch (config) # rep admin vlan 100

You can verify your settings by entering the show interface rep detail privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description	
show interfaces rep	Displays detailed REP configuration and status for all interfaces or the	
detail	specified interface, including the administrative VLAN.	

# rep block port

Use the **rep block port** interface configuration command on the REP primary edge port to configure Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) VLAN load balancing. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default configuration.

rep block port {id port-id | neighbor\_offset | preferred} vlan {vlan-list | all}

**no rep block port** {**id** port-id | neighbor\_offset | **preferred**}

# **Syntax Description**

id port-id	Identify the VLAN blocking alternate port by entering the unique port ID that is automatically generated when REP is enabled. The REP port ID is a 16-character hexadecimal value. You can view the port ID for an interface by entering the <b>show interface</b> <i>interface-id</i> <b>rep detail</b> command.		
neighbor_offset	Identify the VLAN blocking alternate port by entering the offset number of a neighbor. The range is -256 to +256; a value of 0 is invalid. The primary edge port has an offset number of 1; positive numbers above 1 identify downstream neighbors of the primary edge port. Negative numbers identify the secondary edge port (offset number -1) and its downstream neighbors.		
preferred	Identify the VLAN blocking alternate port as the segment port on which you entered the <b>rep segment</b> segment-id <b>preferred</b> interface configuration command.		
	<b>Note</b> Entering the <b>preferred</b> keyword does not ensure that the preferred port is the alternate port; it gives it preference over other similar ports.		
vlan	Identify the VLANs to be blocked.		
vlan-list	Enter a VLAN ID from 1 to 4094 or a range or sequence of VLANs (such as 1-3, 22, 41-44) of VLANs to be blocked.		
all	Enter to block all VLANs.		

### **Defaults**

The default behavior after you enter the **rep preempt segment** privileged EXEC command (for manual preemption) is to block all VLANs at the primary edge port. This behavior remains until you configure the **rep block port** command.

If the primary edge port cannot determine which port is to be the alternate port, the default action is no preemption and no VLAN load balancing.

# **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

# **Command History**

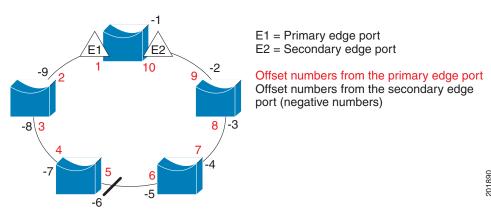
Release	Modification	
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.	

# **Usage Guidelines**

You must enter this command on the REP primary edge port.

When you select an alternate port by entering an offset number, this number identifies the downstream neighbor port of an edge port. The primary edge port has an offset number of 1; positive numbers above 1 identify downstream neighbors of the primary edge port. Negative numbers identify the secondary edge port (offset number -1) and its downstream neighbors. See Neighbor Offset Numbers in a REP SegmentFigure 2-1.

Figure 2-1 Neighbor Offset Numbers in a REP Segment





You would never enter an offset value of 1 because that is the offset number of the primary edge port itself.

If you have configured a preempt delay time by entering the **rep preempt delay** seconds interface configuration command and a link failure and recovery occurs, VLAN load balancing begins after the configured preemption time period elapses without another link failure. The alternate port specified in the load-balancing configuration blocks the configured VLANs and unblocks all other segment ports. If the primary edge port cannot determine the alternate port for VLAN balancing, the default action is no preemption.

Each port in a segment has a unique port ID. The port ID format is similar to the one used by the spanning tree algorithm: a port number (unique on the bridge) associated to a MAC address (unique in the network). To determine the port ID of a port, enter the **show interface** *interface-id* **rep detail** privileged EXEC command.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure REP VLAN load balancing on the Switch B primary edge port (Gigabit Ethernet port 0/1) and to configure Gigabit Ethernet port 0/2 of Switch A as the alternate port to block VLANs 1 to 100. The alternate port is identified by its port ID, shown in bold in the output of the **show interface rep detail** command for the Switch A port.

Switch A# show interface gigabitethernet0/2 rep detail
GigabitEthernet0/2 REP enabled
Segment-id: 2 (Segment)
PortID: 0080001647FB1780
Preferred flag: No
Operational Link Status: TWO\_WAY
Current Key: 007F001647FB17800EEE
Port Role: Open
Blocked Vlan: <empty>
Admin-vlan: 1

Preempt Delay Timer: 35 sec Load-balancing block port: none

```
Load-balancing block vlan: none
STCN Propagate to:
PDU/TLV statistics:
LSL PDU rx: 107122, tx: 192493

Switch B# config t
Switch (config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch (config-if)# rep block port id 0080001647FB1780 vlan 1-100
Switch (config-if)# exit
```

This example shows how to configure VLAN load balancing by using a neighbor offset number and how to verify the configuration by entering the **show interfaces rep detail** privileged EXEC command:

```
Switch# config t
Switch (config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch (config-if) # rep block port 6 vlan 1-110
Switch (config-if)# end
Switch# show interface gigabitethernet0/2 rep detail
GigabitEthernet0/2 REP enabled
Segment-id: 2 (Segment)
PortID: 0080001647FB1780
Preferred flag: No
Operational Link Status: TWO_WAY
Current Key: 007F001647FB178009C3
Port Role: Open
Blocked Vlan: <empty>
Admin-vlan: 3
Preempt Delay Timer: 35 sec
Load-balancing block port: 6
Load-balancing block vlan: 1-110
STCN Propagate to: none
LSL PDU rx: 1466780, tx: 3056637
HFL PDU rx: 2, tx: 0
BPA TLV rx: 1, tx: 2119695
BPA (STCN, LSL) TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
BPA (STCN, HFL) TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
EPA-ELECTION TLV rx: 757406, tx: 757400
EPA-COMMAND TLV rx: 1, tx: 1
EPA-INFO TLV rx: 178326, tx: 178323
```

Command	Description
rep preempt delay	Configures a waiting period after a segment port failure and recovery before REP VLAN load balancing is triggered.
rep preempt segment	Manually starts REP VLAN load balancing on a segment.
show interfaces rep detail	Displays REP detailed configuration and status for all interfaces or the specified interface, including the administrative VLAN.

# rep preempt delay

Use the **rep preempt delay** interface configuration command on the REP primary edge port to configure a waiting period after a segment port failure and recovery before Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) VLAN load balancing is triggered. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the configured delay.

rep preempt delay seconds

no rep preempt delay

# **Syntax** Description

seconds	Set the number of seconds to delay REP preemption. The range is 15 to 300.	
---------	--	--

#### **Defaults**

No preemption delay is set. If you do not enter the **rep preempt delay** command, the default is manual preemption with no delay.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

You must enter this command on the REP primary edge port.

You must enter this command and configure a preempt time delay if you want VLAN load balancing to automatically trigger after a link failure and recovery.

If VLAN load balancing is configured, after a segment port failure and recovery, the REP primary edge port starts a delay timer before VLAN load balancing occurs. Note that the timer restarts after each link failure. When the timer expires, the REP primary edge alerts the alternate port to perform VLAN load balancing (configured by using the **rep block port** interface configuration command) and prepares the segment for the new topology. The configured VLAN list is blocked at the alternate port, and all other VLANs are blocked at the primary edge port.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure REP preemption time delay of 100 seconds on the primary edge port:

```
Switch (config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch (config-if)# rep preempt delay 100
Switch (config-if)# exit
```

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

Command	Description
rep block port	Configures VLAN load balancing.
show interfaces rep [detail]	Displays REP configuration and status for all interfaces or the specified interface.

# rep preempt segment

Use the **rep preempt segment** privileged EXEC command to manually start Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) VLAN load balancing on a segment.

rep preempt segment segment\_id

# **Syntax Description**

segment-id	ID of the REP	segment.	The range	is from	1 to	1024.

Defaults

Manual preemption is the default behavior.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.

# **Usage Guidelines**

When you enter the **rep preempt segment** segment-id command, a confirmation message appears before the command is executed because preemption can cause network disruption.

Enter this command on the switch on the segment that has the primary edge port.

If you do not configure VLAN load balancing, entering this command results in the default behavior—the primary edge port blocks all VLANs.

You configure VLAN load balancing by entering the **rep block port** {**id** *port-id* | *neighbor\_offset* | **preferred**} **vlan** {*vlan-list* | **all**} interface configuration command on the REP primary edge port before you manually start preemption.

There is not a **no** version of this command.

# Examples

This example shows how to manually trigger REP preemption on segment 100 with the confirmation message:

Switch) # rep preempt segment 100

The command will cause a momentary traffic disruption.

Do you still want to continue? [confirm]

Command	Description
rep block port	Configures VLAN load balancing.
show interfaces rep [detail]	Displays REP configuration and status for all interfaces or the specified interface.

# rep segment

Use the **rep segment** interface configuration command to enable Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) on the interface and to assign a segment ID to it. Use the **no** form of this command to disable REP on the interface.

rep segment segment-id [edge [primary]] [preferred]

no rep segment

# **Syntax Description**

segment-id	Assign a segment ID to the interface. The range is from 1 to 1024.		
edge	(Optional) Identify the interface as one of the two REP edge ports. Entering the <b>edge</b> keyword without the <b>primary</b> keyword configures the port as the secondary edge port.		
primary	(Optional) On an edge port, specify that the port is the primary edge port. A segment has only one primary edge port. If you configure two ports in a segment as the primary edge port, for example ports on different switches, the REP selects one of them to serve as the segment primary edge port.		
preferred	(Optional) Specify that the port is the preferred alternate port or the preferred port for VLAN load balancing.		
	Note Configuring a port as preferred does not guarantee that it becomes the alternate port; it merely gives it a slight edge among equal contenders. The alternate port is usually a previously failed port.		

### **Defaults**

REP is disabled on the interface.

When REP is enabled on an interface, the default is for the port to be a regular segment port.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

# **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.

# **Usage Guidelines**

REP ports must be Layer 2 trunk ports.

REP ports should not be configured as one of these port types:

- SPAN destination port
- Private VLAN port
- Tunnel port
- Access port
- REP ports must be network node interfaces (NNIs). REP ports cannot be user-network interfaces (UNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

You must configure two edge ports on each REP segment, a primary edge port and a port to act as a secondary edge port. If you configure two ports in a segment as the primary edge port, for example ports on different switches, the configuration is allowed, but the REP selects one of them to serve as the segment primary edge port.

REP is supported on EtherChannels, but not on an individual port that belongs to an EtherChannel.

If you enable REP on two ports on a switch, the ports must both be either regular segment ports or edge ports. REP ports follow these rules:

- If only one port on a switch is configured in a segment, the port should be an edge port.
- If two ports on a switch belong to the same segment, both ports must be edge ports, or both ports must be regular segment ports.
- If two ports on a switch belong to the same segment and one is configured as an edge port and one as a regular segment port (a misconfiguration), the edge port is treated as a regular segment port.

If you configure two ports in a segment as the primary edge port, for example ports on different switches, the REP selects one of them to serve as the segment primary edge port. Enter the **show rep topology** privileged EXEC command on a port in the segment to verify which port is the segment primary edge port.

REP interfaces come up in a blocked state and remain in a blocked state until notified that it is safe to unblock. You need to be aware of this to avoid sudden connection losses.

You should configure REP only in networks with redundancy. Configuring REP in a network without redundancy causes loss of connectivity.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable REP on a regular (nonedge) segment port:

```
Switch (config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch (config-if)# rep segment 100
```

This example shows how to enable REP on a port and identify the port as the REP primary edge port:

```
Switch (config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch (config-if)# rep segment 100 edge primary
```

This example shows how to enable REP on a port and identify the port as the REP secondary edge port:

```
Switch (config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch (config-if)# rep segment 100 edge
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces rep** privileged EXEC command. To verify which port in the segment is the primary edge port, enter the **show rep topology** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show interfaces rep [detail]	Displays REP configuration and status for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show rep topology [detail]	Displays information about all ports in the segment, including which one was configured and selected as the primary edge port.

# rep stcn

Use the **rep stcn** interface configuration command on a Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) edge port to configure the port to send REP segment topology change notifications (STCNs) to another interface, to other segments, or to Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) networks. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the sending of STCNs to the interface, segment, or STP network.

**rep stcn** {**interface** *interface-id* | **segment** *id-list* | **stp**}

no rep stcn {interface | segment | stp}

### **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id Identify a physical interface or port channel to receive STCNs.			
segment id-list	Identify one REP segment or list of segments to receive STCNs. The range is 1 to 1024. You can also configure a sequence of segments (for example 3-5, 77, 100).		
stp	Send STCNs to an STP network.		

#### Defaults

Transmission of STCNs to other interfaces, segments, or STP networks is disabled.

#### Command Modes

Interface configuration

# **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

Enter this command on a segment edge port.

You use this command to notify other portions of the Layer 2 network of topology changes that occur in the local REP segment. This removes obsolete entries in the Layer 2 forwarding table in other parts of the network, which allows faster network convergence.

# **Examples**

This example shows how to configure the REP primary edge port to send STCNs to segments 25 to 50:

```
Switch (config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch (config-if)# rep stcn segment 25-50
Switch (config-if)# exit
```

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

Command	Description
show interfaces rep	Displays REP configuration and status for all interfaces or the specified
[detail]	interface.

# rmon collection stats

Use the **rmon collection stats** interface configuration command to collect Ethernet group statistics, which include usage statistics about broadcast and multicast packets, and error statistics about cyclic redundancy check (CRC) alignment errors and collisions. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

rmon collection stats index [owner name]

**no rmon collection stats** *index* [**owner** *name*]

### **Syntax Description**

index	Remote Network Monitoring (RMON) collection control index. The range is 1 to 65535.
owner name	(Optional) Owner of the RMON collection.

### **Defaults**

The RMON statistics collection is disabled.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

The RMON statistics collection command is based on hardware counters. If the port is a user network interface (UNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **rmon collection stats** command. UNIs and ENIs are disabled by default. Network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled by default.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to collect RMON statistics for the owner *root*:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# rmon collection stats 2 owner root

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

Command	Description	
show rmon statistics	Displays RMON statistics.	
	For syntax information, select Cisco IOS Configuration	
	Fundamentals Command Reference, Release 12.2 > System	
	Management Commands > RMON Commands.	

# sdm prefer

Use the **sdm prefer** global configuration command to configure the template used in Switch Database Management (SDM) resource allocation. If the switch is running the metro IP access image, you can use a template to balance resources between Layer 2 and Layer 3 functionality, or you can maximize system usage to support only Layer 2 features in hardware. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default template.

sdm prefer {default | layer-2}

no sdm prefer

### **Syntax Description**

default	Give balance to all functions.
layer-2	Maximizes system resources for Layer 2 functionality and does not support routing in hardware.

#### Defaults

The default template provides a balance to all features.



On switches that are running the metro base image or the metro access image, only the layer-2 template is supported.

### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

# **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SE	The number of unicast MAC addresses supported by the default template was increased to 5K.

### **Usage Guidelines**

You must reload the switch for the configuration to take effect. If you enter the **show sdm prefer** command before you enter the **reload** privileged EXEC command, the **show sdm prefer** command shows the template currently in use and the template that will become active after a reload.

The default templates balances the use of system resources. Do not use the default template if you do not have routing enabled on your switch. Using the balanced template prevents Layer 2 features from using the memory allocated to unicast routing in the default template.

Do not use the layer-2 template if the switch is routing packets. The layer-2 template does not support routing and forces any routing to be done through software. This overloads the CPU and severely degrades routing performance.

Table 2-4 lists the approximate number of each resource supported in each of the templates for a switch running the metro IP access image. The values in the template are based on eight routed interfaces and approximately 1024 VLANs and represent the approximate hardware boundaries set when a template is selected. If a section of a hardware resource is full, all processing overflow is sent to the CPU, seriously impacting switch performance.

Table 2-4 Approximate Number of Feature Resources Allowed by Each Template

Resource		Default
Unicast MAC addresses		5 K
IPv4 IGMP groups and multicast routes (default only)	_	1 K
IP v4 IGMP groups (layer-2 template only)	1 K	_
IPv4 multicast routes (layer-2 template only)	0	_
IPv4 IGMP groups and multicast routes	1 K	_
IPv4 unicast routes	0	9 K
Directly connected IPv4 hosts	_	5 K
Indirect IPv4 routes	_	4 K
IPv4 policy-based routing access control entries (ACEs)	0	512
IPv4 or MAC quality of service (QoS) ACEs	512	512
IPv4 or MAC security ACEs	1 K	1 K

# **Examples**

This example shows how to configure the layer-2 template on a switch:

```
Switch(config)# sdm prefer layer-2
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

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

Command	Description
show sdm prefer	Displays the current SDM template in use or displays the templates that can be used, with the approximate resource allocation per feature.

# service instance

Use the **service instance** interface configuration command to configure an Ethernet service instance on the interface and to enter Ethernet service configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the service instance.

service instance id ethernet [evc-id]

no service instance id

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

# Syntax Description

id	Define a service instance identifier, a per-interface service identifier that does not map to a VLAN. The range is 1 to 4294967295.
ethernet	Identify the service instance as an Ethernet instance.
evc-id	(Optional) Attach an Ethernet virtual connection (EVC) to the service instance.

### Defaults

No Ethernet service instances are defined.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

#### **Command History**

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

# Usage Guidelines

After you enter the **service instance** *id* **ethernet** command, the switch enters Ethernet service configuration mode, and these configuration commands are available:

- **default**: sets the service instance to its default state.
- **ethernet lmi ce-vlan map**: configures Ethernet Local Management Interface (LMI) parameters. See the **ethernet lmi ce-vlan map** command.
- exit: exits EVC configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
- no: negates a command or returns a command to its default setting.

### Examples

This example shows how to define an Ethernet service instance and to enter Ethernet service configuration mode for EVC *test*:

Switch(config-if)# service instance 333 ethernet test
Switch(config-if-srv)#

Command	Description
show ethernet service instance	Displays information about configured Ethernet service instances.

# service password-recovery

Use the **service password-recovery** global configuration command to enable the password-recovery mechanism (the default). This mechanism allows an end user with physical access to the switch to press the break key on the console terminal to interrupt the boot process while the switch is powering up and to assign a new password.

Use the **no** form of this command to disable part of the password-recovery functionality. When the password-recovery mechanism is disabled, interrupting the boot process is allowed only if the user agrees to set the system back to the default configuration.

service password-recovery

no service password-recovery

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The password-recovery mechanism is enabled.

**Command Modes** 

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

As a system administrator, you can use the **no service password-recovery** command to disable some of the functionality of the password recovery feature by allowing an end user to reset a password only by agreeing to return to the default configuration. This provides configuration file security by ensuring that only authenticated and authorized users have access to the configuration file and prevents users from accessing the configuration file by using the password recovery process.

The password recovery procedure requires using a break key. After the switch performs power-on self test (POST), the switch begins the autoboot process. The boot loader prompts the user for a break key character during the boot-up sequence, as shown in this example:

```
***** The system will autoboot in 5 seconds *****
Send a break key to prevent autobooting.
```

You must enter the break key on the console terminal within 5 seconds of receiving the message that the system will autoboot. A user with physical access to the switch presses the break key on the console terminal within 5 seconds of receiving the message that flash memory is initializing. The System LED flashes green until the **break key** is accepted. After the **break key** is accepted, the System LED turns off until after the switch boots.

#### If the password-recovery mechanism is disabled, this message appears:

The password-recovery mechanism has been triggered, but is currently disabled. Access to the boot loader prompt through the password-recovery mechanism is disallowed at this point. However, if you agree to let the system be reset back to the default system configuration, access to the boot loader prompt can still be allowed.

Would you like to reset the system back to the default configuration (y/n)?

If the user chooses not to reset the system to the default configuration, the normal boot process continues as if the **break key** had not been pressed. If you choose to reset the system to the default configuration, the configuration file in flash memory is deleted, and the VLAN database file, *flash:vlan.dat* (if present), is deleted.



If you use the **no service password-recovery** command to control end user access to passwords, we recommend that you save a copy of the configuration file in a location away from the switch in case the end user uses the password recovery procedure and sets the system back to default values. Do not keep a backup copy of the configuration file on the switch.

You can enter the **show version** privileged EXEC command to determine if password recovery is enabled or disabled.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to disable password recovery on a switch so that a user can only reset a password by agreeing to return to the default configuration.

Switch(config)# no service-password recovery
Switch(config)# exit

Command	Description
show version	Displays version information for the hardware and firmware.

# service-policy (interface configuration)

Use the **service-policy** interface configuration command to apply a policy map defined by the **policy-map** command to the incoming or outgoing traffic of a physical port. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the policy map and port association.

**service-policy** {**input** | **output**} *policy-map-name* 

**no service-policy** {**input** | **output**} *policy-map-name* 

### **Syntax Description**

input	Apply the policy map to the input of a physical port.
output	Apply the policy map to the output of a physical port.
policy-map-name	The specified policy map to be applied.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **history** keyword is not supported, and you should ignore the statistics that it gathers.

**Defaults** 

No policy maps are attached to the port.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Only one input policy map and one output policy map can be attached to an interface.

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(35)SE, you can attach an output policy map to each interface on the switch. However, the switch supports a limit of three unique queue-limit configurations across all output policy maps at any time. Multiple policy maps can share the same queue-limit configuration. 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 attach input or output policy maps to a Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet port. You cannot attach policy maps to switch virtual interfaces (SVIs) and EtherChannel interfaces.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to apply *plcmap1* as an output policy map:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy output plcmap1

This example shows how to remove *plcmap2* from the port:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# no service-policy output plcmap2

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

Command	Description
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.
show policy-map interface [interface-id]	Displays policy maps configured on the specified interface or on all interfaces.
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.

# service-policy (policy-map class configuration)

Use the **service-policy** policy-map class configuration command to configure a quality of service (Q0S) service policy for an input or output policy map or a per-port, per-VLAN policy map. Use the **no** form of this command to disable a service policy as a QoS policy within a policy map.

**service-policy** *policy-map-name* 

no service-policy policy-map-name

#### **Syntax Description**

policy-map-name	Name of the service policy map (created by using the <b>policy-map</b> global
	configuration command) to be used in a QoS hierarchical service policy.

#### **Defaults**

No service policies are 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 for the ability to use this command to assign a child QoS policy to a parent input policy defined by classifying based on VLAN ID (supported with only the metro IP access or metro access image). See "Usage Guidelines."

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG, if the switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image, you can use the **service-policy input** command to assign a child QoS policy to a parent input policy defined with a classification based on VLAN IDs. This allows you to create a hierarchical policy for per-port, per-VLAN QoS.

You attach a service policy created in policy-map class configuration to a parent output policy map. This creates hierarchical policy mapping. Use the **service-policy** *policy-map-name* policy-map class configuration command to enter a second-level (child) policy map.

For an input policy map, when you configure classes with classification based on VLAN IDs by using the **match vlan** class-map configuration command, you can use **service-policy** policy-map class configuration command to associate a child QoS policy with that class. This provides the ability to apply independent QoS policies based on the VLAN IDs of the incoming traffic on the port. The per-port, per-vlan ingress QoS feature is supported only using a 2-level hierarchical input policymap, where the parent level defines the VLAN-based classification and the child level defines the QoS policy to be applied to the corresponding VLAN or VLANs. You can configure the child policy with all actions that are available for input policy maps, specifically policing and marking.



Per-port, per-VLAN QoS is supported only when the switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.

For an output policy map, when **shape average** is also configured on the class **class-default**, you can configure hierarchical policy maps by attaching a single **service-policy** policy-map class command to the class **class-default**. This policy map specifies the service policy for the port-shaped traffic on the port and is the parent policy map. You can configure the child policy with class-based queuing actions by using the **queue-limit** policy map class command and with scheduling actions (by using the **bandwidth**, **shape average**, or **priority** 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 define the service policy and to attach it to a parent policy map to set the maximum bandwidth (shape) for an output queue at 90000000 bits per second:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map out-policy-parent
Switch(config-pmap)# class class-default
Switch(config-pmap-c)# shape average 90000000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# service-policy out-policy
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
```

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
```



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-pmap-c) # exit

Switch(config-pmap-c) # exit

Switch(config-pmap) # class customer-1
Switch(config-pmap-c) # service-policy ingress-policy-1
Switch(config-pmap-c) # exit
```

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

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.

# set cos

Use the **set cos** policy-map class configuration command to set a Layer 2 class of service (CoS) value in the packet. Use the **no** form of this command to remove traffic marking.

set cos {cos\_value | from-field [table table-map-name]}

**no set cos** {cos\_value | from-field [table table-map-name]}

#### **Syntax Description**

cos_value	Enter an IEEE 802.1Q class of service/user priority value with which to classify traffic. The range is from 0 to 7.
from-field	Specific a packet-marking category to be used to set the CoS value of the packet. If you are using a table map for mapping and converting packet-marking values, this establishes the <i>map-from</i> packet-marking category.
	These options are supported:
	• cos—CoS value
	• <b>dscp</b> —Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value.
	• <b>precedence</b> —IP-precedence value
table	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the <i>from-field</i> keyword. Indicates that the values set in a specified table map are used to set the CoS value
table-map-name	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the <b>table</b> keyword. Name of the table map used to specify the CoS value. The table map name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.

#### Defaults

No traffic marking 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 set multiple marking actions and to use table maps for enhanced packet marking. See "Usage Guidelines."

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG, you can configure **set cos** with all other marking actions, specifically **set dscp**, **set precedence**, and **set qos-group**, for the same class. Support was also added for the ability to configure more than one marking action with enhanced packet marking by using table maps for the same class.

Use the **set cos** command if you want to mark a packet that is being sent to a switch. Switches can leverage Layer 2 header information including a CoS value marking.

You can use the **match cos** class-map configuration command and the **set cos** policy-map class configuration command together to allow switches to interoperate and provide quality of service (QoS) based on the CoS markings. You can also configure Layer 2 to Layer 3 mapping by matching on the CoS value because switches can already match and set CoS values.

If you are using this command to perform enhanced packet marking, you can use the *from-field* packet marking option for mapping and setting the CoS value. The supported *from-field* marking categories are: CoS, DSCP, and IP precedence.

If you specify a *from-field* category, but do not specify the **table** keyword and *table-map-name*, the default action is to copy the value associated with the *from-field* category as the CoS value. For example, if you enter the **set cos precedence** command, the precedence value is copied and used as the CoS value. If you enter the **set cos dscp** command, the DSCP value is copied and used as the CoS value.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to set all FTP traffic to cos 3:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy_ftp
Switch(config-pmap)# class ftp_class
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set cos 3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example shows how to assign a DSCP to CoS table map to a class:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map inpolicy
Switch(config-pmap)# class class-default
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set cos dscp table dscp-cos-tablemap
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
```

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

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.

# set dscp

Use the **set** [**ip**] **dscp** policy-map class configuration command to mark IPv4 traffic by setting a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value in the type of service (ToS) byte of the packet. Use the **no** form of this command to remove traffic marking.

set [ip] dscp {dscp\_value | from-field [table table-map-name]}

no set [ip] dscp {dscp\_value | from-field [table table-map-name]}



Entering **ip dscp** is the same as entering **dscp**.

# **Syntax Description**

dscp-value	Enter a DSCP value with which to classify traffic. The range is from 0 to 63. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.
from-field	Specific a packet-marking category to be used to set the DSCP value of the packet. If you are using a table map for mapping and converting packet-marking values, this establishes the <i>map-from</i> packet-marking category.
	These options are supported:
	• cos—class of service (CoS) value
	• <b>dscp</b> —DSCP value.
	• precedence—IP-precedence value
table	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the <i>from-field</i> keyword. Indicates that the values set in a specified table map are used to set the DSCP value
table-map-name	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the <b>table</b> keyword. Name of the table map used to specify the DSCP value. The table map name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.

## Defaults

No traffic marking 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 set multiple marking actions and to use table maps for enhanced packet marking. See "Usage Guidelines."

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG, you can configure **set dscp** with other marking actions, specifically **set cos** and **set qos-group**, for the same class. Support was also added for the ability to configure more than one marking action with enhanced packet marking by using table maps for the same class

You cannot use the **set dscp** command with the **set precedence** command to mark the same packet. DSCP values and IP precedence values are mutually exclusive. A packet can have one value of the other, but not both.

After DSCP bits are set, other quality of service (QoS) features can then operate on the bit settings.

The network gives priority (or some type of expedited handling) to marked traffic. Typically, you set the DSCP value at the edge of the network (or administrative domain) and data is then queued according to the precedence. Class-based weighted fair queuing (CBWFQ) can speed up handling for high-precedence traffic at congestion points. Weighted Tail Drop (WTD) ensures that high-precedence traffic has lower loss rates than other traffic during times of congestion.

Instead of using numeric values, you can also specify the *dscp-value* by using the reserved keywords **EF**, **AF11**, and **AF12**.

If you are using this command to perform enhanced packet marking, you can use the *from-field* packet marking option for mapping and setting the DSCP value. The supported *from-field* marking categories are: CoS, DSCP, and IP precedence.

If you specify a *from-field* category, but do not specify the **table** keyword and *table-map-name*, the default action is to copy the value associated with the *from-field* category as the DSCP value. For example, if you enter the **set dscp cos** command, the CoS value is copied and used as the DSCP value.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to set all FTP traffic to DSCP 10:

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

This example shows how to assign a CoS to DSCP table map to a class:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map inpolicy
Switch(config-pmap)# class class-default
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set dscp cos table cos-dscp-tablemap
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
```

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

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.

# set precedence

Use the **set** [**ip**] **precedence** policy-map class configuration command to mark IPv4 traffic by setting an IP-precedence value in the packet. Use the **no** form of this command to remove traffic marking.

set [ip] precedence {precedence\_value | from-field [table table-map-name]}

no set [ip] precedence {precedence\_value | from-field [table table-map-name]}



Entering **ip precedence** is the same as entering **precedence**.

#### **Syntax Description**

precedence_value	Enter an IPv4 precedence value with which to classify traffic. The range is 0 to 7. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.
from-field	Specific a packet-marking category to be used to set the precedence value of the packet. If you are using a table map for mapping and converting packet-marking values, this establishes the <i>map-from</i> packet-marking category.
	These options are supported:
	• cos—class of service (CoS) value
	• <b>dscp</b> —Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value.
	• <b>precedence</b> —IP-precedence value
table	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the <i>from-field</i> keyword. Indicates that the values set in a specified table map are used to set the precedence value
table-map-name	(Optional) Used in conjunction with the <b>table</b> keyword. Name of the table map used to specify the precedence value. The table map name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.

### Defaults

No traffic marking 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 set multiple marking actions and to use table maps for enhanced packet marking. See "Usage Guidelines."

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG, you can configure **set precedence** with other marking actions, specifically **set cos** and **set qos-group**, for the same class. Support was also added for the ability to configure more than one marking action with enhanced packet marking by using table maps for the same class.

You cannot use the **set precedence** command with the **set dscp** command to mark the same packet. DSCP values and IP precedence values are mutually exclusive. A packet can have one value of the other, but not both.

After precedence bits are set, other quality of service (QoS) features can then operate on the bit settings.

The network gives priority (or some type of expedited handling) to marked traffic. Typically, you set the precedence value at the edge of the network (or administrative domain) and data is then queued according to the precedence. Class-based weighted fair queuing (CBWFQ) can speed up handling for high-precedence traffic at congestion points. Weighted Tail Drop (WTD) ensures that high-precedence traffic has lower loss rates than other traffic during times of congestion.

Instead of using numeric values, you can also specify the *dscp-value* by using the reserved keywords **EF**, **AF11**, and **AF12**.

If you are using this command to perform enhanced packet marking, you can use the *from-field* packet marking option for mapping and setting the precedence value. The supported *from-field* marking categories are: CoS, DSCP, and IP precedence.

If you specify a *from-field* category, but do not specify the **table** keyword and *table-map-name*, the default action is to copy the value associated with the *from-field* category as the precedence value. For example, if you enter the **set precedence cos** command, the CoS value is copied and used as the precedence value.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to give all FTP traffic an IP precedence value of 5:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy_ftp
Switch(config-pmap)# class ftp_class
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set precedence 5
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example shows how to assign a CoS to precedence table map to a class:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map inpolicy
Switch(config-pmap)# class class-default
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set precedence cos table cos-prec-tablemap
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
```

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

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.

# set qos-group

Use the **set qos-group** policy-map class configuration command to set a quality of service (QoS) group identifier that can be used later to classify packets. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the group identifier.

set qos-group value

no set qos-group value

# Syntax Description

value	Set the QoS group value to use to classify traffic. The range is from 0
	to 99.

#### Defaults

No traffic marking is defined.

#### **Command Modes**

Policy-map class configuration

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The number of supported QoS groups was increased to 100. Support was added to set multiple marking actions and to use table maps for enhanced packet marking. See "Usage Guidelines."

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)SEG, you can configure **set qos-group** with all other marking actions, specifically **set cos, set dscp**, and **set precedence**, for the same class. Support was also added for the ability to configure more than one marking action with enhanced packet marking by using table maps for the same class.

Use this command to associate a QoS group value with a traffic flow as it enters the switch, which can then be used in an output policy map to identify the flow.

A maximum of 100 QoS groups (0 through 99) is supported on the switch.

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 set all FTP traffic to QoS group 5:

Switch(config)# policy-map policy\_ftp
Switch(config-pmap)# class ftp\_class
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set qos-group 5
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit

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

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.

# setup

Use the setup privileged EXEC command to configure the switch with its initial configuration.

#### setup

#### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

When you use the **setup** command, make sure that you have this information:

- · IP address and network mask
- Password strategy for your environment

When you enter the **setup** command, an interactive dialog, called the System Configuration Dialog, appears. It guides you through the configuration process and prompts you for information. The values shown in brackets next to each prompt are the default values last set by using either the **setup** command facility or the **configure** privileged EXEC command.

Help text is provided for each prompt. To access help text, press the question mark (?) key at a prompt.

To return to the privileged EXEC prompt without making changes and without running through the entire System Configuration Dialog, press **Ctrl-C**.

When you complete your changes, the setup program shows you the configuration command script that was created during the setup session. You can save the configuration in NVRAM or return to the setup program or the command-line prompt without saving it.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **setup** command:

```
Switch# setup
--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: yes

At any point you may enter a question mark '?' for help.
Use ctrl-c to abort configuration dialog at any prompt.
Default settings are in square brackets '[]'.

Basic management setup configures only enough connectivity for management of the system, extended setup will ask you to configure each interface on the system.

Would you like to enter basic management setup? [yes/no]: yes Configuring global parameters:
```

```
Enter host name [Switch]:host-name
  The enable secret is a password used to protect access to
  privileged EXEC and configuration modes. This password, after
  entered, becomes encrypted in the configuration.
  Enter enable secret: enable-secret-password
  The enable password is used when you do not specify an
  enable secret password, with some older software versions, and
  some boot images.
  Enter enable password: enable-password
  The virtual terminal password is used to protect
  access to the router over a network interface.
  Enter virtual terminal password: terminal-password
  Configure SNMP Network Management? [no]: yes
  Community string [public]:
Current interface summary
Any interface listed with OK? value "NO" does not have a valid configuration
Interface
                           IP-Address
                                           OK? Method Status
                                                                             Protocol
Vlan1
                           172.20.135.202 YES NVRAM up
                                                                             up
GigabitEthernet0/1
                           unassigned
                                           YES unset up
                                                                             up
GigabitEthernet0/2
                           unassigned
                                           YES unset up
                                                                             down
<output truncated>
Port-channel1
                           unassigned
                                           YES unset. up
                                                                             down
Enter interface name used to connect to the
management network from the above interface summary: vlan1
Configuring interface vlan1:
Configure IP on this interface? [yes]: yes
IP address for this interface: ip_address
Subnet mask for this interface [255.0.0.0]: subnet_mask
The following configuration command script was created:
hostname host-name
enable secret 5 $1$LiBw$0Xc1wyT.PXPkuhFwqyhVi0
enable password enable-password
line vty 0 15
password terminal-password
snmp-server community public
no ip routing
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no ip address
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
no ip address
end
```

```
Use this configuration? [yes/no]: yes
!
[0] Go to the IOS command prompt without saving this config.
[1] Return back to the setup without saving this config.
[2] Save this configuration to nvram and exit.
Enter your selection [2]:
```

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
show version	navigate to the command.  Displays version information for the hardware and firmware.

# shape average

Use the **shape average** policy-map class configuration command to configure class-based shaping by specifying the average traffic shaping rate. Use the command with the class **class-default** to set port shaping. Use the **no** form of this command to remove traffic shaping.

shape average target bps

no shape average target bps

#### **Syntax Description**

target bps	Target average bit rate in bits per second (bps). The range is from
	64000 to 1000000000.

#### **Defaults**

No traffic shaping 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 traffic shaping in the <b>class-default</b> of an output policy map.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You use the **shape average** policy-map class command to control output traffic. Shaping is not supported in input policy maps.

Traffic shaping limits the rate of transmission of data. Configuring traffic shaping for a user-defined class or **class-default** for class-based shaping sets the peak information rate (PIR) for that class. Configuring traffic shaping for the class **class-default** when it is the only class in the policy map that is attached to an interface sets the PIR for the interface (port shaping).

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

The **shape average** 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 that is set by the **shape average** command.

You cannot use the **bandwidth** policy-map class configuration command to configure class-based weighted fair queuing (CBWFQ) and the **shape average** command to configure traffic shaping for the same class.

You can configure hierarchical policy maps by attaching the **service-policy** policy-map class command to the class **class-default** only when **shape average** is also configured on the class **class-default**.

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 configure traffic shaping for outgoing traffic on a Fast Ethernet port so that *outclass1*, *outclass2*, and *outclass3* get a maximum of 50, 20, and 10 Mbps of the buffer size. The class **class-default** gets the remaining bandwidth.

```
Switch(config) # policy-map out-policy
Switch(config-pmap) # class classout1
Switch(config-pmap-c) # shape average 50000000
Switch(config-pmap-c) # exit
Switch(config-pmap) # class classout2
Switch(config-pmap-c) # shape average 20000000
Switch(config-pmap-c) # exit
Switch(config-pmap-c) # exit
Switch(config-pmap-c) # shape average 10000000
Switch(config-pmap-c) # shape average 10000000
Switch(config-pmap-c) # exit
Switch(config-pmap) # exit
Switch(config) # interface fastethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if) # service-policy out out-policy
```

This example shows how to configure port shaping by configuring a hierarchical policy map that shapes a port to 90 Mbps, allocated according to the *out-policy* policy map configured in the previous example.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map out-policy-parent
Switch(config-pmap)# class class-default
Switch(config-pmap-c)# shape average 90000000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# service-policy out-policy
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
```

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

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.
show policy-map interface [interface-id]	Displays policy maps configured on the specified interface or on all interfaces.

# show access-lists

Use the **show access-lists** privileged EXEC command to display access control lists (ACLs) configured on the switch.

show access-lists [name | number | hardware counters | ipc] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

name	(Optional) Name of the ACL.
number	(Optional) ACL number. The range is 1 to 2699.
hardware counters	(Optional) Display global hardware ACL statistics for switched and routed packets.
ipc	(Optional) Display Interprocess Communication (IPC) protocol access-list configuration download information.
l begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the rate-limit keywords are not supported.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The switch supports only IP standard and extended access lists. Therefore, the allowed numbers are only 1 to 199 and 1300 to 2699.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show access-lists** command:

```
Switch# show access-lists

Standard IP access list 1

10 permit 1.1.1.1

20 permit 2.2.2.2

30 permit any

40 permit 0.255.255.255, wildcard bits 12.0.0.0

Standard IP access list videowizard_1-1-1-1

10 permit 1.1.1.1

Standard IP access list videowizard_10-10-10-10

10 permit 10.10.10.10

Extended IP access list 121

10 permit ahp host 10.10.10.10 host 20.20.10.10 precedence routine
```

This is an example of output from the show access-lists hardware counters command:

```
Switch# show access-lists hardware counters
L2 ACL INPUT Statistics
     Drop:
                         All frame count: 855
     Drop:
                         All bytes count: 94143
     Drop And Log:
                         All frame count: 0
     Drop And Log:
                         All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only:
                         All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only:
                         All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0
     Forwarding To CPU: All frame count: 0
     Forwarding To CPU: All bytes count: 0
     Forwarded:
                        All frame count: 2121
     Forwarded:
                        All bytes count: 180762
     Forwarded And Log: All frame count: 0
     Forwarded And Log: All bytes count: 0
L3 ACL INPUT Statistics
    Drop:
                         All frame count: 0
     Drop:
                         All bytes count: 0
     Drop And Log:
                        All frame count: 0
     Drop And Log:
                         All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only:
                         All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only:
                         All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0
    Forwarding To CPU: All frame count: 0 Forwarding To CPU: All bytes count: 0
     Forwarded:
                         All frame count: 13586
                        All bytes count: 1236182
     Forwarded:
     Forwarded And Log: All frame count: 0
     Forwarded And Log: All bytes count: 0
 L2 ACL OUTPUT Statistics
    Drop:
              All frame count: 0
     Drop:
                         All bytes count: 0
     Drop And Log:
                         All frame count: 0
     Drop And Log:
                         All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only:
                         All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only:
                         All bytes count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0
     Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0
     Forwarding To CPU: All frame count: 0
     Forwarding To CPU: All bytes count: 0
     Forwarded:
                         All frame count: 232983
                       All bytes count: 16825661
     Forwarded:
     Forwarded And Log: All frame count: 0
```

Forwarded And Log: All bytes count: 0 L3 ACL OUTPUT Statistics Drop: All frame count: 0 All bytes count: 0 Drop And Log: All frame count: 0 Drop And Log: All bytes count: 0 Bridge Only: All frame count: 0
Bridge Only: All bytes count: 0 Bridge Only And Log: All frame count: 0 Bridge Only And Log: All bytes count: 0 Forwarding To CPU: All bytes count: 0 Forwarding To CPU: All bytes count: 0 Forwarded: All frame count: 514434 Forwarded: All bytes count: 39048748 Forwarded And Log: All frame count: 0 Forwarded And Log: All bytes count: 0

Command	Description
access-list	Configures a standard or extended numbered access list 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.
ip access list	Configures a named IP access list 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.
mac access-list extended	Configures a named or numbered MAC access list on the switch.

# show archive status

Use the **show archive status** privileged EXEC command to display the status of a new image being downloaded to a switch with the HTTP or the TFTP protocol.

show archive status [ |{begin | exclude | include}} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

If you use the **archive download-sw** privileged EXEC command to download an image to a TFTP server, the output of the **archive download-sw** command shows the status of the download.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

### **Examples**

These are examples of output from the **show archive status** command:

Switch# show archive status

IDLE: No upgrade in progress

Switch# show archive status

LOADING: Upgrade in progress

Switch# show archive status

EXTRACT: Extracting the image

Switch# show archive status

VERIFY: Verifying software

Switch# show archive status

RELOAD: Upgrade completed. Reload pending

Command	Description
archive download-sw	Downloads a new image from a TFTP server to the switch.

# show arp access-list

Use the **show arp access-list** user EXEC command to display detailed information about Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) access control (lists).

**show arp access-list** [acl-name] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

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

#### **Syntax Description**

acl-name	(Optional) Name of the ACL.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show arp access-list command:

Switch> show arp access-list

ARP access list rose

permit ip 10.101.1.1 0.0.0.255 mac any
permit ip 20.3.1.0 0.0.0.255 mac any

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP ACL.
deny (ARP access-list configuration)	Denies an ARP packet based on matches against the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (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 against the DHCP bindings.

# show boot

Use the **show boot** privileged EXEC command to display the settings of the boot environment variables.

show boot [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show boot** command. Table 2-5 describes each field in the display.

#### Switch# show boot

5d05h: %SYS-5-CONFIG\_I: Configured from console by console

BOOT path-list

Config file : flash:/config.text

Private Config file : flash:/private-config.text

Enable Break : no
Manual Boot : yes
HELPER path-list :
Auto upgrade : yes

#### Table 2-5 show boot Field Descriptions

Field	Description				
BOOT path-list	Displays a semicolon separated list of executable files to try to load and execute when automatically booting.				
	If the BOOT environment variable is not set, the system attempts to load and execute the first executable image it can find by using a recursive, depth-first search through 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.				
	If the BOOT variable is set but the specified images cannot be loaded, the system attempts to boot the first bootable file that it can find in the flash file system.				
Config file	Displays the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.				

Table 2-5 show boot Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Private Config file	Displays the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.
Enable Break	Displays whether a break during booting is enabled or disabled. If it is set to yes, on, or 1, you can interrupt the automatic boot process by pressing the Break key on the console after the flash file system is initialized.
Manual Boot	Displays whether the switch automatically or manually boots. If it is set to no or 0, the boot loader attempts to automatically boot the system. If it is set to anything else, you must manually boot the switch from the boot loader mode.
Helper path-list	Displays a semicolon separated list of loadable files to dynamically load during the boot loader initialization. Helper files extend or patch the functionality of the boot loader.

Command	Description
boot config-file	Specifies the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.
boot enable-break	Enables interrupting the automatic boot process.
boot manual	Enables manually booting the switch during the next boot cycle.
boot private-config-file	Specifies the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the private configuration.
boot system	Specifies the Cisco IOS image to load during the next boot cycle.

# show cable-diagnostics tdr

Use the **show cable-diagnostics tdr** privileged EXEC command to display the Time Domain Reflector (TDR) results.

show cable-diagnostics tdr interface interface-id [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]



TDR is supported only on the copper Ethernet 10/100 ports on the Cisco ME switch.

#### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	Specify the interface on which TDR was run.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

TDR is supported only on copper Ethernet 10/100 ports on the Cisco ME switch. It is not supported on small form-factor pluggable (SFP)-module ports. For more information about TDR, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show cable-diagnostics tdr interface** *interface-id* command on a Cisco ME switch:

 ${\tt Switch\#\ show\ cable-diagnostics\ tdr\ interface\ fastethernet0/1}$ 

TDR test last run on: March 01 18:14:44

Interface	Speed	Local	pair	Pair	leng	gth		Remot	te pair	Pair	status
Fa0/1	100M	Pair	 А	4	+/-	5	meters	Pair	A	Norma	al
		Pair	В	4	+/-	5	meters	Pair	В	Norma	al
		Pair	С	N/A				Pair	C	N/A	
		Pair	D	N/A				Pair	D	N/A	

Table 2-6 lists the descriptions of the fields in the **show cable-diagnostics tdr** command output.

Table 2-6 Fields Descriptions for the show cable-diagnostics tdr Command Output

Field	Description	
Interface	Interface on which TDR was run.	
Speed	Speed of connection.	
Local pair	Name of the pair of wires that TDR is testing on the local interface.	
Pair length	Location on the cable where the problem is, with respect to your switch. TDR can only find the location in one of these cases:	
	• The cable is properly connected, the link is up, and the interface speed is 100 Mbps.	
	• The cable is open.	
	The cable has a short.	
Remote pair	Name of the pair of wires to which the local pair is connected. TDR can learn about the remote pair only when the cable is properly connected and the link is up.	
Pair status	The status of the pair of wires on which TDR is running:	
	Normal—The pair of wires is properly connected.	
	• Not completed—The test is running and is not completed.	
	• Not supported—The interface does not support TDR.	
	• Open—The pair of wires is open.	
	• Shorted—The pair of wires is shorted.	

This is an example of output from the **show interface** *interface-id* command when TDR is running:

#### Switch# show interface fastethernet0/1

fastethernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up (connected: TDR in Progress)

This is an example of output from the **show cable-diagnostics tdr interface** *interface-id* command when TDR is not running:

Switch# show cable-diagnostics tdr interface fastethernet0/1

% TDR test was never issued on fa0/1

If an interface does not support TDR, this message appears:

% TDR test is not supported on switch 1

Command	Description
test cable-diagnostics tdr	Enables and runs TDR on an interface.

# show class-map

Use the **show class-map** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) class maps, which define the match criteria to classify traffic.

**show class-map** [class-map-name] [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

class-map-name	(Optional) Display the contents of the specified class map.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show class-map** command:

```
Switch> show class-map
```

Class Map match-all videowizard\_10-10-10-10 (id 2)
Match access-group name videowizard\_10-10-10-10

Class Map match-any class-default (id 0)
Match any
Class Map match-all dscp5 (id 3)
Match ip dscp 5

Command	Description		
class-map	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify.		
match access-group	Defines the match criteria to classify traffic.		

# show controllers cpu-interface

Use the **show controllers cpu-interface** privileged EXEC command to display the state of the CPU network interface ASIC and the send and receive statistics for packets reaching the CPU.

**show controllers cpu-interface** [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

This display provides information that might be useful for Cisco technical support representatives troubleshooting the switch.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

### **Examples**

This is a partial output example from the **show controllers cpu-interface** command:

#### Switch# show controllers cpu-interface

cpu-queue-frames	_		invalid	hol-block
rpc	4523063	0	0	0
stp	1545035	0	0	0
ipc	1903047	0	0	0
routing protocol	96145	0	0	0
L2 protocol	79596	0	0	0
remote console	0	0	0	0
sw forwarding	5756	0	0	0
host	225646	0	0	0
broadcast	46472	0	0	0
cbt-to-spt	0	0	0	0
igmp snooping	68411	0	0	0
icmp	0	0	0	0
logging	0	0	0	0
rpf-fail	0	0	0	0
queue14	0	0	0	0
cpu heartbeat	1710501	0	0	0

```
Supervisor ASIC receive-queue parameters
______
 queue 0 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 1419A20 paktail 13EAED4
 queue 1 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 15828E0 paktail 157FBFC
 queue 2 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 1470D40 paktail 1470FE4
 queue 3 maxrecevsize 5EE pakhead 19CDDD0 paktail 19D02C8
<output truncated>
Supervisor ASIC Mic Registers
______
                              80000800
MicDirectPollInfo
MicIndicationsReceived
                              00000000
                              00000000
MicInterruptsReceived
MicPcsInfo
                              0001001F
MicPlbMasterConfiguration
                              00000000
MicRxFifosAvailable
                              00000000
MicRxFifosReady
                              0000BFFF
MicTimeOutPeriod:
                      FrameTOPeriod: 00000EA6 DirectTOPeriod: 00004000
<output truncated>
MicTransmitFifoInfo:
Fifo0:
       StartPtrs:
                      038C2800
                                      ReadPtr:
                                                     038C2C38
       WritePtrs:
                      038C2C38
                                     Fifo_Flag:
                                                     8A800800
                      001E001E
       Weights:
Fifo1: StartPtr:
                      03A9BC00
                                     ReadPtr:
                                                     03A9BC60
                                                     89800400
       WritePtrs:
                      03A9BC60
                                     Fifo_Flag:
       writeHeaderPtr: 03A9BC60
                   038C88E0
Fifo2: StartPtr:
                                      ReadPtr:
                                                     038C88E0
                                                     88800200
                                     Fifo_Flag:
       WritePtrs:
       writeHeaderPtr: 038C88E0
Fifo3: StartPtr:
                   03C30400
                                     ReadPtr:
                                                     03C30638
       WritePtrs:
                    03C30638
                                     Fifo_Flag:
                                                     89800400
       writeHeaderPtr: 03C30638
                   03AD5000
Fifo4: StartPtr:
                                     ReadPtr:
                                                     03AD50A0
       WritePtrs:
                      03AD50A0
                                     Fifo_Flag:
                                                     89800400
       writeHeaderPtr: 03AD50A0
Fifo5: StartPtr:
                      03A7A600
                                      ReadPtr:
                                                     03A7A600
                                     Fifo_Flag:
                                                     88800200
       WritePtrs:
                      03A7A600
       writeHeaderPtr: 03A7A600
Fifo6: StartPtr:
                      03BF8400
                                     ReadPtr:
                                                     03BF87F0
       WritePtrs:
                      03BF87F0
                                      Fifo_Flag:
                                                     89800400
<output truncated>
```

Command	Description
show controllers ethernet-controller	Displays per-interface send and receive statistics read from the hardware or the interface internal registers.
show interfaces	Displays the administrative and operational status of all interfaces or a specified interface.

# show controllers ethernet-controller

Use the **show controllers ethernet-controller** privileged EXEC command without keywords to display per-interface send and receive statistics read from the hardware. Use with the **phy** keyword to display the interface internal registers or the **port-asic** keyword to display information about the port ASIC.

show controllers ethernet-controller [interface-id] [phy [detail]] [port-asic {configuration | statistics}] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	The physical interface (including type, module, and port number).
phy	(Optional) Display the status of the internal registers on the switch physical layer device (PHY) for the device or the interface. This display includes the operational state of the automatic medium-dependent interface crossover (Auto-MDIX) feature on an interface.
detail	(Optional) Display details about the PHY internal registers.
port-asic	(Optional) Display information about the port ASIC internal registers.
configuration	Display port ASIC internal register configuration.
statistics	Display port ASIC statistics, including the Rx/Sup Queue and miscellaneous statistics.
l begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC (only supported with the *interface-id* keywords in user EXEC mode)

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

This display without keywords provides traffic statistics, basically the RMON statistics for all interfaces or for the specified interface.

When you enter the **phy** or **port-asic** keywords, the displayed information is useful primarily for Cisco technical support representatives troubleshooting the switch.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show controllers ethernet-controller** command for an interface. Table 2-7 describes the *Transmit* fields, and Table 2-8 describes the *Receive* fields.

#### Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller gigabitethernet0/1

Transmit GigabitEthernet0/1 Receive 0 Bytes 0 Bytes 0 Unicast frames 0 Unicast frames 0 Multicast frames 0 Multicast frames 0 Broadcast frames 0 Broadcast frames 0 Too old frames 0 Unicast bytes 0 Deferred frames 0 Multicast bytes 0 MTU exceeded frames 0 Broadcast bytes 0 1 collision frames 0 Alignment errors 0 2 collision frames 0 FCS errors 0 3 collision frames 0 Oversize frames 0 4 collision frames 0 Undersize frames 0 5 collision frames O Collision fragments 0 6 collision frames 0 7 collision frames 0 Minimum size frames 0 8 collision frames 0 65 to 127 byte frames 0 9 collision frames 0 128 to 255 byte frames 0 10 collision frames 0 256 to 511 byte frames 0 11 collision frames 0 512 to 1023 byte frames 0 12 collision frames 0 1024 to 1518 byte frames 0 13 collision frames 0 Overrun frames 0 14 collision frames 0 Pause frames 0 15 collision frames 0 Symbol error frames 0 Excessive collisions 0 Late collisions 0 Invalid frames, too large 0 VLAN discard frames 0 Valid frames, too large 0 Invalid frames, too small O Excess defer frames 0 64 byte frames 0 Valid frames, too small 0 127 byte frames 0 255 byte frames 0 Too old frames 0 511 byte frames 0 Valid oversize frames 0 1023 byte frames 0 System FCS error frames 0 1518 byte frames 0 RxPortFifoFull drop frame O Too large frames 0 Good (1 coll) frames

#### Table 2-7 Transmit Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Bytes	The total number of bytes sent on an interface.
Unicast Frames	The total number of frames sent to unicast addresses.
Multicast frames	The total number of frames sent to multicast addresses.
Broadcast frames	The total number of frames sent to broadcast addresses.
Too old frames	The number of frames dropped on the egress port because the packet aged out.
Deferred frames	The number of frames that are not sent after the time exceeds 2*maximum-packet time.
MTU exceeded frames	The number of frames that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size.
1 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after one collision occurs.
2 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after two collisions occur.
3 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after three collisions occur.
4 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after four collisions occur.

Table 2-7 Transmit Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
5 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after five collisions occur.
6 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after six collisions occur.
7 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after seven collisions occur.
8 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after eight collisions occur.
9 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after nine collisions occur.
10 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after ten collisions occur.
11 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 11 collisions occur.
12 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 12 collisions occur.
13 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 13 collisions occur.
14 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 14 collisions occur.
15 collision frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after 15 collisions occur.
Excessive collisions	The number of frames that could not be sent on an interface after 16 collisions occur.
Late collisions	After a frame is sent, the number of frames dropped because late collisions were detected while the frame was sent.
VLAN discard frames	The number of frames dropped on an interface because the CFI <sup>1</sup> bit is set.
Excess defer frames	The number of frames that are not sent after the time exceeds the maximum-packet time.
64 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are 64 bytes.
127 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 65 to 127 bytes.
255 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 128 to 255 bytes.
511 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 256 to 511 bytes.
1023 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 512 to 1023 bytes.
1518 byte frames	The total number of frames sent on an interface that are from 1024 to 1518 bytes.
Too large frames	The number of frames sent on an interface that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size.
Good (1 coll) frames	The number of frames that are successfully sent on an interface after one collision occurs. This value does not include the number of frames that are not successfully sent after one collision occurs.

<sup>1.</sup> CFI = Canonical Format Indicator

Table 2-8 Receive Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Bytes	The total amount of memory (in bytes) used by frames received on an interface, including the FCS <sup>1</sup> value and the incorrectly formed frames. This value excludes the frame header bits.
Unicast frames	The total number of frames successfully received on the interface that are directed to unicast addresses.
Multicast frames	The total number of frames successfully received on the interface that are directed to multicast addresses.
Broadcast frames	The total number of frames successfully received on an interface that are directed to broadcast addresses.

Table 2-8 Receive Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Unicast bytes	The total amount of memory (in bytes) used by unicast frames received on an interface, including the FCS value and the incorrectly formed frames. This value excludes the frame header bits.
Multicast bytes	The total amount of memory (in bytes) used by multicast frames received on an interface, including the FCS value and the incorrectly formed frames. This value excludes the frame header bits.
Broadcast bytes	The total amount of memory (in bytes) used by broadcast frames received on an interface, including the FCS value and the incorrectly formed frames. This value excludes the frame header bits.
Alignment errors	The total number of frames received on an interface that have alignment errors.
FCS errors	The total number of frames received on an interface that have a valid length (in bytes) but do not have the correct FCS values.
Oversize frames	The number of frames received on an interface that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size.
Undersize frames	The number of frames received on an interface that are smaller than 64 bytes.
Collision fragments	The number of collision fragments received on an interface.
Minimum size frames	The total number of frames that are the minimum frame size.
65 to 127 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 65 to 127 bytes.
128 to 255 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 128 to 255 bytes.
256 to 511 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 256 to 511 bytes.
512 to 1023 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 512 to 1023 bytes.
1024 to 1518 byte frames	The total number of frames that are from 1024 to 1518 bytes.
Overrun frames	The total number of overrun frames received on an interface.
Pause frames	The number of pause frames received on an interface.
Symbol error frames	The number of frames received on an interface that have symbol errors.
Invalid frames, too large	The number of frames received that were larger than maximum allowed MTU <sup>2</sup> size (including the FCS bits and excluding the frame header) and that have either an FCS error or an alignment error.
Valid frames, too large	The number of frames received on an interface that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size.
Invalid frames, too small	The number of frames received that are smaller than 64 bytes (including the FCS bits and excluding the frame header) and that have either an FCS error or an alignment error.
Valid frames, too small	The number of frames received on an interface that are smaller than 64 bytes (or 68 bytes for VLAN-tagged frames) and that have valid FCS values. The frame size includes the FCS bits but excludes the frame header bits.
Too old frames	The number of frames dropped on the ingress port because the packet aged out.
Valid oversize frames	The number of frames received on an interface that are larger than the maximum allowed frame size and have valid FCS values. The frame size includes the FCS value but does not include the VLAN tag.

Table 2-8 Receive Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
System FCS error frames	The total number of frames received on an interface that have a valid length (in bytes) but that do not have the correct FCS values.
RxPortFifoFull drop frames	The total number of frames received on an interface that are dropped because the ingress queue is full.

- 1. FCS = frame check sequence
- 2. MTU = maximum transmission unit

This is an example of output from the **show controllers ethernet-controller phy** command for a specific interface. Note that the last line of the display is the setting for Auto-MDIX for the interface.

# Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller gigabitethernet0/2 phy Control Register : 0001 0001 0100 0000 Control STATUS : 0111 1001 0100 1001 : 0000 0001 0100 0001 Phy ID 1 : 0000 1100 0010 0100 Phy ID 2 Auto-Negotiation Advertisement : 0000 0011 1110 00010 Auto-Negotiation Link Partner : 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 Auto-Negotiation Expansion Reg : 0000 0000 0000 0000 0100 Next Page Transmit Register : 0010 0000 0000 0001 Link Partner Next page Registe : 0000 0000 0000 0000 1000BASE-T Control Register : 0000 1111 0000 0000 1000BASE-T Status Register : 0100 0000 0000 0000 Extended Status Register : 0011 0000 0000 0000 | . | 000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 00000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 000 | 1000 0001 0100 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0000 | 1000 0 Disable Receiver 2 : 1000 0000 0000 0100 Extended PHY Specific Status : 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000 : On [AdminState=1 Flags=0x00052248] Aut.o-MDTX

This is an example of output from the **show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic configuration** command:

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic configuration
______
PortASIC 0 Registers
DeviceTvpe
                      : 000101BC
Reset
                      : 00000000
PmadMicConfig
                      : 00000001
PmadMicDiag
                      : 00000003
GlobalStatus
                       : 00000800
IndicationStatus
                       : 00000000
IndicationStatusMask
                       : FFFFFFFF
InterruptStatus
                      : 00000000
InterruptStatusMask
                       : 01FFE800
```

```
SupervisorDiag
                                   : 00000000
SupervisorFrameSizeLimit
                                   : 000007C8
                                  : 000A0F01
SupervisorBroadcast
GeneralIO
                                  : 000003F9 00000000 00000004
                                  : FFFF1000 860329BD 5555FFFF FFFFFFF
StackPcsInfo
                                    FF0FFF00 86020000 5555FFFF 00000000
                                  : 73001630 00000003 7F001644 00000003
StackRacInfo
                                     24140003 FD632B00 18E418E0 FFFFFFF
StackControlStatus
                                   : 18E418E0
stackControlStatusMask
                                   : FFFFFFFF
stackControlStatusMask
TransmitBufferFreeListInfo
                                  : 00000854 00000800 00000FF8 00000000
                                     0000088A 0000085D 00000FF8 00000000
TransmitRingFifoInfo
                                  : 00000016 00000016 40000000 00000000
                                    0000000C 0000000C 40000000 00000000
TransmitBufferInfo
                                  : 00012000 00000FFF 00000000 00000030
TransmitBufferCommonCount : 00000F7A
TransmitBufferCommonCountPeak : 0000001E
                                  : 0000001E
TransmitBufferCommonCommonEmpty : 000000FF
NetworkActivity
                                   : 00000000 00000000 00000000 02400000
DroppedStatistics
                                   : 00000000
FrameLengthDeltaSelect
                                   : 00000001
SneakPortFifoInfo
                                  : 00000000
MacInfo
                                   : 0EC0801C 00000001 0EC0801B 00000001
                                     00C0001D 00000001 00C0001E 00000001
```

<output truncated>

This is an example of output from the **show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic statistics** command:

```
Switch# show controllers ethernet-controller port-asic statistics
______
PortASIC 0 Statistics
______
       0 RxQ-0, wt-0 enqueue frames 0 RxQ-0, wt-0 drop frames 66 RxQ-0, wt-1 enqueue frames 0 RxQ-0, wt-1 drop frames
  4118966 RxQ-0, wt-1 enqueue frames
        0 RxQ-0, wt-2 enqueue frames
                                             0 RxQ-0, wt-2 drop frames
        0 RxQ-1, wt-0 enqueue frames
                                            0 RxQ-1, wt-0 drop frames
      296 RxQ-1, wt-1 enqueue frames
                                            0 RxQ-1, wt-1 drop frames
  2836036 RxQ-1, wt-2 enqueue frames
                                            0 RxQ-1, wt-2 drop frames
        0 RxQ-2, wt-0 enqueue frames
                                        0 RxQ-2, wt-0 drop frames
        0 RxQ-2, wt-1 enqueue frames
                                             0 RxQ-2, wt-1 drop frames
   158377 RxQ-2, wt-2 enqueue frames
                                             0 RxQ-2, wt-2 drop frames
        0 RxQ-3, wt-0 enqueue frames
0 RxQ-3, wt-1 enqueue frames
0 RxQ-3, wt-2 enqueue frames
                                            0 RxQ-3, wt-0 drop frames
                                             0 RxQ-3, wt-1 drop frames
                                             0 RxQ-3, wt-2 drop frames
       15 TxBufferFull Drop Count
                                             0 Rx Fcs Error Frames
        0 TxBufferFrameDesc BadCrc16
                                             0 Rx Invalid Oversize Frames
                                            0 Rx Invalid Too Large Frames
        0 TxBuffer Bandwidth Drop Cou
        0 TxQueue Bandwidth Drop Coun
                                             0 Rx Invalid Too Large Frames
        0 TxQueue Missed Drop Statist
                                             0 Rx Invalid Too Small Frames
                                            0 Rx Too Old Frames
       74 RxBuffer Drop DestIndex Cou
        O SneakQueue Drop Count
                                            0 Tx Too Old Frames
        O Learning Queue Overflow Fra
                                            0 System Fcs Error Frames
        0 Learning Cam Skip Count
       15 Sup Queue 0 Drop Frames
                                             0 Sup Queue 8 Drop Frames
        0 Sup Queue 1 Drop Frames
                                             0 Sup Queue 9 Drop Frames
        O Sup Queue 2 Drop Frames
                                             0 Sup Queue 10 Drop Frames
```

0	Sup	Queue	3	Drop	Fra	ames		0	Sup	Que	ıe :	11	Drop	Frames
0	Sup	Queue	4	Drop	Fra	ames		0	Sup	Que	ie :	12	Drop	Frames
0	Sup	Queue	5	Drop	Fra	ames		0	Sup	Que	ie :	13	Drop	Frames
0	Sup	Queue	6	Drop	Fra	ames		0	Sup	Que	ie :	14	Drop	Frames
0	Sup	Queue	7	Drop	Fra	ames		0	Sup	Que	ie :	15	Drop	Frames
========		=====	===		===	======	=======	===		-===	==:	===	====	======
PortASIC :	L Sta	tisti	CS											
0	RxQ-	0, wt	-0	enque	eue	frames		0	RxQ-	-0, v	vt-	0 0	drop	frames
52	RxQ-	0, wt	-1	enque	eue	frames		0	RxQ-	-0, v	vt-I	1 0	drop	frames
0	RxQ-	0, wt	-2	enque	eue	frames		0	RxQ-	-0, v	vt-2	2 (	drop	frames

<output truncated>

Command	Description
show controllers cpu-interface	Displays the state of the CPU network ASIC and send and receive statistics for packets reaching the CPU.
show controllers tcam	Displays the state of registers for all ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) in the system and for TCAM interface ASICs that are CAM controllers.

# show controllers tcam

Use the **show controllers tcam** privileged EXEC command to display the state of the registers for all ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) in the system and for all TCAM interface ASICs that are CAM controllers.

show controllers tcam [asic [number]] [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

# **Syntax Description**

asic	(Optional) Display port ASIC TCAM information.
number	(Optional) Display information for the specified port ASIC number. The range is from 0 to 15.
detail	(Optional) Display detailed TCAM register information.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

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

# Usage Guidelines

This display provides information that might be useful for Cisco technical support representatives troubleshooting the switch.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show controllers tcam** command:

Switch# show controllers tcam

TCAM-0 Registers

REV: 00B30103 SIZE: 00080040 ID: 00000000

CCR: 00000000\_F0000020

HRR0: 00000000\_E000CAFC
HRR1: 00000000\_00000000
HRR2: 00000000\_00000000
HRR3: 00000000\_00000000
HRR4: 00000000\_00000000
HRR5: 00000000\_00000000
HRR6: 00000000\_00000000
HRR7: 00000000\_00000000

<output truncated>

\_\_\_\_\_

TCAM related PortASIC 1 registers

\_\_\_\_\_\_

LookupType: 89A1C67D\_24E35F00

LastCamIndex: 0000FFE0 LocalNoMatch: 000069E0

ForwardingRamBaseAddress:

00022A00 0002FE00 00040600 0002FE00 0000D400 00000000 003FBA00 00009000 00009000 00040600

00000000 00012800 00012900

Command	Description
show controllers cpu-interface	Displays the state of the CPU network ASIC and send and receive statistics for packets reaching the CPU.
show controllers ethernet-controller	Displays per-interface send and receive statistics read from the hardware or the interface internal registers.

# show controllers utilization

Use the **show controllers utilization** user EXEC command to display bandwidth utilization on the switch or specific ports.

show controllers [interface-id] utilization [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

# **Syntax Description**

interface-id	(Optional) ID of the switch interface.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the specified expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the specified expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show controllers utilization command.

Switch>	show controllers	utilization	
Port	Receive Utiliz	ation Transmit	Utilization
Fa0/1	0	0	
Fa0/2	0	0	
Fa0/3	0	0	
Fa0/4	0	0	
Fa0/5	0	0	
Fa0/6	0	0	
Fa0/7	0	0	
<output< td=""><td>truncated&gt;</td><td></td><td></td></output<>	truncated>		
Switch E	Receive Bandwidth	Percentage Util:	ization : 0

Switch Transmit Bandwidth Percentage Utilization: 0

Switch Fabric Percentage Utilization: 0

This is an example of output from the show controllers utilization command on a specific port:

```
Switch> show controllers gigabitethernet0/1 utilization
Receive Bandwidth Percentage Utilization : 0
Transmit Bandwidth Percentage Utilization : 0
```

Table 2-9 show controllers utilization Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Receive Bandwidth Percentage Utilization	Displays the received bandwidth usage of the switch, which is the sum of the received traffic on all the ports divided by the switch receive capacity.
Transmit Bandwidth Percentage Utilization	Displays the transmitted bandwidth usage of the switch, which is the sum of the transmitted traffic on all the ports divided it by the switch transmit capacity.
Fabric Percentage Utilization	Displays the average of the transmitted and received bandwidth usage of the switch.

Command	Description
show controllers ethernet-controller	Displays the interface internal registers.

# show cpu traffic qos

Use the **show cpu traffic qos** user EXEC command to display the Quality of Service (QoS) marking parameters for CPU-generated traffic.

show cpu traffic qos [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

# **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

# **Command Modes**

User EXEC

# **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(44)SE	This command was introduced.

# **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

# **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show cpu traffic qos** command:

Switch> show cpu tra:	ffic qos
QOS - CPU Generated 5	Traffic
Cos	2
DSCP	30
Precedence 3	
QoS Group	4

Command	Description
cpu traffic qos	Configures the quality of service (QoS) marking parameters for CPU-generated traffic.

# show dot1q-tunnel

Use the **show dot1q-tunnel** user EXEC command to display information about IEEE 802.1Q tunnel ports.

**show dot1q-tunnel [interface** *interface-id*] [ | { **begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

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

# **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id	(Optional) Specify the interface for which to display IEEE 802.1Q tunneling information. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

Gi0/1

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

# **Examples**

These are examples of output from the **show dot1q-tunnel** commands:

Switch> show dot1q-tunnel dot1q-tunnel mode LAN Port(s)
Gi0/1
Gi0/2
Gi0/3
Gi0/6
Po2
Switch> show dot1q-tunnel interface gigabitethernet0/1
dot1q-tunnel mode LAN Port(s)

Command	Description
show vlan dot1q tag native	Displays 802.1Q native VLAN tagging status.
switchport mode dot1q-tunnel	Configures an interface as an IEEE 802.1Q tunnel port.

# show dot1x

Use the **show dot1x** privileged EXEC command to display IEEE 802.1x statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the switch or for the specified port.

**show dot1x** [all | interface interface-id | statistics interface interface-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

# **Syntax Description**

all	(Optional) Display the IEEE 802.1x status for all ports.
interface interface-id	(Optional) Display the IEEE 802.1x status for the specified port (including type, module, and port number).
statistics interface interface-id	(Optional) Display IEEE 802.1x statistics for the specified port (including type, module, and port number).
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

# **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify a port, global parameters and a summary appear. If you specify a port, details for that port appear.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

# **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show dot1x** and the **show dot1x all** privileged EXEC commands:

#### Switch# show dot1x

```
Sysauthcontrol = Enabled
Supplicant Allowed In Guest Vlan = Disabled
Dotlx Protocol Version = 1
Dotlx Oper Controlled Directions = Both
Dotlx Admin Controlled Directions = Both
```

#### Switch# show dot1x all

Dot1x Info for interface GigabitEthernet0/1

```
Supplicant MAC 00d0.b71b.35de
  AuthSM State = CONNECTING
   BendSM State
                    = TDLE
PortStatus = UNAUTHORIZED
               = 2
MaxReq
Maxkeq = 2
HostMode = Single
Port Control = Auto
QuietPeriod = 60 Seconds
Re-authentication = Disabled
ReAuthPeriod
                = 3600 Seconds
                 = 30 Seconds
ServerTimeout
SuppTimeout
                = 30 Seconds
TxPeriod
                = 30 Seconds
Guest-Vlan
                 = 0
Dot1x Info for interface GigabitEthernet0/2
PortStatus
MaxReq
                 = UNAUTHORIZED
                 = 2
HostMode
                 = Multi
Port Control
QuietPeriod
                 = Auto
                 = 60 Seconds
Re-authentication = Disabled
ReAuthPeriod = 3600 Seconds
ServerTimeout
                = 30 Seconds
SuppTimeout
                 = 30 Seconds
TxPeriod
                 = 30 Seconds
Guest-Vlan
```

This is an example of output from the **show dot1x interface** interface-id privileged EXEC command:

#### Switch# show dot1x interface gigabitethernet0/1

```
Supplicant MAC 00d0.b71b.35de
   AuthSM State
                 = AUTHENTICATED
                   = IDLE
   BendSM State
PortStatus = AUTHORIZED
               = 2
MaxReq
MaxReq = 2
HostMode = Single
Port Control = Auto
QuietPeriod = 60 Seconds
Re-authentication = Disabled
ReAuthPeriod = 3600 Seconds
ServerTimeout
                 = 30 Seconds
SuppTimeout
                = 30 Seconds
TxPeriod
                = 30 Seconds
Guest-Vlan
                 = 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show dot1x statistics interface** *interface-id* command. Table 2-10 describes the fields in the display.

#### Switch# show dot1x statistics interface gigabitethernet0/1

```
PortStatistics Parameters for Dot1x
-------

TxReqId = 15   TxReq = 0   TxTotal = 15

RxStart = 4   RxLogoff = 0   RxRespId = 1   RxResp = 1

RxInvalid = 0   RxLenErr = 0   RxTotal = 6

RxVersion = 1   LastRxSrcMac 00d0.b71b.35de
```

Table 2-10 show dot1x statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TxReqId	Number of Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)-request/identity frames that have been sent.
TxReq	Number of EAP-request frames (other than request/identity frames) that have been sent.
TxTotal	Number of Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) frames of any type that have been sent.
RxStart	Number of valid EAPOL-start frames that have been received.
RxLogoff	Number of EAPOL-logoff frames that have been received.
RxRespId	Number of EAP-response/identity frames that have been received.
RxResp	Number of valid EAP-response frames (other than response/identity frames) that have been received.
RxInvalid	Number of EAPOL frames that have been received and have an unrecognized frame type.
RxLenError	Number of EAPOL frames that have been received in which the packet body length field is invalid.
RxTotal	Number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received.
RxVersion	Number of received packets in the IEEE 802.1x Version 1 format.
LastRxSrcMac	Source MAC address carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.

Command	Description
dot1x default	Resets the configurable IEEE 802.1x parameters to their default values.

# show env

Use the **show env** user EXEC command to display fan, temperature, redundant power system (RPS) availability, and power information for the switch.

show env {all | fan | power | rps | temperature [status]} [ | { begin | exclude | include} | expression]

# **Syntax Description**

all	Display both fan and temperature environmental status.	
fan	Display the switch fan status.	
power	Display the switch power status.	
rps	Display whether a Cisco RPS 300 Redundant Power System is connected to the switch. This keyword is not visible on all platforms; the Cisco ME switch does not support the RPS	
temperature	Display the switch temperature status as OK or FAULTY.	
status	(Optional) Show more detailed temperature status, including the temperature value, state (green, yellow, or red), and the yellow and red threshold values.	
	<b>Note</b> Temperature status is supported only on the Cisco ME-3400-12CS and ME-3400-2CS switches.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

# **Command History**

Release	Modification	
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.	
12.2(25)SEG1 The <b>status</b> keyword was added.		
	The outputs were expanded to reflect the dual fans, dual power supplies, and temperature setting for the Cisco ME 3400G-12CS switches and temperature setting for the Cisco ME 3400-2 CS switch.	

# **Usage Guidelines**

On a Cisco ME 3400-12CS and ME 3400 2CS switches, you can use the **show env temperature status** command to display the switch temperature status. The command output shows the green and yellow states as *OK* and the red state as *FAULTY*. If you enter the **show env all** command on this switch, the command output is the same as the **show env temperature status** command output.

You can use the **system env temperature threshold yellow** global configuration command to configure the yellow temperature threshold. If not configured, the yellow threshold defaults to 10 degrees Celsius below the red threshold.

For more information about the threshold levels, see the software configuration guide for this release.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

Displays for the Cisco ME 3400G-12CS or ME 3400 2CS switch are different than those for other Cisco ME 3400 switches. This is an example of output from the **show env all** command for the Cisco ME 3400G-12CS switch:

```
Switch> show env all

FAN 1 is OK

FAN 2 is OK

TEMPERATURE is OK

Temperature Value: 31 Degree Celsius

Temperature State: GREEN

Yellow Threshold : 56 Degree Celsius

Red Threshold : 66 Degree Celsius

POWER SUPPLY 1 is OK

POWER SUPPLY 2 is Alarm disabled
```

This is an example of output from the **show env all** command for the Cisco ME 3400G-2CS switch:

```
Switch> show env all

FAN is OK

TEMPERATURE is OK

Temperature Value: 37 Degree Celsius

Temperature State: GREEN

Yellow Threshold: 45 Degree Celsius

Red Threshold: 55 Degree Celsius

POWER is OK
```

This is an example of output from the **show env all** command for other Cisco ME switches:

```
Switch# show env all
FAN is OK
TEMPERATURE is OK
POWER is OK
RPS is NOT PRESENT
```

This is an example of output from the **show env fan** command for the Cisco ME 3400G-12CS switch:

```
Switch> show env fan
FAN 1 is OK
FAN 2 is OK
```

This is an example of output from the show env fan command for other Cisco ME switches:

```
Switch> show env fan FAN is OK
```

This is an example of output from the **show env power** command for the Cisco ME 3400G-12CS switch:

```
Switch> show env power
POWER SUPPLY 1 is OK
POWER SUPPLY 2 is Alarm disabled
```

These are examples of output from the **show env temperature** command for the Cisco ME 3400G-12CS or ME-3400-2CS switch:

```
Switch> show env temperature TEMPERATURE is OK
```

Switch> show env temperature status

Temperature Value: 31 Degree Celsius

Temperature State: GREEN

Yellow Threshold : 56 Degree Celsius Red Threshold : 66 Degree Celsius

Command	Description
power-supply dual	Sets or suppresses alarms for the switch second power supply.
system env temperature threshold yellow	Configures the yellow temperature threshold.

# show errdisable detect

Use the **show errdisable detect** user EXEC command to display error-disable detection status.

show errdisable detect [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(37)SE	The Mode column was added to the output display.

# **Usage Guidelines**

The Mode column shows the shutdown mode that was configured for the error-disabled reason:

- port—The physical port is error disabled if a violation occurs.
- vlan—The virtual port is disabled if a violation occurs.
- port/vlan—Some ports are configured for physical port disable, and others are configured for virtual
  port disable. Enter the **show running config** privileged EXEC command to see the configuration for
  each port.

A displayed gbic-invalid error in the Reason column refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) interface.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

# **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show errdisable detect** command:

Switch> show errdisable detect			
ErrDisable Reason	Detection	Mode	
arp-inspection	Enabled	port	
bpduguard	Enabled	port	
channel-misconfig	Enabled	port	
community-limit	Enabled	port	
dhcp-rate-limit	Enabled	port	
dtp-flap	Enabled	port	
gbic-invalid	Enabled	port	
invalid-policy	Enabled	port	
12ptguard	Enabled	port	
link-flap	Enabled	port	
link-monitor-fail	Enabled	port	

loopback	Enabled	port
lsgroup	Enabled	port
oam-remote-failur	Enabled	port
pagp-flap	Enabled	port
psecure-violation	Enabled	port/vlan
security-violatio	Enabled	port
sfp-config-mismat	Enabled	port
storm-control	Enabled	port
udld	Enabled	port
vmps	Enabled	port



Though visible in the output, the dtp-flap, ilpower, storm-control, and unicast-flood fields are not valid.

Command	Description	
errdisable detect cause	Enables error-disable detection for a specific cause or all causes.	
show errdisable flap-values	Displays error condition recognition information.	
show errdisable recovery	Displays error-disable recovery timer information.	
show interfaces status	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in an error-disabled state.	

# show errdisable flap-values

Use the **show errdisable flap-values** user EXEC command to display conditions that cause an error to be recognized for a cause.

show errdisable flap-values [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

# **Syntax Description**

begin	<b>  begin</b> (Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

# **Command Modes**

User EXEC

### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

The *Flaps* column in the display shows how many changes to the state within the specified time interval will cause an error to be detected and a port to be disabled. For example, the display shows that an error will be assumed and the port shut down if three Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP)-state (port mode access/trunk) or Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) flap changes occur during a 30-second interval, or if 5 link-state (link up/down) changes occur during a 10-second interval.

ErrDisable Reason	Flaps	Time (sec)
pagp-flap	3	30
dtp-flap	3	30
link-flap	5	10



Although visible in the output display, the switch does not support DTP.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

# Examples

This is an example of output from the show errdisable flap-values command:

Switch> show errdisable flap-values				
ErrDisable Reason	Flaps	Time (sec)		
pagp-flap	3	30		
dtp-flap	3	30		
link-flap	5	1.0		

Command	Description	
errdisable detect cause	Enables error-disable detection for a specific cause or all causes.	
show errdisable detect Displays error-disable detection status.		
show errdisable recovery Displays error-disable recovery timer information.		
show interfaces status	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in error-disabled state.	

# show errdisable recovery

Use the **show errdisable recovery** user EXEC command to display the error-disable recovery timer information.

show errdisable recovery [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

# **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

# **Command Modes**

User EXEC

# **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

A *gbic-invalid error-disable* reason refers to an invalid small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module interface.

# **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show errdisable recovery command:

#### Switch> show errdisable recovery

ErrDisable Reason	Timer Status
udld	Disabled
bpduguard	Disabled
security-violatio	Disabled
channel-misconfig	Disabled
vmps	Disabled
pagp-flap	Disabled
dtp-flap	Disabled
12ptguard	Disabled
link-flap	Enabled
psecure-violation	Disabled
gbic-invalid	Disabled
dhcp-rate-limit	Disabled
unicast-flood	Disabled
storm-control	Disabled
arp-inspection	Disabled
loopback	Disabled

Timer interval:300 seconds

Interfaces that will be enabled at the next timeout:

Interface	Errdisable reason	Time left(sec)
Gi 0/2	link-flap	279



Though visible in the output, the unicast-flood and DTP fields are not valid.

Command	Description
errdisable recovery Configures the recover mechanism variables.	
show errdisable detect Displays error-disabled detection status.	
show errdisable flap-values	Displays error condition recognition information.
show interfaces status	Displays interface status or a list of interfaces in error-disabled state.

# show etherchannel

Use the **show etherchannel** user EXEC command to display EtherChannel information for a channel.

show etherchannel [channel-group-number {detail | port | port-channel | protocol | summary}]
 {detail | load-balance | port | port-channel | protocol | summary} [ | {begin | exclude |
 include} expression]

# **Syntax Description**

channel-group-number	(Optional) Number of the channel group. The range is 1 to 48.	
detail	Display detailed EtherChannel information.	
load-balance	Display the load-balance or frame-distribution scheme among ports in the port channel.	
port	Display EtherChannel port information.	
port-channel	Display port-channel information.	
protocol	Display the protocol that is being used in the EtherChannel.	
summary Display a one-line summary per channel-group.		
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	<b>clude</b> (Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

## **Command Modes**

User EXEC

# **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify a *channel-group*, all channel groups are displayed.

In the output, the Passive port list field is displayed only for Layer 3 port channels. This field means that the physical port, which is still not up, is configured to be in the channel group (and indirectly is in the only port channel in the channel group).



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

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

# **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show etherchannel 1 detail** command:

```
Switch> show etherchannel 1 detail
Group state = L2
Ports: 2 Maxports = 16
Port-channels: 1 Max Port-channels = 16
Protocol: LACP
             Ports in the group:
Port: Gi0/1
Port state
          = Up Mstr In-Bndl
Channel group = 1 Mode = Active
                                      Gcchange = -
Pseudo port-channel = Po1
Port-channel = Po1
                       GC = -
Port index
          = 0
                       Load = 0x00
                                         Protocol = LACP
Flags: S - Device is sending Slow LACPDUS F - Device is sending fast LACPDU
      A - Device is in active mode.
                                      P - Device is in passive mode.
Local information:
                         LACP port
                                     Admin
                                              Oper
                                                     Port
                                                              Port
                                                     Number State
        Flags State
Port.
                        Priority
                                     Kev
                                              Key
Gi0/1
              bndl
                         32768
                                                             0x3D
       SA
                                     0x0
                                              0x1
                                                     0 \times 0
Age of the port in the current state: 01d:20h:06m:04s
              Port-channels in the group:
Port-channel: Pol (Primary Aggregator)
Age of the Port-channel = 01d:20h:20m:26s
Logical slot/port = 10/1 Number of ports = 2
HotStandBy port = null
Port state = Port-channel Ag-Inuse
Protocol
                 = LACP
Ports in the Port-channel:
Index Load Port
                   EC state
                                  No of bits
-----+-----+----+-----+---
 0 00 Gi0/1 Active 0
  0
       00 Gi0/2 Active
                                   0
Time since last port bundled: 01d:20h:20m:20s
                                              Gi 0/2
```

## This is an example of output from the **show etherchannel 1 summary** command:

```
Switch> show etherchannel 1 summary

Flags: D - down P - in port-channel
    I - stand-alone s - suspended
    H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
    R - Layer3 S - Layer2
    u - unsuitable for bundling
    U - in use f - failed to allocate aggregator d - default port

Number of channel-groups in use: 1

Number of aggregators: 1
```

## This is an example of output from the show etherchannel 1 port-channel command:

```
Switch> show etherchannel 1 port-channel
```

## This is an example of output from **show etherchannel protocol** command:

Time since last port bundled: 01d:20h:24m:44s Gi0/2

#### Switch# show etherchannel protocol

Command	Description
<b>channel-group</b> Assigns an Ethernet port to an EtherChannel group.	
channel-protocol	Restricts the protocol used on a port to manage channeling.
interface port-channel	Accesses or creates the port channel.

# show ethernet service evc

Use the **show ethernet service evc** privileged EXEC command to display information about Ethernet virtual connection (EVC) customer-service instances.

**show ethernet service evc** [id evc-id | interface interface-id] [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

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

# **Syntax Description**

id evc-id	(Optional) Display EVC information for the specified service. The EVC identifier can be a string of from 1 to 100 characters.	
interface interface-id	(Optional) Display EVC information for the specified interface.	
detail	(Optional) Display detailed information about EVC service or the specified EVC ID or interface.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

# **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

# **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show ethernet service evc** command:

Switch# show ethernet service	ce evc		
Identifier	Type	Act-UNI-cnt	Status
BLUE	P-P	2	Active
PINK	MP-MP	2	PartiallyActive
PURPLE	P-P	2	Active
BROWN	MP-MP	2	Active
GREEN	P-P	3	Active
YELLOW	MP-MP	2	PartiallyActive
BANANAS	P-P	0	InActive
TEST2	P-P	0	NotDefined
ORANGE	P-P	2	Active
TEAL	P-P	0	InActive

Command	Description	
ethernet evc evc-id	Defines an EVC and enters EVC configuration mode.	

# show ethernet service instance

Use the **show ethernet service instance** privileged EXEC command to display information about Ethernet customer-service instances.

**show ethernet service instance** [id id] [interface interface-id] [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

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

# **Syntax Description**

id id	(Optional) Display information for the specified service-instance identifier, a per-interface service identifier that does not map to a VLAN. The range is 1 to 4294967295.	
interface interface-id	d (Optional) Display service-instance information for the specified interface.	
detail	(Optional) Display detailed information about service instances or the specified service-instance ID or interface.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

# **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

# Examples

This is an example of output from the **show ethernet service instance** command:

#### Switch# show ethernet service instance

Identifier	Interface	CE-Vlans
222	FastEthernet0/1	untagged, 1-4094
10	FastEthernet0/2	
222	FastEthernet0/2	200
333	FastEthernet0/2	default
10	FastEthernet0/3	300
11	FastEthernet0/3	
10	FastEthernet0/4	300
10	FastEthernet0/6	untagged, 1-4094
10	FastEthernet0/7	untagged, 1-4094
10	FastEthernet0/8	untagged, 1-4094
10	FastEthernet0/9	untagged
20	FastEthernet0/9	
222	FastEthernet0/11	300-350,900-999

### show ethernet service instance

333	FastEthernet0/11	100-200,1000,1999-4094
222	FastEthernet0/12	20
333	FastEthernet0/12	10
10	FastEthernet0/13	10
20	FastEthernet0/13	20
30	FastEthernet0/13	30
200	FastEthernet0/13	222
200	FastEthernet0/14	200,222
300	FastEthernet0/14	333
555	FastEthernet0/14	555

Command	Description
service instance id ethernet	Defines an Ethernet service instance and enters Ethernet service
	configuration mode.

# show ethernet service interface

Use the **show ethernet service interface** privileged EXEC command to display interface-based information about Ethernet customer-service instances for all interfaces or a specified interface.

show ethernet service interface [interface-id] [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

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

# **Syntax Description**

interface-id	(Optional) Display service-instance information for the specified interface.	
detail	(Optional) Display detailed information about service instances on all interfaces or the specified interface.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

### **Examples**

These are examples of outputs from the **show ethernet service interface** commands:

Switch# show ethernet service interface gigabitethernet0/1

Interface Identifier
GigabitEthernet0/1 PE2-G101

Switch# show ethernet service interface detail

 ${\tt Interface: FastEthernet0/1}$ 

CE-VLANS:

EVC Map Type: Bundling-Multiplexing

 ${\tt Interface: FastEthernet0/2}$ 

ID:

CE-VLANS:

EVC Map Type: Bundling-Multiplexing

Interface: FastEthernet0/3

ID:

CE-VLANS:

EVC Map Type: Bundling-Multiplexing

<output truncated>

Interface: GigabitEthernet0/1
ID: PE2-G101
CE-VLANS: 10,20,30
EVC Map Type: Bundling-Multiplexing
Associated EVCs:
EVC-ID CE-VLAN
WHITE 30
RED 20
BLUE 10
Associated Service Instances:
Service-Instance-ID CE-VLAN
10 10
20 20
30 30

Command	Description	
service instance id ethernet	Defines an Ethernet service instance and enters Ethernet service	
	configuration mode from interface configuration mode.	

# show flowcontrol

Use the **show flowcontrol** user EXEC command to display the flow control status and statistics.

**show flowcontrol [interface** *interface-id* | **module** *number*] [ | {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

# **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id	(Optional) Display the flow control status and statistics for a specific interface.	
module number	(Optional) Display the flow control status and statistics for all interfaces on the switch. The only valid module number is 1. This option is not available if you have entered a specific interface ID.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

# **Command Modes**

User EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display the flow control status and statistics on the switch or for a specific interface.

Use the **show flowcontrol** command to display information about all the switch interfaces. The output from the **show flowcontrol** command is the same as the output from the **show flowcontrol module** *number* command.

Use the **show flowcontrol interface** *interface-id* command to display information about a specific interface.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show flowcontrol** command.

Switch>	show	flowcontrol

DWI - COII.						
Port	rt Send FlowControl		Receive FlowControl		RxPause	TxPause
	admin	oper	admin	oper		
Gi0/1	Unsupp.	Unsupp.	off	off	0	0
Gi0/2	desired	off	off	off	0	0
Gi0/3	desired	off	off	off	0	0
<pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>	uncated>					

This is an example of output from the **show flowcontrol interface** *interface-id* command:

# Switch> show flowcontrol interface gigabitethernet0/2

Port	Send Flo	wControl	Receive 1	FlowControl	RxPause	TxPause
	admin	oper	admin	oper		
Gi0/2	desired	off	off	off	0	0

Command	Description		
flowcontrol	Sets the receive flow-control state for an interface.		

# show idprom

Use the **show idprom** user EXEC command to display the IDPROM information for a Gigabit Ethernet interface.

**show idprom** {interface interface-id} [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

# **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id	Display the IDPROM information for the specified Gigabit Ethernet interface.
detail	(Optional) Display detailed IDPROM information.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

This command applies only to Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and displays information about SFPs inserted in the SFP module slot.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | exclude output, the lines that contain output do not appear, but the lines that contain Output appear.

# **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show idprom interface** command for a Gigabit Ethernet interface:

## Switch# show idprom interface gigabitethernet0/1

General SFP Information

Identifier : 0x03 Connector : 0x07

Transceiver

Encoding 0x02: BR\_Nominal 0x01Vendor Name : Vendor Part Number : Vendor Revision : CISCO-NEC OD-BP1511-23SL2 0x30 0x30 0x30 0x31 Vendor Serial Number : NEC08440067

```
Other Information
______
                 : 0
Port asic num
Port asic port num : 0
XCVR init completed : 1
Embedded PHY : not present
SFP presence index : 0
SFP iter cnt : 697918
SFP failed oper flag : 0x0
IIC error cnt
                       : 0
IIC error dsb cnt
                      : 4
IIC max sts cnt
Chk for link status : 1
Link Status
                       : 1
Link Status Media
Preferred media
                       : 0
Resolved Media
                        : 1
Config Media
Access Count
                        : 0
Access Count Max
                        : 2
                       : no
Port Rx Loss
Port Tx Fault
                       : no
Port Tx Disable
                        : no
Sfp selection asic reg map
stbi
                       : 0x00
                      : 0x4C
sfpControl
Regs Loc
                       : 0xF0000000
Page 0 Registers
______
                                                        : 0001 0001 0100 0000
 0000: 1140 Control Register
 0001: 6149 Control STATUS
                                                        : 0110 0001 0100 1001
                                                        : 0000 0001 0100 0001
 0002: 0141 Phy ID 1
 0003: 0C92 Phy ID 2
                                                        : 0000 1100 1001 0010
 0004: 01E1 Auto-Negotiation Advertisement
                                                       : 0000 0001 1110 0001
                                                       : 0000 0000 0000 0000
 0005: 0000 Auto-Negotiation Link Partner
 0006: 0004 Auto-Negotiation Expansion Reg
                                                       : 0000 0000 0000 0100
 0007: 2001 Next Page Transmit Register
                                                       : 0010 0000 0000 0001

      0007: 2001 Next Page Transmit Register
      : 0010 0000 0000 0001

      0008: 0000 Link Partner Next page Registe
      : 0000 0000 0000 0000

      0009: 0F00 1000BASE-T Control Register
      : 0000 1111 0000 0000

      000A: 0000 1000BASE-T Status Register
      : 0000 0000 0000 0000

 0009: UFUU 1000BASE-T Status Register
                                                       : 0000 0000 0000 0000
0010: 6028 PHY Specific Control Register : 0110 0000 0000 0000 0011: 6CC8 PHY Specific Status Register : 0110 1100 1100 1000 0012: 0000 Interrupt Enable Register : 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0013: 0700 PHY Specific Status Register : 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
 0013: 0700 PHY Specific Status Register2 : 0000 0111 0000 0000
 0015: 01C0 Receive Error Counter
                                                        : 0000 0001 1100 0000
                                                  : 0000 0000 0000 0000
: 1000 0000 0100 0000
 0016: 0000 Page Address Register
 001A: 8040 PHY Specific Control Register2
<output truncated>
```

Command	Description
show controllers	Displays per-interface send and receive statistics read from the
ethernet-controller	hardware, interface internal registers, or port ASIC information.

### show interfaces

Use the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command to display the administrative and operational status of all interfaces or a specified interface.

show interfaces [interface-id | vlan vlan-id] [accounting | capabilities [module number] | counters | description | etherchannel | flowcontrol | private-vlan mapping | rep | stats | status [err-disabled] | switchport [backup | module number] | trunk] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	(Optional) Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, module, and port number) and port channels. The port-channel range is 1 to 48.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) VLAN identification. The range is 1 to 4094.
accounting	(Optional) Display accounting information on the interface, including active protocols and input and output packets and octets.
capabilities	(Optional) Display the capabilities of all interfaces or the specified interface, including the features and options that you can configure on the interface. Though visible in the command line help, this option is not available for VLAN IDs.
module number	(Optional) Display <b>capabilities</b> , <b>switchport</b> configuration, or <b>transceiver</b> characteristics (depending on preceding keyword) of all interfaces on the switch. The only valid module number is 1. This option is not available if you have entered a specific interface ID.
counters	(Optional) See the <b>show interfaces counters</b> command.
description	(Optional) Display the administrative status and description set for an interface.
etherchannel	(Optional) Display interface EtherChannel information.
flowcontrol	(Optional) Display interface flowcontrol information
private-vlan mapping	(Optional) Display private-VLAN mapping information for the VLAN switch virtual interfaces (SVIs) and private VLAN promiscuous ports. A promiscuous port must be a network node interface (NNI). This keyword is visible only when the switch is running the metro access or metro IP access image.
rep	(Optional) See the show interfaces rep command.
stats	(Optional) Display the input and output packets by switching path for the interface.
status	(Optional) Display the status of the interface. A status of <i>unsupported</i> in the Type field means that a non-Cisco small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module is inserted in the module slot.
err-disabled	(Optional) Display interfaces in error-disabled state.
switchport	(Optional) Display the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
backup	(Optional) Display Flex Link backup interface configuration and status for the specified interface or all interfaces on the switch. This keyword is visible only when the switch is running the metro access or metro IP access image.
trunk	Display interface trunk information. If you do not specify an interface, only information for active trunking ports appears.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .

linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **crb**, **fair-queue**, **irb**, **mac-accounting**, **precedence**, **pruning random-detect**, **rate-limit**, and **shape** keywords are not supported.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The **show interfaces capabilities** command with different keywords has these results:

- Use the **show interface capabilities module 1** to display the capabilities of all interfaces on the switch. Entering any other number is invalid.
- Use the **show interfaces** *interface-id* **capabilities** to display the capabilities of the specified interface.
- Use the **show interfaces capabilities** (with no module number or interface ID) to display the capabilities of all interfaces on the switch.
- Use the **show interface switchport module 1** to display the switch port characteristics of all interfaces on the switch. Entering any other number is invalid.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces** command for an interface:

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet0/2
GigabitEthernet0/2 is down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is 0009.43a7.d085 (bia 0009.43a7.d085)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit, DLY 1000 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Auto-duplex, Auto-speed
  input flow-control is off, output flow-control is off
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00 Last input never, output never, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
     2 packets input, 1040 bytes, 0 no buffer
     Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
     0 watchdog, 0 multicast, 0 pause input
     0 input packets with dribble condition detected
```

```
4 packets output, 1040 bytes, 0 underruns
0 output errors, 0 collisions, 3 interface resets
0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier, 0 PAUSE output
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces accounting** command.

### Switch# show interfaces accounting Vlan1

```
Protocol
                           Pkts In
                                    Chars In
                                              Pkts Out Chars Out
                                              559555 84077157
                           1094395 131900022
                     ΤP
          Spanning Tree
                           283896
                                    17033760
                                                    42
                                                             2520
                    ARP
                             63738
                                     3825680
                                                    231
                                                             13860
Interface Vlan2 is disabled
Vlan7
                           Pkts In
               Protocol
                                   Chars In
                                              Pkts Out Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
Vlan31
               Protocol
                           Pkts In
                                   Chars In
                                              Pkts Out Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
GigabitEthernet0/1
               Protocol
                           Pkts In Chars In
                                               Pkts Out Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
GigabitEthernet0/2
               Protocol
                           Pkts In Chars In
                                              Pkts Out Chars Out
No traffic sent or received on this interface.
<output truncated>
```

This is an example of output from the show interfaces capabilities command for an interface.

#### Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet0/2 capabilities

```
GigabitEthernet0/2
  Model:
                         ME-3400-24T-FA
  Type:
                         10/100/1000BaseTX SFP
  Speed:
                         10,100,1000,auto
                        half, full, auto
 Duplex:
 Trunk encap. type:
                        802.1Q
  Trunk mode:
                        on, off, desirable, nonegotiate
  Channel:
                        yes
 Broadcast suppression: percentage(0-100)
  Flowcontrol: rx-(off,on,desired),tx-(none)
  Fast Start:
                        ves
  QoS scheduling:
                        rx-(not configurable on per port basis),tx-(4q2t)
  CoS rewrite:
                         ves
  ToS rewrite:
                         yes
 UDLD:
                        yes
SPAN:
                       source/destination
  PortSecure:
                         yes
  Dot1x:
                         yes
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces** *interface* **description** command when the interface has been described as *Connects to Marketing* by using the **description** interface configuration command.

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet0/2 description

Interface Status Protocol Description

Gi0/2 up down Connects to Marketing
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces etherchannel** command when port channels are configured on the switch:

### 

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces private-vlan mapping** command when the private-VLAN primary VLAN is VLAN 10 and the secondary VLANs are VLANs 501 and 502:

#### Switch# show interfaces private-vlan mapping

Interface	Secondary	VLAN	Type
vlan10	501		isolated
vlan10	502		community

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces stats** command for a specified VLAN interface.

#### Switch# show interfaces vlan 1 stats

Switching path	Pkts In (	Chars In Pkts	Out Char	rs Out
Processor	1165354	136205310	570800	91731594
Route cache	0	0	0	0
Total	1165354	136205310	570800	91731594

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces status** command. It displays the status of all interfaces.

Switch# show interfaces	status				
Port Name	Status	Vlan	Duplex	Speed 7	Гуре
Fa0/1	connected	1	a-full	a-100 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/2	connected	1	a-full	a-100 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/3	notconnect	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/4	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/5	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/6	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/7	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/8	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/9	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/10	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/11	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/12	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/13	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/14	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/15	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/16	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/17	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/18	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/19	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/20	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/21	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/22	disabled	1	auto	auto 1	10/100BaseTX

Fa0/23	disabled	1	auto	auto	10/100BaseTX
Fa0/24	disabled	1	auto	auto	10/100BaseTX
Gi0/1	notconnect	1	auto	auto	10/100/1000Ba
seTX SFP					
Gi0/2	connected	vl-err-dis	a-full	a-1000	10/100/1000BaseTX

These are examples of output from the **show interfaces status** command for a specific interface when private VLANs are configured. Port 22 is configured as a private-VLAN host port. It is associated with primary VLAN 20 and secondary VLAN 25.

#### Switch# show interfaces fastethernet0/22 status

Port	Name	Status	Vlan	Duplex	Speed Type
Fa0/22		connected	20.25	a-full	a-100 10/100BaseTX

In this example, port 2 is configured as a private-VLAN promiscuous port. The display shows only the primary VLAN 20.

#### Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet0/2 status

Port	Name	Status	Vlan	Duplex	Speed	Туре
Gi 0 / 2		connected	20	a-full	a-100	10/100/1000BaseTX

This is an example of output from the show interfaces status err-disabled command for an interface:

#### Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet0/2 status err-disabled

Port	Name	Status	Reason	Err-disabled Vlans
Gi0/2		connected	elmi evc down	1,200

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces switchport** command for a single port. Table 2-11 describes the fields in the display.



Private VLAN trunks are not supported in this release, so those fields are not applicable.

```
Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet0/1 switchport
```

Name: Gi0/1

Switchport: Enabled

Administrative Mode: static access Operational Mode: static access

Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native

Negotiation of Trunking: Off Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)

Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)

Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled

Administrative private-vlan host-association: none

Administrative private-vlan mapping: none

Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none

Administrative private-vlan trunk Native VLAN tagging: enabled

Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none Administrative private-vlan trunk private VLANs: none

Operational private-vlan: none Trunking VLANs Enabled: ALL

Capture Mode Disabled
Capture VLANs Allowed: ALL

Unknown unicast blocked: disabled

Unknown multicast blocked: disabled

Appliance trust: none

Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled

```
Administrative private-vlan host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk private VLANs: none
Operational private-vlan: none
Trunking VLANs Enabled: ALL
Capture Mode Disabled
Capture VLANs Allowed: ALL
Unknown unicast blocked: disabled
Unknown multicast blocked: disabled
Appliance trust: none
```

Table 2-11 show interfaces switchport Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Name	Displays the port name.
Switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of the port. In this display, the port is in switchport mode.
Administrative Mode	Displays the administrative and operational modes.
Operational Mode	
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation	Displays the administrative and operational encapsulation method and whether trunking negotiation is enabled.
Negotiation of Trunking	
Access Mode VLAN	Displays the VLAN ID to which the port is configured.
Trunking Native Mode VLAN	Lists the VLAN ID of the trunk that is in native mode.
Administrative Native VLAN tagging	Displays whether or not VLAN tagging is enabled.
Administrative private-vlan host-association	Displays the administrative VLAN association for private-VLAN host ports.
Administrative private-vlan mapping	Displays the administrative VLAN mapping for private-VLAN promiscuous ports.
Operational private-vlan	Displays the operational private-VLAN status.
Trunking VLANs enabled	Lists the active VLANs on the trunk.
Capture VLANs allowed	Lists the allowed VLANs on the trunk.
Unknown unicast blocked	Displays whether or not unknown multicast and unknown
Unknown multicast blocked	unicast traffic is blocked on the interface.

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces switchport** command for a port configured as a private VLAN promiscuous port. The primary VLAN 20 is mapped to secondary VLANs 25, 30 and 35:

```
Switch# show interface gigabitethernet0/2 switchport
```

Name: Gi1/0/2 Switchport: Enabled

Administrative Mode: private-vlan promiscuous Operational Mode: private-vlan promiscuous Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: negotiate Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native

Negotiation of Trunking: Off

```
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Administrative private-vlan host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan mapping: 20 (VLAN0020) 25 (VLAN0025) 30 (VLAN0030) 35
(VLAN0035)
Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk private VLANs: none
Operational private-vlan:
20 (VLAN0020) 25 (VLAN0025)
30 (VLAN0030)
35 (VLAN0035)
<output truncated>
```

This is an example of out put from the **show interfaces switchport backup** command when a Flex Link interface goes down (LINK\_DOWN), and VLANs preferred on this interface are moved to the peer interface of the Flex Link pair. In this example, if interface Gi2/0/6 goes down, Gi2/0/8 carries all VLANs of the Flex Link pair.

#### Switch#show interfaces switchport backup

Switch Backup Interface Pairs:

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces switchport backup** command. In this example, VLANs 1 to 50, 60, and 100 to 120 are configured on the switch:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 2/0/6
Switch(config-if)# switchport backup interface gigabitEthernet 2/0/8 prefer vlan
60,100-120
```

When both interfaces are up, Gi2/0/8 forwards traffic for VLANs 60, 100 to 120, and Gi2/0/6 will forward traffic for VLANs 1 to 50.

#### Switch#show interfaces switchport backup

Switch Backup Interface Pairs:

When a Flex Link interface goes down (LINK\_DOWN), VLANs preferred on this interface are moved to the peer interface of the Flex Link pair. In this example, if interface Gi2/0/6 goes down, Gi2/0/8 carries all VLANs of the Flex Link pair.

#### ${\tt Switch\#show\ interfaces\ switchport\ backup}$

Switch Backup Interface Pairs:

When a Flex Link interface comes up, VLANs preferred on this interface are blocked on the peer interface and moved to the forwarding state on the interface that has just come up. In this example, if interface Gi2/0/6 comes up, then VLANs preferred on this interface are blocked on the peer interface Gi2/0/8 and forwarded on Gi2/0/6.

#### Switch#show interfaces switchport backup

Switch Backup Interface Pairs:

```
Active Interface Backup Interface State

GigabitEthernet2/0/6 GigabitEthernet2/0/8 Active Up/Backup Up

Vlans on Interface Gi 2/0/6: 1-50

Vlans on Interface Gi 2/0/8: 60, 100-120
```

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces** *interface-id* **trunk** command. It displays trunking information for the port.

#### Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet0/1 trunk

Port	Mode	Encapsulation	Status	Native vlan
Gi0/1	auto	negotiate	trunking	1
Port	Vlans allowe	d on trunk		
Gi0/1	1-4094			
Port	Vlans allowe	d and active in	management do	main
Gi0/1	1-4			
Port	Vlans in spa	nning tree forw	arding state a	nd not pruned
Gi0/1	1-4			

Command	Description	
switchport access vlan	Configures a port as a static-access or a dynamic-access port.	
switchport block	Blocks unknown unicast or multicast traffic on an interface.	
switchport backup interface	Configures Flex Links, a pair of Layer 2 interfaces that provide mutual backup.	
switchport mode	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.	
switchport mode private-vlan	Configures a port as a private-VLAN host or a promiscuous port.	
switchport mode private-vlan	Defines private-VLAN association for a host port or private-VLAN mapping for a promiscuous port.	

### show interfaces counters

Use the **show interfaces counters** privileged EXEC command to display various counters for the switch or for a specific interface.

**show interfaces** [interface-id | vlan vlan-id] **counters** [**errors** | **trunk**] [**module** switch- number] | **etherchannel** | **protocol status**] [ | {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	(Optional) ID of the physical interface, including type, module, and port number.		
errors	(Optional) Display error counters.		
trunk	(Optional) Display trunk counters.		
module switch- number	<b>Note</b> (Optional) Display counters for the specified switch number. The only available value is 1.		
etherchannel	(Optional) Display EtherChannel counters, including octets, broadcast packets, multicast packets, and unicast packets received and sent.		
protocol status	(Optional) Display status of protocols enabled on interfaces.		
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.		
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.		
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.		
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.		



Though visible in the command-line help string, the **vlan** vlan-id keyword is not supported.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

If you do not enter any keywords, all counters for all interfaces are included.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces counters** command. It displays all counters for the switch.

#### Switch# show interfaces counters Port InOctets InUcastPkts InMcastPkts InBcastPkts Fa0/1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Fa0/2 0 0

This is an example of partial output from the **show interfaces counters protocol status** command for all interfaces.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters protocol status
Protocols allocated:
Vlan1: Other, IP
Vlan20: Other, IP, ARP
Vlan30: Other, IP, ARP
Vlan40: Other, IP, ARP
Vlan50: Other, IP, ARP
Vlan60: Other, IP, ARP
Vlan70: Other, IP, ARP
Vlan80: Other, IP, ARP
Vlan90: Other, IP, ARP
Vlan900: Other, IP, ARP
Vlan3000: Other, IP
Vlan3500: Other, IP
FastEthernet0/1: Other, IP, ARP, CDP
FastEthernet0/2: Other, IP
FastEthernet0/3: Other, IP
FastEthernet0/4: Other, IP
FastEthernet0/5: Other, IP
FastEthernet0/6: Other, IP
FastEthernet0/7: Other, IP
FastEthernet0/8: Other, IP
FastEthernet0/9: Other, IP
FastEthernet0/10: Other, IP, CDP
```

<output truncated>

<output truncated>

<output truncated>

This is an example of output from the **show interfaces counters trunk** command. It displays trunk counters for all interfaces.

```
Switch# show interfaces counters trunk
Port
           TrunkFramesTx TrunkFramesRx
                                        WrongEncap
Gi0/1
                     0
                             0
                                                 0
                      0
                                     0
                                                 0
Gi 0/2
Gi0/3
                   80678
                                  4155
                                                 0
Gi0/4
                   82320
                                   126
                                                 0
Gi0/5
                      0
                                     0
                                                 0
```

Command	Description	
show interfaces	Displays additional interface characteristics.	

### show interfaces rep

Use the **show interfaces rep** User EXEC command to display Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) configuration and status for a specified interface or for all interfaces.

show interfaces [interface-id] rep [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	(Optional) Display REP configuration and status for a specified physical interface or port channel ID.	
detail	(Optional) Display detailed REP configuration and status information.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification	
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.	

#### **Usage Guidelines**

In the output for the **show interfaces rep** [**detail**] command, in addition to an *Open*, *Fail*, or AP (alternate port) state, the Port Role might show as *Fail Logical Open* (*FailLogOpen*) or *Fail No Ext Neighbor* (*FailNoNbr*). These states appear if more than two ports in a segment fail when no external neighbors are configured. In this case, one port goes into a forwarding state for the data path to help maintain connectivity during configuration. The Port Role for this port shows as *Fail Logical Open*; the port forwards all data traffic on all VLANs. The other failed Port Role shows as *Fail No Ext Neighbor*; this port blocks traffic for all VLANs.

When the external neighbors for the failed ports are configured, the failed ports go through the alternate port state transitions and eventually go to an Open state or remain as the alternate port, based on the alternate port election mechanism.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is sample output from the **show interface rep** command:

#### Switch # show interface rep

5 W 1 C C 11				
Interface	Seg-i	d Type	LinkOp	Role
GigabitEthernet0/1	1	Primary Edge	TWO_WAY	Open
GigabitEthernet0/2	1	Edge	TWO_WAY	Open
FastEthernet0/4	2		INIT DOWN	Fail

This is sample output from the **show interface rep** command if more than two ports in a segment fail when no external neighbors are configured:

# Switch # show interface rep Interface Seg-id Type LinkOp Role -----GigabitEthernet0/1 1 NO\_NEIGHBOR FailNoNbr GigabitEthernet0/2 2 NO\_NEIGHBOR FailLogOpen

This is sample output from the **show interface rep detail** command for a specified interface:

```
Switch # show interface gigabitethernet0/2 rep detail
GigabitEthernet0/2 REP enabled
Segment-id: 2 (Segment)
PortID: 0002001A6D8C9600
Preferred flag: No
Operational Link Status: TWO_WAY
Current Key: 0002001AA19D7C80CB97
Port Role: Open
Blocked VLAN: <empty>
Admin-vlan: 1
Preempt Delay Timer: disabled
Configured Load-balancing Block Port: none
Configured Load-balancing Block VLAN: none
STCN Propagate to: none
LSL PDU rx: 1466780, tx: 3056637
HFL PDU rx: 2, tx: 0
BPA TLV rx: 1, tx: 2119695
BPA (STCN, LSL) TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
BPA (STCN, HFL) TLV rx: 0, tx: 0
EPA-ELECTION TLV rx: 757406, tx: 757400
EPA-COMMAND TLV rx: 1, tx: 1
EPA-INFO TLV rx: 178326, tx: 178323
```

Command	Description	
rep segment	Enables REP on an interface and assigns a segment ID. This command is also used to configure a port as an edge port, a primary edge port, or a preferred port.	
show rep topology [detail]	Displays information about all ports in the segment, including which one was configured and selected as the primary edge port.	

### show interfaces transceivers

Use the **show interfaces transceivers** privileged EXEC command to display the physical properties of a small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module interface.

show interfaces [interface-id] transceiver [ detail | dom-supported-list | module number | properties | threshold-table ] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	(Optional) Display configuration and status for a specified physical interface.	
detail	(Optional) Display calibration properties, including high and low numbers and any alarm information for any Digital Optical Monitoring (DoM)-capable transceiver if one is installed in the switch.	
dom-supported-list	(Optional) List all supported DoM transceivers.	
module number	(Optional) Limit display to interfaces on module on the switch. The range is 1 to 9. This option is not available if you entered a specific interface ID.	
properties	(Optional) Display speed, duplex, and inline power settings on an interface.	
threshold-table	(Optional) Display alarm and warning threshold table	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i>	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EY	This command was introduced.
12.2(44)SE	The dom-supported-list and threshold-table keywords were added.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show interface** interface-id **transceiver properties** command:

Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/1 transceiver properties

Name : Gi1/0/1

Administrative Speed: auto Operational Speed: auto Administrative Duplex: auto Administrative Power Inline: enable Operational Duplex: auto Administrative Auto-MDIX: off Operational Auto-MDIX: off

#### This is an example of output from the **show interfaces** interface-id **transceiver detail** command:

#### Switch# show interfaces gigabitethernet1/0/3 transceiver detail

ITU Channel not available (Wavelength not available),
Transceiver is externally calibrated.
mA:milliamperes, dBm:decibels (milliwatts), N/A:not applicable.
++:high alarm, +:high warning, -:low warning, --:low alarm.
A2D readouts (if they differ), are reported in parentheses.
The threshold values are uncalibrated.

	Temperature (Celsius)	High Alarm Threshold (Celsius)	Threshold (Celsius)	Threshold (Celsius)	Threshold
Gi1/0/3		110.0			
Port	Voltage (Volts)	High Alarm Threshold (Volts)	Threshold (Volts)	Threshold (Volts)	(Volts)
Gi1/0/3	3.20	4.00			
Port	Current (milliamperes)	High Alarm Threshold (mA)	Threshold	Threshold (mA)	Threshold (mA)
Gi1/0/3	31.0	84.0	70.0		
		Threshold (dBm)	Threshold (dBm)	Threshold	Threshold (dBm)
Gi1/0/3	-0.0 ( -0.0)				
Port	Optical Receive Power (dBm)	Threshold (dBm)	Threshold (dBm)	, ,	Threshold (dBm)
Gi1/0/3	N/A ( -0.0)				

#### This is an example of output from the show interfaces transceiver dom-supported-list command:

#### Switch# show interfaces transceiver dom-supported-list

Transceiver Type	Cisco p/n min version supporting DOM		
DWDM GBIC	ALL		
DWDM SFP	ALL		
RX only WDM GBIC	ALL		
DWDM XENPAK	ALL		
DWDM X2	ALL		
DWDM XFP	ALL		
CWDM GBIC	NONE		
CWDM X2	ALL		
CWDM XFP	ALL		
XENPAK ZR	ALL		
X2 ZR	ALL		
XFP ZR	ALL		
Rx_only_WDM_XENPAK	ALL		

XENPAK_ER	10-1888-03
X2_ER	ALL
XFP_ER	ALL
XENPAK_LR	10-1838-04
X2_LR	ALL
<pre><output truncated=""></output></pre>	

#### This is an example of output from the **show interfaces transceiver threshold-table** command:

Optical Tx	Optical Rx	Temp	Laser Bias	Voltage current	
DWDM GBIC					
Min1	-0.50	-28.50	0	N/A	4.50
Min2	-0.30	-28.29	5	N/A	4.75
Max2	3.29	-6.69	60	N/A	5.25
Max1	3.50	6.00	70	N/A	5.50
DWDM SFP					
Min1	-0.50	-28.50	0	N/A	3.00
Min2	-0.30	-28.29	5	N/A	3.09
Max2	4.30	-9.50	60	N/A	3.59
Max1	4.50	9.30	70	N/A	3.70
RX only WDM	GBIC				
Min1	N/A	-28.50	0	N/A	4.50
Min2	N/A	-28.29	5	N/A	4.75
Max2	N/A	-6.69	60	N/A	5.25
Max1	N/A	6.00	70	N/A	5.50
DWDM XENPAK					
Min1	-1.50	-24.50	0	N/A	N/A
Min2	-1.29	-24.29	5	N/A	N/A
Max2	3.29	-6.69	60	N/A	N/A
Max1	3.50	4.00	70	N/A	N/A
DWDM X2					
Min1	-1.50	-24.50	0	N/A	N/A
Min2	-1.29	-24.29	5	N/A	N/A
Max2	3.29	-6.69	60	N/A	N/A
Max1	3.50	4.00	70	N/A	N/A
DWDM XFP					
Min1	-1.50	-24.50	0	N/A	N/A
Min2	-1.29	-24.29	5	N/A	N/A
Max2	3.29	-6.69	60	N/A	N/A
Max1	3.50	4.00	70	N/A	N/A
CWDM X2					
Min1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Min2	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Max2	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Max1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
	•	-, -	-		

Command	Description
show interfaces	Displays additional interface characteristics.

# show inventory

Use the **show inventory** user EXEC command to display product identification (PID) information for the hardware.

**show inventory** [entity-name | raw] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

entity-name	(Optional) Display the specified entity. For example, enter the interface (such as gigabitethernet 0/x) into which a small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module is installed to display its identity.			
raw	(Optional) Display every entity in the device.			
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.			
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.			
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.			
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.			

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG1	Support for the <i>entity-name</i> keyword was added.

#### Usage Guidelines

The command is case sensitive. With no arguments, the **show inventory** command produces a compact display of all identifiable entities that have a product identifier. The display shows the entity location (slot identity), entity description, and the unique device identifier (UDI), including PID, version identifier (VID), and serial number (SN) of that entity.

Many legacy SFPs are not programmed with PIDs and VID.s



If there is no PID, no output appears when you enter the **show inventory** command.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is example output from the **show inventory** command:

```
Switch> show inventory
NAME: "1", DESCR: "ME-3400-24TS-A"
PID: ME-3400-24TS-A , VID:Vol , SN: FSJC0407839

NAME: "GigabitEthernet0/1", DESCR: "100BaseBX-10U SFP"
PID: , VID: , SN: NEC08440067

NAME: "GigabitEthernet0/2", DESCR: "10/100/1000BaseTX SFP"
PID: , VID: , SN: 00000MTC0839048G
```

# show ip arp inspection

Use the **show ip arp inspection** privileged EXEC command to display the configuration and the operating state of dynamic Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection or the status of this feature for all VLANs or for the specified interface or VLAN.

**show ip arp inspection [interfaces** [interface-id] | log | statistics [vlan vlan-range] | vlan vlan-range] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

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

#### **Syntax Description**

interfaces [interface-id]	(Optional) Display the trust state and the rate limit of ARP packets for the specified interface or all interfaces. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.		
log	(Optional) Display the configuration and contents of the dynamic ARP inspection log buffer.		
statistics [vlan vlan-range]	(Optional) Display statistics for forwarded, dropped, MAC validation failure, IP validation failure, access control list (ACL) permitted and denied, and DHCP permitted and denied packets for the specified VLAN. If no VLANs are specified or if a range is specified, display information only for VLANs with dynamic ARP inspection enabled (active).		
	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.		
vlan vlan-range	(Optional) Display the configuration and the operating state of dynamic ARP inspection for the specified VLAN. If no VLANs are specified or if a range is specified, display information only for VLANs with dynamic ARP inspection enabled (active).		
	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.		
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.		
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.		
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.		
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.		

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(37)SE	The output changed to include Probe Logging information.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show ip arp inspection command

Switch# show ip arp inspection

Source Mac Validation : Disabled
Destination Mac Validation : Disabled
IP Address Validation : Enabled

Vlan	Configuration	Operation	ACI. Match	Static ACI.
1	Enabled	Active	deny-all	No
Vlan	ACL Logging	DHCP Logg	ing Probe	Logging
1	Acl-Match	A11	Permit	
Vlan	Forwarded	Dropped	DHCP Drops	ACL Drops
1	0	0	0	0
Vlan			Probe Permits	Source MAC Failures
1	0	0	0	0
Vlan	Dest MAC Failures	s IP Valid	ation Failures	Invalid Protocol Data
1	(	)	0	0

This is an example of output from the **show ip arp inspection interfaces** command:

#### Switch# show ip arp inspection interfaces

Interface	Trust State	Rate (pps)	Burst Interval
Gi0/1	Untrusted	15	1
Gi0/2	Untrusted	15	1
Gi0/3	Untrusted	15	1

This is an example of output from the **show ip arp inspection interface** interface-id command:

#### Switch# show ip arp inspection interfaces gigabitethernet0/1

Interface	Trust State	Rate (pps)	Burst Interval
Gi0/1	Untrusted	15	1

This is an example of output from the **show ip arp inspection log** command. It shows the contents of the log buffer before the buffers are cleared:

#### Switch# show ip arp inspection log

Total Log Buffer Size : 32

Syslog rate : 10 entries per 300 seconds.

Interface	Vlan	Sender MAC	Sender IP	Num Pkts	Reason	Time
Gi0/1	5	0003.0000.d673	192.2.10.4	5	DHCP Deny	19:39:01 UTC
Mon Mar 1 1	1993					
Gi0/1	5	0001.0000.d774	128.1.9.25	6	DHCP Deny	19:39:02 UTC
Mon Mar 1 1	1993					
Gi0/1	5	0001.c940.1111	10.10.10.1	7	DHCP Deny	19:39:03 UTC
Mon Mar 1 1	1993					

Gi0/1	5	0001.c940.1112	10.10.10.2	8	DHCP Deny	19:39:04 UTC
Mon Mar 1	1993					
Gi0/1	5	0001.c940.1114	173.1.1.1	10	DHCP Deny	19:39:06 UTC
Mon Mar 1	1993					
Gi0/1	5	0001.c940.1115	173.1.1.2	11	DHCP Deny	19:39:07 UTC
Mon Mar 1	1993					
Gi0/1	5	0001.c940.1116	173.1.1.3	12	DHCP Deny	19:39:08 UTC
Mon Mar 1	1993					

If the log buffer overflows, it means that a log event does not fit into the log buffer, and the display for the **show ip arp inspection log** privileged EXEC command is affected. A -- in the 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 in the **ip arp inspection log-buffer** global configuration command.

This is an example of output from the **show ip arp inspection statistics** command. It shows the statistics for packets that have been processed by dynamic ARP inspection for all active VLANs.

Switch#	show ip arp inspect:	ion statis	tics	
Vlan	Forwarded	Dropped	DHCP Drops	ACL Drops
5	3	4618	4605	4
2000	0	0	0	0
Vlan	DHCP Permits ACL	Permits	Source MAC Failur	es 
5	0	12		0
2000	0	0		0
Vlan	Dest MAC Failures	IP Valida	tion Failures	
5	0		9	
2000	0		0	

For the **show ip arp inspection statistics** command, the switch increments the number of forwarded packets for each ARP request and response packet on a trusted dynamic ARP inspection port. The switch increments the number of ACL or DHCP permitted packets for each packet that is denied by source MAC, destination MAC, or IP validation checks, and the switch increments the appropriate failure count.

This is an example of output from the **show ip arp inspection statistics vlan 5** command. It shows statistics for packets that have been processed by dynamic ARP for VLAN 5.

Switch#	show ip arp ins	pection statis	tics vlan 5			
Vlan	Forwarded	Dropped	DHCP Drops	ACL Drops		
5	3	4618	4605		4	
Vlan	DHCP Permits	ACL Permits	Source MAC Fai	lures		
5	0	12		0		
Vlan	Dest MAC Failur	es IP Valida	tion Failures	Invalid	Protocol	Data
5		0	9			3

This is an example of output from the **show ip arp inspection vlan 5** command. It shows the configuration and the operating state of dynamic ARP inspection for VLAN 5.

Switch# show ip arp inspection vlan 5
Source Mac Validation :Enabled
Destination Mac Validation :Enabled
IP Address Validation :Enabled

Acl-Match

Vlan	Configuration	Operation	ACL Match	Static ACL
5	Enabled	Active	second	No
Vlan	ACL Logging	DHCP Loggin	ng	

\_\_\_\_\_\_

A11

Command	Description
arp access-list	Defines an ARP ACL.
clear ip arp inspection log	Clears the dynamic ARP inspection log buffer.
clear ip arp inspection statistics	Clears the dynamic ARP inspection statistics.
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 arp access-list	Displays detailed information about ARP access lists.

# show ip dhcp snooping

Use the show ip dhcp snooping user EXEC command to display the DHCP snooping configuration.

show ip dhcp snooping [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .				
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.				
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.				
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.				

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show ip dhcp snooping** command.

#### Switch> show ip dhcp snooping

Switch DHCP snooping is enabled
DHCP snooping is configured on following VLANs:
40-42
Insertion of option 82 is enabled
Option 82 on untrusted port is allowed
Verification of hwaddr field is enabled
Interface Trusted Rate lim

Interface Trusted Rate limit (pps)
-----GigabitEthernet0/1 yes unlimited
GigabitEthernet0/2 yes unlimited

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping binding	Displays the DHCP snooping binding information.

### show ip dhcp snooping binding

Use the **show ip dhcp snooping binding** user EXEC command to display the DHCP snooping binding database and configuration information for all interfaces on a switch.

**show ip dhcp snooping binding** [ip-address] [mac-address] [**interface** interface-id] [**vlan** vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

ip-address	(Optional) Specify the binding entry IP address.
mac-address	(Optional) Specify the binding entry MAC address.
interface interface-id	(Optional) Specify the binding input interface.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Specify the binding entry VLAN.
begin	Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The **show ip dhcp snooping binding** command output shows only the dynamically configured bindings. Use the **show ip source binding** privileged EXEC command to display the dynamically and statically configured bindings in the DHCP snooping binding database.

If DHCP snooping is enabled and an interface changes to the down state, the switch does not delete the statically configured bindings.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries for a switch:

Switch> :	show	ip	dhcp	snooping	binding
-----------	------	----	------	----------	---------

MacAddress	IpAddress	Lease(sec)	Type	VLAN	Interface	
01:02:03:04:05:06	10.1.2.150	9837	dhcp-snooping	20	GigabitEthernet0/1	
00:D0:B7:1B:35:DE	10.1.2.151	237	dhcp-snooping	20	GigabitEthernet0/2	
Total number of bindings: 2						

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries for a specific IP address:

Switch> show ip dho	p snooping binding	g 10.1.2.150			
MacAddress	IpAddress	Lease(sec)	Type	VLAN	Interface
01:02:03:04:05:06	10.1.2.150	9810	dhcp-snooping	20	GigabitEthernet0/1
Total number of bin	dinas: 1				

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries for a specific MAC address:

Switch> show ip dho	p snooping bindin	g 0102.0304.	0506						
MacAddress	IpAddress	Lease(sec)	Type	VLAN	Interface				
01:02:03:04:05:06	10.1.2.150	9788	dhcp-snooping	20	GigabitEthernet0/2				
Total number of hindings: 1									

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries on a port:

Switch> show ip	dhcp snooping bind:	ing interface	gigabitethernet	0/2				
MacAddress	IpAddress	Lease(sec)	Туре	VLAN	Interface			
00:30:94:C2:EF:	35 10.1.2.151	290	dhcp-snooping	20	GigabitEthernet0/2			
Total number of bindings: 1								

This example shows how to display the DHCP snooping binding entries on VLAN 20:

Switch> show ip dhcp snooping binding vlan 20 MacAddress IpAddress Lease(sec) Type VLAN Interface									
	10.1.2.150 10.1.2.151	9747 65			GigabitEthernet0/1 GigabitEthernet0/2				
Total number of bindings: 2									

Table 2-12 describes the fields in the **show ip dhcp snooping binding** command output:

Table 2-12 show ip dhcp snooping binding Command Output

Field	Description		
MacAddress	Client hardware MAC address		
IpAddress	Client IP address assigned from the DHCP server		
Lease(sec)	Remaining lease time for the IP address		
Туре	Binding type		
VLAN	VLAN number of the client interface		
Interface	Interface that connects to the DHCP client host		
Total number of bindings	Total number of bindings configured on the switch		
	Note The command output might not show the total number of bindings. For example, if 200 bindings are configured on the switch and you stop the display before all the bindings appear, the total number does not change.		

Command	Description
ip dhep snooping binding	Configures the DHCP snooping binding database
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.

# show ip dhcp snooping database

Use the **show ip dhcp snooping database** user EXEC command to display the status of the DHCP snooping binding database agent.

show ip dhcp snooping database [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

detail	(Optional) Display detailed status and statistics information.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show ip dhcp snooping database** command:

```
Switch> show ip dhcp snooping database
Agent URL :
Write delay Timer : 300 seconds
Abort Timer : 300 seconds
Agent Running : No
Delay Timer Expiry: Not Running
Abort Timer Expiry: Not Running
Last Succeded Time : None
Last Failed Time : None
Last Failed Reason: No failure recorded.
Total Attempts :
                           Ο
                              Startup Failures :
                         0
Successful Transfers :
                               Failed Transfers :
Successful Reads :
                           0
                               Failed Reads
                         0
                               Failed Writes
Successful Writes
Media Failures
```

#### This is an example of output from the show ip dhcp snooping database detail command:

```
Switch# show ip dhcp snooping database detail
Agent URL : tftp://10.1.1.1/directory/file
Write delay Timer : 300 seconds
Abort Timer: 300 seconds
Agent Running: No
Delay Timer Expiry: 7 (00:00:07)
Abort Timer Expiry : Not Running
Last Succeded Time : None
Last Failed Time: 17:14:25 UTC Sat Jul 7 2001
Last Failed Reason : Unable to access URL.
Total Attempts
                         21 Startup Failures :
                                                      0
Successful Transfers :
                         0 Failed Transfers:
                                                    2.1
Successful Reads :
                         0 Failed Reads :
Successful Writes :
                         O Failed Writes :
                                                    21
Media Failures :
First successful access: Read
Last ignored bindings counters :
Binding Collisions : 0
                               Expired leases
                                                         0
Invalid interfaces
                  :
                          0
                                                         0
                                Unsupported vlans :
Parse failures
                   :
                          0
Last Ignored Time : None
Total ignored bindings counters:
Binding Collisions : 0
                               Expired leases
                                                         0
Invalid interfaces : 0
Parse failures : 0
                               Unsupported vlans :
```

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	Displays DHCP snooping information.

### show ip dhcp snooping statistics

Use the **show ip dhcp snooping statistics** user EXEC command to display DHCP snooping statistics in summary or detail form.

show ip dhcp snooping statistics [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

detail	(Optional) Display detailed statistics information.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(37)SE	This command was introduced.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

In a switch stack, all statistics are generated on the stack master. If a new stack master is elected, the statistics counters reset.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show ip dhcp snooping statistics** command:

Switch>	show	ip	dhcp	snooping	st	atistics			
Packets	Forw	vard	ed				=	. 1	0
Packets	Drop	ped					=	. 1	0
Packets	Drop	ped	From	untruste	ed	ports	=	:	0

This is an example of output from the **show ip dhcp snooping statistics detail** command:

#### Switch> show ip dhcp snooping statistics detail

witcom in the amob succepting states account	
Packets Processed by DHCP Snooping	= 0
Packets Dropped Because	
IDB not known	= 0
Queue full	= 0
Interface is in errdisabled	= 0
Rate limit exceeded	= 0
Received on untrusted ports	= 0
Nonzero giaddr	= 0
Source mac not equal to chaddr	= 0
Binding mismatch	= 0
Insertion of opt82 fail	= 0
Interface Down	= 0
Unknown output interface	= 0
Reply output port equal to input port	= 0
Packet denied by platform	= 0

Table 2-13 shows the DHCP snooping statistics and their descriptions:

Table 2-13 DHCP Snooping Statistics

DHCP Snooping Statistic	Description
Packets Processed by DHCP Snooping	Total number of packets handled by DHCP snooping, including forwarded and dropped packets.
Packets Dropped Because IDB not known	Number of errors when the input interface of the packet cannot be determined.
Queue full	Number of errors when an internal queue used to process the packets is full. This might happen if DHCP packets are received at an excessively high rate and rate limiting is not enabled on the ingress ports.
Interface is in errdisabled	Number of times a packet was received on a port that has been marked as error disabled. This might happen if packets are in the processing queue when a port is put into the error-disabled state and those packets are subsequently processed.
Rate limit exceeded	Number of times the rate limit configured on the port was exceeded and the interface was put into the error-disabled state.
Received on untrusted ports	Number of times a DHCP server packet (OFFER, ACK, NAK, or LEASEQUERY) was received on an untrusted port and was dropped.
Nonzero giaddr	Number of times the relay agent address field (giaddr) in the DHCP packet received on an untrusted port was not zero, or the <b>no ip dhcp snooping information option allow-untrusted</b> global configuration command is not configured and a packet received on an untrusted port contained option-82 data.
Source mac not equal to chaddr	Number of times the client MAC address field of the DHCP packet (chaddr) does not match the packet source MAC address and the <b>ip dhcp</b> <b>snooping verify mac-address</b> global configuration command is configured.
Binding mismatch	Number of times a RELEASE or DECLINE packet was received on a port that is different than the port in the binding for that MAC address-VLAN pair. This indicates someone might be trying to spoof the real client, or it could mean that the client has moved to another port on the switch and issued a RELEASE or DECLINE. The MAC address is taken from the chaddr field of the DHCP packet, not the source MAC address in the Ethernet header.

Table 2-13 DHCP Snooping Statistics

DHCP Snooping Statistic	Description
Insertion of opt82 fail	Number of times the option-82 insertion into a packet failed. The insertion might fail if the packet with the option-82 data exceeds the size of a single physical packet on the internet.
Interface Down	Number of times the packet is a reply to the DHCP relay agent, but the SVI interface for the relay agent is down. This is an unlikely error that occurs if the SVI goes down between sending the client request to the DHCP server and receiving the response.
Unknown output interface	Number of times the output interface for a DHCP reply packet cannot be determined by either option-82 data or a lookup in the MAC address table. The packet is dropped. This can happen if option 82 is not used and the client MAC address has aged out. If IPSG is enabled with the port-security option and option 82 is not enabled, the MAC address of the client is not learned, and the reply packets will be dropped.
Reply output port equal to input port	Number of times the output port for a DHCP reply packet is the same as the input port, causing a possible loop. Indicates a possible network misconfiguration or misuse of trust settings on ports.
Packet denied by platform	Number of times the packet has been denied by a platform-specific registry.

Command	Description
clear ip dhcp snooping	Clears the DHCP snooping binding database, the DHCP snooping binding database agent statistics, or the DHCP snooping statistics counters.

# show ip igmp profile

Use the **show ip igmp profile** privileged EXEC command to display all configured Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) profiles or a specified IGMP profile.

**show ip igmp profile** [profile number] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

profile number	(Optional) The IGMP profile number to be displayed. The range is 1 to 4294967295. If no profile number is entered, all IGMP profiles are displayed.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

These are examples of output from the **show ip igmp profile** privileged EXEC command, with and without specifying a profile number. If no profile number is entered, the display includes all profiles configured on the switch.

```
Switch# show ip igmp profile 40

IGMP Profile 40

permit

range 233.1.1.1 233.255.255.255

Switch# show ip igmp profile

IGMP Profile 3

range 230.9.9.0 230.9.9.0

IGMP Profile 4

permit

range 229.9.9.0 229.255.255.255
```

Command	Description
ip igmp profile	Configures the specified IGMP profile number.

# show ip igmp snooping

Use the **show ip igmp snooping** user EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN.

show ip igmp snooping [groups | mrouter | querier [vlan vlan-id] [detail] ] [vlan vlan-id] [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

groups	(Optional) See the <b>show ip igmp snooping groups</b> command.	
mrouter	(Optional) See the show ip igmp snooping mrouter command.	
querier	(Optional) See the <b>show ip igmp snooping querier</b> command.	
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094 (available only in privileged EXEC mode).	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display snooping configuration for the switch or for a specific VLAN.

VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 are reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs and cannot be used in IGMP snooping.

Although visible in the output display, output lines for source-only learning are not valid.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping vlan 1** command. It shows snooping characteristics for a specific VLAN.

```
Switch# show ip igmp snooping vlan 1
Global IGMP Snooping configuration:

IGMP snooping :Enabled
IGMPv3 snooping (minimal) :Enabled
Report suppression :Enabled
TCN solicit query :Disabled
TCN flood query count :2
Last member query interval : 100
```

```
Vlan 1:
-----
IGMP snooping :Enabled
Immediate leave :Disabled
Multicast router learning mode :pim-dvmrp
Source only learning age timer :10
CGMP interoperability mode :IGMP_ONLY
Last member query interval : 100
```



Source-only learning are not supported, and information appearing for this feature is not valid.

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping** command. It displays snooping characteristics for all VLANs on the switch.

```
Switch> show ip igmp snooping
Global IGMP Snooping configuration:
IGMP snooping : Enabled
IGMPv3 snooping (minimal) : Enabled
Report suppression : Enabled
TCN solicit query
                        : Disabled
TCN flood query count : 2
Last member query interval : 100
Vlan 1:
IGMP snooping
                                 :Enabled
Immediate leave
                                 :Disabled
Multicast router learning mode
                               :pim-dvmrp
Source only learning age timer
                                :10
CGMP interoperability mode
                                 :IGMP_ONLY
Last member query interval
                                 : 100
Vlan 2:
IGMP snooping
                                 :Enabled
Immediate leave
                                 :Disabled
Multicast router learning mode
                                :pim-dvmrp
Source only learning age timer
                                 :10
CGMP interoperability mode
                                 : IGMP_ONLY
Last member query interval
                                 : 333
<output truncated>
```

Command	Description		
ip igmp snooping	Enables and configures IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.		
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays IGMP snooping multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN.		
show ip igmp snooping querier	Displays the configuration and operation information for the IGMP querier configured on a switch.		

### show ip igmp snooping groups

Use the **show ip igmp snooping groups** privileged EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping multicast table for the switch or the multicast information. Use with the **vlan** keyword to display the multicast table for a specified multicast VLAN or specific multicast information.

show ip igmp snooping groups [count | dynamic [count] | user [count]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

show ip igmp snooping groups vlan vlan-id [ip\_address | count | dynamic [count] | user [count]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

count	(Optional) Display the total number of entries for the specified command options instead of the actual entries.		
dynamic	(Optional) Display entries learned by IGMP snooping.		
user	Optional) Display only the user-configured multicast entries.		
ip_address	(Optional) Display characteristics of the multicast group with the specified group IP address.		
vlan-id	(Optional) Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.		
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.		
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.		
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.		
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.		

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display multicast information or the multicast table.

VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 are reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs and cannot be used in IGMP snooping.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### Examples

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping groups** command without any keywords. It displays the multicast table for the switch.

#### Switch# show ip igmp snooping groups

Vlan	Group	Type	Version	Port List
104	224.1.4.2	igmp	v2	Gi0/1, Gi0/2
104	224.1.4.3	igmp	v2	Gi0/1, Gi0/2

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping groups count** command. It displays the total number of multicast groups on the switch.

Switch# show ip igmp snooping groups count Total number of multicast groups: 2

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping groups dynamic** command. It shows only the entries learned by IGMP snooping.

#### Switch# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 1 dynamic

Vlan	Group	Туре	Version	Port List
104	224.1.4.2	igmp	v2	Gi0/1, Fa0/15
104	224.1.4.3	igmp	v2	Gi0/1, Fa0/15

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping groups vlan** *vlan-id ip-address* command. It shows the entries for the group with the specified IP address.

#### Switch# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 104 224.1.4.2

Vlan	Group	Type	Version	Port List
104	224.1.4.2	igmp	v2	Gi0/1, Fa0/15

Command	Description	
ip igmp snooping	Enables and configures IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.	
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN.	
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays IGMP snooping multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN.	

### show ip igmp snooping mrouter

Use the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** privileged EXEC command to display the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping dynamically learned and manually configured multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN.

show ip igmp snooping mrouter [vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display multicast router ports on the switch or for a specific VLAN.

VLAN IDs 1002 to 1005 are reserved for Token Ring and FDDI VLANs and cannot be used in IGMP snooping.

When multicast VLAN registration (MVR) is enabled, the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** command displays MVR multicast router information and IGMP snooping information.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping mrouter** command. It shows how to display multicast router ports on the switch.

Switch# show ip igmp snooping mrouter
Vlan ports
---1 Gi0/1(dynamic)

Command	Description
ip igmp snooping	Enables and configures IGMP snooping on the switch or on a VLAN.
ip igmp snooping vlan mrouter	Adds a multicast router port to a multicast VLAN.
show ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration of the switch or the VLAN.
show ip igmp snooping groups	Displays IGMP snooping multicast information for the switch or for the specified parameter.

# show ip igmp snooping querier

Use the **show ip igmp snooping querier** user EXEC command to display the IP address and incoming port for the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) query most recently received by the switch.

show ip igmp snooping querier [vlan vlan-id] [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Specify a VLAN; the range is 1 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.
detail	(Optional) Display querier information as well as configuration and operational information pertaining to the querier.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use the **show ip igmp snooping querier** command to display the IGMP version and IP address of a detected device (also called a *querier*) that sends IGMP query message. A subnet can have multiple multicast routers but has only one IGMP querier. In a subnet running IGMPv2, one of the multicast routers is elected as the querier. The querier can be a Layer 3 switch.

The **show ip igmp snooping querier** command output also shows the VLAN and interface on which the querier was detected. If the querier is the switch, the output shows the *Port* field as *Router*. If the querier is a router, the output shows the port number on which the querier is learned in the *Port* field.

The **show ip igmp snooping querier detail** user EXEC command is similar to the **show ip igmp snooping querier** command. However, the **show ip igmp snooping querier detail** command displays the IP address of the most recent device detected by the switch querier along with this additional information:

- The elected IGMP querier in the VLAN
- The configuration and operational information pertaining to the switch querier (if any) that is configured in the VLAN

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping querier** command:

#### Switch> show ip igmp snooping querier

Vlan	IP Address	IGMP Version	Port
1	172.20.50.11	v3	Gi0/1
2	172.20.40.20	v2	Router

This is an example of output from the **show ip igmp snooping querier detail** command:

Switch> show ip igmp snooping querier detail

Vlan	IP Address	IGMP Version	Port
1	1.1.1.1	v2	Fa0/1
	MP switch queri		
admin sta admin ver source IF query-int max-respo querier-t ton query ton query	esion  address erval (sec) ense-time (sec) eimeout (sec)	: Enabl : 2 : 0.0.0 : 60 : 10 : 120 : 2 : 10	ed
	querier is 1.1.1		port Fa0/1
admin sta admin ver source IF query-int max-respond	nte rsion Paddress	: Enabl : 2 : 10.1. : 60	

: 2

: 10

: 2 : 0

: Non-Querier

#### **Related Commands**

Command	Description		
ip igmp snooping querier	Enables and configures the IGMP snooping querier on the switch or on a VLAN.		
show ip igmp snooping mrouter	Displays IGMP snooping multicast router ports for the switch or for the specified multicast VLAN.		

tcn query count

tcn query interval (sec)

operational state operational version

tcn query pending count

# show ip source binding

Use the **show ip source binding** user EXEC command to display the IP source bindings on the switch.

**show ip source binding** [ip-address] [mac-address] [**dhcp-snooping** | **static**] [**vlan** vlan-id] [**interface** interface-id] [ | {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} expression]

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

### **Syntax Description**

ip-address	(Optional) Display IP source bindings for a specific IP address.
mac-address	(Optional) Display IP source bindings for a specific MAC address.
dhcp-snooping	(Optional) Display IP source bindings that were learned by DHCP snooping.
static	(Optional) Display static IP source bindings.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display IP source bindings on a specific VLAN.
interface interface-id	(Optional) Display IP source bindings on a specific interface.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

The **show ip source binding** command output shows the dynamically and statically configured bindings in the DHCP snooping binding database. Use the **show ip dhcp snooping binding** privileged EXEC command to display only the dynamically configured bindings.

### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show ip source binding** command:

Switch> <b>show ip sou</b> MacAddress	urce binding IpAddress	Lease(sec)	Туре	VLAN	Interface
00:00:00:0A:00:0B	11.0.0.1	infinite	static	10	GigabitEthernet0/1
00:00:00:0A:00:0A	11.0.0.2	10000	dhcp-snooping	10	GigabitEthernet0/1

Command	Description
ip dhep snooping binding	Configures the DHCP snooping binding database.
ip source binding	Configures static IP source bindings on the switch.

# show ip verify source

Use the **show ip verify source** user EXEC command to display the IP source guard configuration on the switch or on a specific interface.

show ip verify source [interface interface-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

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

### **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id	(Optional) Display IP source guard configuration on a specific interface.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show ip verify source** command:

Switch> show ip verify source						
Interface	Filter-type	Filter-mode	IP-address	Mac-address	Vlan	
fa0/1	ip	active	10.0.0.1		10	
fa0/1	ip	active	deny-all		11-20	
fa0/2	ip	inactive-tru	st-port			
fa0/3	ip	inactive-no-	inactive-no-snooping-vlan			
fa0/4	ip-mac	active	10.0.0.2	aaaa.bbbb.cccc	10	
fa0/4	ip-mac	active	11.0.0.1	aaaa.bbbb.cccd	11	
fa0/4	ip-mac	active	deny-all	deny-all	12-20	
fa0/5	ip-mac	active	10.0.0.3	permit-all	10	
fa0/5	ip-mac	active	deny-all	permit-all	11-20	

In the previous example, this is the IP source guard configuration:

- On the Fast Ethernet 0/1 interface, dynamic host control protocol (DHCP) snooping is enabled on VLANs 10 to 20. For VLAN 10, IP source guard with IP address filtering is configured on the interface, and a binding is on the interface. For VLANs 11 to 20, the second entry shows that a default port access control list (ACL) is applied on the interface for the VLANs on which IP source guard is not configured.
- The Fast Ethernet 0/2 interface is configured as trusted for DHCP snooping.
- On the Fast Ethernet 0/3 interface, DHCP snooping is not enabled on the VLANs to which the interface belongs.

- On the Fast Ethernet 0/4 interface, IP source guard with source IP and MAC address filtering is enabled, and static IP source bindings are configured on VLANs 10 and 11. For VLANs 12 to 20, the default port ACL is applied on the interface for the VLANs on which IP source guard is not configured.
- On the Fast Ethernet 0/5 interface, IP source guard with source IP and MAC address filtering is enabled and configured with a static IP binding, but port security is disabled. The switch cannot filter source MAC addresses.

This is an example of output on an interface on which IP source guard is disabled:

Switch> show ip verify source gigabitethernet0/6

IP source guard is not configured on the interface gi0/6.

Command	Description	
ip verify source	Enables IP source guard on an interface.	

# show ipc

Use the **show ipc** user EXEC command to display Interprocess Communications Protocol (IPC) configuration, status, and statistics.

show ipc {mcast {appclass | groups | status} | nodes | ports [open] | queue | rpc | session {all | rx | tx} [verbose] | status [cumlulative] | zones} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

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

Syntax Description	mcast {appclass   groups   status}	Display the IPC multicast routing information. The keywords have these meanings:
		• appclass—Display the IPC multicast application classes.
		• groups—Display the IPC multicast groups.
		• status—Display the IPC multicast routing status.
	nodes	Display participating nodes.
	ports [open]	Display local IPC ports. The keyword has this meaning:
		• open—(Optional) Display only the open ports.
	queue	Display the contents of the IPC transmission queue.
	rpc	Display the IPC remote-procedure statistics.
	session {all   rx   tx}	Display the IPC session statistics (available only in privileged EXEC mode). The keywords have these meanings:
		• all—Display all the session statistics.
		• rx—Display the sessions statistics for traffic that the switch receives
		• tx—Display the sessions statistics for traffic that the switch forwards.
	verbose	(Optional) Display detailed statistics (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
	status [cumlulative]	Display the status of the local IPC server. The keyword has this meaning:
		• <b>cumlulative</b> —(Optional) Display the status of the local IPC server since the switch was started or restarted.
	zones	Display participating IPC zones. The switch supports one IPC zone.
	begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
	l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
	linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
	expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the IPC routing status:

Switch> show ipc mcast status

t Status		
	Tx	Rx
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
Total Reliable messages acknowledged		0
Total Out of Band Messages		0
Total Out of Band messages acknowledged		0
	0	0
Total Timeouts		0
Total OOB Timeou	ts	0
Total No ports		0
	ed edged Total Timeouts Total OOB Timeout	Tx  0 0 0 0 0 0 ed 0 0 edged 0  Total Timeouts Total OOB Timeouts

This example shows how to display the participating nodes:

```
Switch> show ipc nodes
```

```
There is 1 node in this IPC realm.

ID Type Name Last Last
Sent Heard
10000 Local IPC Master 0 0
```

This example shows how to display the local IPC ports:

### Switch> show ipc ports

There are 8 ports defined.

Port ID	Туре	Name	(current/	'peak/total)
There are 8 po	orts defined	1.		
10000.1	unicast	IPC Master:Zone		
10000.2	unicast	IPC Master:Echo		
10000.3	unicast	IPC Master:Control		
10000.4	unicast	IPC Master:Init		
10000.5	unicast	FIB Master:DFS.process_	_level.msgs	\$
10000.6	unicast	FIB Master:DFS.interrup	ot.msgs	
10000.7	unicast	MDFS RP:Statistics		
port_inde	ex = 0 seat	_id = 0x10000 last se	ent = 0	last heard = 0
0/2/159				
10000.8	unicast	Slot 1 :MDFS.control.RI	L	
port_inde	ex = 0 seat	$t_id = 0x10000$ last se	nt = 0	last heard = 0
0/0/0				

RPC packets:current/peak/total

0/1/4

### This example shows how to display the contents of the IPC retransmission queue:

```
Switch> show ipc queue
There are 0 IPC messages waiting for acknowledgement in the transmit queue.
There are 0 IPC messages waiting for a response.
There are 0 IPC messages waiting for additional fragments.
There are 0 IPC messages currently on the IPC inboundQ.
Messages currently in use
                                                     1000
Message cache size
                                                     1000
Maximum message cache usage
0 times message cache crossed
                                     5000 [max1
Emergency messages currently in use
                                                        0
There are 2 messages currently reserved for reply msg.
Inbound message queue depth 0
Zone inbound message queue depth 0
```

#### This example shows how to display all the IPC session statistics:

```
Switch# show ipc session all
Tx Sessions:
Port ID
              Type
                        Name
  10000.7
             Unicast
                       MDFS RP:Statistics
    port_index = 0 type = Unreliable last sent = 0
                                                          last heard = 0
    Msgs requested = 180 Msgs returned = 180
             Unicast
                      Slot 1 :MDFS.control.RIL
    port_index = 0 type = Reliable last sent = 0
                                                          last heard = 0
    Msgs requested = 0 Msgs returned = 0
Rx Sessions:
Port ID
                        Name
             Tvpe
  10000.7
             Unicast
                       MDFS RP:Statistics
    port_index = 0 seat_id = 0x10000 last sent = 0
                                                        last heard = 0
    No of msgs requested = 180 Msgs returned = 180
             Unicast
                        Slot 1 :MDFS.control.RIL
    port_index = 0 seat_id = 0x10000
                                     last sent = 0
                                                        last heard = 0
    No of msgs requested = 0 Msgs returned = 0
```

#### This example shows how to display the status of the local IPC server:

```
Switch> show ipc status cumulative
                         IPC System Status
Time last IPC stat cleared :never
This processor is the IPC master server.
Do not drop output of IPC frames for test purposes.
1000 IPC Message Headers Cached.
                                                    Rx Side
                                                               Tx Side
Total Frames
                                                         12916
                                                                       608
    0
               Ω
                                                         13080
                                                                       574
Total from Local Ports
Total Protocol Control Frames
                                                           116
                                                                        17
Total Frames Dropped
                                                             0
                                                                         0
```

Service Usage

Total via Unreliable Connection-Less Service	12783	171
Total via Unreliable Sequenced Connection-Less Svc	0	0
Total via Reliable Connection-Oriented Service	17	116

<output truncated>

Command	Description
clear ipc	Clears the IPC multicast routing statistics.

# show I2protocol-tunnel

Use the **show l2protocol-tunnel** user EXEC command to display information about Layer 2 protocol tunnel ports. Displays information for interfaces with protocol tunneling enabled.

**show l2protocol-tunnel** [interface interface-id] [summary] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

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

## **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id	(Optional) Specify the interface for which protocol tunneling information appears. Valid interfaces are physical ports and port channels; the port channel range is 1 to 64.
summary	(Optional) Display only Layer 2 protocol summary information.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

After enabling Layer 2 protocol tunneling on an access port, a trunk port, or an IEEE 802.1Q tunnel port by using the **l2protocol-tunnel** interface configuration command, you can configure some or all of these parameters:

- Protocol type to be tunneled
- · Shutdown threshold
- Drop threshold

If you enter the **show l2protocol-tunnel** [**interface** *interface-id*] command, only information about the active ports on which all the parameters are configured appears.

If you enter the **show l2protocol-tunnel summary** command, only information about the active ports on which some or all of the parameters are configured appears.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show l2protocol-tunnel** command:

Switch> show 12protocol-tunnel
COS for Encapsulated Packets: 5
Drop Threshold for Encapsulated Packets: 0

Port	Protocol T		_	Encapsulation Counter	n Decapsulation Counter	n Drop Counter
Fa0/3						
	pagp			0	24250	)
	lacp			24268	242640	)
	udld			0	897960	)
Fa0/4						
	pagp	1000		24249	24270	)
	lacp			24256	242660	)
	udld			0	897960	)
Gi0/1	cdp			134482	1344820	)
	pagp	1000		0	24250	)
	lacp	500		0	485320	)
	udld	300		44899	448980	)

This is an example of output from the show l2protocol-tunnel summary command:

Switch> show 12protocol-tunnel summary
COS for Encapsulated Packets: 5
Drop Threshold for Encapsulated Packets: 0

Port Protocol	Threshold (cdp/stp/vtp)	Drop Threshold (cdp/stp/vtp) (pagp/lacp/udld)	Status
Fa0/2	/	/	up
1 31 1	lld/		
	/ ld 1000/		up
	/		up
pagp lacp ud	ld 1000/ 500/	/	
	/	/	down
	/	/	-
	, ,	1000/	down
	//	1000//	down
	//	1000/	down

Command	Description
clear 12protocol-tunnel counters Clears counters for protocol tunneling ports.	
12protocol-tunnel	Enables Layer 2 protocol tunneling for CDP, STP, or VTP packets on an interface.
12protocol-tunnel cos	Configures a class of service (CoS) value for tunneled Layer 2 protocol packets.

# show lacp

Use the **show lacp** user EXEC command to display Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) channel-group information.

**show lacp** [channel-group-number] {**counters** | **internal** | **neighbor** | **sys-id**} [ | {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} expression]



LACP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

#### **Syntax Description**

channel-group-number	(Optional) Number of the channel group. The range is 1 to 48.
counters	Display traffic information.
internal	Display internal information.
neighbor	Display neighbor information.
sys-id	Display the system identifier that is being used by LACP. The system identifier is made up of the LACP system priority and the switch MAC address.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

You can enter any **show lacp** command to display the active channel-group information. To display specific channel information, enter the **show lacp** command with a channel-group number.

If you do not specify a channel group, information for all channel groups appears.

You can enter the *channel-group-number* option to specify a channel group for all keywords except **sys-id**.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## Examples

This is an example of output from the **show lacp counters** user EXEC command. Table 2-14 describes the fields in the display.

#### Switch> show lacp counters

	LACF	DUs	Mark	er	Marker R	lesponse	LACPDUs
Port	Sent	Recv	Sent	Recv	Sent	Recv	Pkts Err
Channel grou	p:1						
Gi0/1	19	10	0	0	0	0	0
Gi0/2	14	6	0	0	0	0	0

### Table 2-14 show lacp counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
LACPDUs Sent and Recv	The number of LACP packets sent and received by a port.
Marker Sent and Recv	The number of LACP marker packets sent and received by a port.
Marker Response Sent and Recv	The number of LACP marker response packets sent and received by a port.
LACPDUs Pkts and Err	The number of unknown and illegal packets received by LACP for a port.

This is an example of output from the **show lacp internal** command:

```
Switch> show lacp 1 internal
Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
        {\tt F} - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
        A - Device is in Active mode
                                             P - Device is in Passive mode
Channel group 1
                               LACP port
                                              Admin
                                                        Oper
                                                                 Port
                                                                          Port
Port
            Flags
                     State
                               Priority
                                              Key
                                                        Key
                                                                 Number
                                                                          State
Gi0/1
                               32768
                                              0x3
                                                                          0x3D
            SA
                     bndl
                                                        0x3
                                                                 0x4
Gi0/2
            SA
                     bndl
                               32768
                                              0x3
                                                        0x3
                                                                 0x5
                                                                          0x3D
```

Table 2-15 describes the fields in the display.

Table 2-15 show lacp internal Field Descriptions

Field	Description
State	State of the specific port. These are the allowed values:
	• — Port is in an unknown state.
	• <b>bndl</b> —Port is attached to an aggregator and bundled with other ports.
	• <b>susp</b> —Port is in a suspended state; it is not attached to any aggregator.
	• hot-sby—Port is in a hot-standby state.
	• indiv—Port is incapable of bundling with any other port.
	• <b>indep</b> —Port is in an independent state (not bundled but able to switch data traffic. In this case, LACP is not running on the partner port).
	• <b>down</b> —Port is down.
LACP Port Priority	Port priority setting. LACP uses the port priority to put ports s in standby mode when there is a hardware limitation that prevents all compatible ports from aggregating.
Admin Key	Administrative key assigned to this port. LACP automatically generates an administrative key value as a hexadecimal number. The administrative key defines the ability of a port to aggregate with other ports. A port's ability to aggregate with other ports is determined by the port physical characteristics (for example, data rate and duplex capability) and configuration restrictions that you establish.
Oper Key	Runtime operational key that is being used by this port. LACP automatically generates this value as a hexadecimal number.
Port Number	Port number.
Port State	State variables for the port, encoded as individual bits within a single octet with these meanings:
	bit0: LACP_Activity
	• bit1: LACP_Timeout
	• bit2: Aggregation
	• bit3: Synchronization
	• bit4: Collecting
	• bit5: Distributing
	• bit6: Defaulted
	• bit7: Expired
	<b>Note</b> In the above list, bit7 is the MSB and bit0 is the LSB.

This is an example of output from the **show lacp neighbor** command:

Switch> show lacp neighbor

Flags: S - Device is sending Slow LACPDUs F - Device is sending Fast LACPDUs A - Device is in Active mode  $\,^{\rm P}$  - Device is in Passive mode

A Device 15 in Active mode 1 Device 15 in 1455

Channel group 3 neighbors

Partner's information:

Partner Partner Partner Partner
Port System ID Port Number Age Flags
Gi0/1 32768,0007.eb49.5e80 0xC 19s SP

LACP Partner Partner Partner

Port Priority Oper Key Port State
32768 0x3 0x3C

Partner's information:

Partner Partner Partner Partner
Port System ID Port Number Age Flags
Gi0/2 32768,0007.eb49.5e80 0xD 15s SP

LACP Partner Partner Partner

Port Priority Oper Key Port State
32768 0x3 0x3C

This is an example of output from the **show lacp sys-id** command:

Switch> **show lacp sys-id** 32765,0002.4b29.3a00

The system identification is made up of the system priority and the system MAC address. The first two bytes are the system priority, and the last six bytes are the globally administered individual MAC address associated to the system.

Command	Description
clear lacp	Clears the LACP channel-group information.
lacp port-priority	Configures the LACP port priority.
lacp system-priority	Configures the LACP system priority.

# show link state group

Use the **show link state group** global configuration command to display the link-state group information.

show link state group [number] [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

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

### **Syntax Description**

number	(Optional) Number of the link-state group.
detail	(Optional) Specify that detailed information appears.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### Defaults

There is no default.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use the **show link state group** command to display the link-state group information. Enter this command without keywords to display information about all link-state groups. Enter the group number to display information specific to the group.

Enter the **detail** keyword to display detailed information about the group. The output for the **show link state group detail** command displays only those link-state groups that have link-state tracking enabled or that have upstream or downstream interfaces (or both) configured. If there is no link-state group configuration for a group, it is not shown as enabled or disabled.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show link state group 1 command:

Switch> show link state group 1
Link State Group: 1 Status: Enabled, Down

#### This is an example of output from the **show link state group detail** command:

```
Switch> show link state group detail

(Up):Interface up (Dwn):Interface Down (Dis):Interface disabled

Link State Group: 1 Status: Enabled, Down

Upstream Interfaces: Gi0/15(Dwn) Gi0/16(Dwn)

Downstream Interfaces: Gi0/11(Dis) Gi0/12(Dis) Gi0/13(Dis) Gi0/14(Dis)

Link State Group: 2 Status: Enabled, Down

Upstream Interfaces: Gi0/15(Dwn) Gi0/16(Dwn) Gi0/17(Dwn)

Downstream Interfaces: Gi0/11(Dis) Gi0/12(Dis) Gi0/13(Dis) Gi0/14(Dis)

(Up):Interface up (Dwn):Interface Down (Dis):Interface disabled
```

Command	Description	
link state group	Configures an interface as a member of a link-state group.	
link state track	Enables a link-state group.	
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.	

## show location

Use the show location user EXEC command to display location information for an endpoint.

show location admin-tag | [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

**show location civic-location** {identifier id number | interface interface-id | static} | [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

**show location elin-location** {identifier id number | interface interface-id | static} | [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

## **Syntax Description**

admin-tag	Display administrative tag or site information.
civic-location	Display civic location information.
elin-location	Display emergency location information (ELIN).
identifier id	Specify the ID for the civic location or the elin location. The id range is 1 to 4095.
interface interface-id	Display location information for the specified interface or all interfaces. Valid interfaces include physical ports.
static	Display static configuration information.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.1(40)SE	This command was introduced.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use the **show location** command to display location information for an endpoint.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show location civic-location** command that displays location information for an interface:

Switch> show location civic interface gigabitethernet2/0/1

Civic location information

Identifier : 1

County : Santa Clara Street number : 3550

Building : 19

Room : C6
Primary road name : Cisco Way
City : San Jose
State : CA
Country : US

This is an example of output from the **show location civic-location** command that displays all the civic location information:

#### Switch> show location civic-location static

Civic location information Identifier County : Santa Clara Street number : 3550 Building : 19 Primary road name : Cisco Way City : San Jose State : CA Country : US : Gi2/0/1 Ports ruentifier : 2 Street number : 2 screet number : 24568
Street number suffix : West
Landmark Landmark : Golden Gate Bridge
Primary road name : 19th Ave
City : San Francisco City : San Francisco : US Country

This is an example of output from the **show location elin-location** command that displays the emergency location information:

#### ${\tt Switch} \gt{ \textbf{show location elin-location identifier 1} \\$

Elin location information
----Identifier : 1
Elin : 14085553881

Elin : 14085553881 Ports : Gi2/0/2

This is an example of output from the **show location elin static** command that displays all emergency location information:

#### Switch> show location elin static

Elin location information

Identifier : 1

Elin : 14085553881 Ports : Gi2/0/2

Identifier : 2

Elin : 18002228999

Command	Description
location (global configuration)	Configures the global location information for an endpoint.
location (interface configuration)	Configures the location information for an interface.

## show mac access-group

Use the **show mac access-group** user EXEC command to display the MAC access control lists (ACLs) configured for an interface or a switch.

show mac access-group [interface interface-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id	(Optional) Display the MAC ACLs configured on a specific interface. Valid interfaces are physical ports and port channels; the port-channel range is 1 to 48 (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show mac-access group** user EXEC command. In this display, Fast Ethernet interface 0/2 has the MAC access list *macl\_e1* applied to inbound traffic; no MAC ACLs are applied to other interfaces.

#### Switch> show mac access-group

Interface FastEthernet0/1: Inbound access-list is macl e1 Outbound access-list is not set Interface FastEthernet0/2: Inbound access-list is not set Outbound access-list is not set Interface FastEthernet0/3: Inbound access-list is not set Outbound access-list is not set Interface FastEthernet0/4: Inbound access-list is not set Outbound access-list is not set Interface FastEthernetv0/5: Inbound access-list is not set Outbound access-list is not set <output truncated>

This is an example of output from the show mac access-group interface fastethernet0/1 command:

 ${\tt Switch\#\ show\ mac\ access-group\ interface\ fastethernet0/1}$ 

Interface FastEthernet0/1:

Inbound access-list is macl\_e1

Command	Description
mac access-group	Applies a MAC access group to an interface.

## show mac address-table

Use the **show mac address-table** user EXEC command to display a specific MAC address table static and dynamic entry or the MAC address table static and dynamic entries on a specific interface or VLAN.

show mac address-table [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table** command:

#### Switch> show mac address-table

	Mac Address :	[able 
Vlan	Mac Address	Type Ports
A11	0000.0000.0001	STATIC CPU
A11	0000.0000.0002	STATIC CPU
All	0000.0000.0003	STATIC CPU
A11	0000.0000.0009	STATIC CPU
All	0000.0000.0012	STATIC CPU
All	0180.c200.000b	STATIC CPU
A11	0180.c200.000c	STATIC CPU
All	0180.c200.000d	STATIC CPU
All	0180.c200.000e	STATIC CPU
All	0180.c200.000f	STATIC CPU
All	0180.c200.0010	STATIC CPU
1	0030.9441.6327	DYNAMIC Gi0/4
Total	Mac Addresses for	r this criterion: 12

Command	Description
clear mac address-table dynamic	Deletes from the MAC address table a specific dynamic address, all dynamic addresses on a particular interface, or all dynamic addresses on a particular VLAN.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

## show mac address-table address

Use the **show mac address-table address** user EXEC command to display MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.

show mac address-table address mac-address [interface interface-id] [vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

mac-address	Specify the 48-bit MAC address; the valid format is H.H.H.	
interface interface-id	(Optional) Display information for a specific interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.	
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display entries for the specific VLAN only. The range is 1 to 4094.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

### Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table address** command:

Switch# show mac address-table address 0002.4b28.c482

Mac Address Table

Vlan Mac Address Type Ports
---- ----All 0002.4b28.c482 STATIC CPU
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 1

Command	Description
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

# show mac address-table aging-time

Use the **show mac address-table aging-time** user EXEC command to display the aging time of a specific address table instance, all address table instances on a specified VLAN or, if a specific VLAN is not specified, on all VLANs.

show mac address-table aging-time [vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display aging time information for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

If no VLAN number is specified, the aging time for all VLANs appears.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show mac address-table aging-time command:

Switch> show mac address-table aging-time
Vlan Aging Time
---1 300

This is an example of output from the show mac address-table aging-time vlan 10 command:

Switch> show mac address-table aging-time vlan 10
Vlan Aging Time
---- 10 300

Command	Description
mac address-table aging-time	Sets the length of time that a dynamic entry remains in the MAC address table after the entry is used or updated.
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

## show mac address-table count

Use the **show mac address-table count** user EXEC command to display the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table count [vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display the number of addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

If no VLAN number is specified, the address count for all VLANs appears.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

### Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table count** command:

Switch# show mac address-table count

Mac Entries for Vlan : 1
----Dynamic Address Count : 2
Static Address Count : 0
Total Mac Addresses : 2

Command	Description
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

# show mac address-table dynamic

Use the **show mac address-table dynamic** user EXEC command to display only dynamic MAC address table entries.

show mac address-table dynamic [address mac-address] [interface interface-id] [vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

address mac-address	(Optional) Specify a 48-bit MAC address; the valid format is H.H.H (available in privileged EXEC mode only).
interface interface-id	(Optional) Specify an interface to match; valid <i>interfaces</i> include physical ports and port channels.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display entries for a specific VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show mac address-table dynamic command:

Switch>	show mac address-table dynamic
	Mac Address Table

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Ports	
1	0030.b635.7862	DYNAMIC	Gi0/2	
1	00b0.6496.2741	DYNAMIC	Gi0/2	
Total	Mac Addresses for	this cri	iterion:	2

Command	Description
clear mac address-table dynamic	Deletes from the MAC address table a specific dynamic address, all dynamic addresses on a particular interface, or all dynamic addresses on a particular VLAN.
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

## show mac address-table interface

Use the **show mac address-table interface** user command to display the MAC address table information for the specified interface in the specified VLAN.

**show mac address-table interface** *interface-id* [vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	Specify an interface type; valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.	
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display entries for a specific VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table interface** command:

Switch> show mac address-table interface gigabitethernet0/2

Mac Address Table

Command	Description
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

# show mac address-table learning

Use the **show mac address-table learning** user EXEC command to display the status of MAC address learning for all VLANs or the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table learning [vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

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

### **Syntax Description**

vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display information for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use the **show mac address-table learning** command without any keywords to display configured VLANs and whether MAC address learning is enabled or disabled on them. The default is that MAC address learning is enabled on all VLANs. Use the command with a specific VLAN ID to display learning status on an individual VLAN.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table learning** user EXEC command showing that MAC address learning is disabled on VLAN 200:

Switch>	show mac	address-table	learning
VLAN	Learning	Status	
1	yes		
100	yes		
200	no		

Command	Description
mac address-table learning vlan	Enables or disables MAC address learning on a VLAN.

# show mac address-table move update

Use the **show mac address-table move update** user EXEC command to display the MAC address-table move update information on the switch.

show mac address-table move update [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

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

## **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.		
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.		
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.		
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.		

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain output do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show mac address-table move update command:

```
Switch> show mac address-table move update
Switch-ID: 010b.4630.1780
Dst mac-address : 0180.c200.0010
Vlans/Macs supported: 1023/8320
Default/Current settings: Rcv Off/On, Xmt Off/On
Max packets per min : Rcv 40, Xmt 60
Rcv packet count: 10
Rcv conforming packet count : 5
Rcv invalid packet count : 0
Rcv packet count this min : 0
Rcv threshold exceed count: 0
Rcv last sequence# this min : 0
Rcv last interface : Po2
Rcv last src-mac-address : 0003.fd6a.8701
Rcv last switch-ID: 0303.fd63.7600
Xmt packet count : 0
Xmt packet count this min : 0
Xmt threshold exceed count: 0
Xmt pak buf unavail cnt: 0
Xmt last interface : None
switch#
```

Command	Description
clear mac address-table move update	Clears the MAC address-table move update counters.
mac address-table move update {receive   transmit}	Configures MAC address-table move update on the switch.

## show mac address-table notification

Use the **show mac address-table notification** user EXEC command to display the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.

**show mac address-table notification [interface** [interface-id]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface	(Optional) Display information for all interfaces. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
interface-id	(Optional) Display information for the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports and port channels.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use the **show mac address-table notification** command without any keywords to display whether the feature is enabled or disabled, the MAC notification interval, the maximum number of entries allowed in the history table, and the history table contents.

Use the **interface** keyword to display the flags for all interfaces. If the *interface-id* is included, only the flags for that interface appear.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show mac address-table notification** command:

```
Operation: Added Vlan: 2
                                MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0001 Module: 0
                                                                     Port: 1
History Index 1, Entry Timestamp 1038254, Despatch Timestamp 1038254
MAC Changed Message :
Operation: Added Vlan: 2 MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0000 Module: 0
                                                                       Port: 1
Operation: Added Vlan: 2 MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0002 Module: 0
                                                                       Port: 1
Operation: Added Vlan: 2 MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0003 Module: 0
                                                                      Port: 1
History Index 2, Entry Timestamp 1074254, Despatch Timestamp 1074254
MAC Changed Message :
                                MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0000 Module: 0
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2
                                                                       Port: 1
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2 MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0001 Module: 0 Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2 MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0002 Module: 0
                                                                       Port: 1
                                                                       Port: 1
Operation: Deleted Vlan: 2 MAC Addr: 0000.0000.0003 Module: 0
                                                                       Port: 1
```

Command	Description
clear mac address-table notification	Clears the MAC address notification global counters.
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

## show mac address-table static

Use the **show mac address-table static** user EXEC command to display only static MAC address table entries.

**show mac address-table static [address** mac-address] [interface interface-id] [vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

## **Syntax Description**

address mac-address	(Optional) Specify a 48-bit MAC address; the valid format is H.H.H (available in privileged EXEC mode only).
interface interface-id	(Optional) Specify an interface to match; valid <i>interfaces</i> include physical ports and port channels.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show mac address-table static command:

Switch> show mac address-table static

Mac Address Table Vlan Mac Address Type Ports A11 0100.0ccc.ccc STATIC CPU 0180.c200.0000 STATIC A11 0100.0ccc.cccd STATIC A11 0180.c200.0001 STATIC CPU 0180.c200.0004 STATIC A11 CPU 0180.c200.0005 STATIC A11 0001.0002.0004 STATIC Drop 0001.0002.0007 STATIC Drop 6 Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 8

Command	Description
mac address-table static	Adds static addresses to the MAC address table.
mac address-table static drop	Enables unicast MAC address filtering and configures the switch to drop traffic with a specific source or destination MAC address.
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table vlan	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

## show mac address-table vlan

Use the **show mac address-table vlan** user EXEC command to display the MAC address table information for the specified VLAN.

show mac address-table vlan vlan-id [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

## **Syntax Description**

vlan-id	(Optional) Display addresses for a specific VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show mac address-table vlan 1 command:

Switch>	show	$\mathtt{mac}$	address-table	vlan	1
---------	------	----------------	---------------	------	---

Mac Address Table

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Ports	
1	0100.0ccc.ccc	STATIC	CPU	
1	0180.c200.0000	STATIC	CPU	
1	0100.0ccc.cccd	STATIC	CPU	
1	0180.c200.0001	STATIC	CPU	
1	0180.c200.0002	STATIC	CPU	
1	0180.c200.0003	STATIC	CPU	
1	0180.c200.0005	STATIC	CPU	
1	0180.c200.0006	STATIC	CPU	
1	0180.c200.0007	STATIC	CPU	
Total	Mac Addresses for	this cr	iterion:	9

Command	Description
show mac address-table address	Displays MAC address table information for the specified MAC address.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays the aging time in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table count	Displays the number of addresses present in all VLANs or the specified VLAN.
show mac address-table dynamic	Displays dynamic MAC address table entries only.
show mac address-table interface	Displays the MAC address table information for the specified interface.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or the specified interface.
show mac address-table static	Displays static MAC address table entries only.

## show monitor

Use the **show monitor** user EXEC command to display information about all Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and Remote SPAN (RSPAN) sessions on the switch. Use the command with keywords to show a specific session, all sessions, all local sessions, or all remote sessions.

**show monitor** [session {session\_number | all | local | range list | remote} [detail]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

## **Syntax Description**

session	(Optional) Display information about specified SPAN sessions.		
session_number	Specify the number of the SPAN or RSPAN session. The range is 1 to 66.		
all	Display all SPAN sessions.		
local	Display only local SPAN sessions.		
range <i>list</i> Display a range of SPAN sessions, where <i>list</i> is the range of valid either a single session or a range of sessions described by two nur lower one first, separated by a hyphen. Do not enter any spaces to comma-separated parameters or in hyphen-specified ranges.			
	<b>Note</b> This keyword is available only in privileged EXEC mode.		
remote	Display only remote SPAN sessions.		
detail	(Optional) Display detailed information about the specified sessions.		
begin	Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .		
exclude	Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .		
include	Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .		
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.		

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

The output is the same for the **show monitor** command and the **show monitor session all** command.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output for the **show monitor** user EXEC command:

```
Switch# show monitor
Session 1
Type
          :Local Session
Source Ports:
   RX Only:
                Fa0/24
   TX Only: None Both: Fa0/
               Fa0/1-2,Fa0/1-5
Destination Ports:Fa0/18
   Encapsulation: Replicate
Session 2
Type
          :Remote Source Session
Source Ports:
Source VLANs:
TX Only: 10
                 1-9
   Both:
Dest RSPAN VLAN: 105
```

This is an example of output for the **show monitor** user EXEC command for RSPAN source session 1:

```
Switch# show monitor session 1
Session 1
Type :Local Session
Source Ports:
    RX Only: Fa0/24
    TX Only: None
    Both: Fa0/1-2,Fa0/1-5
Destination Ports:Fa0/18
    Encapsulation:Replicate
```

This is an example of output for the **show monitor session all** user EXEC command when ingress traffic forwarding is enabled:

```
Switch# show monitor session all
Session 1
                  :Local Session
Type
   rce Ports :
Both :Fa0/2
Source Ports
Destination Ports :Fa0/3
   Encapsulation : Replicate
         Ingress:Enabled, default VLAN = 5
   Ingress encapsulation:DOT1Q
Session 2
Type
                  :Local Session
Source Ports
   Bot.h
                  :Fa0/1
Destination Ports :Fa0/4
   Encapsulation : Replicate
         Ingress:Enabled
    Ingress encapsulation:DOT1Q
```

Command	Description
monitor session	Starts or modifies a SPAN or RSPAN session.

## show myr

Use the **show mvr** privileged EXEC command without keywords to display the current Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) global parameter values, including whether or not MVR is enabled, the MVR multicast VLAN, the maximum query response time, the number of multicast groups, and the MVR mode (dynamic or compatible).

show mvr [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

## **Syntax Description**

begin	egin (Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
l <b>exclude</b> (Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .		
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show mvr** command:

```
Switch# show mvr
MVR Running: TRUE
MVR multicast VLAN: 1
MVR Max Multicast Groups: 256
MVR Current multicast groups: 0
MVR Global query response time: 5 (tenths of sec)
MVR Mode: compatible
```

In the preceding display, the maximum number of multicast groups is fixed at 256. The MVR mode is either compatible (for interoperability with Catalyst 2900 XL and Catalyst 3500 XL switches) or dynamic (where operation is consistent with IGMP snooping operation and dynamic MVR membership on source ports is supported).

Command	Description		
mvr (global configuration)	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.		
mvr (interface configuration)	Configures MVR ports.		
show mvr interface	Displays the configured MVR interfaces, status of the specified interface, or all multicast groups to which the interface belongs when the <b>interface</b> and <b>members</b> keywords are appended to the command.		
show mvr members	Displays all ports that are members of an MVR multicast group or, if there are no members, means the group is inactive.		

# show mvr interface

Use the **show mvr interface** privileged EXEC command without keywords to display the Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) receiver and source ports. Use the command with keywords to display MVR parameters for a specific receiver port.

**show mvr interface** [interface-id [members [vlan vlan-id]]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

## **Syntax Description**

interface-id	(Optional) Display MVR type, status, and Immediate Leave setting for the interface.		
	Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, module, and port number.		
members (Optional) Display all MVR groups to which the specified interface bel			
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display all MVR group members on this VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.		
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.		
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.		
l include (Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression			
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.		

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(35)SE	The Mode and VLAN fields were added to the output display.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

If the entered port identification is a non-MVR port or a source port, the command returns an error message. For receiver ports, it displays the port type, per port status, and Immediate-Leave setting.

If you enter the **show mvr interface** *interface-id* command and the specified port is a non-MVR port, the output displays NON MVR in the Type field. For active MVR ports, it displays the port type (RECEIVER or SOURCE), mode (access or trunk), VLAN, status, and Immediate-Leave setting.

If you enter the **members** keyword, all MVR group members on the interface appear.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## Examples

This is an example of output from the **show mvr interface** command:

Switch#	show mvr	interface			
Port	Туре	Mode	VLAN	Status	Immediate Leave
Fa0/1	Receiver	Trunk	1	ACTIVE/UP	DISABLED
Fa0/1	Receiver	Trunk	2000	ACTIVE/DOWN	DISABLED
Fa0/2	Receiver	Trunk	2	ACTIVE/UP	DISABLED
Fa0/2	Receiver	Trunk	3000	ACTIVE/UP	DISABLED
Fa0/3	Receiver	Trunk	2	ACTIVE/UP	DISABLED
Fa0/3	Receiver	Trunk	3000	ACTIVE/UP	DISABLED
Fa0/10	Source	Access	10	ACTIVE/UP	DISABLED

In the preceding display, Status is defined as follows:

- Active means the port is part of a VLAN.
- Up/Down means that the port is forwarding/nonforwarding.
- Inactive means that the port is not yet part of any VLAN.

This is an example of output from the show mvr interface fastethernet0/10 command:

switch#	show mvr interf	ace fa0/10			
Port	Type	Mode	VLAN	Status	Immediate Leave
Fa0/10	RECEIVER	Trunk	201	ACTIVE/DOWN	DISABLED

This is an example of output from the **show mvr interface fastethernet0/1** command. In this example, the port is not an MVR member:

switch#	show mvr	interface fa0/1			
Port	Type	Mode	VLAN	Status	Immediate Leave
Fa0/1	NON MVR	Access	0	INACTIVE	DISABLED

This is an example of output from the show mvr interface gigabitethernet0/1 members command:

Switch# sho	ow mvr	inter	face g	gigabiteth	ernet0/1	memb
239.255.0.	) v	lan 2	02	DYNAMIC	ACTIVE	
239.255.0.3	L v	lan 2	02	DYNAMIC	ACTIVE	
239.255.0.2	2 v	lan 2	02	DYNAMIC	ACTIVE	
239.255.0.3	3 v	lan 2	03	DYNAMIC	ACTIVE	
239.255.0.4	1 v	lan 2	03	DYNAMIC	ACTIVE	
239.255.0.	5 77	lan 2	0.3	DYNAMIC	ACTIVE:	

Command	Description
mvr (global configuration)	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.
mvr (interface configuration)	Configures MVR ports.
show mvr	Displays the global MVR configuration on the switch.
show mvr members	Displays all receiver ports that are members of an MVR multicast group.

## show myr members

Use the **show mvr members** privileged EXEC command to display all receiver and source ports that are currently members of an IP multicast group.

**show mvr members** [ip-address] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

## **Syntax Description**

ip-address	(Optional) The IP multicast address. If the address is entered, all receiver and source ports that are members of the multicast group appear. If no address is entered, all members of all Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) groups are listed. If a group has no members, the group is listed as Inactive.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(35)SE	The VLAN and Membership fields were added to the output display.

## **Usage Guidelines**

The **show mvr members** command applies to receiver and source ports. For MVR-compatible mode, all source ports are members of all multicast groups.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show mvr members** command:

	Switch# show mvr members								
MVR Group		Status	Members	VLAN	Membership				
	239.1.1.1	ACTIVE	Fa0/1	1	Static				
	239.1.1.1	ACTIVE	Fa0/1	2000	Static				
	239.1.1.1	ACTIVE	Fa0/2	2	Static				
	239.1.1.1	ACTIVE	Fa0/2	3000	Static				
	239.1.1.2	ACTIVE	Fa0/1	1	Static				
	239.1.1.2	ACTIVE	Fa0/2	2	Static				

<output truncated>

This is an example of output from the **show mvr members 239.255.0.2** command. It shows how to view the members of the IP multicast group 239.255.0.2:

Command	Description		
mvr (global configuration)	Enables and configures multicast VLAN registration on the switch.		
mvr (interface configuration)	Configures MVR ports.		
show mvr	Displays the global MVR configuration on the switch.		
show mvr interface	Displays the configured MVR interfaces, status of the specified interface, or all multicast groups to which the interface belongs when the <b>members</b> keyword is appended to the command.		

# show pagp

Use the **show pagp** user EXEC command to display Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) channel-group information.

show pagp [channel-group-number] {counters | internal | neighbor} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]]



PAgP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

## **Syntax Description**

channel-group-number	(Optional) Number of the channel group. The range is 1 to 48.
counters	Display traffic information.
internal	Display internal information.
neighbor	Display neighbor information.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

You can enter any **show pagp** command to display the active channel-group information. To display the nonactive information, enter the **show pagp** command with a channel-group number.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* are appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show pagp 1 counters** command:

	Info	Information		Flush	
Port	Sent	Recv	Se	nt Re	ecv
					-
Channel	group: 1				
Gi0/1	45	42	0	0	
Gi0/2	45	41	0	0	

#### This is an example of output from the **show pagp 1 internal** command:

```
Switch> show pagp 1 internal
```

Flags: S - Device is sending Slow hello. C - Device is in Consistent state.

A - Device is in Auto mode.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{H - Hello timer is running.} & \mbox{Q - Quit timer is running.} \\ \mbox{S - Switching timer is running.} & \mbox{I - Interface timer is running.} \end{array}$ Timers: H - Hello timer is running.

#### Channel group 1

3	-1							
				Hello	Partner	PAgP	Learning	Group
Port	Flags	State	Timers	Interval	Count	Priority	Method	Ifindex
Gi0/1	SC	U6/S7	H	30s	1	128	Any	16
Gi0/2	SC	U6/S7	Н	30s	1	128	Any	16

## This is an example of output from the **show pagp 1 neighbor** command:

## Switch> show pagp 1 neighbor

```
Flags: S - Device is sending Slow hello. C - Device is in Consistent state. A - Device is in Auto mode. P - Device learns on physical port.
```

#### Channel group 1 neighbors

	Partner	Partner	Partner		Partner	Group
Port	Name	Device ID	Port	Age	Flags	Cap.
Gi0/1	switch-p2	0002.4b29.4600	Gi0/1	9s	SC	10001
Gi 0/2	switch-p2	0002.4b29.4600	Gi 0 / 2	24s	SC.	10001

Command	Description
clear pagp	Clears PAgP channel-group information.

# show parser macro

Use the **show parser macro** user EXEC command to display the parameters for all configured macros or for one macro on the switch.

show parser macro [{brief | description [interface interface-id] | name macro-name}] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

## **Syntax Description**

brief	(Optional) Display the name of each macro.
<b>description</b> [interface interface-id]	(Optional) Display all macro descriptions or the description of a specific interface.
name macro-name	(Optional) Display information about a single macro identified by the macro name.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is a partial output example from the **show parser macro** command:

```
Switch# show parser macro
Total number of macros = 2

Macro name : sample-macro1
Macro type : customizable
duplex full
speed auto
mdix auto

Macro name : test1
Macro type : customizable
no shutdown
flowcontrol receive on
speed 100
```

This is an example of output from the **show parser macro name** command:

Switch# show parser macro name sample-macro1

Macro name : sample-macro1
Macro type : customizable

duplex full
speed auto
mdix auto

This is an example of output from the show parser macro brief command:

Switch# show parser macro brief

customizable : sample-macro1

customizable : test1

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.
macro name	Creates a 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.

# show policer aggregate

Use the **show policer aggregate** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) aggregate policer information for all aggregate policers or a specific policer.

show policer aggregate [aggregate-policer-name] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

## **Syntax Description**

aggregate-policer- name	(Optional) The name of the aggregate policer.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show policer aggregate** command:

```
Switch> show policer aggregate my-policer aggregate-policer: my-policer

police cir 12000000 bc 5000
    conform-action transmit
    exceed-action set-cos-transmit cos table 67577
```

In use by policymap: pin

Command	Description
police aggregate (policy-map class configuration)	Applies an aggregate policer to multiple classes in the same policy map.
policer aggregate (global configuration)	Creates an aggregate policer to police all traffic received on an interface.

# show policer cpu uni-eni

Use the **show policer cpu uni-eni** user EXEC command to display control-plane policer information for the user network interfaces (UNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on the switch, including frames dropped or the configured threshold rate for the control-plane security feature on the switch.

show policer cpu uni-eni [drop [policer-number] | rate] [interface interface-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

## **Syntax Description**

drop	(Optional) Display control-plane frame-drop count for the specified policer number or for all control-plane policers (0 to 26).
policer number	(Optional) Display drop statistics for a specific user network interface (UNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI) policer number. The range is from 0 to 26.
rate	(Optional) Display the configured threshold rate for CPU policers.
interface interface-id	Optional) Display the control-plane information for the specified physical interface.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG1	Outputs for the show policer cup uni drop changed.
12.2(44)SE	The <b>show policer cpu uni</b> command was changed to the <b>show policer cpu uni-eni</b> command.

### **Usage Guidelines**

This command displays policer information that applies to UNIs and ENIs on the switch. Rate-limiting and policers are the same on both port types, except on ENIs on which a Layer 2 control protocol (CDP, STP, LLDP, LACP, or PAgP) has been enabled.

The **show policer cpu uni-eni drop** privileged EXEC command displays the number of accepted and dropped frames for all policers on the switch or for the specified policer number.

The **show policer cpu uni-eni rate** command displays the CPU protection rate-limit threshold on the switch that was configured by entering the **policer cpu uni** *rate* global configuration command or the default rate of 16000 bits per second (bps).

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show policer cpu uni-eni drop** command. Note that CPU protection only uses policers 0 to 26.

Switch# show policer cpu uni-eni drop

<del>-</del>		<del>-</del>
===========	=========	========
Port	In	Dropped
Name	Frames	Frames
Fa0/1	300	0
Fa0/2	0	0
Fa0/3	0	0
Fa0/4	0	0
Fa0/5	200	0
Fa0/6	0	0
Fa0/7	0	0
Fa0/8	0	0
Fa0/9	508055	325086
Fa0/10	0	0
Fa0/11	0	0
Fa0/12	0	0
Fa0/13	0	0
Fa0/14	0	0
Fa0/15	0	0
Fa0/16	0	0
Fa0/17	0	0
Fa0/18	0	0
Fa0/19	0	0
Fa0/20	0	0
Fa0/21	0	0
Fa0/22	0	0
Fa0/23	0	0
Fa0/24	0	0
Gi0/1	0	0
Gi0/2	0	0
drop-all	0	1849645

This is an example of the new output format for the **show policer cpu uni-eni drop interface** command:

This is an example of output from the **show policer cpu uni-eni rate** command when the default rate is used.

```
Switch> show policer cpu uni-eni rate
CPU UNI/ENI port police rate = 160000 bps
```

Command	Description
policer cpu uni	Configures a CPU policer threshold rate for the switch.
show platform policer cpu	Displays allocated policer indexes and the corresponding features for all ports or the specified port.

# show policy-map

Use the **show policy-map** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) policy maps, which define classification criteria for incoming and outgoing traffic and the actions to be performed on the classified traffic.

show policy-map [policy-map-name | interface [interface-id] [input | output] [class class-name]]
[ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

policy-map-name	(Optional) Display the specified policy-map name.	
class class-map-name	(Optional) Display QoS policy actions for an individual class.	
interface [interface-id] [input   output]	(Optional) Display information and statistics about policy maps applied to all ports or the specified port. If you specify a port, you can specify additional keywords. The keywords have these meanings:	
	• <i>interface-id</i> —Display information about policy maps on the specified physical interface.	
	• <b>input</b> —Display information about input policy maps on the switch or applied to the specified port.	
	<ul> <li>output—Display the information about output policy-maps on the switch or applied to the specified port.</li> </ul>	
class class-name	(Optional) Display policy-map statistics for an individual class.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the show policy-map command:

Switch> show policy-map
Policy Map videowizard\_policy2
 class videowizard\_10-10-10-10
police 100000000 2000000 exceed-action drop
Policy Map mypolicy
 class dscp5

This is an example of output from the **show policy-map** command for a specific policy map:

```
Switch> show policy-map top2
Policy Map top2
Class class-default
shape average 11111124
service-policy pout
```

This is an example of output from the **show policy-map** command for an output policy map:

```
Switch> show policy-map pout
 Policy Map pout
   Class ip1
     priority
    police cir percent 10
      conform-action transmit
      exceed-action drop
     queue-limit 250
     queue-limit precedence 1 100
   Class ip2
     Average Rate Traffic Shaping
     cir 5%
   Class ip3
     bandwidth percent 10
     queue-limit 200
     queue-limit precedence 3 100
```

This is an example of output from the **show policy-map** command for an input policy map:

```
Switch> show policy-map pin-police
Policy Map pin-police
Class ip1
   police cir 20000000 bc 625000
        conform-action transmit
        exceed-action drop
```

This is an example of output from the **show policy-map interface** command for an interface with a two-level output policy map applied:

```
Switch> show policy-map interface fastethernet0/3
FastEthernet0/3
 Service-policy output: top2
   Class-map: class-default (match-any)
     209871 packets
     Match: any
       56 packets
     Traffic Shaping
       Average Rate Traffic Shaping
       CIR 11111124 (bps)
     Output Queue:
       Tail Packets Drop: 195421
     Service-policy : pout
        Class-map: ip1 (match-all)
          9309 packets
         Match: ip precedence 1
          Priority
    police cir 20000000 bc 625000
      conform-action transmit
       exceed-action drop
     conform: 4916 (packets) exceed: 4393 (packets)
```

```
Queue Limit
   queue-limit 250 (packets)
   queue-limit precedence 1 100 (packets)
 Output Queue:
   Max Tail Drop Threshold: 250
   Tail Packets Drop: 4393
Class-map: ip2 (match-all)
  0 packets
 Match: ip precedence 2
 Traffic Shaping
   Average Rate Traffic Shaping
   CIR 5%
                555555 (bps)
 Output Queue:
   Max Tail Drop Threshold: 48
   Tail Packets Drop: 0
Class-map: ip3 (match-all)
  0 packets
 Match: ip precedence 3
 Bandwidth percent 10
                               1111110 (bps)
 Oueue Limit
   queue-limit 200 (packets)
   queue-limit precedence 3 100 (packets)
 Output Queue:
   Max Tail Drop Threshold: 200
   Tail Packets Drop: 0
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  200562 packets
 Match: any
   56 packets
 Output Queue:
   Tail Packets Drop: 191028
```

This is an example of output from the **show policy-map interface** command for an interface with an input policy applied:

```
Switch> show policy-map interface gigabitethernet0/1 GigabitEthernet0/1
```

```
Service-policy input: pin-police

Class-map: ip1 (match-all)
    0 packets
    5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match: ip precedence 1
    police cir 20000000 bc 625000
        conform-action transmit
        exceed-action drop
        conform: 27927 (packets) exceed: 272073 (packets)

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match: any
    0 packets
    5 minute rate 0 bps
```

Table 2-16 describes the fields in the **show policy-map interface** display. The fields in the table are grouped according to the relevant QoS feature.

Table 2-16 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description			
Fields associated with	classes or service policies			
Service-policy input/output	Name of the input or output service policy applied to the specified interfac			
Class-map	Class of traffic shown. Output appears for each configured class in the policy. The choice for implementing class matches (match-all or match-any) might also appear next to the traffic class.			
packets	Number of packets identified as belonging to the traffic class.			
Match	Match criteria specified for the class of traffic. This includes criteria such as class of service (CoS) value, IP precedence value, Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value, access groups, and QoS groups.			
Fields associated with	policing			
police	Shown when the <b>police</b> command has been configured to enable traffic policing. Displays the specified committed information rate (CIR) and conform burst size (BC) used for policing packets.			
conform-action	Displays the action to be taken on packets marked as conforming to a specified rate.			
conform	Displays the number of packets marked as conforming to the specified rate.			
exceed-action	Displays the actions to be taken on packets marked as exceeding a specified rate.			
exceed	Displays the number of packets marked as exceeding the specified rate.			
Fields associated with	queuing			
Queue Limit	Queue size configured for the class in number of packets.			
Output Queue	The queue created for this class of traffic.			
Tail packets dropped	The number of packets dropped when the mean queue depth is greater than the maximum threshold value.			
Fields associated with	traffic scheduling			
Traffic shaping	The rate used for shaping traffic.			
Bandwidth	Bandwidth configured for this class in kbps or a percentage.			
Priority	Indicates that this class is configured for priority queuing.			

Command	Description
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy.

# show port-security

Use the **show port-security** privileged EXEC command to display port-security settings for an interface or for the switch.

show port-security [interface interface-id] [address | vlan] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id	(Optional) Display port security settings for the specified interface. Valid interfaces include physical ports (including type, module, and port number).	
address	(Optional) Display all secure MAC addresses on all ports or a specified port.	
vlan	(Optional) Display port security settings for all VLANs on the specified interface. This keyword is visible only on interfaces that have the switchport mode set to <b>trunk</b> .	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

If you enter the command without keywords, the output includes the administrative and operational status of all secure ports on the switch.

If you enter an interface-id, the command displays port security settings for the interface.

If you enter the **address** keyword, the command displays the secure MAC addresses for all interfaces and the aging information for each secure address.

If you enter an *interface-id* and the **address** keyword, the command displays all the MAC addresses for the interface with aging information for each secure address. You can also use this command to display all the MAC addresses for an interface even if you have not enabled port security on it.

If you enter the **vlan** keyword, the command displays the configured maximum and the current number of secure MAC addresses for all VLANs on the interface. This option is visible only on interfaces that have the switchport mode set to **trunk**.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of the output from the **show port-security** command:

#### Switch# show port-security

```
Secure Port MaxSecureAddr CurrentAddr SecurityViolation Security Action (Count) (Count)

Gi0/1 1 0 0 Shutdown

Total Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port) : 1

Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 6272
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security interface** interface-id command:

```
Switch# show port-security interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

```
Port Security: Enabled
Port status: SecureUp
Violation mode: Shutdown
Maximum MAC Addresses: 1
Total MAC Addresses: 0
Configured MAC Addresses: 0
Aging time: 0 mins
Aging type: Absolute
SecureStatic address aging: Disabled
Security Violation count: 0
```

This is an example of output from the **show port-security address** command:

## Switch# show port-security address

Secure	Mac Address Table			
Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Ports	Remaining Age (mins)
1	0006.0700.0800	SecureConfigured	Gi0/2	1
Total A	ddresses in System.	(excluding one mac	per port	.) : 1
Max Add	resses limit in Sy	stem (excluding one	mac per	port) : 6272

This is an example of output from the show port-security interface gigabitethernet0/2 address command:

## Switch# show port-security interface gigabitethernet0/2 address Secure Mac Address Table

	Decure mac Addi			
Vlan	Mac Address	Туре	Ports	Remaining Age (mins)
1	0006.0700.0800	SecureConfigured	Gi0/2	1
Total 2	Total Addresses: 1			

This is an example of output from the **show port-security interface** interface-id **vlan** command:

#### Switch# show port-security interface gigabitethernet0/2 vlan

```
Default maximum:not set, using 5120
VLAN Maximum Current
  5 default
  10
     default
                  54
     default
  11
                 101
                 101
  12
     default
      default
  13
                  201
  14
                  501
```

Command	Description
clear port-security	Deletes from the MAC address table a specific type of secure address or all the secure addresses on the switch or an interface.
switchport port-security	Enables port security on a port, restricts the use of the port to a user-defined group of stations, and configures secure MAC addresses.

# show port-type

Use the **show port-type** privileged EXEC command to display interface type information for the Cisco ME switch.

show port-type [eni | nni | uni] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

## **Syntax Description**

eni	Enhanced network interface.	
nni	Network node interface.	
uni	User network interface.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

## **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(44)SE	The <b>eni</b> keyword was added.

## **Usage Guidelines**

If you enter the command without keywords, the output includes the interface type information for all ports on the switch. If you specify the port type (eni, nni, or uni), the output includes information for the specified port type.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show port-type** command with no keywords:

Switch# show port-type					
Port Name	Vlan	Port Type			
Fa0/1	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/2	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
	=	,			
Fa0/3	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/4	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/5	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/6	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/7	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/8	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/9	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/10	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/11	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/12	1	User Network Interface (uni)			
Fa0/13	1	User Network Interface (uni)			

Fa0/14	1	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/15	1	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/16	1	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/17	routed	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/18	1	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/19	1	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/20	1	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/21	1	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/22	1	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/23	10	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Fa0/24	10	User	Network	Interface	(uni)
Gi0/1	1	Netwo	ork Node	Interface	(nni)
Gi 0/2	1	Net.wo	ork Node	Interface	(nni)

This is an example of output from the **show port-type** command using keywords:

Switch# :	show port-type nni	exclude Gi	.gabitethernet0/1
Port	Name	Vlan	Port Type
Gi0/2		1	Network Node Interface (nni)

Command	Description
port-type	Changes the interface type for a specific port.

# show rep topology

Use the **show rep topology** User EXEC command to display Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) topology information for a segment or for all segments, including the primary and secondary edge ports in the segment.

show rep topology [segment segment\_id] [archive] [detail] [ | {begin | exclude | include}
expression]

## **Syntax Description**

segment-id	(Optional) Display REP topology information for the specified segment. The ID range is from 1 to 1024.
archive	(Optional) Display the previous topology of the segment. This keyword can be useful for troubleshooting a link failure.
detail	(Optional) Display detailed REP topology information.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

## **Command Modes**

User EXEC

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.

## **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is a sample output from the **show rep topology segment** privileged EXEC command:

Switch # show re	p topology	segment	1
------------------	------------	---------	---

REP Segment 1			
BridgeName	PortName	Edge	Role
sw1_multseg_3750	Gi1/1/1	Pri	Alt
sw3_multseg_3400	Gi0/13		Open
sw3_multseg_3400	Gi0/14		Alt
sw4_multseg_3400	Gi0/13		Open
sw4_multseg_3400	Gi0/14		Open
sw5_multseg_3400	Gi0/13		Open
sw5_multseg_3400	Gi0/14		Open
sw2_multseg_3750	Gi1/1/2		Open
sw2_multseg_3750	Gi1/1/1		Open
sw1_multseg_3750	Gi1/1/2	Sec	Open

This example shows output from the **show rep topology detail** command:

```
Switch# show rep topology detail
REP Segment 2
repc_2_24ts, Fa0/2 (Primary Edge)
  Alternate Port, some vlans blocked
  Bridge MAC: 0019.e714.5380
  Port Number: 004
  Port Priority: 080
 Neighbor Number: 1 / [-10]
repc_3_12cs, Gi0/1 (Intermediate)
  Open Port, all vlans forwarding
  Bridge MAC: 001a.a292.3580
  Port Number: 001
  Port Priority: 000
 Neighbor Number: 2 / [-9]
repc_3_12cs, Po10 (Intermediate)
  Open Port, all vlans forwarding
  Bridge MAC: 001a.a292.3580
  Port Number: 080
  Port Priority: 000
  Neighbor Number: 3 / [-8]
repc_4_12cs, Pol0 (Intermediate)
  Open Port, all vlans forwarding
  Bridge MAC: 001a.a19d.7c80
  Port Number: 080
  Port Priority: 000
 Neighbor Number: 4 / [-7]
repc_4_12cs, Gi0/2 (Intermediate)
 Alternate Port, some vlans blocked
  Bridge MAC: 001a.a19d.7c80
  Port Number: 002
  Port Priority: 040
  Neighbor Number: 5 / [-6]
<output truncated>
```

This example shows output from the **show rep topology segment archive** command:

#### Switch# show rep topology segment 1 archive

REP Segment 1			
BridgeName	PortName	Edge	Role
sw1_multseg_3750	Gi1/1/1	Pri	Open
sw3_multseg_3400	Gi0/13		Open
sw3_multseg_3400	Gi0/14		Open
sw4_multseg_3400	Gi0/13		Open
sw4_multseg_3400	Gi0/14		Open
sw5_multseg_3400	Gi0/13		Open
sw5_multseg_3400	Gi0/14		Open
sw2_multseg_3750	Gi1/1/2		Alt
sw2_multseg_3750	Gi1/1/1		Open
sw1_multseg_3750	Gi1/1/2	Sec	Open

Command	Description
rep segment	Enables REP on an interface and assigns a segment ID. This command is also used to configure a port as an edge port, a primary edge port, or a preferred port.

# show sdm prefer

Use the **show sdm prefer** privileged EXEC command to display the Switch Database Management (SDM) templates that can be used to allocate system resources for a particular feature, or use the command without a keyword to display the template in use.

show sdm prefer [default | layer-2] [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]



The **default** keyword is visible only when the metro IP access image is installed on the switch.

## **Syntax Description**

default	(Optional) Display the template that balances system resources among features. This template is only available with the metro IP access image.
layer-2	(Optional) Display resource allocations for the template that supports Layer 2 features and does not support routing.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

When you change the SDM template by using the **sdm prefer** global configuration command, you must reload the switch for the configuration to take effect. If you enter the **show sdm prefer** command before you enter the **reload** privileged EXEC command, the **show sdm prefer** command shows the template currently in use and the template that will become active after a reload.

The numbers displayed for each template represent an approximate maximum number for each feature resource. The actual number might vary, depending on the actual number of other features configured.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

## **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer** command, displaying the template in use:

#### Switch# show sdm prefer

```
The current template is ''layer-2'' template. The selected template optimizes the resources in the switch to support this level of features for 8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.
```

```
number of unicast mac addresses:

number of IPv4 IGMP groups:

number of IPv4 multicast routes:

number of unicast IPv4 routes:

number of IPv4 policy based routing aces:

number of IPv4/MAC qos aces:

number of IPv4/MAC security aces:

1K
```

This is an example of output from the **show sdm prefer default** command:

#### Switch# show sdm prefer default

```
"default" template:
The selected template optimizes the resources in the switch to support this level of features for 8 routed interfaces and 1024 VLANs.

number of unicast mac addresses:
```

```
number of unicast mac addresses:

number of IPv4 IGMP groups + multicast routes:

number of IPv4 unicast routes:

number of directly-connected IPv4 hosts:

number of indirect IPv4 routes:

number of IPv4 policy based routing aces:

number of IPv4/MAC qos aces:

number of IPv4/MAC security aces:

1K
```

Command	Description
sdm prefer	Sets the SDM template to maximize resources for Layer 2 functionality or to the default template.

## show spanning-tree

Use the **show spanning-tree** user EXEC command to display spanning-tree state information.

- show spanning-tree [bridge-group | active [detail] | blockedports | bridge | detail [active] | inconsistentports | interface interface-id | mst | pathcost method | root | summary [totals] | vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show spanning-tree bridge-group [active [detail] | blockedports | bridge | detail [active] | inconsistentports | interface interface-id | root | summary] [| {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show spanning-tree vlan vlan-id [active [detail] | blockedports | bridge | detail [active] | inconsistentports | interface interface-id | root | summary] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show spanning-tree {vlan vlan-id | bridge-group} bridge [address | detail | forward-time | hello-time | id | max-age | priority [system-id] | protocol] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show spanning-tree {vlan vlan-id | bridge-group} root [address | cost | detail | forward-time | hello-time | id | max-age | port | priority [system-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show spanning-tree interface interface-id [active [detail] | cost | detail [active] | inconsistency | portfast | priority | rootcost | state] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show spanning-tree mst [configuration [digest]] | [instance-id [detail | interface interface-id [detail]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

(Optional) Specify the bridge group number. The range is 1 to 255.
(Optional) Display spanning-tree information only on active interfaces (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
(Optional) Display blocked port information (available only in privileged EXEC mode).
(Optional) Display status and configuration of this switch (optional keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode).
(Optional) Display a detailed summary of interface information (active keyword available only in privileged EXEC mode).
(Optional) Display inconsistent port information (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

interface interface-id
[active [detail] | cost |
detail [active] |
inconsistency | portfast |
priority | rootcost | state]

(Optional) Display spanning-tree information for the specified interface (all options except **portfast** and **state** available only in privileged EXEC mode). Enter each interface separated by a space. Ranges are not supported. Valid interfaces include physical network node interfaces (NNIs), enhanced network interfaces (ENIs), VLANs, and NNI or ENI 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 node interfaces (UNIs). If you enter a UNI interface ID, no spanning-tree information is displayed.

mst [configuration [digest]] [instance-id [detail | interface interface-id [detail]] (Optional) Display the multiple spanning-tree (MST) region configuration and status (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

The keywords have these meanings:

 digest—(Optional) Display the MD5 digest included in the current MST configuration identifier (MSTCI). Two separate digests, one for standard and one for prestandard switches, appear (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

The terminology was updated for the implementation of the IEEE standard, and the *txholdcount* field was added.

The new master role appears for boundary ports.

The word *pre-standard* or *Pre-STD* appears when an IEEE standard bridge sends prestandard BPDUs on a port.

The word *pre-standard* (*config*) or *Pre-STD-Cf* appears when a port has been configured to send prestandard BPDUs and no prestandard BPDU has been received on that port.

The word *pre-standard* (*rcvd*) or *Pre-STD-Rx* appears when a prestandard BPDU has been received on a port that has not been configured to send prestandard BPDUs.

A *dispute* flag appears when a designated port receives inferior designated information until the port returns to the forwarding state or ceases to be designated.

- *instance-id*—You can specify a single instance ID, a range of IDs separated by a hyphen, or a series of IDs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094. The display shows the number of currently configured instances.
- **interface** *interface-id*—(Optional) Valid interfaces include VLANs, physical NNIs and NNI port channels, and physical ENIs and ENI port channels. STP is not supported on UNIs.

  The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 48.
- **detail**—(Optional) Display detailed information for the instance or interface.

#### pathcost method

(Optional) Display the default path cost method (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

root [address | cost | detail | forward-time | hello-time | id | max-age | port | | priority [system-id]] (Optional) Display root switch status and configuration (all keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode).

interface interface-id
[active [detail]   cost
detail [active]
inconsistency   portfast
priority   rootcost   state

(Optional) Display spanning-tree information for the specified interface (all options except **portfast** and **state** available only in privileged EXEC mode). Enter each interface separated by a space. Ranges are not supported. Valid interfaces include physical network node interfaces (NNIs), enhanced network interfaces (ENIs), VLANs, and NNI or ENI 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 node interfaces (UNIs). If you enter a UNI interface ID, no spanning-tree information is displayed.

#### mst [configuration [digest]] [instance-id [detail | interface interface-id [detail]]

(Optional) Display the multiple spanning-tree (MST) region configuration and status (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

The keywords have these meanings:

 digest—(Optional) Display the MD5 digest included in the current MST configuration identifier (MSTCI). Two separate digests, one for standard and one for prestandard switches, appear (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

The terminology was updated for the implementation of the IEEE standard, and the *txholdcount* field was added.

The new master role appears for boundary ports.

The word *pre-standard* or *Pre-STD* appears when an IEEE standard bridge sends prestandard BPDUs on a port.

The word *pre-standard* (*config*) or *Pre-STD-Cf* appears when a port has been configured to send prestandard BPDUs and no prestandard BPDU has been received on that port.

The word *pre-standard* (*rcvd*) or *Pre-STD-Rx* appears when a prestandard BPDU has been received on a port that has not been configured to send prestandard BPDUs.

A *dispute* flag appears when a designated port receives inferior designated information until the port returns to the forwarding state or ceases to be designated.

- *instance-id*—You can specify a single instance ID, a range of IDs separated by a hyphen, or a series of IDs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094. The display shows the number of currently configured instances.
- interface interface-id—(Optional) Valid interfaces include VLANs, physical NNIs and NNI port channels, and physical ENIs and ENI port channels. STP is not supported on UNIs.

  The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 48.
- detail—(Optional) Display detailed information for the instance or interface.

#### pathcost method

(Optional) Display the default path cost method (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

root [address | cost | detail | forward-time | hello-time | id | max-age | port | priority [system-id]] (Optional) Display root switch status and configuration (all keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode).

interface interface-id
[active [detail] | cost |
detail [active] |
inconsistency | portfast |
priority | rootcost | state]

(Optional) Display spanning-tree information for the specified interface (all options except **portfast** and **state** available only in privileged EXEC mode). Enter each interface separated by a space. Ranges are not supported. Valid interfaces include physical network node interfaces (NNIs), enhanced network interfaces (ENIs), VLANs, and NNI or ENI 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 node interfaces (UNIs). If you enter a UNI interface ID, no spanning-tree information is displayed.

mst [configuration [digest]] [instance-id [detail | interface interface-id [detail]] (Optional) Display the multiple spanning-tree (MST) region configuration and status (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

The keywords have these meanings:

 digest—(Optional) Display the MD5 digest included in the current MST configuration identifier (MSTCI). Two separate digests, one for standard and one for prestandard switches, appear (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

The terminology was updated for the implementation of the IEEE standard, and the *txholdcount* field was added.

The new master role appears for boundary ports.

The word *pre-standard* or *Pre-STD* appears when an IEEE standard bridge sends prestandard BPDUs on a port.

The word *pre-standard* (*config*) or *Pre-STD-Cf* appears when a port has been configured to send prestandard BPDUs and no prestandard BPDU has been received on that port.

The word *pre-standard* (*rcvd*) or *Pre-STD-Rx* appears when a prestandard BPDU has been received on a port that has not been configured to send prestandard BPDUs.

A *dispute* flag appears when a designated port receives inferior designated information until the port returns to the forwarding state or ceases to be designated.

- *instance-id*—You can specify a single instance ID, a range of IDs separated by a hyphen, or a series of IDs separated by a comma. The range is 1 to 4094. The display shows the number of currently configured instances.
- interface interface-id—(Optional) Valid interfaces include VLANs, physical NNIs and NNI port channels, and physical ENIs and ENI port channels. STP is not supported on UNIs.

  The VLAN range is 1 to 4094. The port-channel range is 1 to 48.
- **detail**—(Optional) Display detailed information for the instance or interface.

#### pathcost method

(Optional) Display the default path cost method (available only in privileged EXEC mode).

root [address | cost | detail | forward-time | hello-time | id | max-age | port | | priority [system-id]] (Optional) Display root switch status and configuration (all keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode).

summary [totals]	(Optional) Display a summary of port states or the total lines of the spanning-tree state section.
vlan vlan-id [active [detail]   backbonefast   blockedports   bridge [address   detail   forward-time   hello-time   id   max-age   priority [system-id]   protocol]	(Optional) Display spanning-tree information for the specified VLAN (some keywords available only in privileged EXEC mode). 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.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The <b>digest</b> keyword was added, and new digest and transmit hold count fields appear.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

STP is not supported on UNIs. Valid spanning-tree information is available only for NNIs or ENIs.

If the vlan-id variable is omitted, the command applies to the spanning-tree instance for all VLANs.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree active** command:

#### Switch# show spanning-tree active

VLAN0001 Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee Root ID Priority 32768 Address 0001.42e2.cdd0 Cost 3038 Port 24 (GigabitEthernet0/1) Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Bridge ID Priority 49153 (priority 49152 sys-id-ext 1) Address 0003.fd63.9580 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 300 Uplinkfast enabled Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Gi0/1 Root FWD 3019 128.24 P2p <output truncated>

#### This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree detail** command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree detail
VLAN0001 is executing the ieee compatible Spanning Tree protocol
  Bridge Identifier has priority 49152, sysid 1, address 0003.fd63.9580
  Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
  Current root has priority 32768, address 0001.42e2.cdd0
  Root port is 24 (GigabitEthernet0/1), cost of root path is 3038
  Topology change flag not set, detected flag not set
  Number of topology changes 0 last change occurred 1d16h ago
  Times: hold 1, topology change 35, notification 2
          hello 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
  Timers: hello 0, topology change 0, notification 0, aging 300
  Uplinkfast enabled
 Port 1 (GigabitEthernet0/1) of VLAN0001 is forwarding
  Port path cost 3019, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.24.
  Designated root has priority 32768, address 0001.42e2.cdd0
  Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 00d0.bbf5.c680
  Designated port id is 128.25, designated path cost 19
  Timers: message age 2, forward delay 0, hold 0
  Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
  Link type is point-to-point by default
  BPDU: sent 0, received 72364
```

#### This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree interface** interface-id command:

#### Switch# show spanning-tree interface gigabitethernet0/1

Vlan	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Туре
VLAN0001	Root	FWD	3019	128.24	P2p

#### This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree summary** command:

#### Switch# show spanning-tree summary

<output truncated>

Switch is in pvst mode
Root bridge for: none
EtherChannel misconfiguration guard is enabled
Extended system ID is enabled
Portfast is disabled by default
PortFast BPDU Guard is disabled by default
Portfast BPDU Filter is disabled by default
Loopguard is disabled by default
Pathcost method used is short

Name	Blocking	Listening	Learning	Forwarding	STP Active
VLAN0001	1	0	0	11	12
VLAN0002	3	0	0	1	4
VLAN0004	3	0	0	1	4
VLAN0006	3	0	0	1	4
VLAN0031	3	0	0	1	4
VLAN0032	3	0	0	1	4
<pre><output truncated=""></output></pre>					
37 vlans	109	0	0	47	156
Station update rate se	t to 150 p	packets/sed	c.		

#### This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree mst configuration** command:

#### This is an example of output from the show spanning-tree mst configuration digest command:

```
Switch# show spanning-tree mst configuration % Switch is not in mst mode
```

Name []

Port-channel1

Revision 0 Instances configured 1

Digest 0xAC36177F50283CD4B83821D8AB26DE62
Pre-std Digest 0xBB3B6C15EF8D089BB55ED10D24DF44DE

#### This is an example of output from the show spanning-tree mst interface interface-id command:

#### Switch# show spanning-tree mst interface gigabitethernet0/1

```
GigabitEthernet0/1 of MST00 is root forwarding
Edge port: no (default) port guard: none (default)
Link type: point-to-point (auto) bpdu filter: disable (default)
Boundary: boundary (STP) bpdu guard: disable (default)
Bpdus sent 5, received 74

Instance role state cost prio vlans mapped
0 root FWD 200000 128 1,12,14-4094
```

#### This is an example of output from the **show spanning-tree mst 0** command:

# Switch# show spanning-tree mst 0 ###### MST00 vlans mapped: 1-9,21-4094 Bridge address 0002.4b29.7a00 priority 32768 (32768 sysid 0)

Root address 0001.4297.e000 priority 32768 (32768 sysid 0) port GiO/1 path cost 200038 IST master \*this switch Operational hello time 2, forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops 20

Configured hello time 2, forward delay 15, max age 20, max hops 20

desg FWD 200000 128 P2P bound(STP)

Command	Description
clear spanning-tree counters	Clears the spanning-tree counters.
clear spanning-tree detected-protocols	Restarts the protocol migration process.
spanning-tree bpdufilter	Prevents an interface from sending or receiving bridge protocol data units (BPDUs).
spanning-tree bpduguard	Puts an interface in the error-disabled state when it receives a BPDU.
spanning-tree cost	Sets the path cost for spanning-tree calculations.
spanning-tree extend system-id	Enables the extended system ID feature.
spanning-tree guard	Enables the root guard or the loop guard feature for all the VLANs associated with the selected interface.
spanning-tree link-type	Overrides the default link-type setting for rapid spanning-tree transitions to the forwarding state.
spanning-tree loopguard default	Prevents alternate or root ports from becoming the designated port because of a failure that leads to a unidirectional link.
spanning-tree mst configuration	Enters multiple spanning-tree (MST) configuration mode through which the MST region configuration occurs.
spanning-tree mst cost	Sets the path cost for MST calculations.
spanning-tree mst forward-time	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
spanning-tree mst hello-time	Sets the interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages.
spanning-tree mst max-age	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.
spanning-tree mst max-hops	Sets the number of hops in an MST region before the BPDU is discarded and the information held for an interface is aged.
spanning-tree mst port-priority	Configures an interface priority.
spanning-tree mst priority	Configures the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.
spanning-tree mst root	Configures the MST root switch priority and timers based on the network diameter.
spanning-tree port-priority	Configures an interface priority.
spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled interfaces or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking interfaces.
spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)	Enables the Port Fast feature on an interface and all its associated VLANs.
spanning-tree vlan	Configures spanning tree on a per-VLAN basis.

### show storm-control

Use the **show storm-control** user EXEC command to display broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control settings on the switch or on the specified interface or to display storm-control history.

**show storm-control** [interface-id] [**broadcast** | **multicast** | **unicast**] [ | {**begin** | **exclude** | **include**} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	(Optional) Interface ID for the physical port (including type, module, and port number).
broadcast	(Optional) Display broadcast storm threshold setting.
multicast	(Optional) Display multicast storm threshold setting.
unicast	(Optional) Display unicast storm threshold setting.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

When you enter an *interface-id*, the storm control thresholds appear for the specified interface.

If you do not enter an *interface-id*, settings appear for one traffic type for all ports on the switch.

If you do not enter a traffic type, settings appear for broadcast storm control.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of a partial output from the **show storm-control** command when no keywords are entered. Because no traffic-type keyword was entered, the broadcast storm control settings appear.

	storm-control			
Interface	Filter State	Upper	Lower	Current
Gi0/1	Forwarding	20 pps	10 pps	5 pps
Gi0/2	Forwarding	50.00%	40.00%	0.00%
<output td="" trunc<=""><td>rated&gt;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></output>	rated>			

This is an example of output from the **show storm-control** command for a specified interface. Because no traffic-type keyword was entered, the broadcast storm control settings appear.

Switch> show storm-control gigabitethernet 0/1				
Interface	Filter State	Upper	Lower	Current
Gi0/1	Forwarding	20 pps	10 pps	5 pps

Table 2-17 describes the fields in the **show storm-control** display.

#### Table 2-17 show storm-control Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	Displays the ID of the interface.
Filter State	Displays the status of the filter:
	Blocking—Storm control is enabled, and a storm has occurred.
	• Forwarding—Storm control is enabled, and no storms have occurred.
	• Inactive—Storm control is disabled.
Upper	Displays the rising suppression level as a percentage of total available bandwidth in packets per second or in bits per second.
Lower	Displays the falling suppression level as a percentage of total available bandwidth in packets per second or in bits per second.
Current	Displays the bandwidth usage of broadcast traffic or the specified traffic type (broadcast, multicast, or unicast) as a percentage of total available bandwidth. This field is only valid when storm control is enabled.

Command	Description
storm-control	Sets the broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control levels for the switch.

## show system mtu

Use the **show system mtu** privileged EXEC command to display the global maximum transmission unit (MTU) or maximum packet size set for the switch.

show system mtu [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

If you have used the **system mtu** or **system mtu jumbo** global configuration command to change the MTU setting, the new setting does not take effect until you reset the switch.

The system MTU refers to ports operating at 10/100 Mbps; the system jumbo MTU refers to Gigabit ports; the routing MTU is the MTU for routed packets.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show system mtu** command:

Switch# show system mtu System MTU size is 1500 bytes System Jumbo MTU size is 1500 bytes Routing MTU size is 1500 bytes

Command	Description
system mtu	Sets the MTU size for the Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet ports.

## show table-map

Use the **show table-map** user EXEC command to display quality of service (QoS) table-map information about all configured table maps or the specified table map.

**show table-map** [table-map-name] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

table-map-name	(Optional) The name of the table map.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show table-map** command:

```
Switch> show table-map
tandoori_1>show table-map
Table Map abc
    default copy

Table Map cos2dscp
    from 2 to 16
    default copy

Table Map cos2cos
    from 2 to 5
    from 3 to 6
    default 7

Table Map cos2cos10
    default copy

Table Map cos=cos
    default copy
```

This is an example of output from the **show table-map** command for a specific table map name:

Switch> show table-map tm

Table Map tm
from 1 to 62
from 2 to 63
default ignore

Command	Description
table-map	Creates quality of service (QoS) mapping tables, such as CoS to DSCP, and
	so on.

### show udld

Use the **show udld** user EXEC command to display UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.

**show udld** [interface-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	(Optional) ID of the interface and port number. Valid interfaces include physical ports and VLANs. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

If you do not enter an interface-id, administrative and operational UDLD status for all interfaces appear.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show udld** *interface-id* command. For this display, UDLD is enabled on both ends of the link, and UDLD detects that the link is bidirectional. Table 2-18 describes the fields in this display.

```
Switch> show udld gigabitethernet0/1
Interface gi0/1
Port enable administrative configuration setting: Follows device default
Port enable operational state: Enabled
Current bidirectional state: Bidirectional
Current operational state: Advertisement - Single Neighbor detected
Message interval: 60
Time out interval: 5
   Entry 1
    Expiration time: 146
    Device ID: 1
    Current neighbor state: Bidirectional
    Device name: Switch-A
    Port ID: Gi0/1
   Neighbor echo 1 device: Switch-B
   Neighbor echo 1 port: Gi0/2
   Message interval: 5
    CDP Device name: Switch-A
```

Table 2-18 show udld Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	The interface on the local device configured for UDLD.
Port enable administrative configuration setting	How UDLD is configured on the port. If UDLD is enabled or disabled, the port enable configuration setting is the same as the operational enable state. Otherwise, the enable operational setting depends on the global enable setting.
Port enable operational state	Operational state that shows whether UDLD is actually running on this port.
Current bidirectional state	The bidirectional state of the link. An unknown state appears if the link is down or if it is connected to an UDLD-incapable device. A bidirectional state appears if the link is a normal two-way connection to a UDLD-capable device. All other values mean miswiring.
Current operational state	The current phase of the UDLD state machine. For a normal bidirectional link, the state machine is most often in the Advertisement phase.
Message interval	How often advertisement messages are sent from the local device. Measured in seconds.
Time out interval	The time period, in seconds, that UDLD waits for echoes from a neighbor device during the detection window.
Entry 1	Information from the first cache entry, which contains a copy of echo information received from the neighbor.
Expiration time	The amount of time in seconds remaining before this cache entry is aged out.
Device ID	The neighbor device identification.
Current neighbor state	The neighbor's current state. If both the local and neighbor devices are running UDLD normally, the neighbor state and local state should be bidirectional. If the link is down or the neighbor is not UDLD-capable, no cache entries appear.
Device name	The device name or the system serial number of the neighbor. The system serial number appears if the device name is not set or is set to the default (Switch).
Port ID	The neighbor port ID enabled for UDLD.
Neighbor echo 1 device	The device name of the neighbors' neighbor from which the echo originated.
Neighbor echo 1 port	The port number ID of the neighbor from which the echo originated.
Message interval	The rate, in seconds, at which the neighbor is sending advertisement messages.
CDP device name	The CDP device name or the system serial number. The system serial number appears if the device name is not set or is set to the default (Switch).

Command	Description
udld	Enables aggressive or normal mode in UDLD or sets the configurable message timer time.
udld port	Enables UDLD on an individual interface or prevents a fiber-optic interface from being enabled by the <b>udld</b> global configuration command.
udld reset	Resets all interfaces shutdown by UDLD and permits traffic to begin passing through them again.

### show version

Use the show version user EXEC command to display version information for the hardware and firmware.

show version [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | exclude output, the lines that contain output do not appear, but the lines that contain Output appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show version** command:



Note

Though visible in the **show version** output, the *configuration register* information is not supported on the switch.

#### Switch> show version

Cisco IOS Software, MEAP Software (MEAP-IPSERVICES-M), Experimental Version 12.2 (20050712:084347) [teresang-meap-bug-fix 109] Copyright (c) 1986-2005 by Cisco Systems, Inc. Compiled Sun 17-Jul-05 13:19 by teresang

ROM: Bootstrap program is C3750 boot loader BOOTLDR: ME3400 Boot Loader (me3400-HBOOT-M), Version 12.2 [mbutts-meap2 103]

tandoori\_1 uptime is 1 day, 2 hours, 49 minutes System returned to ROM by power-on System image file is "flash:image"

cisco ME-3440-24T-FA (PowerPC405) processor with 118784K/12280K bytes of memory.

Processor board ID FSJC0407862 Last reset from power-on Target IOS Version 12.2(25)SE 3 Virtual Ethernet interfaces 24 FastEthernet interfaces 2 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces

The password-recovery mechanism is enabled.

 $512\mbox{K}$  bytes of flash-simulated non-volatile configuration memory.

Base ethernet MAC Address : 00:0B:FC:FF:32:80

Power supply part number : 341-0149-01
Motherboard serial number : FHH0848001R
Power supply serial number : DTH0450000T
System serial number : FSJC0407862
Top Assembly Part Number : 800-26552-01
Top Assembly Revision Number : 05

Top Assembly Revision Number : 05 Hardware Board Revision Number : 0x01

 Switch
 Ports
 Model
 SW Version
 SW Image

 \*
 1
 26
 ME-3440-24T-FA
 12.2(20050712:084347)
 MEAP-IPSERVICES-M

Configuration register is 0xF

## show vlan

Use the **show vlan** user EXEC command to display the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified) on the switch.

show vlan [access-map | brief | dot1q tag native | filter | id vlan-id | internal usage | mtu | name vlan-name | private-vlan [type] | remote-span | summary | uni-vlan [type] ] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

access-map	See the show vlan access-map command.
brief	(Optional) Display one line for each VLAN with the VLAN name, status, and its ports.
dot1q tag native	(Optional) Display the IEEE 802.1Q native VLAN tagging status. This keyword is supported only when the switch is running the metro IP access or metro access image.
filter	See the show vlan filter command.
id vlan-id	(Optional) Display information about a single VLAN identified by VLAN ID number. For <i>vlan-id</i> , the range is 1 to 4094.
internal usage	(Optional) Display a list of VLANs being used internally by the switch. These VLANs are always from the extended range (VLAN IDs 1006 to 4094). You cannot create VLANs with these IDS by using the <b>vlan</b> global configuration command until you remove them from internal use. This keyword is supported only when the switch is running the metro IP access image.
mtu	(Optional) Display a list of VLANs and the minimum and maximum transmission unit (MTU) sizes configured on ports in the VLAN.
name vlan-name	(Optional) Display information about a single VLAN identified by VLAN name. The VLAN name is an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters.
private-vlan [type]	(Optional) Display information about configured private VLANs, including primary and secondary VLAN IDs, type (community, isolated, or primary) and ports belonging to the private VLAN. Enter <b>type</b> (optional) to see only the VLAN ID and the type of private VLAN.
remote-span	(Optional) Display information about Remote SPAN (RSPAN) VLANs.
summary	(Optional) Display VLAN summary information.
uni-vlan [type]	(Optional) Display user network interface-enhanced network interface (UNI-ENI) VLAN information. Enter <b>type</b> (optional) to see only the VLAN ID and type of UNI-ENI VLAN.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.



Though visible in the command-line help string, the **ifindex** keyword is not supported.

#### Command Modes

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

In the **show vlan mtu** command output, the MTU\_Mismatch column shows whether all the ports in the VLAN have the same MTU. When *yes* appears in this column, it means that the VLAN has ports with different MTUs. Packets that are switched from a port with a larger MTU to a port with a smaller MTU might be dropped. If the VLAN does not have a switch virtual interface (SVI), the hyphen (-) symbol appears in the SVI\_MTU column. If the MTU-Mismatch column displays *yes*, the names of the port with the MinMTU and the port with the MaxMTU appear.

If you try to associate a private VLAN secondary VLAN with a primary VLAN before you define the secondary VLAN, the secondary VLAN is not included in the **show vlan private-vlan** command output.

In the **show vlan private-vlan type** command output, a *normal* type means a VLAN has a private VLAN association but is not part of the private VLAN. For example, if you define and associate two VLANs as primary and secondary VLANs and then delete the secondary VLAN configuration but do not remove the association from the primary VLAN, the VLAN that was the secondary VLAN is shown as *normal* in the display. In the **show vlan private-vlan** output, the primary and secondary VLAN pair is shown as *non-operational*.

In the **show vlan uni-vlan type** command output, type is either *community* or *isolated*. User network interfaces (UNIs) or enhanced network interfaced (ENIs) in a UNI-ENI community VLAN can communicate with each other; UNIs or ENIs in a UNI-ENI isolated VLAN cannot communicate. Network node interfaces (NNIs) can communicate with each other and with UNIs or ENIs in UNI-ENI isolated and community VLANs.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show vlan** command. Table 2-19 describes the fields in the display.



The switch supports only Ethernet VLANs. You can configure parameters for FDDI and Token Ring VLANs and view the results in the vlan.dat file, but these parameters are not supported or used.

	ch> show vlan ch#show vlan		
VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4 Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8 Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12 Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16 Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20 Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24 Gi0/1, Gi0/2
1003 1004	fddi-default token-ring-default fddinet-default trnet-default	act/unsup act/unsup act/unsup act/unsup	

VLAN Type	SAID	MTU	Parent	RingNo	BridgeNo	Stp	BrdgMode	Trans1	Trans2
1 enet	100001	1500	-	-	_	_	_	0	0
1002 fddi	101002	1500	-	_	_	_	_	0	0
1003 tr	101003	1500	-	_	_	_	_	0	0
1004 fdne	101004	1500	-	-	_	ieee	_	0	0
1005 trnet	101005	1500 -	-	-	ibm -	0	0VLAN	Name	
Remote SP	AN VLANS								
Primary Se	econdary Ty	/pe		Ports					
VLAN Type		Ports	S 						

Table 2-19 show vlan Command Output Fields

Field	Description
VLAN	VLAN number.
Name	Name, if configured, of the VLAN.
Status	Status of the VLAN (active or suspend).
Ports	Ports that belong to the VLAN.
Type	Media type of the VLAN.
SAID	Security association ID value for the VLAN.
MTU	Maximum transmission unit size for the VLAN.
Parent	Parent VLAN, if one exists.
RingNo	Ring number for the VLAN, if applicable.
BrdgNo	Bridge number for the VLAN, if applicable.
Stp	Spanning Tree Protocol type used on the VLAN.
BrdgMode Bridging mode for this VLAN—possible values are source-route (SRB) and source-route transparent (SRT); the default is SRB.	
Trans1	Translation bridge 1.
Trans2	Translation bridge 2.
Remote SPAN VLANs	Identifies any RSPAN VLANs that have been configured.
Primary/Secondary/ Type/Ports	Includes any configured private VLANs, including the primary VLAN ID, the secondary VLAN ID, the type of secondary VLAN (community or isolated), and the ports that belong to it.
VLAN Type/Ports	Displays any configured UNI-ENI VLANs, the type (community or isolated), and the ports that belong to it.

This is an example of output from the  $show\ vlan\ dot1q\ tag\ native$  command:

Switch> show vlan dot1q tag native dot1q native vlan tagging is disabled

#### This is an example of output from the **show vlan private-vlan** command:

Switch>	show vlan	private-vlan	
Primary	Secondary	Туре	Ports
10	501	isolated	Gi0/3
10	502	community	Fa0/11
10	503	non-operational3	-
20	25	isolated	Fa0/13, Fa0/20, Fa0/22, Gi0/1,
20	30	community	Fa0/13, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Gi0/1,
20	35	community	Fa0/13, Fa0/20, Fa0/23, Fa0/33. Gi0/1,
20	55	non-operational	
2000 2	2500	isolated	Fa0/5, Fa0/10, Fa0/15

#### This is an example of output from the show vlan private-vlan type command:

```
Switch> show vlan private-vlan type
Vlan Type
----
10 primary
501 isolated
502 community
503 normal
```

#### This is an example of output from the show vlan uni-vlan type command:

```
Switch> show vlan uni-vlan type
Vlan Type
----
1 UNI isolated
20 UNI community
201 UNI isolated
```

#### This is an example of output from the **show vlan summary** command:

```
Switch> show vlan summary

Number of existing VLANs : 45

Number of existing VTP VLANs : 0

Number of existing extended VLANs : 0
```

#### This is an example of output from the **show vlan id** command.

Switch# <b>show</b> VLAN Name	vlan id 2	2		Stat	us	Por	ts			
2 VLAN0200	0			acti	ve	 Gi0	/1, (	Gi0/2		
VLAN Type SA	AID	MTU	Parent	RingNo	Bridge	eNo	Stp	BrdgMode	Trans1	Trans2
2 enet 10	00002	1500	-	-	-		-	-	0	0
Remote SPAN V	VLAN									
Disabled										

This is an example of output from the **show vlan internal usage** command. It shows that VLANs 1025 and 1026 are being used as internal VLANs for Fast Ethernet routed ports 23 and 24. If you want to use one of these VLAN IDs, you must first shut down the routed port, which releases the internal VLAN, and then create the extended-range VLAN. When you start up the routed port, another internal VLAN number is assigned to it.

Switch> show vlan internal usage VLAN Usage ---- 1025 FastEthernet0/23 1026 FastEthernet0/24

Command	Description
private-vlan	Configures a VLAN as a community, isolated, or primary VLAN or associates a primary VLAN with secondary VLANs.
switchport mode	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.
vlan	Enables VLAN configuration mode where you can configure VLANs 1 to 4094.

## show vlan access-map

Use the **show vlan access-map** privileged EXEC command to display information about a particular VLAN access map or for all VLAN access maps.

show vlan access-map [mapname] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

mapname	(Optional) Name of a specific VLAN access map.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show vlan access-map** command:

```
Switch# show vlan access-map
Vlan access-map "SecWiz" 10
  Match clauses:
    ip address: SecWiz_Fa1_0_3_in_ip
Action:
    forward
```

Command	Description
show vlan filter	Displays information about all VLAN filters or about a particular VLAN or VLAN access map.
vlan access-map	Creates a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering.
vlan filter	Applies a VLAN map to one or more VLANs.

## show vlan filter

Use the **show vlan filter** privileged EXEC command to display information about all VLAN filters or about a particular VLAN or VLAN access map.

show vlan filter [access-map name | vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

access-map name	(Optional) Display filtering information for the specified VLAN access map.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display filtering information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### Examples

This is an example of output from the **show vlan filter** command:

Switch# **show vlan filter**VLAN Map map\_1 is filtering VLANs: 20-22

Command	Description
show vlan access-map	Displays information about a particular VLAN access map or for all VLAN access maps.
vlan access-map	Creates a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering.
vlan filter	Applies a VLAN map to one or more VLANs.

## show vmps

Use the **show vmps** user EXEC command without keywords to display the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) version, reconfirmation interval, retry count, VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) IP addresses, and the current and primary servers, or use the **statistics** keyword to display client-side statistics.

show vmps [statistics] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

statistics	(Optional) Display VQP client-side statistics and counters.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

User EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

#### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show vmps statistics** command.

#### 

Table 2-20 describes each field in the display.

#### Table 2-20 show vmps statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
VQP Queries	Number of queries sent by the client to the VMPS.
VQP Responses	Number of responses sent to the client from the VMPS.
VMPS Changes	Number of times that the VMPS changed from one server to another.

Table 2-20 show vmps statistics Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
VQP Shutdowns	Number of times the VMPS sent a response to shut down the port. The client disables the port and removes all dynamic addresses on this port from the address table. You must administratively re-enable the port to restore connectivity.
VQP Denied	Number of times the VMPS denied the client request for security reasons. When the VMPS response denies an address, no frame is forwarded to or from the workstation with that address (broadcast or multicast frames are delivered to the workstation if the port has been assigned to a VLAN). The client keeps the denied address in the address table as a blocked address to prevent more queries from being sent to the VMPS for each new packet received from this workstation. The client ages the address if no new packets are received from this workstation on this port within the aging time period.
VQP Wrong Domain	Number of times the management domain in the request does not match the one for the VMPS. Any previous VLAN assignments of the port are not changed. This response means that the server and the client have not been configured with the same VQP management domain.
VQP Wrong Version	Number of times the version field in the query packet contains a value that is higher than the version supported by the VMPS. The VLAN assignment of the port is not changed. The switches send only VMPS Version 1 requests.
VQP Insufficient Resource	Number of times the VMPS is unable to answer the request because of a resource availability problem. If the retry limit has not yet been reached, the client repeats the request with the same server or with the next alternate server, depending on whether the per-server retry count has been reached.

Command	Description
clear vmps statistics	Clears the statistics maintained by the VQP client.
vmps reconfirm (privileged EXEC)	Sends VQP queries to reconfirm all dynamic VLAN assignments with the VMPS.
vmps retry	Configures the per-server retry count for the VQP client.
vmps server	Configures the primary VMPS and up to three secondary servers.

### shutdown

Use the **shutdown** interface configuration command to disable an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to restart a disabled interface.

#### shutdown

#### no shutdown

#### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The **shutdown** command causes a port to stop forwarding. The default state for a user network interface (UNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI) is shut down. Before you can configure a UNI or ENI, you must enable it with the **no shutdown** command. Network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled by default.

The **no shutdown** command has no effect if the port is a static-access port assigned to a VLAN that has been deleted, suspended, or shut down. The port must first be a member of an active VLAN before it can be re-enabled.

The shutdown command disables all functions on the specified interface.

This command also marks the interface as unavailable. To see if an interface is disabled, use the **show interfaces** privileged EXEC command. An interface that has been shut down is shown as administratively down in the display.

#### **Examples**

These examples show how to disable and re-enable a port:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# shutdown

 ${\tt Switch(config)\#\ interface\ gigabitethernet0/2}$ 

Switch(config-if) # no shutdown

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

Command	Description
show interfaces	Displays the statistical information specific to all interfaces or to a specific interface.

## shutdown vlan

Use the **shutdown vlan** global configuration command to shut down (suspend) local traffic on the specified VLAN. Use the **no** form of this command to restart local traffic on the VLAN.

shutdown vlan vlan-id

no shutdown vlan vlan-id

#### **Syntax Description**

lan-id	ID of the VLAN to be locally shut down. The range is 2 to 1001. VLANs defined as
	default VLANs (1 and 1002 to 1005), as well as extended-range VLANs (greater
	than 1005) cannot be shut down.

#### Defaults

No default is defined.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### Usage Guidelines

Use the shutdown VLAN configuration command to shut down local traffic on any VLAN, including extended-range VLANs (1006-4094).

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to shut down traffic on VLAN 2:

Switch(config)# shutdown vlan 2

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

Command	Description
shutdown (VLAN	Shuts down local traffic on the VLAN when in VLAN configuration mode
configuration)	(accessed by the <b>vlan</b> vlan-id global configuration command).

### small-frame violation rate

Use the **small-frame violation rate** *pps* interface configuration command on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure the rate (threshold) for an interface to be error disabled when it receives VLAN-tagged packets that are small frames (67 bytes or less) at the specified rate. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

small-frame violation rate pps

no small-frame violation rate pps

#### **Syntax Description**

pps	Specify the threshold at which an interface receiving small frames will be
	error disabled. The range is 1 to 10,000 packets per second (pps).

**Defaults** 

This feature is disabled.

#### Command Modes

Interface configuration

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(44)SE	This command was introduced.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

This command enables the rate (threshold) for a port to be error disabled when it receives small frames. Small frames are considered packets that are 67 frames or less.

Use the **errdisable detect cause small-frame** global configuration command to globally enable the small-frames threshold for each port.

You can configure the port to be automatically re-enabled by using the **errdisable recovery cause small-frame** global configuration command. You configure the recovery time by using the **errdisable recovery interval** *interval global configuration command*.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable the small-frame arrival rate feature so that the port is error disabled if incoming small frames arrived at 10,000 pps.

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# small-frame violation rate 10000

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

Command	Description
errdisable detect cause small-frame	Allows any switch port to be put into the error-disabled state if an incoming frame is smaller than the minimum size and arrives at the specified rate (threshold).
errdisable recovery cause small-frame	Enables the recovery timer.
show interfaces	Displays the interface settings on the switch, including input and output flow control.

## snmp mib rep trap-rate

Use the **snmp mib rep trap-rate** global configuration command to configure the sending of Resilient Ethernet Protocol (REP) SNMP traps when there is a link operational status or port role change. Use the **no** version of the command to disable sending of the REP trap.

snmp mib rep trap-rate value

no snmp mib rep trap-rate

yntax		

trap-rate value	Set the number of REP traps sent per second. The range is from 0 to 1000. The
	default is 0 (no limit imposed; a trap is sent at every occurrence).

#### **Defaults**

Sending REP traps is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(40)SE	This command was introduced.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to enable the switch to send REP specific traps corresponding to link operational status changes and port role changes.

#### **Examples**

This example configures the switch to send REP traps at a rate of 10 per second:

Switch(config) # snmp mib rep trap-rate 10

Command	Description
show running config	Verifies that REP traps are configured.

## snmp-server enable traps

Use the **snmp-server enable traps** global configuration command to enable the switch to send Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications for various traps or inform requests to the network management system (NMS). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

snmp-server enable traps [bgp | bridge [newroot] [topologychange] | config | copy-config | entity | envmon [fan | shutdown | status | supply | temperature] | ethernet | flash | hsrp | ipmulticast | mac-notification | msdp | ospf [cisco-specific | errors | lsa | rate-limit | retransmit | state-change] | pim [invalid-pim-message | neighbor-change | rp-mapping-change] | port-security [trap-rate value] | rtr | snmp [authentication | coldstart | linkdown | linkup | warmstart] | storm-control trap-rate value | stpx [inconsistency] [root-inconsistency] [loop-inconsistency] | syslog | tty | vlan-membership | vlancreate | vlandelete]

no snmp-server enable traps [bgp | bridge [newroot] [topologychange] | config | copy-config | entity | envmon [fan | shutdown | status | supply | temperature] | ethernet | flash | hsrp | ipmulticast | mac-notification | msdp | ospf [cisco-specific | errors | lsa | rate-limit | retransmit | state-change] | pim [invalid-pim-message | neighbor-change | rp-mapping-change] | port-security [trap-rate value] | rtr | snmp [authentication | coldstart | linkdown | linkup | warmstart] | storm-control trap-rate value | stpx [inconsistency] [root-inconsistency] [loop-inconsistency] | syslog | tty | vlan-membership | vlancreate | vlandelete]

#### **Syntax Description**

config (Optional) Enable SNMP configuration traps.  copy-config (Optional) Enable SNMP copy-configuration traps.  entity (Optional) Enable SNMP entity traps.  envmon [fan   Optional) Enable SNMP environmental traps. The keywords have these meanings:  supply   temperature  • fan—(Optional) Enable fan traps.  • shutdown—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor shutdown traps.  • status—(Optional) Enable SNMP environmental status-change traps.	bgp	(Optional) Enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) state-change traps.
keywords have these meanings:   newroot—(Optional) Enable SNMP STP bridge MIB new root traps.   topologychange—(Optional) Enable SNMP STP bridge MIB topology change traps.   Config		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
<ul> <li>topologychange—(Optional) Enable SNMP STP bridge MIB topology change traps.</li> <li>config (Optional) Enable SNMP configuration traps.</li> <li>copy-config (Optional) Enable SNMP copy-configuration traps.</li> <li>entity (Optional) Enable SNMP entity traps.</li> <li>envmon [fan   Shutdown   Status   Supply   temperature]</li> <li>fan—(Optional) Enable fan traps.</li> <li>shutdown—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor shutdown traps.</li> <li>status—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps.</li> <li>temperature—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.</li> </ul>		
config (Optional) Enable SNMP configuration traps.  copy-config (Optional) Enable SNMP copy-configuration traps.  entity (Optional) Enable SNMP entity traps.  envmon [fan   Optional) Enable SNMP environmental traps. The keywords have these meanings:  supply   temperature  • fan—(Optional) Enable fan traps.  • shutdown—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor shutdown traps.  • status—(Optional) Enable environmental status-change traps.  • supply—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps.  • temperature—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.		• newroot—(Optional) Enable SNMP STP bridge MIB new root traps.
copy-config entity (Optional) Enable SNMP copy-configuration traps.  envmon [fan   Optional) Enable SNMP environmental traps. The keywords have these meanings: supply   temperature   • fan—(Optional) Enable fan traps.  • shutdown—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor shutdown traps.  • status—(Optional) Enable SNMP environmental status-change traps.  • supply—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps.  • temperature—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.		• <b>topologychange</b> —(Optional) Enable SNMP STP bridge MIB topology change traps.
entity envmon [fan   Optional) Enable SNMP entity traps.  envmon [fan   Optional) Enable SNMP environmental traps. The keywords have these meanings:  • fan—(Optional) Enable fan traps.  • shutdown—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor shutdown traps.  • status—(Optional) Enable SNMP environmental status-change traps.  • supply—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps.  • temperature—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.	config	(Optional) Enable SNMP configuration traps.
envmon [fan   Optional) Enable SNMP environmental traps. The keywords have these meanings:  supply   temperature   fan—(Optional) Enable fan traps.  shutdown—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor shutdown traps.  status—(Optional) Enable SNMP environmental status-change traps.  supply—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps  temperature—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.	copy-config	(Optional) Enable SNMP copy-configuration traps.
shutdown   status   meanings:  • fan—(Optional) Enable fan traps.  • shutdown—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor shutdown traps.  • status—(Optional) Enable SNMP environmental status-change traps.  • supply—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps.  • temperature—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.	entity	(Optional) Enable SNMP entity traps.
<ul> <li>shutdown—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor shutdown traps.</li> <li>status—(Optional) Enable SNMP environmental status-change traps.</li> <li>supply—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps</li> <li>temperature—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>status—(Optional) Enable SNMP environmental status-change traps.</li> <li>supply—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps</li> <li>temperature—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.</li> </ul>	supply   temperature]	• fan—(Optional) Enable fan traps.
<ul> <li>supply—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps</li> <li>temperature—(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.</li> </ul>		• <b>shutdown</b> —(Optional) Enable environmental monitor shutdown traps.
• <b>temperature</b> —(Optional) Enable environmental monitor temperature traps.		• status—(Optional) Enable SNMP environmental status-change traps.
traps.		• <b>supply</b> —(Optional) Enable environmental monitor power-supply traps.
ethernet (Optional) Enable SNMP Ethernet traps.		
	ethernet	(Optional) Enable SNMP Ethernet traps.
flash (Optional) Enable SNMP flash notifications.	flash	(Optional) Enable SNMP flash notifications.

hsrp	(Optional) Enable Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) traps.
ipmulticast	(Optional) Enable IP multicast routing traps.
mac-notification	(Optional) Enable MAC address notification traps.
msdp	(Optional) Enable Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) traps.
ospf [cisco-specific   errors   lsa   rate-limit	(Optional) Enable Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) traps. The keywords have these meanings:
retransmit   state-change]	• <b>cisco-specific</b> —(Optional) Enable Cisco-specific traps.
0 -	• <b>errors</b> —(Optional) Enable error traps.
	• <b>lsa</b> —(Optional) Enable link-state advertisement (LSA) traps.
	• rate-limit—(Optional) Enable rate-limit traps.
	• retransmit—(Optional) Enable packet-retransmit traps.
	• state-change—(Optional) Enable state-change traps.
pim [invalid-pim-message	(Optional) Enable Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) traps. The keywords have these meanings:
neighbor-change   rp-mapping-change]	• invalid-pim-message—(Optional) Enable invalid PIM message traps.
i p-mapping-change	• neighbor-change—(Optional) Enable PIM neighbor-change traps.
	• <b>rp-mapping-change</b> —(Optional) Enable rendezvous point (RP)-mapping change traps.
port-security [trap-rate value]	(Optional) Enable port security traps. Use the <b>trap-rat</b> e keyword to set the maximum number of port-security traps sent per second. The range is from 0 to 1000; the default is 0 (no limit imposed; a trap is sent at every port-security occurrence).
rtr	(Optional) Enable SNMP Response Time Reporter traps.
snmp [authentication	(Optional) Enable SNMP traps. The keywords have these meanings:
coldstart   linkdown   linkup   warmstart]	• authentication—(Optional) Enable authentication trap.
mikup i wai mstartj	• coldstart—(Optional) Enable cold-start trap.
	• linkdown—(Optional) Enable linkdown trap.
	• linkup—(Optional) Enable linkup trap.
	• warmstart—(Optional) Enable warm-start trap.
storm-control trap-rate value	(Optional) Enable storm-control traps. Use the <b>trap-rat</b> e keyword to set the maximum number of storm-control traps sent per second. The range is from 0 to 1000; the default is 0 (no limit is imposed; a trap is sent at every storm-control occurrence).
stpx [inconsistency] [root-inconsistency]	(Optional) Enable SNMP STPX MIB traps. The keywords have these meanings:
[loop-inconsistency]	• <b>inconsistency</b> —(Optional) Enable SNMP STPX MIB inconsistency update traps.
	<ul> <li>root-inconsistency—(Optional) Enable SNMP STPX MIB root inconsistency update traps.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>loop-inconsistency—(Optional) Enable SNMP STPX MIB loop inconsistency update traps.</li> </ul>

tty	(Optional) Send TCP connection traps. This is enabled by default.
vlan-membership	(Optional) Enable SNMP VLAN membership traps.
vlancreate	(Optional) Enable SNMP VLAN-created traps.
vlandelete	(Optional) Enable SNMP VLAN-deleted traps.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **cpu** [threshold], **fru-ctrl** insertion and **removal**, and **vtp** keywords are not supported. The **snmp-server enable informs** global configuration command is not supported. To enable the sending of SNMP inform notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps** global configuration command combined with the **snmp-server host** *host-addr* **informs** global configuration command.

#### Defaults

The sending of SNMP traps is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Specify the host (NMS) that receives the traps by using the **snmp-server host** global configuration command. If no trap types are specified, all trap types are sent.

When supported, use the **snmp-server enable traps** command to enable sending of traps or informs.



Informs are not supported in SNMPv1.

To enable more than one type of trap, you must enter a separate **snmp-server enable traps** command for each trap type.

#### Examples

This example shows how to send port security traps to the NMS:

Switch(config)# snmp-server enable traps port security

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

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.
snmp-server host	Specifies the host that receives SNMP traps.

## snmp-server host

Use the **snmp-server host** global configuration command to specify the recipient (host) of a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notification operation. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified host.

snmp-server host host-addr [informs | traps] [version {1 | 2c | 3 {auth | noauth | priv}}] [vrf vrf-instance] {community-string [notification-type]}

no snmp-server host host-addr [informs | traps] [version {1 | 2c | 3 {auth | noauth | priv}}] [vrf vrf-instance] community-string

#### **Syntax Description**

host-addr	Name or Internet address of the host (the targeted recipient).
udp-port port	(Optional) Configure the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port number of the host to receive the traps. The range is from 0 to 65535.
informs   traps	(Optional) Send SNMP traps or informs to this host.
version 1   2c   3	(Optional) Version of the SNMP used to send the traps.
	These keywords are supported:
	1—SNMPv1. This option is not available with informs.
	2c—SNMPv2C.
	<b>3</b> —SNMPv3. These optional keywords can follow the Version 3 keyword:
	<ul> <li>auth (Optional). Enables Message Digest 5 (MD5) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) packet authentication.</li> </ul>
	• <b>noauth</b> (Default). The noAuthNoPriv security level. This is the default if the [auth   noauth   priv] keyword choice is not specified.
	• <b>priv</b> (Optional). Enables Data Encryption Standard (DES) packet encryption (also called <i>privacy</i> ).
	<b>Note</b> The <b>priv</b> keyword is available only when the cryptographic (encrypted) software image is installed.
vrf vrf-instance	(Optional) Virtual private network (VPN) routing instance and name for this host.
community-string	Password-like community string sent with the notification operation. Though you can set this string by using the <b>snmp-server host</b> command, we recommend that you define this string by using the <b>snmp-server community</b> global configuration command before using the <b>snmp-server host</b> command.

notification-type

(Optional) Type of notification to be sent to the host. If no type is specified, all notifications are sent. The notification type can be one or more of the these keywords:

**Note** The **bgp**, **hsrp**, **ipmulticast**, **mdsp**, **ospf**, and **pim** keywords are available only when the metro IP access image is installed on the switch.

- **bgp**—Send Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) state change traps. This keyword is valid only when the metro IP access image is installed on the switch.
- bridge—Send SNMP Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) bridge MIB traps.
- **config**—Send SNMP configuration traps.
- **copy-config**—Send SNMP copy configuration traps.
- entity— Send SNMP entity traps.
- **envmon**—Send environmental monitor traps.
- **flash**—Send SNMP FLASH notifications.
- hsrp—Send SNMP Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) traps.
- **ipmulticast**—Send SNMP IP multicast routing traps.
- mac-notification—Send SNMP MAC notification traps.
- **msdp**—Send SNMP Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) traps.
- **ospf**—Send Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) traps.
- **pim**—Send SNMP Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM) traps.
- port-security—Send SNMP port-security traps.
- rtr—Send SNMP Response Time Reporter traps.
- **snmp**—Send SNMP-type traps.
- storm-control—Send SNMP storm-control traps.
- **stpx**—Send SNMP STP extended MIB traps.
- syslog—Send SNMP syslog traps.
- **tty**—Send TCP connection traps.
- **vlan-membership** Send SNMP VLAN membership traps.
- vlancreate—Send SNMP VLAN-created traps.
- vlandelete—Send SNMP VLAN-deleted traps.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the cpu, fru-ctrl, and vtp keywords are not supported.

#### Defaults

This command is disabled by default. No notifications are sent.

If you enter this command with no keywords, the default is to send all trap types to the host. No informs are sent to this host.

If no **version** keyword is present, the default is Version 1.

If Version 3 is selected and no authentication keyword is entered, the default is the **noauth** (noAuthNoPriv) security level.

## **Command Modes**

Global configuration

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

SNMP notifications can be sent as traps or inform requests. Traps are unreliable because the receiver does not send acknowledgments when it receives traps. The sender cannot determine if the traps were received. However, an SNMP entity that receives an inform request acknowledges the message with an SNMP response PDU. If the sender never receives the response, the inform request can be sent again. Thus, informs are more likely to reach their intended destinations.

However, informs consume more resources in the agent and in the network. Unlike a trap, which is discarded as soon as it is sent, an inform request must be held in memory until a response is received or the request times out. Traps are also sent only once, but an inform might be retried several times. The retries increase traffic and contribute to a higher overhead on the network.

If you do not enter an **snmp-server host** command, no notifications are sent. To configure the switch to send SNMP notifications, you must enter at least one **snmp-server host** command. If you enter the command with no keywords, all trap types are enabled for the host. To enable multiple hosts, you must enter a separate **snmp-server host** command for each host. You can specify multiple notification types in the command for each host.

If a local user is not associated with a remote host, the switch does not send informs for the **auth** (authNoPriv) and the **priv** (authPriv) authentication levels.

When multiple **snmp-server host** commands are given for the same host and kind of notification (trap or inform), each succeeding command overwrites the previous command. Only the last **snmp-server host** command is in effect. For example, if you enter an **snmp-server host inform** command for a host and then enter another **snmp-server host inform** command for the same host, the second command replaces the first.

The **snmp-server host** command is used with the **snmp-server enable traps** global configuration command. Use the **snmp-server enable traps** command to specify which SNMP notifications are sent globally. For a host to receive most notifications, at least one **snmp-server enable traps** command and the **snmp-server host** command for that host must be enabled. Some notification types cannot be controlled with the **snmp-server enable traps** command. For example, some notification types are always enabled. Other notification types are enabled by a different command.

The **no snmp-server host** command with no keywords disables traps, but not informs, to the host. To disable informs, use the **no snmp-server host informs** command.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to configure a unique SNMP community string named *comaccess* for traps and prevent SNMP polling access with this string through access-list 10:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server community comaccess ro 10
Switch(config)# snmp-server host 172.20.2.160 comaccess
Switch(config)# access-list 10 deny any
```

This example shows how to send the SNMP traps to the host specified by the name *myhost.cisco.com*. The community string is defined as *comaccess*:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server enable traps
Switch(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com comaccess snmp
```

This example shows how to enable the switch to send all traps to the host *myhost.cisco.com* by using the community string *public*:

```
Switch(config)# snmp-server enable traps
Switch(config)# snmp-server host myhost.cisco.com public
```

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

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.
snmp-server enable traps	Enables SNMP notification for various trap types or inform requests.

# snmp trap mac-notification

Use the **snmp trap mac-notification** interface configuration command to enable the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) MAC address notification trap on a specific Layer 2 interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

snmp trap mac-notification {added | removed}

no snmp trap mac-notification {added | removed}

## **Syntax Description**

added	Enable the MAC notification trap whenever a MAC address is added on this interface.
removed	Enable the MAC notification trap whenever a MAC address is removed from this interface.

## **Defaults**

By default, the traps for both address addition and address removal are disabled.

## **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Even though you enable the notification trap for a specific interface by using the **snmp trap** mac-notification command, the trap is generated only when you enable the **snmp-server enable traps** mac-notification and the mac address-table notification global configuration commands.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the MAC notification trap when a MAC address is added to a port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# snmp trap mac-notification added
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show mac address-table notification interface** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
clear mac address-table notification	Clears the MAC address notification global counters.
mac address-table notification	Enables the MAC address notification feature.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification settings for all interfaces or on the specified interface when the <b>interface</b> keyword is appended.
snmp-server enable traps	Sends the SNMP MAC notification traps when the <b>mac-notification</b> keyword is appended.

# spanning-tree

Use the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command with no keywords on an enhanced network interface (ENI) to enable a spanning-tree instance on the interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting of disabled.

spanning-tree

no spanning-tree

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** 

The Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP) is disabled on ENIs.

**Command Modes** 

Interface configuration

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(44)SE	This command (without keywords) was introduced.

## **Usage Guidelines**

This command is supported only on ENIs and on EtherChannel port channels that contain ENIs.

STP is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs) and it is disabled by default on ENIs. Use this command to enable SPT on an ENI. To set a port as an ENI, enter the **port-type eni** interface configuration command. Once STP is enabled on an ENI, all other STP interface configuration commands are available on the interface.

The switch supports only one spanning-tree instance on a VLAN. When NNIs and ENIs with spanning tree enabled are in the same VLAN, they belong to the same spanning-tree instance.

STP is enabled by default on NNIs. UNIs are typically customer-facing ports and do not participate in the spanning tree of the service provider. However, if you configure a customer-facing port as an ENI and enable spanning tree, the ENI could become the spanning tree root port unless you configure root guard on the port by using the **spanning-tree guard root** interface configuration command. A customer-facing ENI with STP enabled participates in the same spanning tree as the service-provider facing NNI.



Exercise caution when enabling STP on a customer-facing ENI.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable STP on a port:

Switch(config)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# port-type eni
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree

You can verify your setting by entering the show spanning-tree interface privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree interface	Display spanning-tree information for the specified interface.
interface-id	

# spanning-tree bpdufilter

Use the **spanning-tree bpdufilter** interface configuration command on a network node interface (NNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI) with STP enabled to prevent the interface from sending or receiving bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree bpdufilter {disable | enable}

no spanning-tree bpdufilter

## **Syntax Description**

disable	Disable BPDU filtering on the specified STP port.
enable	Enable BPDU filtering on the specified STP port.

#### **Defaults**

BPDU filtering is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). You can configure BPDU filtering only on NNIs or on ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {nni | eni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

You can enable the BPDU filtering feature when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.



Enabling BPDU filtering on an STP port is the same as disabling spanning tree on it and can result in spanning-tree loops.

You can globally enable BPDU filtering on all Port Fast-enabled STP ports by using the **spanning-tree portfast bpdufilter default** global configuration command.

You can use the **spanning-tree bpdufilter** interface configuration command on an STP port to override the setting of the **spanning-tree portfast bpdufilter default** global configuration command.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to enable the BPDU filtering feature on a port:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree bpdufilter enable

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

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.
spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled STP ports or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking STP ports.
spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)	Enables the Port Fast feature on an STP port and all its associated VLANs.

## spanning-tree bpduguard

Use the **spanning-tree bpduguard** interface configuration command on a network node interface (NNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI) with STP enabled to put the interface in the error-disabled state when it receives a bridge protocol data unit (BPDU). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree bpduguard {disable | enable}

no spanning-tree bpduguard

## **Syntax Description**

disable	Disable BPDU guard on the specified STP port.
enable	Enable BPDU guard on the specified STP port.

Defaults

BPDU guard is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Interface configuration

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). You can configure BPDU guard only on NNIs or on ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {nni | eni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

The BPDU guard feature provides a secure response to invalid configurations because you must manually put the STP port back in service. Use the BPDU guard feature in a service-provider network to prevent an interface from being included in the spanning-tree topology.

You can enable the BPDU guard feature when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), the rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

You can globally enable BPDU guard on all Port Fast-enabled STP ports by using the **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default** global configuration command.

You can use the **spanning-tree bpduguard** interface configuration command on an STP port to override the setting of the **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default** global configuration command.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable the BPDU guard feature on a port:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable

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

Re	lated	Command	ls
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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.
spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled STP ports or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking STP ports.
spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)	Enables the Port Fast feature on an STP port and all its associated VLANs.

# spanning-tree cost

Use the **spanning-tree cost** interface configuration command on a network node interface (NNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI) with STP enabled to set the path cost for spanning-tree calculations. If a loop occurs, spanning tree considers the path cost when selecting an interface to place in the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree [vlan vlan-id] cost cost

no spanning-tree [vlan vlan-id] cost

## **Syntax Description**

vlan vlan-id	(Optional) VLAN range associated with a spanning-tree instance. 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.
cost	Path cost. The range is 1 to 200000000, with higher values meaning higher costs.

#### Defaults

The default path cost is computed from the STP port bandwidth setting. These are the IEEE default path cost values:

- 1000 Mbps—4
- 100 Mbps—19
- 10 Mbps—100

#### Command Modes

Interface configuration

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). You can configure spanning-tree cost only on NNIs or on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {nni | eni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

When you configure the cost, higher values represent higher costs.

If you configure an STP port with both the **spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* **cost** *cost* command and the **spanning-tree cost** *cost* command, the **spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* **cost** *cost* command takes effect.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the path cost to 250 on a port:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree cost 250

This example shows how to set a path cost to 300 for VLANs 10, 12 to 15, and 20:

Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree vlan 10,12-15,20 cost 300

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree interface interface-id	Displays spanning-tree information for the specified interface.
spanning-tree port-priority	Configures an STP port priority.
spanning-tree vlan priority	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

# spanning-tree etherchannel guard misconfig

Use the **spanning-tree etherchannel guard misconfig** global configuration command to display an error message when the switch detects an EtherChannel misconfiguration. Use the **no** form of this command to disable the feature.

spanning-tree etherchannel guard misconfig

no spanning-tree etherchannel guard misconfig

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** 

EtherChannel guard is enabled on the switch.

**Command Modes** 

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). This command affects only network node interfaces (NNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {nni | eni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

When the switch detects an EtherChannel misconfiguration, this error message appears:

PM-4-ERR\_DISABLE: Channel-misconfig error detected on [chars], putting [chars] in err-disable state.

To show switch ports that are in the misconfigured EtherChannel, use the **show interfaces status err-disabled** privileged EXEC command. To verify the EtherChannel configuration on a remote device, use the **show etherchannel summary** privileged EXEC command on the remote device.

When a port is in the error-disabled state because of an EtherChannel misconfiguration, you can bring it out of this state by entering the **errdisable recovery cause channel-misconfig** global configuration command, or you can manually re-enable it by entering the **shutdown** and **no shut down** interface configuration commands.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the EtherChannel guard misconfiguration feature:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree etherchannel guard misconfig

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree summary** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
errdisable recovery cause channel-misconfig	Enables the timer to recover from the EtherChannel misconfiguration error-disable state.
show etherchannel summary	Displays EtherChannel information for a channel as a one-line summary per channel-group.
show interfaces status err-disabled	Displays the interfaces in the error-disabled state.

# spanning-tree extend system-id

Use the **spanning-tree extend system-id** global configuration command to enable the extended system ID feature.

#### spanning-tree extend system-id



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **no** version of this command is not supported. You cannot disable the extended system ID feature.

## **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The extended system ID is enabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). This command affects only network node interfaces (NNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {nni | eni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

The switch supports the IEEE 802.1t spanning-tree extensions. Some of the bits previously used for the switch priority are now used for the extended system ID (VLAN identifier for the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus [PVST+] and rapid PVST+ or as an instance identifier for the multiple spanning tree [MST]).

The spanning tree uses the extended system ID, the switch priority, and the allocated spanning-tree MAC address to make the bridge ID unique for each VLAN or multiple spanning-tree instance.

Support for the extended system ID affects how you manually configure the root switch, the secondary root switch, and the switch priority of a VLAN. For more information, see the "spanning-tree mst root" and the "spanning-tree vlan" sections.

If your network consists of switches that do not support the extended system ID and switches that do support it, it is unlikely that the switch with the extended system ID support will become the root switch. The extended system ID increases the switch priority value every time the VLAN number is greater than the priority of the connected switches.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree summary	Displays a summary of spanning-tree interface states.
spanning-tree mst root	Configures the MST root switch priority and timers based on the network diameter.
spanning-tree vlan priority	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

# spanning-tree guard

Use the **spanning-tree guard** interface configuration command on a network node interface (NNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI) with STP enabled to enable root guard or loop guard on all the VLANs associated with the selected NNI. Root guard restricts which interface is allowed to be the spanning-tree root port or the path-to-the root for the switch. Loop guard prevents alternate or root ports from becoming designated ports when a failure creates a unidirectional link. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree guard {loop | none | root}

no spanning-tree guard

## **Syntax Description**

loop	Enable loop guard.
none	Disable root guard or loop guard.
root	Enable root guard.

#### Defaults

Root guard is disabled.

Loop guard is configured according to the **spanning-tree loopguard default** global configuration command (globally disabled).

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). You can configure spanning-tree guard only on NNIs or on enhanced network interfaces ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {**nni** | **eni**} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

You can enable root guard or loop guard when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), the rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

When root guard is enabled, if spanning-tree calculations cause an interface to be selected as the root port, the interface transitions to the root-inconsistent (blocked) state to prevent the customer's switch from becoming the root switch or being in the path to the root. The root port provides the best path from the switch to the root switch.

When the **no spanning-tree guard** or the **no spanning-tree guard none** command is entered, root guard is disabled for all VLANs on the selected NNI. If this interface is in the root-inconsistent (blocked) state, it automatically transitions to the listening state.

Loop guard is most effective when it is configured on the entire switched network. When the switch is operating in PVST+ or rapid-PVST+ mode, loop guard prevents alternate and root ports from becoming designated ports, and spanning tree does not send bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) on root or alternate

ports. When the switch is operating in MST mode, BPDUs are not sent on nonboundary interfaces if the interface is blocked by loop guard in all MST instances. On a boundary interface, loop guard blocks the interface in all MST instances.

To disable root guard or loop guard, use the **spanning-tree guard none** interface configuration command on an STP interface. You cannot enable both root guard and loop guard at the same time.

You can override the setting of the **spanning-tree loopguard default** global configuration command by using the **spanning-tree guard loop** interface configuration command on an STP interface.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to enable root guard on all the VLANs associated with the specified port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree guard root
```

This example shows how to enable loop guard on all the VLANs associated with the specified port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree guard loop
```

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

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.
spanning-tree cost	Sets the path cost for spanning-tree calculations.
spanning-tree loopguard default	Prevents alternate or root ports from becoming designated ports because of a failure that leads to a unidirectional link.
spanning-tree mst cost	Configures the path cost for MST calculations.
spanning-tree mst port-priority	Configures an STP MST port priority.
spanning-tree mst root	Configures the MST root switch priority and timers based on the network diameter.
spanning-tree port-priority	Configures an STP port priority.
spanning-tree vlan priority	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

# spanning-tree link-type

Use the **spanning-tree link-type** interface configuration command on a network node interface (NNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI) with STP enabled to override the default link-type setting, which is determined by the duplex mode of the STP port, and to enable rapid spanning-tree transitions to the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree link-type {point-to-point | shared}

no spanning-tree link-type

## **Syntax Description**

point-to-point	Specify that the link type of an STP port is point-to-point.
shared	Specify that the link type of an STP port is shared.

#### **Defaults**

The switch derives the link type of an interface from the duplex mode. A full-duplex interface is considered a point-to-point link, and a half-duplex interface is considered a shared link.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). You can configure spanning-tree link type only on NNIs or on ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

You can override the default setting of the link type by using the **spanning-tree link-type** command. For example, a half-duplex link can be physically connected point-to-point to a single interface on a remote switch running the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) or the rapid per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (rapid-PVST+) protocol and be enabled for rapid transitions.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the link type as shared (regardless of the duplex setting) and to prevent rapid transitions to the forwarding state:

Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree link-type shared

You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree mst interface** *interface-id* or the show **spanning-tree interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
clear spanning-tree detected-protocols	Restarts the protocol migration process (force the renegotiation with neighboring switches) on all interfaces or on the specified interface.
show spanning-tree interface interface-id	Displays spanning-tree state information for the specified interface.
show spanning-tree mst interface interface-id	Displays MST information for the specified interface.

# spanning-tree loopguard default

Use the **spanning-tree loopguard default** global configuration command to enable loopguard by default on all network node interfaces (NNIs) or enhanced network interface (ENIs) with STP enabled. Enabling loopguard prevents alternate or root ports from becoming designated ports because of a failure that leads to a unidirectional link. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree loopguard default

no spanning-tree loopguard default

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Loop guard is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Global configuration

**Command History** 

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is supported only on NNIs or on ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

This command has no effect on user network interfaces (UNIs).

You can enable the loop guard feature when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

Loop guard is most effective when it is configured on the entire switched network. When the switch is operating in PVST+ or rapid-PVST+ mode, loop guard prevents alternate and root ports from becoming designated ports, and spanning tree does not send bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) on root or alternate ports. When the switch is operating in MST mode, BPDUs are not sent on nonboundary interfaces if the interface is blocked by loop guard in all MST instances. On a boundary interface, loop guard blocks the interface in all MST instances.

Loop guard operates only on STP ports that the spanning tree identifies as point-to-point.

You can override the setting of the **spanning-tree loopguard default** global configuration command by using the **spanning-tree guard loop** interface configuration command.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to globally enable loop guard:

Switch(config)# spanning-tree loopguard default

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

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.
spanning-tree guard loop	Enables the loop guard feature on all the VLANs associated with the specified STP port.

# spanning-tree mode

Use the **spanning-tree mode** global configuration command to enable per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), rapid PVST+, or multiple spanning tree (MST) on your switch. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree mode {mst | pvst | rapid-pvst}

no spanning-tree mode

## **Syntax Description**

mst	Enable MST and Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) (based on IEEE 802.1s and IEEE 802.1w).
pvst	Enable PVST+ (based on IEEE 802.1D).
rapid-pvst	Enable rapid PVST+ (based on IEEE 802.1w).

#### **Defaults**

The default mode is rapid PVST+.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is supported on the switch only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

STP is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs).

The switch supports PVST+, rapid PVST+, and MSTP, but only one version can be active at any time: All VLANs run PVST+, all VLANs run rapid PVST+, or all VLANs run MSTP.

When you enable the MST mode, RSTP is automatically enabled.



Changing spanning-tree modes can disrupt traffic because all spanning-tree instances are stopped for the previous mode and restarted in the new mode.

#### **Examples**

This example shows to enable MST and RSTP on the switch:

Switch(config)# spanning-tree mode mst

This example shows to enable PVST+ on the switch:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree mode pvst

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_comm
		and_reference_list.html
		Select the Cisco IOS Commands Master List, Release 12.2 to navigate
		to the command.

# spanning-tree mst configuration

Use the **spanning-tree mst configuration** global configuration command to enter multiple spanning-tree (MST) configuration mode through which you configure the MST region. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

### spanning-tree mst configuration

no spanning-tree mst configuration

## **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### **Defaults**

The default mapping is that all VLANs are mapped to the common and internal spanning-tree (CIST) instance (instance 0).

The default name is an empty string.

The revision number is 0.

#### Command Modes

Global configuration

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The instance-id range changed to 0 to 4094.

## **Usage Guidelines**

On the Cisco ME switch, spanning-tree MST configuration is supported only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

User network interfaces (UNIs) do not participate in Spanning Tree Protocol (STP).

The **spanning-tree mst configuration** command enables the MST configuration mode. These configuration commands are available:

- abort: exits the MST region configuration mode without applying configuration changes.
- exit: exits the MST region configuration mode and applies all configuration changes.
- **instance** *instance-id* **vlan** *vlan-range*: maps VLANs to an MST instance. The range for the *instance-id* is 0 to 4094. The range for *vlan-range* is 1 to 4094. 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.
- **name** name: sets the configuration name. The name string has a maximum length of 32 characters and is case sensitive.
- no: negates the instance, name, and revision commands or sets them to their defaults.
- private-vlan: Though visible in the command-line help strings, this command is not supported.

- revision version: sets the configuration revision number. The range is 0 to 65535.
- show [current | pending]: displays the current or pending MST region configuration.

In MST mode, the switch supports up to 16 MST instances. The number of VLANs that can be mapped to a particular MST instance is unlimited.

When you map VLANs to an MST instance, the mapping is incremental, and VLANs specified in the command are added to or removed from the VLANs that were previously mapped. To specify a range, use a hyphen; for example, **instance 1 vlan 1-63** maps VLANs 1 to 63 to MST instance 1. To specify a series, use a comma; for example, **instance 1 vlan 10, 20, 30** maps VLANs 10, 20, and 30 to MST instance 1.

All VLANs that are not explicitly mapped to an MST instance are mapped to the common and internal spanning tree (CIST) instance (instance 0) and cannot be unmapped from the CIST by using the **no** form of the command.

For two or more switches to be in the same MST region, they must have the same VLAN mapping, the same configuration revision number, and the same name.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to enter MST configuration mode, map VLANs 10 to 20 to MST instance 1, name the region *region1*, set the configuration revision to 1, display the pending configuration, apply the changes, and return to global configuration mode:

```
Switch# spanning-tree mst configuration
Switch(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 10-20
Switch(config-mst) # name region1
Switch(config-mst) # revision 1
Switch(config-mst) # show pending
Pending MST configuration
Name
         [region1]
Revision 1
Instance Vlans Mapped
         _____
0
         1-9,21-4094
         10 - 20
Switch(config-mst)# exit
Switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to add VLANs 1 to 100 to the ones already mapped (if any) to instance 2, to move VLANs 40 to 60 that were previously mapped to instance 2 to the CIST instance, to add VLAN 10 to instance 10, and to remove all the VLANs mapped to instance 2 and map them to the CIST instance:

```
Switch(config-mst)# instance 2 vlan 1-100
Switch(config-mst)# no instance 2 vlan 40-60
Switch(config-mst)# instance 10 vlan 10
Switch(config-mst)# no instance 2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show pending** MST configuration command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst configuration	Displays the MST region configuration.

# spanning-tree mst cost

Use the **spanning-tree mst cost** interface configuration command on a network node interface (NNI) or an enhanced network interface (ENI) with STP enabled to set the path cost for multiple spanning-tree (MST) calculations. If a loop occurs, spanning tree considers the path cost when selecting an interface to put in the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree mst instance-id cost cost

no spanning-tree mst instance-id cost

## **Syntax Description**

instance-id	Range of spanning-tree instances. You can specify a single instance, a range of instances separated by a hyphen, or a series of instances separated by a comma. The range is 0 to 4094.
cost	Path cost is 1 to 200000000, with higher values meaning higher costs.

#### Defaults

The default path cost is computed from the interface bandwidth setting. These are the IEEE default path cost values:

- 1000 Mbps—20000
- 100 Mbps—200000
- 10 Mbps—2000000

#### Command Modes

Interface configuration

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The instance-id range changed to 0 to 4094.

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). You can configure path cost only on NNIs or on ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

When you configure the cost, higher values represent higher costs.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a path cost of 250 on a port associated with instances 2 and 4:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst 2,4 cost 250
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree mst interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst interface interface-id	Displays MST information for the specified interface.
spanning-tree mst port-priority	Configures an interface priority.
spanning-tree mst priority	Configures the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

# spanning-tree mst forward-time

Use the **spanning-tree mst forward-time** global configuration command to set the forward-delay time for all multiple spanning-tree (MST) instances. The forwarding time specifies how long each of the listening and learning states last before the interface begins forwarding. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree mst forward-time seconds

no spanning-tree mst forward-time

## **Syntax Description**

seconds	Length of the	listening and	learning states.	The range is 4 to 30 seconds.	

## **Defaults**

The default is 15 seconds.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

On the Cisco ME switch, spanning-tree MST configuration is supported only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP) has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {nni | eni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

User network interfaces (UNIs) do not participate in STP.

Changing the **spanning-tree mst forward-time** command affects all spanning-tree instances.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree forwarding time to 18 seconds for all MST instances: Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst forward-time 18

You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree mst** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst	Displays MST information.
spanning-tree mst hello-time	Sets the interval between hello bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) sent by root switch configuration messages.
spanning-tree mst max-age	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.
spanning-tree mst max-hops	Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.

# spanning-tree mst hello-time

Use the **spanning-tree mst hello-time** global configuration command to set the interval between hello bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) sent by root switch configuration messages. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree mst hello-time seconds

no spanning-tree mst hello-time

## **Syntax Description**

seconds	Interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages. The
	range is 1 to 10 seconds.

## Defaults

The default is 2 seconds.

## **Command Modes**

Global configuration

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

On the Cisco ME switch, spanning-tree MST configuration is supported only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP) has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the spanning-tree interface configuration command.

User network interfaces (UNIs) do not participate in STP.

After you set the **spanning-tree mst max-age** seconds global configuration command, if a switch does not receive BPDUs from the root switch within the specified interval, the switch recomputes the spanning-tree topology. The **max-age** setting must be greater than the **hello-time** setting.

Changing the spanning-tree mst hello-time command affects all spanning-tree instances.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree hello time to 3 seconds for all multiple spanning-tree (MST) instances:

Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst hello-time 3

You can verify your setting by entering the show spanning-tree mst privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst	Displays MST information.
spanning-tree mst forward-time	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
spanning-tree mst max-age	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.
spanning-tree mst max-hops	Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.

# spanning-tree mst max-age

Use the **spanning-tree mst max-age** global configuration command to set the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch. If a switch does not receive a bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) message from the root switch within this interval, it recomputes the spanning-tree topology. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree mst max-age seconds

no spanning-tree mst max-age

## **Syntax Description**

seconds	Interval between messages the spanning tree receives from the root switch. The range is
	6 to 40 seconds.

#### **Defaults**

The default is 20 seconds.

## **Command Modes**

Global configuration

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

On the Cisco ME switch, spanning-tree MST configuration is supported only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

User network interfaces (UNIs) do not participate in STP.

After you set the **spanning-tree mst max-age** seconds global configuration command, if a switch does not receive BPDUs from the root switch within the specified interval, the switch recomputes the spanning-tree topology. The **max-age** setting must be greater than the **hello-time** setting.

Changing the **spanning-tree mst max-age** command affects all spanning-tree instances.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree max-age to 30 seconds for all multiple spanning-tree (MST) instances:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree mst max-age 30

You can verify your setting by entering the show spanning-tree mst privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst	Displays MST information.
spanning-tree mst forward-time	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
spanning-tree mst hello-time	Sets the interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages.
spanning-tree mst max-hops	Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.

# spanning-tree mst max-hops

Use the **spanning-tree mst max-hops** global configuration command to set the number of hops in a region before the bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) is discarded and the information held for an interface is aged. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree mst max-hops hop-count

no spanning-tree mst max-hops

## **Syntax Description**

hop-count	Number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded	The range is 1 to 255 hops.

## Defaults

The default is 20 hops.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The hop-count range changed to 1 to 255.

## **Usage Guidelines**

On the Cisco ME switch, spanning-tree MST configuration is supported only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

User network interfaces (UNIs) do not participate in STP.

The root switch of the instance always sends a BPDU (or M-record) with a cost of 0 and the hop count set to the maximum value. When a switch receives this BPDU, it decrements the received remaining hop count by one and propagates the decremented count as the remaining hop count in the generated M-records. A switch discards the BPDU and ages the information held for the interface when the count reaches 0.

Changing the **spanning-tree mst max-hops** command affects all spanning-tree instances.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree max-hops to 10 for all multiple spanning-tree (MST) instances:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree mst max-hops 10

You can verify your setting by entering the show spanning-tree mst privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst	Displays MST information.
spanning-tree mst forward-time	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
spanning-tree mst hello-time	Sets the interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages.
spanning-tree mst max-age	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.

# spanning-tree mst port-priority

Use the **spanning-tree mst port-priority** interface configuration command on a network node interface (NNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI) with STP enabled to configure an interface priority. If a loop occurs, the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) can find the interface to put in the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree mst instance-id port-priority priority

no spanning-tree mst instance-id port-priority

### **Syntax Description**

instance-id	Range of spanning-tree instances. You can specify a single instance, a range of instances separated by a hyphen, or a series of instances separated by a comma. The range is 0 to 4094.
priority	The range is 0 to 240 in increments of 16. Valid priority values are 0, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, 208, 224, and 240. All other values are rejected. The lower the number, the higher the priority.

### **Defaults**

The default is 128.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The instance-id range changed to 0 to 4094.

### **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). You can configure spanning-tree MST port priority only on NNIs or on ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an ENI or NNI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

You can assign higher priority values (lower numerical values) to STP port that you want selected first and lower priority values (higher numerical values) that you want selected last. If all STP ports have the same priority value, the multiple spanning tree (MST) puts the interface with the lowest interface number in the forwarding state and blocks other interfaces.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to increase the likelihood that the interface associated with spanning-tree instances 20 and 22 is placed into the forwarding state if a loop occurs:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree mst 20,22 port-priority 0
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree mst interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst interface interface-id	Displays MST information for the specified interface.
spanning-tree mst cost	Sets the path cost for MST calculations.
spanning-tree mst priority	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

# spanning-tree mst pre-standard

Use the **spanning-tree mst pre-standard** interface configuration command to configure a port to send only prestandard bridge protocol data units (BPDUs).

spanning-tree mst pre-standard

no spanning-tree mst pre-standard

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

The default state is automatic detection of prestandard neighbors.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

The port can accept both prestandard and standard BPDUs. If the neighbor types are mismatched, only the common and internal spanning tree (CIST) runs on this interface.



If a switch port is connected to a switch running prestandard Cisco IOS software, you *must* use the **spanning-tree mst pre-standard** interface configuration command on the port. If you do not configure the port to send only prestandard BPDUs, the Multiple STP (MSTP) performance might diminish.

When the port is configured to automatically detect prestandard neighbors, the *prestandard* flag always appears in the **show spanning-tree mst** commands.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a port to send only prestandard BPDUs:

Switch(config-if) # spanning-tree mst pre-standard

You can verify your settings by entering the show spanning-tree mst privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst instance-id	Displays multiple spanning-tree (MST) information,
	including the <i>prestandard</i> flag, for the specified interface.

# spanning-tree mst priority

Use the **spanning-tree mst priority** global configuration command to set the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree mst instance-id priority priority

no spanning-tree mst instance-id priority

Syntax Description	instance-id	Range of spanning-tree instances. You can specify a single instance, a range of instances separated by a hyphen, or a series of instances separated by a comma. The range is 0 to 4094.
	priority	Set the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance. This setting affects the likelihood that the switch is selected as the root switch. A lower value increases the probability that the switch is selected as the root switch.
		The range is 0 to 61440 in increments of 4096. Valid priority values are 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152,

53248, 57344, and 61440. All other values are rejected.

**Defaults** The default is 32768.

**Command Modes** G.

Global configuration

### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The <i>instance-id</i> range changed to 0 to 4094.

### **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs); it is only supported on network node interfaces (NNIs) or on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an ENI or NNI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree priority to 8192 for multiple spanning-tree instances (MST) 20 to 21:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree mst 20-21 priority 8192

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst instance-id	Displays MST information for the specified interface.
spanning-tree mst cost	Sets the path cost for MST calculations.
spanning-tree mst port-priority	Configures an interface priority.

# spanning-tree mst root

Use the **spanning-tree mst root** global configuration command to configure the multiple spanning-tree (MST) root switch priority and timers based on the network diameter. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

**spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **root** {**primary** | **secondary**} [**diameter** *net-diameter* [**hello-time** *seconds*]]

no spanning-tree mst instance-id root

### **Syntax Description**

instance-id	Range of spanning-tree instances. You can specify a single instance, a range of instances separated by a hyphen, or a series of instances separated by a comma. The range is 0 to 4094.
root primary	Force this switch to be the root switch.
root secondary	Set this switch to be the root switch should the primary root switch fail.
diameter net-diameter	(Optional) Set the maximum number of switches between any two end stations. The range is 2 to 7. This keyword is available only for MST instance 0.
hello-time seconds	(Optional) Set the interval between hello bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) sent by the root switch configuration messages. The range is 1 to 10 seconds. This keyword is available only for MST instance 0.

### Defaults

The primary root switch priority is 24576.

The secondary root switch priority is 28672.

The hello time is 2 seconds.

### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The instance-id range changed to 0 to 4094.

## **Usage Guidelines**

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs); it is only supported on network node interfaces (NNIs) or on enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an ENI or NNI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the spanning-tree interface configuration command.

Use the **spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **root** command only on backbone switches.

When you enter the **spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **root** command, the software tries to set a high enough priority to make this switch the root of the spanning-tree instance. Because of the extended system ID support, the switch sets the switch priority for the instance to 24576 if this value will cause

this switch to become the root for the specified instance. If any root switch for the specified instance has a switch priority lower than 24576, the switch sets its own priority to 4096 less than the lowest switch priority. (4096 is the value of the least-significant bit of a 4-bit switch priority value.)

When you enter the **spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* **root secondary** command, because of support for the extended system ID, the software changes the switch priority from the default value (32768) to 28672. If the root switch fails, this switch becomes the next root switch (if the other switches in the network use the default switch priority of 32768 and are therefore unlikely to become the root switch).

### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure the switch as the root switch for instance 10 with a network diameter of 4:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree mst 10 root primary diameter 4

This example shows how to configure the switch as the secondary root switch for instance 10 with a network diameter of 4:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree mst 10 root secondary diameter 4

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree mst** *instance-id* privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree mst instance-id	Displays MST information for the specified instance.
spanning-tree mst forward-time	Sets the forward-delay time for all MST instances.
spanning-tree mst hello-time	Sets the interval between hello BPDUs sent by root switch configuration messages.
spanning-tree mst max-age	Sets the interval between messages that the spanning tree receives from the root switch.
spanning-tree mst max-hops	Sets the number of hops in a region before the BPDU is discarded.

# spanning-tree port-priority

Use the **spanning-tree port-priority** interface configuration command on a network node interface (NNI) or an enhanced network interface (ENI) on which Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) has been enabled to configure an interface priority. If a loop occurs, spanning tree can find the interface to put in the forwarding state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

**spanning-tree** [vlan vlan-id] port-priority priority

no spanning-tree [vlan vlan-id] port-priority

### **Syntax Description**

vlan vlan-id	(Optional) VLAN range associated with a spanning-tree instance. 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.
priority	Number from 0 to 240, in increments of 16. Valid values are 0, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, 208, 224, and 240. All other values are rejected. The lower the number, the higher the priority.

### **Defaults**

The default is 128.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

## **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

STP is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). You can configure spanning-tree port priority only on NNIs or on ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an ENI or NNI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

If the variable *vlan-id* is omitted, the command applies to the spanning-tree instance associated with VLAN 1.

You can set the priority on a VLAN that has no interfaces assigned to it. The setting takes effect when you assign the STP port to the VLAN.

If you configure an STP port with both the **spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* **port-priority** *priority* command and the **spanning-tree port-priority** *priority* command, the **spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* **port-priority** *priority* command takes effect.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to increase the likelihood that a port will be put in the forwarding state if a loop occurs:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree vlan 20 port-priority 0

This example shows how to set the port-priority value on VLANs 20 to 25:

Switch(config-if) # spanning-tree vlan 20-25 port-priority 0

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree interface interface-id	Displays spanning-tree information for the specified interface.
spanning-tree cost	Sets the path cost for spanning-tree calculations.
spanning-tree vlan priority	Sets the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance.

# spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)

Use the **spanning-tree portfast** global configuration command to globally enable bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) filtering on Port Fast-enabled network node interfaces (NNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) on which Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) has been enabled, to enable the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled STP ports, or the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking STP ports. The BPDU filtering feature prevents the switch STP port from sending or receiving BPDUs. The BPDU guard feature puts Port Fast-enabled STP ports that receive BPDUs in an error-disabled state. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default settings.

spanning-tree portfast {bpdufilter default | bpduguard default | default}

no spanning-tree portfast {bpdufilter default | bpduguard default | default}

### **Syntax Description**

bpdufilter default	Globally enable BPDU filtering on Port Fast-enabled STP ports, and prevent the switch STP port connected to end stations from sending or receiving BPDUs.
bpduguard default	Globally enable the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled STP ports, and place the STP ports that receive BPDUs in an error-disabled state.
default	Globally enable the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking STP ports. When the Port Fast feature is enabled, the STP port changes directly from a blocking state to a forwarding state without making the intermediate spanning-tree state changes.

### **Defaults**

The BPDU filtering, the BPDU guard, and the Port Fast features are disabled on all NNIs or ENIs unless they are individually configured.

### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

STP is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs) on the switch. Spanning-tree configuration affects only NNIs or ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an ENI or NNI, enter the **port-type** {eni | nni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

UNIs are typically customer-facing ports and do not participate in the spanning tree of the service provider. However, if you configure a customer-facing port as an ENI and enable spanning tree, the ENI could become the spanning tree root port unless you configure root guard on the port by using the **spanning-tree guard root** interface configuration command. A customer-facing ENI with STP enabled participates in the same spanning tree as the service-provider facing NNI.



Exercise caution when enabling STP on a customer-facing ENI.

You can enable these features when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), the rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

Use the **spanning-tree portfast bpdufilter default** global configuration command to globally enable BPDU filtering on STP ports that are Port Fast-enabled. The STP ports still send a few BPDUs at link-up before the switch begins to filter outbound BPDUs. You should globally enable BPDU filtering on a switch so that hosts connected to switch STP ports do not receive BPDUs. If a BPDU is received on a Port Fast-enabled STP port, the interface loses its Port Fast-operational status and BPDU filtering is disabled.

You can override the **spanning-tree portfast bpdufilter default** global configuration command on an STP port by using the **spanning-tree bdpufilter** interface configuration command.



Enabling BPDU filtering on an STP port is the same as disabling spanning tree on it and can result in spanning-tree loops.

Use the **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default** global configuration command to globally enable BPDU guard on STP ports that are in a Port Fast-operational state. In a valid configuration, Port Fast-enabled STP ports do not receive BPDUs. Receiving a BPDU on a Port Fast-enabled STP port signals an invalid configuration, such as the connection of an unauthorized device, and the BPDU guard feature puts the STP port in the error-disabled state. The BPDU guard feature provides a secure response to invalid configurations because you must manually put the STP port back in service. Use the BPDU guard feature in a service-provider network to prevent an access port from participating in the spanning tree.

You can override the **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default** global configuration command by using the **spanning-tree bdpuguard** interface configuration command on an STP port.

Use the **spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command to globally enable the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking STP ports. Configure Port Fast only on STP ports that connect to end stations; otherwise, an accidental topology loop could cause a data packet loop and disrupt switch and network operation. A Port Fast-enabled STP port moves directly to the spanning-tree forwarding state when linkup occurs without waiting for the standard forward-delay time.

You can override the **spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command by using the **spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command on an STP port. You can use the **no spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command to disable Port Fast on all STP ports unless they are individually configured with the **spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to globally enable the BPDU filtering feature:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree portfast bpdufilter default

This example shows how to globally enable the BPDU guard feature:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default

This example shows how to globally enable the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking interfaces:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree portfast default

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

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.
spanning-tree bpdufilter	Prevents an interface from sending or receiving BPDUs.
spanning-tree bpduguard	Puts an STP port in the error-disabled state when it receives a BPDU.
spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)	Enables the Port Fast feature on an STP port in all its associated VLANs.

# spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)

Use the **spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command on a network node interface (NNI) or an enhanced network interface (ENI) on which Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) has been enabled to enable the Port Fast feature on an STP port in all its associated VLANs. When the Port Fast feature is enabled, the STP port changes directly from a blocking state to a forwarding state without making the intermediate spanning-tree state changes. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree portfast [disable | trunk]

no spanning-tree portfast

### Syntax Description

disable	(Optional) Disable the Port Fast feature on the specified interface.
trunk	(Optional) Enable the Port Fast feature on a trunking interface.

### **Defaults**

The Port Fast feature is disabled on all ports.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

STP is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs). You can enable the spanning-tree Port Fast feature only on NNIs or on ENIs on which STP has been enabled. To set a port as an NNI or ENI, enter the **port-type** {nni | eni} interface configuration command. To enable STP on an ENI, enter the **spanning-tree** interface configuration command.

Use this feature only on STP ports that connect to end stations; otherwise, an accidental topology loop could cause a data packet loop and disrupt switch and network operation.

To enable Port Fast on trunk ports, you must use the **spanning-tree portfast trunk** interface configuration command. The **spanning-tree portfast** command is not supported on trunk ports.

You can enable this feature when the switch is operating in the per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+), the rapid-PVST+, or the multiple spanning-tree (MST) mode.

This feature affects all VLANs on the STP port.

An NNI with the Port Fast feature enabled is moved directly to the spanning-tree forwarding state without the standard forward-time delay.

You can use the **spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command to globally enable the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking interfaces. However, the **spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command can override the global setting.

If you configure the **spanning-tree portfast default** global configuration command, you can disable Port Fast on an STP port that is not a trunk interface by using the **spanning-tree portfast disable** interface configuration command.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable the Port Fast feature on a port:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast

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

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.
spanning-tree bpdufilter	Prevents an interface from sending or receiving bridge protocol data units (BPDUs).
spanning-tree bpduguard	Puts an interface in the error-disabled state when it receives a BPDU.
spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled STP ports or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking STP ports.

# spanning-tree vlan

Use the **spanning-tree vlan** global configuration command to configure spanning tree on a per-VLAN basis. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

spanning-tree vlan vlan-id [forward-time seconds | hello-time seconds | max-age seconds |
 priority priority | root {primary | secondary} [diameter net-diameter
 [hello-time seconds]]]

no spanning-tree vlan vlan-id [forward-time | hello-time | max-age | priority | root]

Syntax Description	vlan-id	VLAN range associated with a spanning-tree instance. 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.
	forward-time seconds	(Optional) Set the forward-delay time for the specified spanning-tree instance. The forwarding time specifies how long each of the listening and learning states last before the interface begins forwarding. The range is 4 to 30 seconds.
	hello-time seconds	(Optional) Set the interval between hello bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) sent by the root switch configuration messages. The range is 1 to 10 seconds.
	max-age seconds	(Optional) Set the interval between messages the spanning tree receives from the root switch. If a switch does not receive a BPDU message from the root switch within this interval, it recomputes the spanning-tree topology. The range is 6 to 40 seconds.
	priority priority	(Optional) Set the switch priority for the specified spanning-tree instance. This setting affects the likelihood that this switch is selected as the root switch. A lower value increases the probability that the switch is selected as the root switch.
		The range is 0 to 61440 in increments of 4096. Valid priority values are 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384, 20480, 24576, 28672, 32768, 36864, 40960, 45056, 49152, 53248, 57344, and 61440. All other values are rejected.
	root primary	(Optional) Force this switch to be the root switch.
	root secondary	(Optional) Set this switch to be the root switch should the primary root switch fail.

stations. The range is 2 to 7.

## **Defaults**

Spanning tree is enabled on all VLANs.

The forward-delay time is 15 seconds.

The hello time is 2 seconds.

diameter net-diameter

The max-age is 20 seconds.

The primary root switch priority is 24576.

The secondary root switch priority is 28672.

(Optional) Set the maximum number of switches between any two end

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.25(EX)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

The switch does not support Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) on user network interfaces (UNIs). Only the switch network node interfaces (NNIs) or STP-enabled enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) in a VLAN participate in STP.

Disabling the STP causes the VLAN to stop participating in the spanning-tree topology. STP ports that are administratively down remain down. Received BPDUs are forwarded like other multicast frames. The VLAN does not detect and prevent loops when STP is disabled.

You can disable the STP on a VLAN that is not currently active and verify the change by using the **show running-config** or the **show spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* privileged EXEC command. The setting takes effect when the VLAN is activated.

When disabling or re-enabling the STP, you can specify a range of VLANs that you want to disable or enable.

When a VLAN is disabled and then enabled, all assigned VLANs continue to be its members. However, all spanning-tree bridge parameters are returned to their previous settings (the last setting before the VLAN was disabled).

You can enable spanning-tree options on a VLAN that has no STP ports assigned to it. The setting takes effect when you assign interfaces to it.

When setting the **max-age** *seconds*, if a switch does not receive BPDUs from the root switch within the specified interval, it recomputes the spanning-tree topology. The **max-age** setting must be greater than the **hello-time** setting.

The spanning-tree vlan vlan-id root command should be used only on backbone switches.

When you enter the **spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* **root** command, the software checks the switch priority of the current root switch for each VLAN. Because of the extended system ID support, the switch sets the switch priority for the specified VLAN to 24576 if this value will cause this switch to become the root for the specified VLAN. If any root switch for the specified VLAN has a switch priority lower than 24576, the switch sets its own priority for the specified VLAN to 4096 less than the lowest switch priority. (4096 is the value of the least-significant bit of a 4-bit switch priority value.)

When you enter the **spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* **root secondary** command, because of support for the extended system ID, the software changes the switch priority from the default value (32768) to 28672. If the root switch should fail, this switch becomes the next root switch (if the other switches in the network use the default switch priority of 32768, and therefore, are unlikely to become the root switch).

### **Examples**

This example shows how to disable the STP on VLAN 5:

Switch(config) # no spanning-tree vlan 5

You can verify your setting by entering the **show spanning-tree** privileged EXEC command. In this instance, VLAN 5 does not appear in the list.

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree forwarding time to 18 seconds for VLANs 20 and 25:

Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 20,25 forward-time 18

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree hello-delay time to 3 seconds for VLANs 20 to 24:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree vlan 20-24 hello-time 3

This example shows how to set spanning-tree max-age to 30 seconds for VLAN 20:

Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 20 max-age 30

This example shows how to reset the **max-age** parameter to the default value for spanning-tree instance 100 and 105 to 108:

Switch(config) # no spanning-tree vlan 100, 105-108 max-age

This example shows how to set the spanning-tree priority to 8192 for VLAN 20:

Switch(config) # spanning-tree vlan 20 priority 8192

This example shows how to configure the switch as the root switch for VLAN 10 with a network diameter of 4:

Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 10 root primary diameter 4

This example shows how to configure the switch as the secondary root switch for VLAN 10 with a network diameter of 4:

Switch(config)# spanning-tree vlan 10 root secondary diameter 4

You can verify your settings by entering the **show spanning-tree vlan** *vlan-id* privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show spanning-tree vlan	Displays spanning-tree information.
spanning-tree cost	Sets the path cost for spanning-tree calculations.
spanning-tree guard	Enables the root guard or the loop guard feature for all the VLANs associated with the selected interface.
spanning-tree port-priority	Sets an interface priority.
spanning-tree portfast (global configuration)	Globally enables the BPDU filtering or the BPDU guard feature on Port Fast-enabled STP ports or enables the Port Fast feature on all nontrunking STP ports.
spanning-tree portfast (interface configuration)	Enables the Port Fast feature on an STP port in all its associated VLANs.

# speed

Use the **speed** interface configuration command to specify the speed of a 10/100 Mbps or 10/100/1000 Mbps port. Use the **no** or **default** form of this command to return the port to its default value.

speed {10 | 100 | 1000 | auto [10 | 100 | 1000] | nonegotiate}

no speed



For speed configurations restrictions on small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module ports, see the "Usage Guidelines" section.



You cannot configure the speed on small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module ports, but you can configure the speed to not negotiate (**nonegotiate**) if they are connected to a device that does not support autonegotiation. See "Usage Guidelines" for exceptions when a 1000BASE-T SFP module is in the SFP module slot.

## **Syntax Description**

10	Port runs at 10 Mbps.
100	Port runs at 100 Mbps.
1000	Port runs at 1000 Mbps. This option is valid and visible only on 10/100/1000 Mbps-ports.
auto	Port automatically detects the speed it should run at based on the port at the other end of the link. If you use the <b>10</b> , <b>100</b> , or <b>1000</b> keywords with the <b>auto</b> keyword, the port only autonegotiates at the specified speeds.
nonegotiate	Autonegotiation is disabled, and the port runs at 1000 Mbps. (The 1000BASE-T SFP does not support the <b>nonegotiate</b> keyword.)

### Defaults

The default is auto.

## **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

You can configure the Fast Ethernet port speed as either 10 or 100 Mbps.

You can configure the Gigabit Ethernet port speed as 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps.

When a 1000BASE-T SFP module is in the SFP module slot, you can configure the speed as 10, 100, 1000, or auto but not to nonegotiate.

Except for the 1000BASE-T SFP modules, if an SFP module port is connected to a device that does not support autonegotiation, you can configure the speed to not negotiate (**nonegotiate**).

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.

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



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



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

### **Examples**

This example shows how to set speed on a port to 100 Mbps:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# speed 100

This example shows how to set a port to autonegotiate at only 10 Mbps:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# speed auto 10

This example shows how to set a port to autonegotiate at only 10 or 100 Mbps:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# speed auto 10 100

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

Command	Description
duplex	Specifies the duplex mode of operation.
show interfaces	Displays the statistical information specific to all interfaces or to a specific interface.

## storm-control

Use the **storm-control** interface configuration command to enable broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control and to set threshold levels on an interface. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

 $no\ storm\text{-}control\ \{\{broadcast \mid multicast \mid unicast\}\ level\} \mid \{action\ \{shutdown \mid trap\}\}$ 

## **Syntax Description**

broadcast	Enable broadcast storm control on the interface.
multicast	Enable multicast storm control on the interface.
unicast	Enable unicast storm control on the interface.
level level [level-low]	Specify the rising and falling suppression levels as a percentage of total bandwidth of the port.
	• <i>level</i> —Rising suppression level, up to two decimal places. The range is 0.00 to 100.00. Block the flooding of storm packets when the value specified for <i>level</i> is reached.
	• <i>level-low</i> —(Optional) Falling suppression level, up to two decimal places. The range is 0.00 to 100.00. This value must be less than or equal to the rising suppression value. If you do not configure a falling suppression level, it is set to the rising suppression level.
level bps bps [bps-low]	Specify the rising and falling suppression levels as a rate in bits per second at which traffic is received on the port.
	• <i>bps</i> —Rising suppression level, up to 1 decimal place. The range is 0.0 to 10000000000.0. Block the flooding of storm packets when the value specified for <i>bps</i> is reached.
	• <i>bps-low</i> —(Optional) Falling suppression level, up to 1 decimal place. The range is 0.0 to 10000000000.0. This value must be equal to or less than the rising suppression value.
	You can use metric suffixes such as k, m, and g for large number thresholds.

level pps pps [pps-low]	Specify the rising and falling suppression levels as a rate in packets per second at which traffic is received on the port.
	• <i>pps</i> —Rising suppression level, up to 1 decimal place. The range is 0.0 to 10000000000.0. Block the flooding of storm packets when the value specified for <i>pps</i> is reached.
	• <i>pps-low</i> —(Optional) Falling suppression level, up to 1 decimal place. The range is 0.0 to 10000000000.0. This value must be equal to or less than the rising suppression value.
	You can use metric suffixes such as k, m, and g for large number thresholds.
action {shutdown   trap}	Action taken when a storm occurs on a port. The default action is to filter traffic and to not send an Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap.
	The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>shutdown</b> —Disables the port during a storm.
	• trap—Sends an SNMP trap when a storm occurs.

### Defaults

Broadcast, multicast, and unicast storm control are disabled.

The default action is to filter traffic and to not send an SNMP trap.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

Storm control is supported only on physical interfaces. You can also configure storm control on an EtherChannel. When storm control is configured on an EtherChannel, the storm control settings propagate to the EtherChannel physical interfaces. If the port is a user network interface (UNI) or enhanced network interfaces (ENI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **storm-control** command. UNIs and ENIs are disabled by default. Network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled by default.

The storm-control suppression level can be entered as a percentage of total bandwidth of the port, as a rate in packets per second at which traffic is received, or as a rate in bits per second at which traffic is received.

When specified as a percentage of total bandwidth, a suppression value of 100 percent means that no limit is placed on the specified traffic type. A value of **level 0 0** means that all broadcast, multicast, or unicast traffic on that port is blocked. Storm control is enabled only when the rising suppression level is less than 100 percent. If no other storm-control configuration is specified, the default action is to filter the traffic causing the storm and to send no SNMP traps.



When the storm control threshold for multicast traffic is reached, all multicast traffic except control traffic, such as bridge protocol data unit (BDPU) and Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) frames, are blocked. However, the switch does not differentiate between routing updates, such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and regular multicast data traffic, so both types of traffic are blocked.

The **trap** and **shutdown** options are independent of each other.

If you configure the action to be taken as shutdown (the port is error-disabled during a storm) when a packet storm is detected, you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to bring the interface out of this state. If you do not specify the **shutdown** action, specify the action as **trap** (the switch generates a trap when a storm is detected).

When a storm occurs and the action is to filter traffic, if the falling suppression level is not specified, the switch blocks all traffic until the traffic rate drops below the rising suppression level. If the falling suppression level is specified, the switch blocks traffic until the traffic rate drops below this level.

When a broadcast storm occurs and the action is to filter traffic, the switch blocks only broadcast traffic.

For more information, see the software configuration guide for this release.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable broadcast storm control with a 75.5-percent rising suppression level:

Switch(config-if)# storm-control broadcast level 75.5

This example shows how to enable unicast storm control on a port with a 87-percent rising suppression level and a 65-percent falling suppression level:

Switch(config-if) # storm-control unicast level 87 65

This example shows how to enable multicast storm control on a port with a 2000-packets-per-second rising suppression level and a 1000-packets-per-second falling suppression level:

Switch(config-if)# storm-control multicast level pps 2k 1k

This example shows how to enable the **shutdown** action on a port:

Switch(config-if)# storm-control action shutdown

You can verify your settings by entering the show storm-control privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show storm-control	Displays broadcast, multicast, or unicast storm control settings on all
	interfaces or on a specified interface.

# switchport

Use the **switchport** interface configuration command with no keywords to put an interface that is in Layer 3 mode into Layer 2 mode for Layer 2 configuration. Use the **no** form of this command to put an interface in Layer 3 mode.

### switchport

no switchport

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

By default, all interfaces are in Layer 2 (switching) mode.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

Use the **no switchport** command (without parameters) to set the interface to the routed-interface status and to erase all Layer 2 configurations. You must enter the **no switchport** command and then assign an IP address to the routed port.

If an interface is configured as a Layer 3 interface, you must first enter the **switchport** command with no keywords before configuring switching characteristics on the port. Then you can enter additional **switchport** commands with keywords, as shown on the pages that follow.

Entering the **no switchport** command shuts the port down and then re-enables it, which might generate messages on the device to which the port is connected.

When you enter the **switchport** (or **no switchport**) command without keywords on an interface, the configuration information for the affected interface might be lost, and the interface returned to its default configuration.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to change an interface from a Layer 2 (switching) port to a Layer 3 (routed) port.

Switch(config-if) # no switchport

This example shows how to return the port to switching mode:

Switch(config-if) # switchport

You can verify the switchport status of an interface by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
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.

# switchport access vlan

Use the **switchport access vlan** interface configuration command to configure a port as a static-access or dynamic-access port. If the switchport mode is set to **access** (by using the **switchport mode** interface configuration command), use this command to set the port to operate as a member of the specified VLAN or to specify that the port uses VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) protocol where VLAN assignment based on the incoming packets it receives. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the access VLAN mode to the default VLAN for the switch.

switchport access vlan {vlan-id | dynamic}

no switchport access vlan

### **Syntax Description**

vlan-id	Configure the interface as a static access port with the VLAN ID of the access mode VLAN; the range is 1 to 4094.
dynamic	Specify that the access mode VLAN is dependent on the VMPS protocol. The port is assigned to a VLAN based on the source MAC address of a host (or hosts) connected to the port. The switch sends every new MAC address received to the VMPS server to obtain the VLAN name to which the dynamic-access port should be assigned. If the port already has a VLAN assigned and the source has already been approved by the VMPS, the switch forwards the packet to the VLAN.
	<b>Note</b> This keyword is visible only on user network interfaces (UNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

### **Defaults**

The default access VLAN and trunk interface native VLAN is a VLAN corresponding to the platform or interface hardware.

A dynamic-access port is initially a member of no VLAN and receives its assignment based on the packet it receives.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

The **no switchport access vlan** command resets the access mode VLAN to the appropriate default VLAN for the device.

The port must be in access mode before the switchport access vlan command can take effect.

An access port can be assigned to only one VLAN.

The VMPS server (such as a Catalyst 6500 series switch) must be configured before a port is configured as dynamic.

If the specified VLAN is configured as a UNI-ENI community VLAN, the interface is configured as UNI-ENI community port. Otherwise the port is configured as a UNI-ENI isolated port.

This command is supported on IEEE802.1Q tunnel ports.

These restrictions apply to dynamic-access ports:

- The **dynamic** keyword is not visible on network node interfaces (NNIs).
- The software implements the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client, which can query a VMPS such as a Catalyst 6500 series switch. The switch cannot be a VMPS servers. The VMPS server must be configured before a port is configured as dynamic.
- Use dynamic-access ports only to connect end stations. Connecting them to switches or routers (that use bridging protocols) can cause a loss of connectivity.
- Dynamic-access ports can only be in one VLAN and do not use VLAN tagging.
- Dynamic-access ports cannot be configured as:
  - Members of an EtherChannel port group (dynamic-access ports cannot be grouped with any other port, including other dynamic ports).
  - Source or destination ports in a static address entry.
  - Monitor ports.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to change a Layer 2 interface in access mode to operate in VLAN 2 instead of the default VLAN.

Switch(config-if) # switchport access vlan 2

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces** *interface-id* **switchport** privileged EXEC command and examining information in the Administrative Mode and Operational Mode rows.

Command	Description
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
switchport mode	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.

# switchport backup interface



To use this command, the switch must be running the LAN Base image.

Use the **switchport backup interface** interface configuration command on a Layer 2 interface on the switch stack or on a standalone switch to configure Flex Links, a pair of interfaces that provide backup to each other. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the Flex Links configuration.

switchport backup interface [FastEthernet interface-id | GigabitEthernet interface-id |
Port-channel interface-id | TenGigabitEthernet interface-id ] {mmu primary vlan
interface-id | multicast fast-convergence | preemption {delay delay-time | mode} | prefer
vlan vlan-id}

no switchport backup interface [FastEthernet interface-id | GigabitEthernet interface-id | Port-channel interface-id | TenGigabitEthernet interface-id | {mmu primary vlan interface-id | multicast fast-convergence | preemption {delay delay-time | mode} | prefer vlan vlan-id}

### **Syntax Description**

FastEthernet	FastEthernet IEEE 802.3 port name. Valid range is 0 to 9.
GigabitEthernet	GigabitEthernet IEEE 802.3z port name. Valid range is 0 to 9.
Port-channel	Ethernet Channel of interface. Valid range is 0 to 48.
TenGigabitEthernet	Ten Gigabit Ethernet port name. Valid range is 0 to 9.
interface-id	Specify that the Layer 2 interface to act as a backup link to the interface being configured. The interface can be a physical interface or port channel. The port-channel range is 1 to 486.
mmu	MAC-address move update. Configure the MAC move update (MMU) for a backup interface pair.
primary vlan vlan-id	The VLAN ID of the private-VLAN primary VLAN; valid range is 1 to 4,094.
multicast	Multicast Fast-convergence parameter.
fast-convergence	
preemption	Configure a preemption scheme for a backup interface pair.
delay delay-time	(Optional) Specify a preemption delay; the valid values are 1 to 300 seconds.
mode	Specify a preemption mode as bandwidth, forced, or off.
prefer vlan vlan-id	Specify that VLANs are carried on the backup interfaces of a Flex Link pair. VLAN ID range is 1 to 4,094.
off	(Optional) Specify that no preemption occurs from backup to active.
delay delay-time	(Optional) Specify a preemption delay; the valid values are 1 to 300 seconds.

### Defaults

The default is to have no Flex Links defined. Preemption mode is off. No preemption occurs. Preemption delay is set to 35 seconds.

**Command Modes** 

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(20)SE	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)FX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEE	Added preemption, mode, forced, bandwidth, off, and delay keywords.
12.2(37)SE	Added <b>prefer vlan</b> keyword.
12.2(44)SE	The <b>multicast</b> , <b>fast-convergence</b> , <b>delay</b> , <b>mode</b> , <b>prefer</b> , and <b>vlan</b> keywords were added.

### **Usage Guidelines**

With Flex Links configured, one link acts as the primary interface and forwards traffic, while the other interface is in standby mode, ready to begin forwarding traffic if the primary link shuts down. The interface being configured is referred to as the active link; the specified interface is identified as the backup link. The feature provides an alternative to the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), allowing users to turn off STP and still retain basic link redundancy.

- This command is available only for Layer 2 interfaces.
- You can configure only one Flex Link backup link for any active link, and it must be a different interface from the active interface.
- An interface can belong to only one Flex Link pair. An interface can be a backup link for only one active link. An active link cannot belong to another Flex Link pair.
- A backup link does not have to be the same type (Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet, for instance) as the active link. However, you should configure both Flex Links with similar characteristics so that there are no loops or changes in behavior if the standby link begins to forward traffic.
- Neither of the links can be a port that belongs to an EtherChannel. However, you can configure two
  port channels (EtherChannel logical interfaces) as Flex Links, and you can configure a port channel
  and a physical interface as Flex Links, with either the port channel or the physical interface as the
  active link.
- If STP is configured on the switch, Flex Links do not participate in STP in all valid VLANs. If STP is not running, be sure that there are no loops in the configured topology.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure two interfaces as Flex Links:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(conf)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(conf-if)# switchport backup interface fastethernet0/2
Switch(conf-if)# end
```

This example shows how to configure the Fast Ethernet interface to always preempt the backup:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(conf)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(conf-if)# switchport backup interface fastethernet0/2 preemption forced
Switch(conf-if)# end
```

This example shows how to configure the Fast Ethernet interface preemption delay time:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(conf)# interface fastethernet0/1
Switch(conf-if)# switchport backup interface fastethernet0/2 preemption delay 150
Switch(conf-if)# end
```

This example shows how to configure the Fast Ethernet interface as the MMU primary VLAN:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(conf)# interface fastethernet1/0/1
Switch(conf-if)# switchport backup interface fastethernet0/2 mmu primary vlan 1021
Switch(conf-if)# end
```

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

The following example shows how to configure preferred VLANs:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/6
Switch(config-if)# switchport backup interface gigabitethernet 0/8 prefer vlan 60,100-120
```

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

In the following example, VLANs 60, and 100 to 120 are configured on the switch:

```
Switch(config) # interface gigabitEthernet 0/6
Switch(config-if) # switchport backup interface gigabitEthernet 0/8 prefer vlan 60,100-120
```

When both interfaces are up, Gi0/6 forwards traffic for VLANs 1 to 50, and Gi0/8 forwards traffic for VLANs 60 and 100 to 120.

```
Switch# show interfaces switchport backup
Switch Backup Interface Pairs:
```

When a Flex Link interface goes down (LINK\_DOWN), VLANs preferred on this interface are moved to the peer interface of the Flex Link pair. In this example, if interface Gi0/6 goes down, Gi0/8 carries all VLANs of the Flex Link pair.

```
Switch# show interfaces switchport backup
```

Switch Backup Interface Pairs:

```
Active Interface Backup Interface State

GigabitEthernet0/6 GigabitEthernet0/8 Active Down/Backup Up

Vlans Preferred on Active Interface: 1-50

Vlans Preferred on Backup Interface: 60, 100-120
```

When a Flex Link interface comes up, VLANs preferred on this interface are blocked on the peer interface and moved to the forwarding state on the interface that has just come up. In this example, if interface Gi0/6 comes up, VLANs preferred on this interface are blocked on the peer interface Gi0/8 and forwarded on Gi0/6.

```
Switch# show interfaces switchport backup
```

```
Switch Backup Interface Pairs:
```

```
Active Interface Backup Interface State

GigabitEthernet0/6 GigabitEthernet0/8 Active Up/Backup Up

Vlans Preferred on Active Interface: 1-50

Vlans Preferred on Backup Interface: 60, 100-120
```

The following example shows how to configure multicast fast-convergence on interface Gi0/11:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/11
Switch(config-if)# switchport backup interface gigabitEthernet 0/12 multicast
fast-convergence
Switch(config-if)# end
```

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

```
Switch# show interfaces switchport backup detail

Switch Backup Interface Pairs:

Active Interface Backup Interface State

GigabitEthernet0/11 GigabitEthernet0/12 Active Up/Backup Standby

Preemption Mode : off

Multicast Fast Convergence : On

Bandwidth : 1000000 Kbit (Gi0/11), 1000000 Kbit (Gi0/12)
```

Mac Address Move Update Vlan : auto

Command	Description
show interfaces [interface-id] switchport backup	Displays the configured Flex Links and their status on the switch or for the specified interface.

# switchport block

Use the **switchport block** interface configuration command to prevent unknown multicast or unicast packets from being forwarded. Use the **no** form of this command to allow forwarding unknown multicast or unicast packets.

switchport block {multicast | unicast}

no switchport block {multicast | unicast}

## Syntax Description

multicast	Specify that unknown multicast traffic should be blocked.
unicast	Specify that unknown unicast traffic should be blocked.

#### **Defaults**

Unknown multicast and unicast traffic is not blocked.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

By default, all traffic with unknown MAC addresses is sent to all ports. You can block unknown multicast or unicast traffic on protected or nonprotected ports. If unknown multicast or unicast traffic is not blocked on a protected port, there could be security issues.

If the port is a user network interface (UNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **switchport block** command. UNIs and ENIs are disabled by default. Network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled by default.

Blocking unknown multicast or unicast traffic is not automatically enabled on protected ports; you must explicitly configure it.



For more information about blocking packets, see the software configuration guide for this release.

## Examples

This example shows how to block unknown multicast traffic on an interface:

Switch(config-if) # switchport block multicast

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces** *interface-id* **switchport** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching
	(nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.

# switchport host

Use the **switchport host** interface configuration command to optimize a Layer 2 port for a host connection. The **no** form of this command has no affect on the system.

### switchport host

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Defaults**

The default is for the port to not be optimized for a host connection.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

To optimize the port for a host connection, the **switchport host** command sets switch port mode to access, enables spanning tree Port Fast, and disables channel grouping. Only an end station can accept this configuration.

Because spanning tree Port Fast is enabled, you should enter the **switchport host** command only on ports that are connected to a single host. Connecting other switches, hubs, concentrators, or bridges to a fast-start port can cause temporary spanning-tree loops.

Enable the **switchport host** command to decrease the time that it takes to start up packet forwarding.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to optimize the port configuration for a host connection:

Switch(config-if)# switchport host switchport mode will be set to access spanning-tree portfast will be enabled channel group will be disabled Switch(config-if)#

You can verify your setting by entering the **show interfaces** *interface-id* **switchport** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching
	(nonrouting) port, including switchport mode.

# switchport mode

Use the **switchport mode** interface configuration command to configure the VLAN membership mode of a port. Use the **no** form of this command to reset the mode to the default.

switchport mode {access | dot1q-tunnel | private-vlan | trunk}

no switchport mode

### **Syntax Description**

access	Set the port to access mode (either static-access or dynamic-access depending on the setting of the <b>switchport access vlan</b> interface configuration command). The port is set to access unconditionally and operates as a nontrunking, single VLAN interface that sends and receives unencapsulated (nontagged) frames. An access port can be assigned to only one VLAN.
dot1q-tunnel	Set the port as an IEEE 802.1Q tunnel port. This keyword is supported only when the metro IP access or metro access image is running on the switch.
private-vlan	See the switchport mode private-vlan command.
trunk	Set the port to trunk unconditionally. The port is a trunking VLAN Layer 2 interface. The port sends and receives encapsulated (tagged) frames that identify the VLAN of origination. A trunk is a point-to-point link between two switches or between a switch and a router.

### **Defaults**

The default mode is access.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

A configuration that uses the **access**, **dot1q-tunnel**, or **trunk** keywords takes effect only when you configure the port in the appropriate mode by using the **switchport mode** command. The static-access and trunk configuration are saved, but only one configuration is active at a time.

When you enter **access** mode, the interface changes to permanent nontrunking mode and negotiates to convert the link into a nontrunk link even if the neighboring interface does not agree to the change.

When you enter **trunk** mode, the interface changes to permanent trunking mode and negotiates to convert the link into a trunk link even if the interface connecting to it does not agree to the change. If you do not intend to trunk across those links, use the **switchport mode access** interface configuration command to disable trunking.

When you enter **dot1q-tunnel**, the port is set unconditionally as an IEEE 802.1Q tunnel port.

Access ports, trunk ports, and tunnel ports are mutually exclusive.

Any IEEE 802.1Q encapsulated IP packets received on a tunnel port can be filtered by MAC access control lists (ACLs), but not by IP ACLs. This is because the switch does not recognize the protocol inside the IEEE 802.1Q header. This restriction applies to router ACLs, port ACLs, and VLAN maps.

Configuring a port as an 802.1Q tunnel port has these limitations:

- IP routing is not supported on tunnel ports.
- Tunnel ports do not support IP ACLs.
- If an IP ACL is applied to a trunk port in a VLAN that includes tunnel ports, or if a VLAN map is applied to a VLAN that includes tunnel ports, packets received from the tunnel port are treated as non-IP packets and are filtered with MAC access lists.
- Layer 3 quality of service (QoS) ACLs and other QoS features related to Layer 3 information are not supported on tunnel ports.



For more information about configuring IEEE 802.1Q tunnel ports, see the software configuration guide for this release.

The IEEE 802.1x feature interacts with switchport modes in these ways:

- 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, the port mode is not changed.
- 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.



Note

Only user network interfaces (UNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) can be dynamic-access ports.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure a port for access mode:

```
Switch(config) # interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if) # switchport mode access
```

This example shows how to configure a port for trunk mode:

```
Switch(config) # interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if) # switchport mode trunk
```

This example shows how to configure a port as an IEEE 802.1Q tunnel port:

```
Switch(config) # interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if) # switchport mode dot1q-tunnel
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces** interface-id **switchport** privileged EXEC command and examining information in the Administrative Mode and Operational Mode rows.

Command	Description
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
switchport access vlan	Configures a port as a static-access or dynamic-access port.
switchport trunk	Configures the trunk characteristics when an interface is in trunking mode.

# switchport mode private-vlan

Use the **switchport mode private-vlan** interface configuration command to configure a port as a promiscuous or host private VLAN port. Use the **no switchport mode** command to reset the mode to the default access mode.

switchport mode private-vlan {host | promiscuous}

no switchport mode private-vlan



The promiscuous keyword is visible only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

## **Syntax Description**

host	Configure the interface as a private-VLAN host port. Host ports belong to private-VLAN secondary VLANs and are either community ports or isolated ports, depending on the VLAN that they belong to.
promiscuous	Configure the interface as a private-VLAN promiscuous port. Promiscuous ports are members of private-VLAN primary VLANs. This keyword is only available on NNIs. User network interfaces (UNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs) cannot be configured as private VLAN promiscuous ports.

#### Defaults

The default private-VLAN mode is neither host nor promiscuous.

The default switchport mode is access.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

A private-VLAN promiscuous port must be an NNI. To configure a UNI or an ENI as an NNI, enter the **port-type nni** interface configuration command.

A private-VLAN host or promiscuous port cannot be a Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) destination port. If you configure a SPAN destination port as a private-VLAN host or promiscuous port, the port becomes inactive.

Do not configure private VLAN on ports with these other features:

- dynamic-access port VLAN membership
- Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) for only NNIs or ENIs
- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) only for NNIs or ENIs
- Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR)

A private-VLAN port cannot be a SPAN destination port.

While a port is part of the private-VLAN configuration, any EtherChannel configuration for it is inactive. A private-VLAN port cannot be a secure port and should not be configured as a protected port.



For more information about private-VLAN interaction with other features, see the software configuration guide for this release.

If the port has STP enabled, we strongly recommend that you enable spanning tree Port Fast and bridge-protocol-data-unit (BPDU) guard on isolated and community host ports to prevent STP loops due to misconfigurations and to speed up STP convergence.

If you configure a port as a private-VLAN host port and you do not configure a valid private-VLAN association by using the **switchport private-vlan host-association** interface configuration command, the interface becomes inactive.

If you configure an NNI as a private-VLAN promiscuous port and you do not configure a valid private VLAN mapping by using the **switchport private-vlan mapping** interface configuration command, the interface becomes inactive.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure an interface as a private-VLAN host port and associate it to primary VLAN 20. The interface is a member of secondary isolated VLAN 501 and primary VLAN 20.



When you configure an NNI as a private VLAN host port, you should also enable BPDU guard and Port Fast by using the **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default** global configuration command and the **spanning-tree portfast** interface configuration command.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan host
Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan host-association 20 501
Switch(config-if)# end
```

This example shows how to configure an NNI as a private VLAN promiscuous port and map it to a private VLAN. The interface is a member of primary VLAN 20 and secondary VLANs 501 to 503 are mapped to it.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/2
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous
Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping 20 501-503
Switch(config-if)# end
```

You can verify private VLAN switchport mode by using the **show interface** *interface-id* **switchport** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
private-vlan	Configures a VLAN as a community, isolated, or primary VLAN or associates a primary VLAN with secondary VLANs.
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including private VLAN configuration.
switchport private-vlan	Configures private VLAN associations and mappings between primary and secondary VLANs on an interface.

# switchport port-security

Use the **switchport port-security** interface configuration command without keywords to enable port security on the interface. Use the keywords to configure secure MAC addresses, sticky MAC address learning, a maximum number of secure MAC addresses, or the violation mode. Use the **no** form of this command to disable port security or to set the parameters to their default states.

switchport port-security [mac-address mac-address [vlan access] | mac-address sticky [mac-address | vlan access]] [maximum value [vlan access]]

no switchport port-security [mac-address mac-address [vlan access] | mac-address sticky [mac-address | vlan access]] [maximum value [vlan access]]

switchport port-security [aging] [violation {protect | restrict | shutdown}]

no switchport port-security [aging] [violation {protect | restrict | shutdown}]

## **Syntax Description**

aging	(Optional) See the <b>switchport port-security aging</b> command.
mac-address mac-address	(Optional) Specify a secure MAC address for the interface by entering a 48-bit MAC address. You can add additional secure MAC addresses up to the maximum value configured.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) On a trunk port only, specify the VLAN ID and the MAC address. If no VLAN ID is specified, the native VLAN is used.
vlan access	(Optional) On an access port only, specify the VLAN as an access VLAN.
mac-address sticky [mac-address]	(Optional) Enable the interface for <i>sticky learning</i> by entering only the <b>mac-address sticky</b> keywords. When sticky learning is enabled, the interface adds all secure MAC addresses that are dynamically learned to the running configuration and converts these addresses to sticky secure MAC addresses.
	(Optional) Enter a mac-address to specify a sticky secure MAC address.
maximum value	(Optional) Set the maximum number of secure MAC addresses for the interface. The maximum number of secure MAC addresses that you can configure on a switch is set by the maximum number of available MAC addresses allowed in the system. This number is determined by the active Switch Database Management (SDM) template. See the sdm prefer command. This number represents the total of available MAC addresses, including those used for other Layer 2 functions and any other secure MAC addresses configured on interfaces.
	The default setting is 1.
vlan [vlan-list]	(Optional) For trunk ports, you can set the maximum number of secure MAC addresses on a VLAN. If the <b>vlan</b> keyword is not entered, the default value is used.
	• vlan—set a per-VLAN maximum value.
	• <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-list</i> —set a per-VLAN maximum value on a range of VLANs separated by a hyphen or a series of VLANs separated by commas. For nonspecified VLANs, the per-VLAN maximum value is used.

violation	(Optional) Set the security violation mode or the action to be taken if port security is violated. The default is <b>shutdown</b> .
protect	Set the security violation protect mode. In this mode, when the number of port secure MAC addresses reaches the maximum limit allowed on the port, packets with unknown source addresses are dropped until you remove a sufficient number of secure MAC addresses to drop below the maximum value or increase the number of maximum allowable addresses. You are not notified that a security violation has occurred.
	Note We do not recommend configuring the protect mode on a trunk port. The protect mode disables learning when any VLAN reaches its maximum limit, even if the port has not reached its maximum limit.
restrict	Set the security violation restrict mode. In this mode, when the number of secure MAC addresses reaches the limit allowed on the port, packets with unknown source addresses are dropped until you remove a sufficient number of secure MAC addresses or increase the number of maximum allowable addresses. An SNMP trap is sent, a syslog message is logged, and the violation counter increments.
shutdown	Set the security violation shutdown mode. In this mode, the interface is error-disabled when a violation occurs and the port LED turns off. An SNMP trap is sent, a syslog message is logged, and the violation counter increments. When a secure port is in the error-disabled state, you can bring it out of this state by entering the <b>errdisable recovery cause psecure-violation</b> global configuration command, or you can manually re-enable it by entering the <b>shutdown</b> and <b>no shut down</b> interface configuration commands.

# Defaults

The default is to disable port security.

When port security is enabled and no keywords are entered, the default maximum number of secure MAC addresses is 1.

The default violation mode is **shutdown**.

Sticky learning is disabled.

# **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

# **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

If the port is a user network interface (UNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **switchport port-security** command. UNIs and ENIs are disabled by default. Network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled by default.

A secure port has the following limitations:

- A secure port can be an access port or a trunk port; it cannot be a dynamic access port.
- A secure port cannot be a routed port.
- A secure port cannot be a protected port.
- A secure port cannot be a destination port for Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN).
- A secure port cannot belong to a Fast EtherChannel or Gigabit EtherChannel port group.
- When you enter a maximum secure address value for an interface, if the new value is greater than
  the previous value, the new value overrides the previously configured value. If the new value is less
  than the previous value and the number of configured secure addresses on the interface exceeds the
  new value, the command is rejected.
- The switch does not support port security aging of sticky secure MAC addresses.

A security violation occurs when the maximum number of secure MAC addresses are in the address table and a station whose MAC address is not in the address table attempts to access the interface or when a station whose MAC address is configured as a secure MAC address on another secure port attempts to access the interface.

When a secure port is in the error-disabled state, you can bring it out of this state by entering the **errdisable recovery cause** *psecure-violation* global configuration command, or you can manually re-enable it by entering the **shutdown** and **no shut down** interface configuration commands.

Setting a maximum number of addresses to one and configuring the MAC address of an attached device ensures that the device has the full bandwidth of the port.

When you enter a maximum secure address value for an interface, this occurs:

- If the new value is greater than the previous value, the new value overrides the previously configured value.
- If the new value is less than the previous value and the number of configured secure addresses on the interface exceeds the new value, the command is rejected.

Sticky secure MAC addresses have these characteristics:

- When you enable sticky learning on an interface by using the switchport port-security
  mac-address sticky interface configuration command, the interface converts all the dynamic secure
  MAC addresses, including those that were dynamically learned before sticky learning was enabled,
  to sticky secure MAC addresses and adds all sticky secure MAC addresses to the running
  configuration.
- If you disable sticky learning by using the no switchport port-security mac-address sticky
  interface configuration command or the running configuration is removed, the sticky secure MAC
  addresses remain part of the running configuration but are removed from the address table. The
  addresses that were removed can be dynamically reconfigured and added to the address table as
  dynamic addresses.
- When you configure sticky secure MAC addresses by using the switchport port-security
  mac-address sticky mac-address interface configuration command, these addresses are added to the
  address table and the running configuration. If port security is disabled, the sticky secure MAC
  addresses remain in the running configuration.

- If you save the sticky secure MAC addresses in the configuration file, when the switch restarts or
  the interface shuts down, the interface does not need to relearn these addresses. If you do not save
  the sticky secure addresses, they are lost. If sticky learning is disabled, the sticky secure MAC
  addresses are converted to dynamic secure addresses and are removed from the running
  configuration.
- If you disable sticky learning and enter the **switchport port-security mac-address sticky** *mac-address* interface configuration command, an error message appears, and the sticky secure MAC address is not added to the running configuration.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable port security on a port and to set the maximum number of secure addresses to 5. The violation mode is the default, and no secure MAC addresses are configured.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/2
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security maximum 5
```

This example shows how to configure a secure MAC address and a VLAN ID on a port.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/2
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address 1000.2000.3000 vlan 3
```

This example shows how to enable sticky learning and to enter two sticky secure MAC addresses on a port:

```
Switch(config) # interface gigabitethernet 0/2
Switch(config-if) # switchport port-security mac-address sticky
Switch(config-if) # switchport port-security mac-address sticky 0000.0000.4141
Switch(config-if) # switchport port-security mac-address sticky 0000.0000.000f
```

You can verify your settings by using the **show port-security** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
clear port-security	Deletes from the MAC address table a specific type of secure address or all the secure addresses on the switch or an interface.
show port-security address	Displays all the secure addresses configured on the switch.
show port-security interface interface-id	Displays port security configuration for the switch or for the specified interface.

# switchport port-security aging

Use the **switchport port-security aging** interface configuration command to set the aging time and type for secure address entries or to change the aging behavior for secure addresses on a particular port. Use the **no** form of this command to disable port security aging or to set the parameters to their default states.

switchport port-security aging {static | time time | type {absolute | inactivity}}}

no switchport port-security aging {static | time | type}

#### **Syntax Description**

static	Enable aging for statically configured secure addresses on this port.
time time	Specify the aging time for this port. The range is 0 to 1440 minutes. If the time is 0, aging is disabled for this port.
type	Set the aging type.
absolute	Set absolute aging type. All the secure addresses on this port age out exactly after the time (minutes) specified and are removed from the secure address list.
inactivity	Set the inactivity aging type. The secure addresses on this port age out only if there is no data traffic from the secure source address for the specified time period.

#### **Defaults**

The port security aging feature is disabled. The default time is 0 minutes.

The default aging type is absolute.

The default static aging behavior is disabled.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

To enable secure address aging for a particular port, set the aging time to a value other than 0 for that port. If the port is a user network interface (UNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **switchport port-security aging** command. UNIs and ENIs are disabled by default. Network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled by default.

To allow limited time access to particular secure addresses, set the aging type as **absolute**. When the aging time lapses, the secure addresses are deleted.

To allow continuous access to a limited number of secure addresses, set the aging type as **inactivity**. This removes the secure address when it become inactive, and other addresses can become secure.

To allow unlimited access to a secure address, configure it as a secure address, and disable aging for the statically configured secure address by using the **no switchport port-security aging static** interface configuration command.

# **Examples**

This example sets the aging time as 2 hours for absolute aging for all the secure addresses on the port.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging time 120
```

This example sets the aging time as 2 minutes for inactivity aging type with aging enabled for configured secure addresses on the port.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging time 2
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging type inactivity
Switch(config-if)# switchport port-security aging static
```

This example shows how to disable aging for configured secure addresses.

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# no switchport port-security aging static
```

Command	Description
show port-security	Displays the port security settings defined for the port.
switchport port-security	Enables port security on a port, restricts the use of the port to a user-defined group of stations, and configures secure MAC addresses.

# switchport private-vlan

Use the **switchport private-vlan** interface configuration command to define a private-VLAN association for an isolated or community port or a mapping for a promiscuous port. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the private-VLAN association or mapping from the port.

switchport private-vlan {association {host primary-vlan-id secondary-vlan-id | mapping primary-vlan-id {add | remove} secondary-vlan-list} | host-association primary-vlan-id secondary-vlan-id | mapping primary-vlan-id {add | remove} secondary-vlan-list}

no switchport private-vlan {association {host | mapping} | host-association | mapping



The mapping commands are supported only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

# **Syntax Description**

association	Define a private-VLAN association for a port.
host	Define a private-VLAN association for a community or isolated host port.
primary-vlan-id	The VLAN ID of the private-VLAN primary VLAN. The range is from 2 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.
secondary-vlan-id	The VLAN ID of the private-VLAN secondary (isolated or community) VLAN. The range is from 2 to 1001 and 1006 to 4094.
mapping	Define private-VLAN mapping for a promiscuous port. Only NNIs can be configured as promiscuous ports. This keyword is not supported on user network interfaces (UNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).
add	Associate secondary VLANs to the primary VLAN.
remove	Clear the association between secondary VLANs and the primary VLAN.
secondary-vlan-list	One or more secondary (isolated or community) VLANs to be mapped to the primary VLAN.
host-association	Define a private-VLAN association for a community or isolated host port.

### Defaults

The default is to have no private-VLAN association or mapping configured.

### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Private-VLAN association or mapping has no effect on the port unless the port has been configured as a private-VLAN host or promiscuous port by using the **switchport mode private-vlan** {**host** | **promiscuous**} interface configuration command.

A promiscuous port must be an NNI; UNIs or ENIs cannot be configured as promiscuous ports. To configure a port as a UNI, enter the **port-type uni** interface configuration command.

If the port is in private-VLAN host or promiscuous mode but the VLANs do not exist, the command is allowed, but the port is made inactive.

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.

You can map a promiscuous port to only one primary VLAN. If you enter the **switchport private-vlan mapping** command on a promiscuous port that is already mapped to a primary and secondary VLAN, the primary VLAN mapping is overwritten.

You can add or remove secondary VLANs from promiscuous port private-VLAN mappings by using the **add** and **remove** keywords.

Entering the **switchport private-vlan association host** command has the same effect as entering the **switchport private-vlan host-association** interface configuration command.

Entering the **switchport private-vlan association mapping** command has the same effect as entering the **switchport private-vlan mapping** interface configuration command.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure an interface as a private VLAN host port and associate it with primary VLAN 20 and secondary VLAN 501:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface fastethernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan host
Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan host-association 20 501
Switch(config-if)# end
```

This example shows how to configure an NNI as a private-VLAN promiscuous port and map it to a private VLAN. The interface is a member of primary VLAN 20 and secondary VLANs 501 to 503 are mapped to it.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous
Switch(config-if)# switchport private-vlan mapping 20 add 501-503
Switch(config-if)# end
```

You can verify private-VLAN mapping by using the **show interfaces private-vlan mapping** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show interfaces private-vlan mapping	Displays private VLAN mapping information for <u>VLAN SVIs.?</u>
show vlan private-vlan	Displays all private VLAN relationships or types configured on the switch.

# switchport protected

Use the **switchport protected** interface configuration command to isolate unicast, multicast, and broadcast traffic at Layer 2 from other protected ports on the same switch. Use the **no** form of this command to disable protection on the port.

#### switchport protected

no switchport protected



Protected ports are supported only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

No protected port is defined. All ports are nonprotected.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The switchport protection feature is local to the switch; communication between protected ports on the same switch is possible only through a Layer 3 device. To prevent communication between protected ports on different switches, you must configure the protected ports for unique VLANs on each switch and configure a trunk link between the switches. A protected port is different from a secure port.

A protected port does not forward any traffic (unicast, multicast, or broadcast) to any other port that is also a protected port. Data traffic cannot be forwarded between protected ports at Layer 2; only control traffic, such as PIM packets, is forwarded because these packets are processed by the CPU and forwarded in software. All data traffic passing between protected ports must be forwarded through a Layer 3 device.

Port monitoring does not work if both the monitor and monitored ports are protected ports.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable a protected port on an interface:

Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# switchport protected

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces** *interface-id* **switchport** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
switchport block	Prevents unknown multicast or unicast traffic on the interface.

# switchport trunk

Use the **switchport trunk** interface configuration command to set the trunk characteristics when the interface is in trunking mode. Use the **no** form of this command to reset a trunking characteristic to the default.

**switchport trunk** {**allowed vlan** *vlan-list* | **native vlan** *vlan-id*}

no switchport trunk {allowed vlan | native vlan}

#### **Syntax Description**

allowed vlan vlan-list	Set the list of allowed VLANs that can receive and send traffic on this interface in tagged format when in trunking mode. See the following <i>vlan-list</i> format. The <b>none</b> keyword is not valid. The default is <b>all</b> .
native vlan vlan-id	Set the native VLAN for sending and receiving untagged traffic when the interface is in 802.1Q trunking mode. The range is 1 to 4094.

The vlan-list format is all | none | [add | remove | except] vlan-atom [,vlan-atom...] where:

- all specifies all VLANs from 1 to 4094. This keyword is not allowed on commands that do not permit all VLANs in the list to be set at the same time.
- none means an empty list. This keyword is not allowed on commands that require certain VLANs
  to be set or at least one VLAN to be set.
- add adds the defined list of VLANs to those currently set instead of replacing the list. Valid IDs are from 1 to 4094. You can add extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs greater than 1005) to the allowed VLAN list.

Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma; use a hyphen to designate a range of IDs.

• **remove** removes the defined list of VLANs from those currently set instead of replacing the list. Valid IDs are from 1 to 4094; extended-range VLAN IDs are valid.

Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma; use a hyphen to designate a range of IDs.

- **except** lists the VLANs that should be calculated by inverting the defined list of VLANs. (VLANs are added except the ones specified.) Valid IDs are from 1 to 1005. Separate nonconsecutive VLAN IDs with a comma; use a hyphen to designate a range of IDs.
- *vlan-atom* is either a single VLAN number from 1 to 4094 or a continuous range of VLANs described by two VLAN numbers, the lesser one first, separated by a hyphen.

### **Defaults**

VLAN 1 is the default native VLAN ID on the port.

The default for all VLAN lists is to include all VLANs.

## **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

#### Native VLANs:

- All untagged traffic received on an IEEE 802.1Q trunk port is forwarded with the native VLAN configured for the port.
- If a packet has a VLAN ID that is the same as the sending-port native VLAN ID, the packet is sent without a tag; otherwise, the switch sends the packet with a tag.
- The **no** form of the **native vlan** command resets the native mode VLAN to the appropriate default VLAN for the device.

#### Allowed VLAN:

- To reduce the risk of spanning-tree loops or storms, you can disable VLAN 1 on any individual VLAN trunk port by removing VLAN 1 from the allowed list. When you remove VLAN 1 from a trunk port, the interface continues to send and receive management traffic, for example, Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP), Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP), and VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) in VLAN 1.
- The **no** form of the **allowed vlan** command resets the list to the default list, which allows all VLANs.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure VLAN 3 as the default for the port to send all untagged traffic:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 3
```

This example shows how to add VLANs 1, 2, 5, and 6 to the allowed list:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/2
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 1,2,5,6
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interfaces** *interface-id* **switchport** privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show interfaces switchport	Displays the administrative and operational status of a switching (nonrouting) port, including port blocking and port protection settings.
switchport mode	Configures the VLAN membership mode of a port.

# system env temperature threshold yellow

Use the **system env temperature threshold yellow** global configuration command to configure the difference between the yellow and red temperature thresholds which determines the value of yellow threshold. Use the no form of this command to return to the default value.

system env temperature threshold yellow value

no system env temperature threshold yellow value



Though visible in the command line help on all switches, this command is supported only on the Cisco ME-3400-12CS and ME-3400-2CS switches,

# **Syntax Description**

value	Specify the difference between the yellow and red threshold values (in Celsius). The
	range is 10 to 25. The default value is 10.

**Defaults** The default value is 10.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You cannot configure the green and red thresholds but can configure the yellow threshold. Use the **system env temperature threshold yellow** *value* global configuration command to specify the difference between the yellow and red thresholds and to configure the yellow threshold. For example, if the red threshold is 66 degrees C and you want to configure the yellow threshold as 51 degrees C, set the difference between the thresholds as 15 by using the **system env temperature threshold yellow 15** command.



The internal temperature sensor in the switch measures the internal system temperature and might vary ±5 degrees C.

### **Examples**

This example sets 15 as the difference between the yellow and red thresholds:

Switch(config)# system env temperature threshold yellow 15
Switch(config)#

Command	Description
show env temperature status	Displays the temperature status and threshold levels.

# system mtu

Use the **system mtu** global configuration command to set the maximum packet size or maximum transmission unit (MTU) size for Gigabit Ethernet ports or for Fast Ethernet (10/100) ports. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the global MTU value to its default value.

**system mtu** {bytes | **jumbo** bytes | **routing** bytes}

no system mtu



Though visible in the command line help, the **routing** keyword is supported only when the switch is running the metro IP access image.

# **Syntax Description**

bytes	Set the system MTU for ports that are set to 10 or 100 Mbps. The range is 1500 to 1998 bytes. This is the maximum MTU received at 10/100-Mbps Ethernet switch ports.
jumbo bytes	Set the system jumbo frame size (MTU) for Gigabit Ethernet ports. The range is 1500 to 9000 bytes. This is the maximum MTU received at the physical port for Gigabit Ethernet ports.
routing bytes	Set the maximum MTU for routed packets. You can also set the maximum MTU to be advertised by the routing protocols that support the configured MTU size. The range is 1500 bytes to the system MTU value. The system routing MTU is the maximum MTU for routed packets and is also the maximum MTU that the switch advertises in routing updates for protocols such as OSPF.

### Defaults

The default MTU size for all ports is 1500 bytes. However, if you configure a different value for the system MTU, that configured value becomes the default MTU size for routed ports when it is applied following a switch reset.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

# **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(25)SEG	The <b>system mtu</b> bytes range was changed to 1500 to 1998. The <b>routing</b> bytes keywords were added.

# **Usage Guidelines**

When you use this command to change the system MTU or jumbo MTU size, you must reset the switch before the new configuration takes effect. The **system mtu routing** command does not require a switch reset to take effect.



The system MTU setting is saved in the switch environmental variable in NVRAM and becomes effective when the switch reloads. Unlike the system MTU routing configuration, the MTU settings you enter with the **system mtu** and **system mtu jumbo** commands are not saved in the switch IOS configuration file, even if you enter the **copy running-config startup-config** privileged EXEC command. Therefore, if you use TFTP to configure a new switch by using a backup configuration file and want the system MTU to be other than the default, you must explicitly configure the **system mtu** and **system mtu jumbo** settings on the new switch and then reload the switch.

Gigabit Ethernet ports operating at 1000 Mbps are not affected by the **system mtu** command, and 10/100-Mbps ports are not affected by the **system mtu jumbo** command.

You can use the **system mtu routing** command to configure the MTU size on routed ports.



You cannot configure a routing MTU size that exceeds the system MTU size. If you change the system MTU size to a value smaller than the currently configured routing MTU size, the configuration change is accepted, but not applied until the next switch reset. When the configuration change takes effect, the routing MTU size defaults to the new system MTU size.

If you enter a value that is outside the range for the specific type of switch, the value is not accepted.



The switch does not support setting the MTU on a per-interface basis.

The size of frames that can be received by the switch CPU is limited to 1998 bytes, regardless of the value entered with the **system mtu** command. Although forwarded or routed frames are usually not received by the CPU, some packets (for example, control traffic, SNMP, Telnet, and routing protocols) are sent to the CPU.

Because the switch does not fragment packets, it drops:

- switched packets larger than the packet size supported on the egress interface
- routed packets larger than the routing MTU value

For example, if the **system mtu** value is 1998 bytes and the **system mtu jumbo** value is 5000 bytes, packets up to 5000 bytes can be received on interfaces operating at 1000 Mbps. However, although a packet larger than 1998 bytes can be received on an interface operating at 1000 Mbps, if its destination interface is operating at 10 or 100 Mbps, the packet is dropped.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to set the maximum packet size for Gigabit Ethernet ports to 1800 bytes:

```
Switch(config)# system mtu jumbo 1800
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# reload
```

You can verify your setting by entering the show system mtu privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show system mtu	Displays the packet size set for Fast Ethernet and Gigabit
	Ethernet ports.

# table-map

Use the **table-map** global configuration command to create a quality of service (QoS) mapping and to enter table-map configuration mode. Table maps can be specified in policy-map class **set** commands or as mark down mappings for policers and are used to create and configure a mapping table for converting one packet-marking value to another. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the mapping table.

table-map table-map-name

no table-map table-map-name

#### **Syntax Description**

class-map-name	Name of the table map.

#### Defaults

No table maps are defined.

#### **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 table map that you want to create or to modify and to enter table-map configuration mode.

You use the **table-map** command to create a mapping table, which is a type of conversion chart used for establishing a *to-from* relationship between packet-marking types or categories. For example, you can use a mapping table to establish a to-from relationship among these categories:

- class of service (CoS)
- precedence
- Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)

The switch supports a maximum of 256 unique table maps.

The maximum number of map statements within a table map is 64.

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

- **default**: the default behavior for setting a value not found in the table map. The default can be specified as one of these:
  - default value—uses the table map default value. The range is from 0 to 63.
  - copy—sets the default behavior for a value not found in the table map to copy.
  - ignore—sets the default behavior for a value not found in the table map to ignore.
- exit: exits from QoS table-map configuration mode.
- map: the table map from from value and to to value. Both value ranges are from 0 to 63.
- **no**: deletes the table map or sets the default values.

You can specify table maps in **set** commands and use them as mark-down mapping for the policers in input policy maps.

You cannot use table maps in output policy maps.

# **Examples**

This example shows how to create a table map to map DSCP to CoS values, setting those DSCP values that are not mapped to a CoS value of 4:

```
Switch(config) # table-map dscp-to-cos
Switch(config-tablemap) # map from 1 to 1
Switch(config-tablemap) # map from 2 to 1
Switch(config-tablemap) # map from 3 to 1
Switch(config-tablemap) # map from 4 to 2
Switch(config-tablemap) # map from 5 to 2
Switch(config-tablemap) # map from 6 to 3
Switch(config-tablemap) # default 4
Switch(config-tablemap) # exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the show table map privileged EXEC command.

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.
set cos	Classifies IP traffic by setting a CoS, DSCP, IP-precedence, or QoS group value in the packet.
show table-map	Displays QoS table maps.

# test cable-diagnostics tdr

Use the **test cable-diagnostics tdr** privileged EXEC command to run the Time Domain Reflector (TDR) feature on an interface.

test cable-diagnostics tdr interface interface-id



TDR is supported only on the copper Ethernet 10/100 or 10/100/100 ports on the Cisco ME switch. This includes dual-purpose ports on the ME 3400-12CS or ME 3400-2CS switches that are configured as 10/100/1000 ports by using the RJ-45 connector.

### **Syntax Description**

interface-id Specify the interface on which to run TDR.

**Defaults** 

There is no default.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You can use the TDR feature to diagnose and resolve cabling problems. TDR is supported only on copper Ethernet 10/100 or 10/100/1000 ports. It is not supported on small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module ports. For more information about TDR, see the software configuration guide for this release.

After you run TDR by using the **test cable-diagnostics tdr interface** *interface-id* command, use the **show cable-diagnostics tdr interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command to display the results.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to run TDR on an interface:

Switch# test cable-diagnostics tdr interface gigabitethernet0/2 TDR test started on interface GiO/2 A TDR test can take a few seconds to run on an interface Use 'show cable-diagnostics tdr' to read the TDR results.

If you enter the **test cable-diagnostics tdr interface** *interface-id* command on an interface that has a link status of up and a speed of 10 or 100 Mbps, these messages appear:

Switch# test cable-diagnostics tdr interface gigabitethernet0/3 TDR test on Gi0/9 will affect link state and traffic

TDR test on Gi0/9 will affect link state a TDR test started on interface Gi0/3

A TDR test can take a few seconds to run on an interface Use 'show cable-diagnostics tdr' to read the TDR results.

test cable-diagnostics tdr

Command	Description
show cable-diagnostics tdr	Displays the TDR results.

# traceroute mac

Use the **traceroute mac** privileged EXEC command to display the Layer 2 path taken by the packets from the specified source MAC address to the specified destination MAC address.

**traceroute mac [interface** interface-id] {source-mac-address} [interface interface-id] {destination-mac-address} [vlan vlan-id] [detail]



Layer 2 traceroute is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

### **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id	(Optional) Specify an interface on the source or destination switch.
source-mac-address	Specify the MAC address of the source switch in hexadecimal format.
destination-mac-address	Specify the MAC address of the destination switch in hexadecimal format.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Specify the VLAN on which to trace the Layer 2 path that the packets take from the source switch to the destination switch. Valid VLAN IDs are 1 to 4094.
detail	(Optional) Specify that detailed information appears.

**Defaults** 

There is no default.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

For Layer 2 traceroute to function properly, Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) must be enabled on all the switches in the network. Do not disable CDP.



Layer 2 traceroute is available only on NNIs.

When the switch detects a device in the Layer 2 path that does not support Layer 2 traceroute, the switch continues to send Layer 2 trace queries and lets them time out.

The maximum number of hops identified in the path is ten.

Layer 2 traceroute supports only unicast traffic. If you specify a multicast source or destination MAC address, the physical path is not identified, and an error message appears.

The **traceroute mac** command output shows the Layer 2 path when the specified source and destination addresses belong to the same VLAN. If you specify source and destination addresses that belong to different VLANs, the Layer 2 path is not identified, and an error message appears.

If the source or destination MAC address belongs to multiple VLANs, you must specify the VLAN to which both the source and destination MAC addresses belong. If the VLAN is not specified, the path is not identified, and an error message appears.

The Layer 2 traceroute feature is not supported when multiple devices are attached to one port through hubs (for example, multiple CDP neighbors are detected on a port). When more than one CDP neighbor is detected on a port, the Layer 2 path is not identified, and an error message appears.

This feature is not supported in Token Ring VLANs.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by specifying the source and destination MAC addresses:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0601 0000.0201.0201 Source 0000.0201.0601 found on con6[ME-3400-24TS] (2.2.6.6) con6 (2.2.6.6) :GiO/1 \Rightarrow GiO/3 con5 (2.2.5.5) : GiO/3 \Rightarrow GiO/1 con1 (2.2.1.1) : GiO/1 \Rightarrow GiO/2 con2 (2.2.2.2) ) : GiO/2 \Rightarrow GiO/1 Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2[WS-C3550-24] (2.2.2.2) Layer 2 trace completed
```

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by using the **detail** keyword:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0601 0000.0201.0201 detail
Source 0000.0201.0601 found on con6[ME-3400-24TS] (2.2.6.6)
ME-3400-24TS / 2.2.6.6 :
    Gi0/2 [auto, auto] => Gi0/3 [auto, auto]
con5 / WS-C2950G-24-EI / 2.2.5.5 :
    Fa0/3 [auto, auto] => Gi0/1 [auto, auto]
con1 / WS-C3550-12G / 2.2.1.1 :
    Gi0/1 [auto, auto] => Gi0/2 [auto, auto]
con2 / WS-C3550-24 / 2.2.2.2 :
    Gi0/2 [auto, auto] => Fa0/1 [auto, auto]
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2[WS-C3550-24] (2.2.2.2)
Layer 2 trace completed.
```

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by specifying the interfaces on the source and destination switches:

Switch# traceroute mac interface fastethernet0/1 0000.0201.0601 interface fastethernet0/3 0000.0201.0201

```
Source 0000.0201.0601 found on con6[ME-3400-24TS] (2.2.6.6)
con6 (2.2.6.6) : Gi0/1 => Gi0/3
con5
                     (2.2.5.5
                                    ) :
                                            Gi0/3 => Gi0/1
                                            Gi0/1 => Gi0/2
                     (2.2.1.1
con1
                                    )
                                       :
                     (2.2.2.2
                                   ) : Gi0/2 \Rightarrow Gi0/1
con2
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2[WS-C3550-24] (2.2.2.2)
Layer 2 trace completed
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when the switch is not connected to the source switch:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0501 0000.0201.0201 detail
Source not directly connected, tracing source .....
Source 0000.0201.0501 found on con5[ME-3400-24TS] (2.2.5.5)
con5 / ME-3400-24TS/ 2.2.5.5 :
        Gi0/1 [auto, auto] => Gi0/3 [auto, auto]
con1 / WS-C3550-12G / 2.2.1.1 :
        Gi0/1 [auto, auto] => Gi0/2 [auto, auto]
con2 / WS-C3550-24 / 2.2.2.2 :
        Gi0/2 [auto, auto] => Fa0/1 [auto, auto]
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2[WS-C3550-24] (2.2.2.2)
Layer 2 trace completed.
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when the switch cannot find the destination port for the source MAC address:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0011.1111 0000.0201.0201
Error:Source Mac address not found.
Layer2 trace aborted.
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when the source and destination devices are in different VLANs:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0601 0000.0301.0201
Error:Source and destination macs are on different vlans.
Layer2 trace aborted.
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when the destination MAC address is a multicast address:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0601 0100.0201.0201 Invalid destination mac address
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when source and destination switches belong to multiple VLANs:

```
Switch# traceroute mac 0000.0201.0601 0000.0201.0201
Error:Mac found on multiple vlans.
Layer2 trace aborted.
```

Command	Description
traceroute mac ip	Displays the Layer 2 path taken by the packets from the specified source IP
	address or hostname to the specified destination IP address or hostname.

# traceroute mac ip

Use the **traceroute mac ip** privileged EXEC command to display the Layer 2 path taken by the packets from the specified source IP address or hostname to the specified destination IP address or hostname.

**traceroute mac ip** {source-ip-address | source-hostname} {destination-ip-address | destination-hostname} [**detail**]



Layer 2 traceroute is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

### **Syntax Description**

source-ip-address	Specify the IP address of the source switch as a 32-bit quantity in dotted-decimal format.
destination-ip-address	Specify the IP address of the destination switch as a 32-bit quantity in dotted-decimal format.
source-hostname	Specify the IP hostname of the source switch.
destination-hostname	Specify the IP hostname of the destination switch.
detail	(Optional) Specify that detailed information appears.

#### Defaults

There is no default.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

For Layer 2 traceroute to function properly, Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) must be enabled on all the switches in the network. Do not disable CDP.



Layer 2 traceroute is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs).

When the switch detects an device in the Layer 2 path that does not support Layer 2 traceroute, the switch continues to send Layer 2 trace queries and lets them time out.

The maximum number of hops identified in the path is ten.

The **traceroute mac ip** command output shows the Layer 2 path when the specified source and destination IP addresses are in the same subnet. When you specify the IP addresses, the switch uses Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) to associate the IP addresses with the corresponding MAC addresses and the VLAN IDs.

- If an ARP entry exists for the specified IP address, the switch uses the associated MAC address and identifies the physical path.
- If an ARP entry does not exist, the switch sends an ARP query and tries to resolve the IP address. The IP addresses must be in the same subnet. If the IP address is not resolved, the path is not identified, and an error message appears.

The Layer 2 traceroute feature is not supported when multiple devices are attached to one port through hubs (for example, multiple CDP neighbors are detected on a port). When more than one CDP neighbor is detected on a port, the Layer 2 path is not identified, and an error message appears.

This feature is not supported in Token Ring VLANs.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by specifying the source and destination IP addresses and by using the **detail** keyword:

This example shows how to display the Layer 2 path by specifying the source and destination hostnames:

```
Switch# traceroute mac ip con6 con2
Translating IP to mac .....
2.2.66.66 => 0000.0201.0601
2.2.22.22 => 0000.0201.0201
Source 0000.0201.0601 found on con6
con6 (2.2.6.6) : Gi0/1 => Gi0/3
con5
                     (2.2.5.5
                                             Gi0/3 => Gi0/1
                                     )
                                        :
con1
                                             Gi0/1 => Gi0/2
                     (2.2.1.1
                                     )
                                        :
con2
                     (2.2.2.2
                                     )
                                             Gi0/2 => Fa0/1
Destination 0000.0201.0201 found on con2
Layer 2 trace completed
```

This example shows the Layer 2 path when ARP cannot associate the source IP address with the corresponding MAC address:

```
Switch# traceroute mac ip 2.2.66.66 2.2.77.77 Arp failed for destination 2.2.77.77. Layer2 trace aborted.
```

Command	Description
traceroute mac	Displays the Layer 2 path taken by the packets from the specified source MAC
	address to the specified destination MAC address.

# udld

Use the **udld** global configuration command to enable aggressive or normal mode in the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) and to set the configurable message timer time. Use the **no** form of the command to disable aggressive or normal mode UDLD on all fiber-optic ports.

**udld** {**aggressive** | **enable** | **message time** *message-timer-interval*}

no udld {aggressive | enable | message}

#### **Syntax Description**

aggressive	Enable UDLD in aggressive mode on all fiber-optic interfaces.
enable	Enable UDLD in normal mode on all fiber-optic interfaces.
message time message-timer-interval	Configure the period of time between UDLD probe messages on ports that are in the advertisement phase and are determined to be bidirectional. The range is 7 to 90 seconds.

#### **Defaults**

UDLD is disabled on all interfaces.

The message timer is set at 60 seconds.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

UDLD supports two modes of operation: normal (the default) and aggressive. In normal mode, UDLD detects unidirectional links due to misconnected interfaces on fiber-optic connections. In aggressive mode, UDLD also detects unidirectional links due to one-way traffic on fiber-optic and twisted-pair links and due to misconnected interfaces on fiber-optic links. For information about normal and aggressive modes, see the "Understanding UDLD" section in the software configuration guide for this release.

If you change the message time between probe packets, you are making a trade-off between the detection speed and the CPU load. By decreasing the time, you can make the detection-response faster but increase the load on the CPU.

This command affects fiber-optic interfaces only. Use the **udld** interface configuration command to enable UDLD on other interface types.

You can use these commands to reset an interface shut down by UDLD:

- The udld reset privileged EXEC command to reset all interfaces shut down by UDLD
- The shutdown and no shutdown interface configuration commands
- The **no udld enable** global configuration command followed by the **udld** {aggressive | enable} global configuration command to re-enable UDLD globally

- The **no udld port** interface configuration command followed by the **udld port** or **udld port** aggressive interface configuration command to re-enable UDLD on the specified interface
- The **errdisable recovery cause udld** and **errdisable recovery interval** global configuration commands to automatically recover from the UDLD error-disabled state

### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable UDLD on all fiber-optic interfaces:

Switch(config) # udld enable

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

Command	Description
show udld	Displays UDLD administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.
udld port	Enables UDLD on an individual interface or prevents a fiber-optic interface from being enabled by the <b>udld</b> global configuration command.
udld reset	Resets all interfaces shut down by UDLD and permits traffic to again pass through.

# udld port

Use the **udld port** interface configuration command to enable the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) on an individual interface or prevent a fiber-optic interface from being enabled by the **udld** global configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the **udld** global configuration command setting or to disable UDLD if entered for a nonfiber-optic port.

udld port [aggressive]

no udld port [aggressive]

#### **Syntax Description**

aggressive	Enable UDLD in aggressive mode on the specified interface.	
------------	--	--

#### **Defaults**

On fiber-optic interfaces, UDLD is not enabled, not in aggressive mode, and not disabled. For this reason, fiber-optic interfaces enable UDLD according to the state of the **udld enable** or **udld aggressive** global configuration command.

On nonfiber-optic interfaces, UDLD is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Interface configuration

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

A UDLD-capable port cannot detect a unidirectional link if it is connected to a UDLD-incapable port of another switch. If the port is a user network interface (UNI) or enhanced network interface (ENI), you must use the **no shutdown** interface configuration command to enable it before using the **udld port** command. UNIs and ENIs are disabled by default. Network node interfaces (NNIs) are enabled by default.

UDLD supports two modes of operation: normal (the default) and aggressive. In normal mode, UDLD detects unidirectional links due to misconnected interfaces on fiber-optic connections. In aggressive mode, UDLD also detects unidirectional links due to one-way traffic on fiber-optic and twisted-pair links and due to misconnected interfaces on fiber-optic links. For information about normal and aggressive modes, see the "Configuring UDLD" chapter in the software configuration guide for this release.

To enable UDLD in normal mode, use the **udld port** interface configuration command. To enable UDLD in aggressive mode, use the **udld port aggressive** interface configuration command.

Use the **no udld port** command on fiber-optic ports to return control of UDLD to the **udld enable** global configuration command or to disable UDLD on nonfiber-optic ports.

Use the **udld port aggressive** command on fiber-optic ports to override the setting of the **udld enable** or **udld aggressive** global configuration command. Use the **no** form on fiber-optic ports to remove this setting and to return control of UDLD enabling to the **udld** global configuration command or to disable UDLD on nonfiber-optic ports.

If the switch software detects a small form-factor pluggable (SFP) module change and the port changes from fiber optic to nonfiber optic or the reverse, all configurations are maintained.

You can use these commands to reset an interface shut down by UDLD:

- The **udld reset** privileged EXEC command to reset all interfaces shut down by UDLD
- The shutdown and no shutdown interface configuration commands
- The **no udld enable** global configuration command followed by the **udld** {aggressive | enable} global configuration command to re-enable UDLD globally
- The **no udld port** interface configuration command followed by the **udld port or udld port aggressive** interface configuration command to re-enable UDLD on the specified interface
- The **errdisable recovery cause udld** and **errdisable recovery interval** global configuration commands to automatically recover from the UDLD error-disabled state

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable UDLD on an port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# udld port
```

This example shows how to disable UDLD on a fiber-optic interface despite the setting of the **udld** global configuration command:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# no udld port
```

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

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.
show udld	Displays UDLD administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.
udld	Enables aggressive or normal mode in UDLD or sets the configurable message timer time.
udld reset	Resets all interfaces shut down by UDLD and permits traffic to again pass through.

# udld reset

Use the **udld reset** privileged EXEC command to reset all interfaces disabled by the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) and permit traffic to begin passing through them again (though other features, such as spanning tree and Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) still have their normal effects, if enabled).

#### udld reset



PAgP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

If the interface configuration is still enabled for UDLD, these ports begin to run UDLD again and are disabled for the same reason if the problem has not been corrected.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to reset all interfaces disabled by UDLD:

Switch# udld reset

1 ports shutdown by UDLD were reset.

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

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.
show udld	Displays UDLD administrative and operational status for all ports or the specified port.
udld	Enables aggressive or normal mode in UDLD or sets the configurable message timer time.
udld port	Enables UDLD on an individual interface or prevents a fiber-optic interface from being enabled by the <b>udld</b> global configuration command.

# uni count

Use the **uni count** EVC configuration command to set the user-network interface (UNI) count for an Ethernet virtual connection (EVC). Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

uni count value [multipoint]

#### no uni count

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

### Syntax Description

value	Set the number of UNIs in the EVC. The range is from 1 to 1024. The default is 2.
multipoint	(Optional) Select point-to-multipoint service. This keyword is visible only when you enter a <b>uni count</b> value of 2.
	• If you do not enter a value or if you enter 1 or 2, the service defaults to point-to-point service. If you enter 2, you can configure point-to-multipoint service.
	• If you enter a <b>uni count</b> value of 3 or greater, the service is point-to-multipoint.

#### **Defaults**

The default UNI count is 2. The default service, if you do not enter a UNI count, is point-to-multipoint.

#### **Command Modes**

**EVC** configuration

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The UNI count determines the type of service in the EVC.

- If the command is not entered, the UNI count defaults to 2 and the service defaults to point-to-point service.
- If you manually enter a value of 2, you can leave the service at the default or can configure point-to-multipoint service by entering the **multipoint** keyword.
- If you enter a value of 3 or greater, the service is point-to-multipoint.

You should know the correct number of maintenance end points (MEPs) in the domain. If you enter a UNI count value greater than the actual number of endpoints, the UNI status shows as partially active even if all endpoints are up. If you enter a UNI count less than the actual number of endpoints, UNI status shows as active, even if all endpoints are not up.



Configuring a UNI count does not prevent you from configuring more endpoints than the configured count. For example, if you configure a UNI count of five, but you create ten MEPs, any five MEPs in the domain can go down without the status changing to Partially Active.

uni count

# **Examples**

This example shows how to a UNI count of two with point-to-multipoint service:

Switch(config)# ethernet evc test1
Switch(config-evc)# uni count 2 multipoint

Command	Description
ethernet evc evc-id	Defines an EVC and enters EVC configuration mode.

# uni-vlan

Use the **uni-vlan** VLAN configuration command to configure the VLAN as a user network interface-enhanced network interface (UNI-ENI) community or isolated VLAN. UNIs and ENIs on a switch that are assigned to a community VLAN can exchange packets with one another; UNIs and ENIs in an isolated VLAN cannot exchange packets. Use the **no** form of this command to return the VLAN to the default UNI-ENI isolated VLAN.

uni-vlan {community | isolated}

no uni-vlan

#### Syntax Description

community	Designate the UNI-ENI VLAN as a community VLAN.
isolated	Designate the UNI-ENI VLAN as an isolated VLAN.

#### **Defaults**

The default VLAN configuration is UNI-ENI isolated VLAN.

#### **Command Modes**

VLAN configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

In a UNI-ENI isolated VLAN, packets are not exchanged between UNIs or ENIs within the VLAN. Packets can be exchanged between UNIs or ENIs and network node interfaces (NNIs) in the same UNI isolated VLAN.

In a UNI-ENI community VLAN, packets can be exchanged between UNIs, between ENIs, or between UNIs and NNIs in the same community VLAN. However, there can be no more than a combined total of eight UNIs and ENIs in a UNI community VLAN.



Local switching takes place between ENIs and UNIs in the same community VLAN. Because you can enable spanning tree on ENIs, but not on UNIs, you should use caution when configuring ENIs and UNIs in the same community VLAN. UNIs are always in the forwarding state.

VLAN 1 is always a UNI-ENI isolated VLAN; you cannot configure VLAN 1 as a UNI-ENI community VLAN. The reserved VLANs, 1002 to 1005, are not Ethernet VLANs.

As with any other VLAN, you can statically assign ports to UNI-ENI VLANs by using the **switchport access vlan** *vlan-id* interface configuration command. Ports are also dynamically assigned to UNI-ENI VLANs.

The uni-vlan command does not take effect until you exit from VLAN configuration mode.

A UNI-ENI VLAN cannot be a Remote Switched Port Analyzer (RSPAN) VLAN.

A UNI-ENI VLAN cannot be a private VLAN.

To change a UNI-ENI isolated VLAN to an RSPAN VLAN or a private VLAN, enter the **rspan-vlan** or **private-vlan** VLAN configuration command. This overwrites the default isolated VLAN configuration. To change a UNI-ENI community VLAN to an RSPAN VLAN or a private VLAN, you must first enter the **no uni-vlan** VLAN configuration command to return to the default UNI-ENI isolated VLAN configuration before entering the **rspan-vlan** or **private-vlan** VLAN configuration command.



For more information about UNI-ENI VLANs and interaction with other features, see the software configuration guide for this release.

#### **Examples**

This example show s how to change VLAN 20 from the default UNI-ENI isolated VLAN to a UNI-ENI community VLAN:

Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)# uni-vlan community
Switch(config-vlan)# exit

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vlan uni-vlan** or **show vlan** *vlan-id* **uni-vlan** [type] privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show interfaces status	Displays the status of interfaces, including the VLANs to which they belong.
show vlan uni-vlan	Displays the UNI-ENI VLANs on the switch.

# vlan

Use the **vlan** global configuration command with a VLAN ID to add a VLAN and to enter VLAN configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the VLAN. Configuration information for normal-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1 to 1005) is always saved in the VLAN database as well as in the switch running configuration file. Configuration information for extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs greater than 1005), are saved only in the switch running configuration file. You can save configurations in the switch startup configuration file by entering the **copy running-config startup-config** privileged EXEC command.

vlan vlan-id

no vlan vlan-id

#### **Syntax Description**

vlan-id	ID of the VLAN to be added and configured. For <i>vlan-id</i> , the range is 1 to 4094. You
	can enter a single VLAN ID, a series of VLAN IDs separated by commas, or a range
	of VLAN IDs separated by hyphens.

#### Defaults

This command has no default settings.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs 1006 to 4094) are not added to the VLAN database, but all VLAN configurations are saved in the running configuration, and you can save them in the switch startup configuration file.

Entering the **vlan** command with a VLAN ID enables VLAN configuration mode. If you enter an invalid VLAN ID, you receive an error message and do not enter VLAN configuration mode.

When you enter the VLAN ID of an existing VLAN, you do not create a new VLAN, but you can modify VLAN parameters for that VLAN. The specified VLANs are added or modified when you exit VLAN configuration mode. Only the **shutdown** command (for VLANs 1 to 1005) takes effect immediately.

These configuration commands are available in VLAN configuration mode. The **no** form of each command returns the characteristic to its default state.



Although all commands are visible, the only VLAN configuration commands that are supported on extended-range VLANs are **mtu** *mtu-size*, **private-vlan**, **remote-span** and **uni-vlan**. For extended-range VLANs, all other characteristics must remain at the default state.



The switch supports only Ethernet VLANs. You can configure parameters for FDDI and Token Ring VLANs and view the results in the vlan.dat file, but these parameters are not used.

- **are** *are-number*: defines the maximum number of all-routes explorer (ARE) hops for TrCRF VLANs. The range is 0 to 13. The default is 7.
- backupcrf {enable | disable}: specifies the backup CRF mode for TrCRF VLANs.
- **bridge** {bridge-number| **type**}: specifies the logical distributed source-routing bridge, the bridge that interconnects all logical rings having this VLAN as a parent VLAN in FDDI-NET, Token Ring-NET, and TrBRF VLANs. The range is 0 to 15. The default bridge number is 0.
- **exit**: applies changes, increments the VLAN database revision number (VLANs 1 to 1005 only), and exits VLAN configuration mode.
- media: defines the VLAN media type.
  - **ethernet** is Ethernet media type (the default).
  - **fddi** is FDDI media type.
  - **fd-net** is FDDI network entity title (NET) media type.
  - tokenring is Token Ring media type or TrCRF.
  - tr-net is Token Ring network entity title (NET) media type or TrBRF media type.
- **mtu** *mtu-size*: specifies the maximum transmission unit (MTU) (packet size in bytes). The range is 1500 to 18190. The default is 1500 bytes.
- name *vlan-name*: names the VLAN with an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters that must be unique within the administrative domain. The default is *VLANxxxx* where *xxxx* represents four numeric digits (including leading zeros) equal to the VLAN ID number.
- no: negates a command or returns it to the default setting.
- **parent** parent-vlan-id: specifies the parent VLAN of an existing FDDI, Token Ring, or TrCRF VLAN. The range is 0 to 1005. The default parent VLAN ID is 0 (no parent VLAN).
- private-vlan: configure the VLAN as a private VLAN community, isolated, or primary VLAN or
  configure the association between private-VLAN primary and secondary VLANs. See the
  private-vlan command for more information.
- **remote-span**: configure the VLAN as a Remote SPAN (RSPAN) VLAN. When the RSPAN feature is added to an existing VLAN, the VLAN is first deleted and is then recreated with the RSPAN feature. Any access ports are deactivated until the RSPAN feature is removed. Learning is disabled on the VLAN. See the **remote-span** command for more information.
- **ring** *ring-number*: defines the logical ring for an FDDI, Token Ring, or TrCRF VLAN. The range is 1 to 4095.
- **said** *said-value*: specifies the security association identifier (SAID) as documented in IEEE 802.10. The range is 1 to 4294967294, and the number must be unique within the administrative domain. The default value is 100000 plus the VLAN ID number.
- **shutdown**: shuts down VLAN switching on the VLAN. This command takes effect immediately. Other commands take effect when you exit VLAN configuration mode.
- **state**: specifies the VLAN state:
  - active means the VLAN is operational (the default).
  - suspend means the VLAN is suspended. Suspended VLANs do not pass packets.

- **ste** *ste-number*: defines the maximum number of spanning-tree explorer (STE) hops for TrCRF VLANs. The range is 0 to 13. The default is 7.
- stp type: defines the spanning-tree type for FDDI-NET, Token Ring-NET, or TrBRF VLANs.
  - ieee for IEEE Ethernet STP running source-route transparent (SRT) bridging.
  - ibm for IBM STP running source-route bridging (SRB).
  - **auto** for STP running a combination of source-route transparent bridging (IEEE) and source-route bridging (IBM).
- **tb-vlan1** *tb-vlan1-id* and **tb-vlan2** *tb-vlan2-id*: specifies the first and second VLAN to which this VLAN is translationally bridged. Translational VLANs translate FDDI or Token Ring to Ethernet, for example. The range is 0 to 1005. If no value is specified, 0 (no transitional bridging) is assumed.
- uni-vlan {community | isolated}: configures the VLAN as a user network interface-enhanced network interface (UNI-ENI) community or UNI-ENI isolated VLAN. UNIs on a switch that are assigned to a community VLAN can communicate with each other. If the UNI-ENI VLAN is isolated (the default), ports in the VLAN cannot communicate. See the uni count command for more information.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to add an Ethernet VLAN with default media characteristics. The default includes a *vlan-name* of *VLANxxx*, where *xxxx* represents four numeric digits (including leading zeros) equal to the VLAN ID number. The default **media** option is **ethernet**; the **state** option is **active**. The default *said-value* variable is 100000 plus the VLAN ID; the *mtu-size* variable is 1500; the **stp-type** option is **ieee**. When you enter the **exit** VLAN configuration command, the VLAN is added if it did not already exist; otherwise, this command does has no affect.

This example shows how to create a new VLAN with all default characteristics and enter config-vlan mode:

```
Switch(config)# vlan 200
Switch(config-vlan)# exit
```

This example shows how to create a new extended-range VLAN, to enter VLAN configuration mode and configure the VLAN as a UNI-ENI community VLAN, and to save the new VLAN in the switch startup configuration file:

```
Switch(config)# vlan 2000
Switch(config-vlan)# uni-vlan community
Switch(config-vlan)# exit
Switch(config)# exit
Switch# copy running-config startup config
```

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

Command	Description
show vlan	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN ID or name is specified).

# vlan access-map

Use the **vlan access-map** global configuration command to create or modify a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering. This entry changes the mode to the VLAN access-map configuration. Use the **no** form of this command to delete a VLAN map entry. Use the **vlan filter** interface configuration command to apply a VLAN map to one or more VLANs.

vlan access-map name [number]

no vlan access-map name [number]

### **Syntax Description**

name	Name of the VLAN map.
number	(Optional) The sequence number of the map entry that you want to create or modify (0 to 65535). If you are creating a VLAN map and the sequence number is not specified, it is automatically assigned in increments of 10, starting from 10. This number is the sequence to insert to, or delete from, a VLAN access-map entry.

#### Defaults

There are no VLAN map entries and no VLAN maps applied to a VLAN.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

# Usage Guidelines

In global configuration mode, use this command to create or modify a VLAN map. This entry changes the mode to VLAN access-map configuration, where you can use the **match** access-map configuration command to specify the access lists for IP or non-IP traffic to match and use the **action** command to set whether a match causes the packet to be forwarded or dropped.

In VLAN access-map configuration mode, these commands are available:

- action: sets the action to be taken (forward or drop).
- **default**: sets a command to its defaults
- exit: exits from VLAN access-map configuration mode
- match: sets the values to match (IP address or MAC address).
- no: negates a command or set its defaults

When you do not specify an entry number (sequence number), it is added to the end of the map.

There can be only one VLAN map per VLAN and it is applied as packets are received by a VLAN.

You can use the **no vlan access-map** *name* [*number*] command with a sequence number to delete a single entry.

In global configuration mode, use the **vlan filter** interface configuration command to apply the map to one or more VLANs.



For more information about VLAN map entries, see the software configuration guide for this release.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to create a VLAN map named *vac1* and apply matching conditions and actions to it. If no other entries already exist in the map, this will be entry 10.

```
Switch(config)# vlan access-map vac1
Switch(config-access-map)# match ip address acl1
Switch(config-access-map)# action forward
```

This example shows how to delete VLAN map *vac1*:

Switch(config)# no vlan access-map vac1

Command	Description
action	Sets the action for the VLAN access map entry.
match (access-map configuration)	Sets the VLAN map to match packets against one or more access lists.
show vlan access-map	Displays information about a particular VLAN access map or all VLAN access maps.
vlan filter	Applies the VLAN access map to one or more VLANs.

# vlan dot1q tag native

Use the **vlan dot1q tag native** global configuration command to enable tagging of native VLAN frames on all IEEE 802.1Q trunk ports. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

vlan dot1q tag native

no vlan dot1q tag native

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

#### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

IEEE 802.1Q native VLAN tagging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

When enabled, native VLAN packets going out all 802.1Q trunk ports are tagged.

When disabled, native VLAN packets going out all 802.1Q trunk ports are not tagged.

You can use this command with the 802.1Q tunneling feature. This feature operates on an edge switch of a service-provider network and expands VLAN space by using a VLAN-in-VLAN hierarchy and tagging the tagged packets. You must use 802.1Q trunk ports for sending packets to the service-provider network. However, packets going through the core of the service-provider network might also be carried on 802.1Q trunks. If the native VLANs of an 802.1Q trunks match the native VLAN of a tunneling port on the same switch, traffic on the native VLAN is not tagged on the sending trunk port. This command ensures that native VLAN packets on all 802.1Q trunk ports are tagged.



For more information about 802.1Q tunneling, see the software configuration guide for this release.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to enable 802.1Q tagging on native VLAN frames:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch (config)# vlan dot1q tag native
Switch (config)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the show vlan dot1q tag native privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show vlan dot1q tag native	Displays 802.1Q native VLAN tagging status.

# vlan filter

Use the **vlan filter** global configuration command to apply a VLAN map to one or more VLANs. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the map.

**vlan filter** *mapname* **vlan-list** { *list* | **all**}

no vlan filter mapname vlan-list {list | all}

#### **Syntax Description**

тарпате	Name of the VLAN map entry.
list	The list of one or more VLANs in the form tt, uu-vv, xx, yy-zz, where spaces around commas and dashes are optional. The range is 1 to 4094.
all	Remove the filter from all VLANs.

Defaults

There are no VLAN filters.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

To avoid accidentally dropping too many packets and disabling connectivity in the middle of the configuration process, we recommend that you completely define the VLAN access map before applying it to a VLAN.



For more information about VLAN map entries, see the software configuration guide for this release.

#### **Examples**

This example applies VLAN map entry *map1* to VLANs 20 and 30:

Switch(config) # vlan filter map1 vlan-list 20, 30

This example shows how to delete VLAN map entry *mac1* from VLAN 20:

Switch(config) # no vlan filter map1 vlan-list 20

You can verify your settings by entering the show vlan filter privileged EXEC command.

Command	Description
show vlan access-map	Displays information about a particular VLAN access map or all VLAN access maps.
show vlan filter	Displays information about all VLAN filters or about a particular VLAN or VLAN access map.
vlan access-map	Creates a VLAN map entry for VLAN packet filtering.

# vmps reconfirm (privileged EXEC)

Use the **vmps reconfirm** privileged EXEC command to immediately send VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) queries to reconfirm all dynamic VLAN assignments with the VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS).

#### vmps reconfirm

**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 immediately send VQP queries to the VMPS:

Switch# vmps reconfirm

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vmps** privileged EXEC command and examining the VMPS Action row of the Reconfirmation Status section. The **show vmps** command shows the result of the last time the assignments were reconfirmed either because the reconfirmation timer expired or because the **vmps reconfirm** command was entered.

Command	Description
show vmps	Displays VQP and VMPS information.
vmps reconfirm (global configuration)	Changes the reconfirmation interval for the VQP client.

# vmps reconfirm (global configuration)

Use the **vmps reconfirm** global configuration command to change the reconfirmation interval for the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

vmps reconfirm interval

no vmps reconfirm

#### **Syntax Description**

nterval	Reconfirmation interval for VQP client queries to the VLAN Membership Policy
	Server (VMPS) to reconfirm dynamic VLAN assignments. The range is 1 to 120
	minutes.

#### **Defaults**

The default reconfirmation interval is 60 minutes.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to set the VQP client to reconfirm dynamic VLAN entries every 20 minutes:

Switch(config)# vmps reconfirm 20

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vmps** privileged EXEC command and examining information in the Reconfirm Interval row.

Command	Description
show vmps	Displays VQP and VMPS information.
vmps reconfirm (privileged EXEC)	Sends VQP queries to reconfirm all dynamic VLAN assignments with the VMPS.

# vmps retry

Use the **vmps retry** global configuration command to configure the per-server retry count for the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

vmps retry count

no vmps retry

#### **Syntax Description**

count	Number of attempts to contact the VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) by the
	client before querying the next server in the list. The range is 1 to 10.

#### Defaults

The default retry count is 3.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

### **Command History**

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

### Examples

This example shows how to set the retry count to 7:

Switch(config)# vmps retry 7

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vmps** privileged EXEC command and examining information in the Server Retry Count row.

Command	Description
show vmps	Displays VQP and VMPS information.

# vmps server

Use the **vmps server** global configuration command to configure the primary VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS) and up to three secondary servers. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a VMPS server.

vmps server ipaddress [primary]

no vmps server [ipaddress]

# **Syntax Description**

ipaddress	IP address or hostname of the primary or secondary VMPS servers. If you specify a hostname, the Domain Name System (DNS) server must be configured.
primary	(Optional) Decides whether primary or secondary VMPS servers are being configured.

#### **Defaults**

No primary or secondary VMPS servers are defined.

#### **Command Modes**

Global configuration

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The first server entered is automatically selected as the primary server whether or not **primary** is entered. The first server address can be overridden by using **primary** in a subsequent command.

When using the **no** form without specifying the *ipaddress*, all configured servers are deleted. If you delete all servers when dynamic-access ports are present, the switch cannot forward packets from new sources on these ports because it cannot query the VMPS.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to configure the server that has IP address 191.10.49.20 as the primary VMPS server. The servers with IP addresses 191.10.49.21 and 191.10.49.22 are configured as secondary servers:

```
Switch(config)# vmps server 191.10.49.20 primary
Switch(config)# vmps server 191.10.49.21
Switch(config)# vmps server 191.10.49.22
```

This example shows how to delete the server with IP address 191.10.49.21:

```
Switch(config) # no vmps server 191.10.49.21
```

You can verify your setting by entering the **show vmps** privileged EXEC command and examining information in the VMPS Domain Server row.

vmps server

Command	Description
show vmps	Displays VQP and VMPS information.





# Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Boot Loader Commands

This appendix describes the boot loader commands on the Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access switch

During normal boot loader operation, you are not presented with the boot loader command-line prompt. You gain access to the boot loader command line if the switch is set to manually boot, if an error occurs during power-on self-test (POST) DRAM testing, or if an error occurs while loading the operating system (a corrupted Cisco IOS image). You can also access the boot loader if you have lost or forgotten the switch password.



The default switch configuration allows an end user with physical access to the switch to recover from a lost password by interrupting the boot process while the switch is powering up and then entering a new password. The password recovery disable feature allows the system administrator to protect access to the switch password by disabling part of this functionality and allowing the user to interrupt the boot process only by agreeing to set the system back to the default configuration. With password recovery disabled, the user can still interrupt the boot process and change the password, but the configuration file (config.text) and the VLAN database file (vlan.dat) are deleted. For more information, see the software configuration guide for this release.

You can access the boot loader through a switch console connection at 9600 bps. Disconnect and then reconnect the switch power cord. After the switch performs POST, the switch begins the autoboot process. The boot loader prompts the user for a break key character during the boot-up sequence, as shown in this example:

```
***** The system will autoboot in 15 seconds *****
Send a break key to prevent autobooting.
```

The break key character 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.

Cisco TAC has tabulated break keys for most common operating systems and has provided an alternative break key sequence for terminal emulators that do not support the break keys. To view this table, see:

http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/701/61.html#how-to

When you enter the break key, the boot loader switch: prompt appears.

The boot loader performs low-level CPU initialization, performs POST, and loads a default operating system image into memory.

# boot

Use the **boot** boot loader command to load and boot an executable image and to enter the command-line interface.

**boot** [-post | -n | -p | flag] filesystem:/file-url ...

#### **Syntax Description**

-post	(Optional) Run the loaded image with an extended or comprehensive power-on self-test (POST). Using this keyword causes POST to take longer to complete.
-n	(Optional) Pause for the Cisco IOS debugger immediately after launching.
-p	(Optional) Pause for the JTAG debugger right after loading the image.
filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-url	(Optional) 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**

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

When you enter the **boot** command without any arguments, the switch attempts to automatically boot the system by using the information in the BOOT environment variable, if any. If you supply an image name for the *file-url* variable, the **boot** command attempts to boot the specified image.

When you set boot loader **boot** command options, they are executed immediately and apply only to the current boot loader session. These settings are not saved for the next boot operation.

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to boot the switch using the *new-image.bin* image:

switch: boot flash:/new-images/new-image.bin

After entering this command, you are prompted to start the setup program.

Command	Description
set	Sets the BOOT environment variable to boot a specific image when the
	<b>BOOT</b> keyword is appended to the command.

# cat

Use the cat boot loader command to display the contents of one or more files.

cat filesystem:/file-url ...

#### **Syntax Description**

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-url	Path (directory) and name of the files to display. Separate each filename with a space.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

If you specify a list of files, the contents of each file appears sequentially.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to display the contents of two files:

switch: cat flash:/new-images/info flash:env\_vars

version\_suffix: metroipaccesss-122-25.EX

version\_directory: me340x-metroipaccess-mz.122-25.EX image\_name: me340x-metroipaccess-mz.122-25.EX.bin

ios\_image\_file\_size: 63984644
total\_image\_file\_size: 8133632

image\_feature: IP|LAYER\_3|PLUS|MIN\_DRAM\_MEG=128

image\_family: me340x

info\_end: BAUD=57600 MANUAL\_BOOT=no

Command	Description
more	Displays the contents of one or more files.
type	Displays the contents of one or more files.

# copy

Use the **copy** boot loader command to copy a file from a source to a destination.

**copy** [-b block-size] filesystem:/source-file-url filesystem:/destination-file-url

#### **Syntax Description**

-b block-size	(Optional) This option is used only for internal development and testing.
filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Isource-file-url	Path (directory) and filename (source) to be copied.
Idestination-file-url	Path (directory) and filename of the destination.

#### Defaults

The default block size is 4 KB.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

Directory names are limited to 45 characters between the slashes (/); the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

Filenames are limited to 45 characters; the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

If you are copying a file to a new directory, the directory must already exist.

#### **Examples**

This example show how to copy a file at the root:

switch: copy flash:test1.text flash:test4.text

File "flash:test1.text" successfully copied to "flash:test4.text"

You can verify that the file was copied by entering the **dir** filesystem: boot loader command.

Command	Description
delete	Deletes one or more files from the specified file system.

# delete

Use the **delete** boot loader command to delete one or more files from the specified file system.

delete filesystem:/file-url ...

#### **Syntax Description**

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-url	Path (directory) and filename to delete. Separate each filename with a space.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

The switch prompts you for confirmation before deleting each file.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to delete two files:

#### switch: delete flash:test2.text flash:test5.text

Are you sure you want to delete "flash:test2.text" (y/n)?y File "flash:test2.text" deleted Are you sure you want to delete "flash:test5.text" (y/n)?y File "flash:test2.text" deleted

You can verify that the files were deleted by entering the dir flash: boot loader command.

Command	Description
copy	Copies a file from a source to a destination.

# dir

Use the dir boot loader command to display a list of files and directories on the specified file system.

dir filesystem:/file-url ...

# Syntax Description

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-url	(Optional) Path (directory) and directory name whose contents you want to
	display. Separate each directory name with a space.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

# **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

Directory names are case sensitive.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to display the files in flash memory:

#### switch: dir flash:

Directory of flash:/

3	-rwx	1839	Mar 01	2002	00:48:15	config.text
11	-rwx	1140	Mar 01	2002	04:18:48	vlan.dat
21	-rwx	26	Mar 01	2002	00:01:39	env_vars
9	drwx	768	Mar 01	2002	23:11:42	html
16	-rwx	1037	Mar 01	2002	00:01:11	config.text
14	-rwx	1099	Mar 01	2002	01:14:05	homepage.htm
22	-rwx	96	Mar 01	2002	00:01:39	system_env_vars
17	drwx	192	Mar 06	2002	23:22:03	me340x-metroipaccess-mz.122-25.EX

15998976 bytes total (6397440 bytes free)

Table A-1 describes the fields in the display.

Table A-1 dir Field Descriptions

Field	Description
2	Index number of the file.
-rwx	File permission, which can be any or all of the following:  • d—directory  • r—readable  • w—writable  • x—executable
1644045	Size of the file.
<date></date>	Last modification date.
env_vars	Filename.

Command	Description	
mkdir	Creates one or more directories.	
rmdir	Removes one or more directories.	

# flash\_init

Use the **flash\_init** boot loader command to initialize the flash file system.

flash\_init

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

The flash file system is automatically initialized during normal system operation.

**Command Modes** 

Boot loader

**Command History** 

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

During the normal boot process, the flash file system is automatically initialized.

Use this command to manually initialize the flash file system. For example, you use this command during the recovery procedure for a lost or forgotten password.

# **format**

Use the **format** boot loader command to format the specified file system and destroy all data in that file system.

**format** *filesystem*:

Syntax	Dage	win	410	<u> </u>
Syntax	Desc	:110	TIO	п

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Juca yarem.	Times for a mash me system. Ose mash, for the system board mash devices

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

### **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**



Use this command with care; it destroys all data on the file system and renders your system unusable.

# fsck

Use the **fsck** boot loader command to check the file system for consistency.

**fsck** [-test | -f] *filesystem*:

# Syntax Description

-test	(Optional) Initialize the file system code and perform extra POST on flash memory. An extensive, nondestructive memory test is performed on every byte that makes up the file system.
-f	(Optional) Initialize the file system code and perform a fast file consistency check. Cyclic redundancy checks (CRCs) in the flashfs sectors are not checked.
filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.

#### Defaults

No file system check is performed.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

To stop an in-progress file system consistency check, disconnect the switch power and then reconnect the power.

### Examples

This example shows how to perform an extensive file system check on flash memory:

switch: fsck -test flash:

# help

Use the **help** boot loader command to display the available commands.

help

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** 

Boot loader

**Command History** 

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

**Usage Guidelines** 

You can also use the question mark (?) to display a list of available boot loader commands.

# memory

Use the **memory** boot loader command to display memory heap utilization information.

#### memory

#### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to display memory heap utilization information:

```
switch: memory
Text: 0x00700000 - 0x0071cf24 (0x0001cf24 bytes)
Rotext: 0x00000000 - 0x00000000 (0x00000000 bytes)
        0x0071cf24 - 0x00723a0c (0x00006ae8 bytes)
        0x0072529c - 0x00746f94 (0x00021cf8 bytes)
Bss:
        0x00756f98 - 0x00800000 (0x000a9068 bytes)
Heap:
Bottom heap utilization is 22 percent.
Top heap utilization is 0 percent.
Total heap utilization is 22 percent.
Total bytes: 0xa9068 (692328)
Bytes used: 0x26888 (157832)
Bytes available: 0x827e0 (534496)
Alternate heap utilization is 0 percent.
Total alternate heap bytes: 0x6fd000 (7327744)
Alternate heap bytes used: 0x0 (0)
Alternate heap bytes available: 0x6fd000 (7327744)
```

Table A-2 describes the fields in the display.

Table A-2 memory Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Text	Beginning and ending address of the text storage area.
Rotext	Beginning and ending address of the read-only text storage area. This part of the data segment is grouped with the Text entry.
Data	Beginning and ending address of the data segment storage area.
Bss	Beginning and ending address of the block started by symbol (Bss) storage area. It is initialized to zero.
Неар	Beginning and ending address of the area in memory that memory is dynamically allocated to and freed from.

# mkdir

Use the **mkdir** boot loader command to create one or more new directories on the specified file system.

mkdir filesystem:/directory-url ...

#### **Syntax Description**

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Idirectory-url	Name of the directories to create. Separate each directory name with a space.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Directory names are case sensitive.

Directory names are limited to 45 characters between the slashes (/); the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to make a directory called Saved\_Configs:

switch: mkdir flash:Saved\_Configs

Directory "flash:Saved\_Configs" created

This example shows how to make two directories:

switch: mkdir flash:Saved\_Configs1 flash:Test

Directory "flash:Saved\_Configs1" created

Directory "flash:Test" created

You can verify that the directory was created by entering the dir filesystem: boot loader command.

Command	Description
dir	Displays a list of files and directories on the specified file system.
rmdir	Removes one or more directories from the specified file system.

# more

Use the **more** boot loader command to display the contents of one or more files.

more filesystem:/file-url ...

### **Syntax Description**

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-url	Path (directory) and name of the files to display. Separate each filename with
	a space.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

If you specify a list of files, the contents of each file appears sequentially.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to display the contents of two files:

switch: more flash:/new-images/info flash:env\_vars

version\_suffix: metroipaccess-122-25.EX version\_directory: me340x-metroipaccess-mz.122-25.EX image\_name: me340x-metroipaccess-mz.122-25.EX.bin

ios\_image\_file\_size: 63984644
total\_image\_file\_size: 8133632

image\_feature: IP|LAYER\_3|PLUS|MIN\_DRAM\_MEG=128

image\_family: ME340x

info\_end:
BAUD=57600
MANUAL\_BOOT=no

Command	Description
cat	Displays the contents of one or more files.
type	Displays the contents of one or more files.

# rename

Use the **rename** boot loader command to rename a file.

rename filesystem:/source-file-url filesystem:/destination-file-url

#### **Syntax Description**

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Isource-file-url	Original path (directory) and filename.
Idestination-file-url	New path (directory) and filename.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

Directory names are limited to 45 characters between the slashes (/); the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

Filenames are limited to 45 characters; the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

#### **Examples**

This example shows a file named *config.text* being renamed to *config1.text*:

switch: rename flash:config.text flash:config1.text

You can verify that the file was renamed by entering the dir filesystem: boot loader command.

Command	Description
copy	Copies a file from a source to a destination.

# reset

Use the **reset** boot loader command to perform a hard reset on the system. A hard reset is similar to power-cycling the switch, clearing the processor, registers, and memory.

reset

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

# **Command History**

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

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to reset the system:

switch: reset

Are you sure you want to reset the system (y/n)?y

System resetting...

Command	Description
boot	Loads and boots an executable image and enters the command-line interface.

# rmdir

Use the **rmdir** boot loader command to remove one or more empty directories from the specified file system.

rmdir filesystem:/directory-url ...

### **Syntax Description**

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Idirectory-url	Path (directory) and name of the empty directories to remove. Separate each directory name with a space.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Directory names are case sensitive and limited to 45 characters between the slashes (/); the name cannot contain control characters, spaces, deletes, slashes, quotes, semicolons, or colons.

Before removing a directory, you must first delete all the files in the directory.

The switch prompts you for confirmation before deleting each directory.

# **Examples**

This example shows how to remove a directory:

switch: rmdir flash:Test

You can verify that the directory was deleted by entering the dir filesystem: boot loader command.

Command	Description
dir	Displays a list of files and directories on the specified file system.
mkdir	Creates one or more new directories on the specified file system.

# set

Use the **set** boot loader command to set or display environment variables, which can be used to control the boot loader or any other software running on the switch.

set variable value



Under normal circumstances, it is not necessary to alter the setting of the environment variables.

#### **Syntax Description**

variable value

Use one of these keywords for variable and value:

**MANUAL\_BOOT**—Decides whether the switch automatically or manually boots.

Valid values are 1, yes, 0, and no. If it is set to no or 0, the boot loader attempts to automatically boot the system. If it is set to anything else, you must manually boot the switch from the boot loader mode.

**BOOT** *filesystem:/file-url*—A semicolon-separated list of executable files to try to load and execute when automatically booting.

If the BOOT environment variable is not set, the system attempts to load and execute the first executable image it can find by using a recursive, depth-first search through the flash: file system. If the BOOT variable is set but the specified images cannot be loaded, the system attempts to boot the first bootable file that it can find in the flash file system.

**ENABLE\_BREAK**—Decides whether the automatic boot process can be interrupted by using the Break key on the console.

Valid values are 1, yes, on, 0, no, and off. If it is set to 1, yes, or on, you can interrupt the automatic boot process by pressing the Break key on the console after the flash file system has initialized.

**HELPER** *filesystem:lfile-url*—A semicolon-separated list of loadable files to dynamically load during the boot loader initialization. Helper files extend or patch the functionality of the boot loader.

**PS1** prompt—A string that is used as the command-line prompt in boot loader mode.

**CONFIG\_FILE flash:**/file-url—The filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.

**BAUD** *rate*—The rate in bits per second (bps) used for the console. The Cisco IOS software inherits the baud rate setting from the boot loader and continues to use this value unless the configuration file specifies another setting. The range is from 0 to 4294967295 bps. Valid values are 50, 75, 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2000, 2400, 3600, 4800, 7200, 9600, 14400, 19200, 28800, 38400, 56000, 57600, 115200, and 128000.

The most commonly used values are 300, 1200, 2400, 9600, 19200, 57600, and 115200.

**HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE** *filesystem:!file-url*—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, including the helper image. This variable is used only for internal development and testing.

#### Defaults

The environment variables have these default values:

MANUAL\_BOOT: No (0)

**BOOT:** Null string

ENABLE\_BREAK: No (Off or 0) (the automatic boot process cannot be interrupted by pressing the

Break key on the console).

HELPER: No default value (helper files are not automatically loaded).

PS1: switch:

CONFIG\_FILE: config.text

BAUD: 9600 bps

HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE: No default value (no helper configuration file is specified).

SWITCH\_NUMBER: 1 SWITCH\_PRIORITY: 1



Environment variables that have values are stored in the flash file system in various files. The format of these files is that each line contains an environment variable name and an equal sign followed by the value of the variable. A variable has no value if it is not listed in this file; it has a value if it is listed in the file even if the value is a null string. A variable that is set to a null string (for example, "") is a variable with a value. Many environment variables are predefined and have default values.

#### Command Modes

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

### Usage Guidelines

Environment variables are case sensitive and must be entered as documented.

Environment variables that have values are stored in flash memory outside of the flash file system.

The MANUAL\_BOOT environment variable can also be set by using the **boot manual** global configuration command.

The BOOT environment variable can also be set by using the **boot system** *filesystem:lfile-url* global configuration command.

The ENABLE\_BREAK environment variable can also be set by using the **boot enable-break** global configuration command.

The HELPER environment variable can also be set by using the **boot helper** *filesystem:lfile-url* global configuration command.

The CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be set by using the **boot config-file flash:**/file-url global configuration command.

The HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be set by using the **boot helper-config-file** *filesystem:lfile-url* global configuration command.

The HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be set by using the **boot helper-config-file** *filesystem:lfile-url* global configuration command.

The boot loader prompt string (PS1) can be up to 120 printable characters except the equal sign (=).

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to change the boot loader prompt:

switch: set PS1 loader:

loader:

You can verify your setting by using the set boot loader command.

Command	Description
unset	Resets one or more environment variables to its previous setting.

# type

Use the **type** boot loader command to display the contents of one or more files.

type filesystem:/file-url ...

#### **Syntax Description**

filesystem:	Alias for a flash file system. Use <b>flash:</b> for the system board flash device.
Ifile-url	Path (directory) and name of the files to display. Separate each filename with
	a space.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

Filenames and directory names are case sensitive.

If you specify a list of files, the contents of each file appears sequentially.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to display the contents of two files:

switch: type flash:/new-images/info flash:env\_vars

version\_suffix: metroipaccess-122-25.EX

version\_directory: me340x-metroipaccess-mz.122-25.EX

image\_name: me340x-metroipaccess-mz.122-25.EX.bin

ios\_image\_file\_size: 63984644

total\_image\_file\_size: 8133632

image\_feature: IP|LAYER\_3|PLUS|MIN\_DRAM\_MEG=128

image\_family: me340x

info\_end:
BAUD=57600
MANUAL\_BOOT=no

Command	Description
cat	Displays the contents of one or more files.
more	Displays the contents of one or more files.

# unset

Use the **unset** boot loader command to reset one or more environment variables.

unset variable ...



Under normal circumstances, it is not necessary to alter the setting of the environment variables.

# **Syntax Description**

variable

Use one of these keywords for variable:

**MANUAL\_BOOT**—Decides whether the switch automatically or manually boots.

**BOOT**—Resets the list of executable files to try to load and execute when automatically booting. If the BOOT environment variable is not set, the system attempts to load and execute the first executable image it can find by using a recursive, depth-first search through the flash file system. If the BOOT variable is set but the specified images cannot be loaded, the system attempts to boot the first bootable file that it can find in the flash file system.

**ENABLE\_BREAK**—Decides whether the automatic boot process can be interrupted by using the Break key on the console after the flash file system has been initialized.

**HELPER**—A semicolon-separated list of loadable files to dynamically load during the boot loader initialization. Helper files extend or patch the functionality of the boot loader.

**PS1**—A string that is used as the command-line prompt in boot loader mode.

**CONFIG\_FILE**—Resets the filename that Cisco IOS uses to read and write a nonvolatile copy of the system configuration.

**BAUD**—Resets the rate in bits per second (bps) used for the console. The Cisco IOS software inherits the baud rate setting from the boot loader and continues to use this value unless the configuration file specifies another setting.

**HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE**—Resets 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, including the helper image. This variable is used only for internal development and testing.

#### **Command Modes**

Boot loader

#### **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

The MANUAL\_BOOT environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot manual** global configuration command.

The BOOT environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot system** global configuration command.

The ENABLE\_BREAK environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot enable-break** global configuration command.

The HELPER environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot helper** global configuration command.

The CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot config-file** global configuration command.

The HELPER\_CONFIG\_FILE environment variable can also be reset by using the **no boot helper-config-file** global configuration command.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to reset the prompt string to its previous setting:

switch: unset PS1

switch:

Command	Description
set	Sets or displays environment variables.

# version

Use the **version** boot loader command to display the boot loader version.

version

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** 

Boot loader

**Command History** 

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

# Examples

This example shows how to display the boot loader version:

switch: version

 ${\tt ME3400~Boot~Loader~(ME340x-HBOOT-M)~Version~12.2(25)\,EX}$ 

Compiled Wed 12-Sept-05 14:58 by devgoyal

switch:

version



APPENDIX **B** 

# Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Debug Commands

This appendix describes the **debug** privileged EXEC commands that have been created or changed for use with the Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access switch. These commands are helpful in diagnosing and resolving internetworking problems and should be enabled only under the guidance of Cisco technical support staff.



Because debugging output is assigned high priority in the CPU process, it can render the system unusable. For this reason, use the **debug** commands only to troubleshoot specific problems or during troubleshooting sessions with Cisco technical support staff. It is best to use the **debug** commands during periods of lower network traffic and fewer users. Debugging during these periods decreases the likelihood that increased **debug** command processing overhead will affect system use.

# debug backup

Use the **debug backup** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the Flex Links backup interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug backup {all | errors | events | vlan-load-balancing}

no debug backup {all | errors | events | vlan-load-balancing}

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

# **Syntax Description**

all	Display all backup interface debug messages.
errors	Display backup interface error or exception debug messages.
events	Display backup interface event debug messages.
vlan-load- balancing	Display backup interface VLAN load balancing.

#### **Command Default**

Backup interface debugging is disabled.

# **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)eX	This command was introduced.
12.2(37)SE	Added <b>vlan-load-balancing</b> keyword.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug backup command is the same as the no debug backup command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug dot1x

Use the **debug dot1x** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the IEEE 802.1x feature. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug dot1x {all | errors | events | packets | registry | state-machine}

no debug dot1x {all | errors | events | packets | registry | state-machine}

# **Syntax Description**

all	Display all IEEE 802.1x debug messages.
errors	Display IEEE 802.1x error debug messages.
events	Display IEEE 802.1x event debug messages.
packets	Display IEEE 802.1x packet debug messages.
registry	Display IEEE 802.1x registry invocation debug messages.
state-machine	Display state-machine related-events debug messages.

#### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug dot1x command is the same as the no debug dot1x command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show dot1x	Displays IEEE 802.1x statistics, administrative status, and operational status for the switch or for the specified port.

# debug etherchannel

Use the **debug etherchannel** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the EtherChannel/PAgP shim. This shim is the software module that is the interface between the Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) software module and the port manager software module. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug etherchannel [all | detail | error | event | idb]

no debug etherchannel [all | detail | error | event | idb]



PAgP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) or enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

# **Syntax Description**

all	(Optional) Display all EtherChannel debug messages.
detail	(Optional) Display detailed EtherChannel debug messages.
error	(Optional) Display EtherChannel error debug messages.
event	(Optional) Debug major EtherChannel event messages.
idb	(Optional) Display PAgP interface descriptor block debug messages.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **linecard** keyword is not supported.

### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

# Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a keyword, all debug messages appear.

The undebug etherchannel command is the same as the no debug etherchannel command.

Command	Description	
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.	
show etherchannel	Displays EtherChannel information for the channel.	

# debug ethernet service

Use the **debug ethernet service** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Ethernet customer service instances. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug ethernet service {all | api | error | evc [id evc-id] | instance [id id interface-id | interface interface-id] | oam-mgr}

no debug ethernet service {all | api | error | evc [id evc-id] | instance [id id interface-id | interface interface-id] | oam-mgr}

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

# **Syntax Description**

all	Display all Ethernet customer-service debug messages.
api	Display debug messages about the interaction between the Ethernet infrastructure and its clients.
error	Display Ethernet customer-service error messages occurring in the Ethernet infrastructure subsystem.
evc	Display Ethernet virtual connection (EVC) debug messages
id evc-id	(Optional) Display EVC debug messages relevant to a specific EVC identifier. The EVC identifier can be a string of from 1 to 100 characters.
instance	Display debug messages related to Ethernet customer-service instances.
id id interface-id	(Optional) Display Ethernet service-instance debug messages for a specific Ethernet service instance ID and interface. The service identifier range is 1 to 4294967295. The interface is a physical interface.
interface interface-id	(Optional) When entered after the <b>instance</b> keyword, display service-instance debug messages for the interface. You must enter an interface ID.
interface [interface-id]	Display debugging for Ethernet services on all interfaces or the specified interface.
oam-mgr	Display debug messages for the Ethernet operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM) manager component of the infrastructure.

#### **Command Default**

Ethernet service debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

# Usage Guidelines

The undebug ethernet service command is the same as the no debug ethernet service command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug ip dhcp snooping

Use the **debug ip dhcp snooping** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of DHCP snooping. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

**debug ip dhcp snooping** {mac-address | agent | event | packet}

no debug ip dhcp snooping {mac-address | agent | event | packet}

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

### **Syntax Description**

mac-address	Display debug messages for a DHCP packet with the specified MAC address.
agent	Display debug messages for DHCP snooping agents.
event	Display debug messages for DHCP snooping events.
packet	Display debug messages for DHCP snooping.

#### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug ip dhcp snooping command is the same as the no debug ip dhcp snooping command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug ip verify source packet

Use the **debug ip verify source packet** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of IP source guard. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug ip verify source packet

no debug ip verify source packet

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

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

**Usage Guidelines** 

The **undebug ip verify source packet** command is the same as the **no debug ip verify source packet** command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug interface

Use the **debug interface** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of interface-related activities. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

**debug interface** {interface-id | **null** interface-number | **port-channel** port-channel-number | **vlan** vlan-id}

**no debug interface** {interface-id | **null** interface-number | **port-channel** port-channel-number | **vlan** vlan-id}

# Syntax Description

interface-id	Display debug messages for the specified physical port, identified by type switch number/module number/ port, for example <b>gigabitethernet 0/2</b> .
null interface-number	Display debug messages for null interfaces. The <i>interface-number</i> is always <b>0</b> .
port-channel port-channel-number	Display debug messages for the specified EtherChannel port-channel interface. The <i>port-channel-number</i> range is 1 to 48.
vlan vlan-id	Display debug messages for the specified VLAN. The <i>vlan-id</i> range is 1 to 4094.

#### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify a keyword, all debug messages appear.

The undebug interface command is the same as the no debug interface command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show etherchannel	Displays EtherChannel information for the channel.

# debug ip igmp filter

Use the **debug ip igmp filter** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) filter events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug ip igmp filter

no debug ip igmp filter

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

**Usage Guidelines** 

The undebug ip igmp filter command is the same as the no debug ip igmp filter command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug ip igmp max-groups

Use the **debug ip igmp max-groups** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) maximum groups events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug ip igmp max-groups

no debug ip igmp max-groups

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** 

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

**Usage Guidelines** 

The undebug ip igmp max-groups command is the same as the no debug ip igmp max-groups command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug ip igmp snooping

Use the **debug igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug ip igmp snooping [group | management | querier | router | timer]

no debug ip igmp snooping [group | management | querier | router | timer]

# Syntax Description

group	(Optional) Display IGMP snooping group activity debug messages.
management	(Optional) Display IGMP snooping management activity debug messages.
querier	(Optional) Display IGMP snooping querier debug messages.
router	(Optional) Display IGMP snooping router activity debug messages.
timer	(Optional) Display IGMP snooping timer event debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug ip igmp snooping command is the same as the no debug ip igmp snooping command.

Command	Description
debug platform ip igmp snooping	Displays information about platform-dependent IGMP snooping activity.
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug lacp

Use the **debug lacp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug lacp [all | event | fsm | misc | packet]

no debug lacp [all | event | fsm | misc | packet]



LACP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

# **Syntax Description**

all	(Optional) Display all LACP debug messages.
event	(Optional) Display LACP event debug messages.
fsm	(Optional) Display LACP finite state-machine debug messages.
misc	(Optional) Display miscellaneous LACP debug messages.
packet	(Optional) Display LACP packet debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# Usage Guidelines

The undebug lacp command is the same as the no debug lacp command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show lacp	Displays LACP channel-group information.

# debug mac-notification

Use the **debug mac-notification** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of MAC notification events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug mac-notification

no debug mac-notification

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

**Usage Guidelines** 

The undebug mac-notification command is the same as the no debug mac-notification command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show mac address-table notification	Displays the MAC address notification information for all interfaces or the specified interface.

# debug matm

Use the **debug matm** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-independent MAC address management. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug matm

no debug matm

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug matm command is the same as the no debug matm command.

Command	Description
debug platform matm	Displays information about platform-dependent MAC address management.
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug matm move update

Use the **debug matm move update** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of MAC address-table move update message processing.

debug matm move update

no debug matm move update

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

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug matm move update command is the same as the no debug matm move update command.

Command	Description
mac address-table move update	Configures the MAC address-table move update feature on the switch.
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show mac address-table move update	Displays the MAC address-table move update information on the switch.

# debug monitor

Use the **debug monitor** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) feature. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug monitor {all | errors | idb-update | info | list | notifications | platform | requests | snmp} no debug monitor {all | errors | idb-update | info | list | notifications | platform | requests | snmp}

# **Syntax Description**

all	Display all SPAN debug messages.
errors	Display detailed SPAN error debug messages.
idb-update	Display SPAN interface description block (IDB) update-trace debug messages.
info	Display SPAN informational-tracing debug messages.
list	Display SPAN port and VLAN-list tracing debug messages.
notifications	Display SPAN notification debug messages.
platform	Display SPAN platform-tracing debug messages.
requests	Display SPAN request debug messages.
snmp	Display SPAN and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) tracing debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# Usage Guidelines

The **undebug monitor** command is the same as the **no debug monitor** command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show monitor	Displays information about all SPAN and remote SPAN (RSPAN) sessions on the switch.

# debug mvrdbg

Use the **debug mvrdbg** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR). Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug mvrdbg {all | events | igmpsn | management | ports}

no debug mvrdbg {all | events | igmpsn | management | ports}

# Syntax Description

all	Display all MVR activity debug messages.
events	Display MVR event-handling debug messages.
igmpsn	Display MVR Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping-activity debug messages.
management	Display MVR management-activity debug messages.
ports	Display MVR port debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

#### Usage Guidelines

The undebug mvrdbg command is the same as the no debug mvrdbg command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show mvr	Displays the current MVR configuration.

# debug nvram

Use the **debug nvram** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of NVRAM activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug nvram

no debug nvram

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

**Usage Guidelines** 

The undebug nvram command is the same as the no debug nvram command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug pagp

Use the **debug pagp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug pagp [all | event | fsm | misc | packet]

no debug pagp [all | event | fsm | misc | packet]



PAgP is available only on network node interfaces (NNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs).

# **Syntax Description**

all	(Optional) Display all PAgP debug messages.
event	(Optional) Display PAgP event debug messages.
fsm	(Optional) Display PAgP finite state-machine debug messages.
misc	(Optional) Display miscellaneous PAgP debug messages.
packet	(Optional) Display PAgP packet debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

# **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

# Usage Guidelines

The undebug pagp command is the same as the no debug pagp command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show pagp	Displays PAgP channel-group information.

# debug platform acl

Use the **debug platform acl** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the access control list (ACL) manager. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform acl {all | exit | label | main | racl | vacl | vlmap | warn}

no debug platform acl {all | exit | label | main | racl | vacl | vlmap | warn}

#### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all ACL manager debug messages.
exit	Display ACL exit-related debug messages.
label	Display ACL label-related debug messages.
main	Display the main or important ACL debug messages.
racl	Display router ACL related debug messages.
vacl	Display VLAN ACL-related debug messages.
vlmap	Display ACL VLAN-map-related debug messages.
warn	Display ACL warning-related debug messages.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the stack keyword is not supported.

# Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform acl command is the same as the no debug platform acl command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform cfm

Use the **debug platform cfm** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) service. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform cfm

no debug platform cfm

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

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

CFM is an end-to-end, per-service-instance, Ethernet layer operation, administration, and management (OAM) protocol. It provides connectivity monitoring, fault verification, and fault isolation for large Ethernet networks.

The undebug platform cfm command is the same as the no debug platform cfm command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform backup interface

Use the **debug platform backup interface** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the Flex Links platform backup interface. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform backup interface

no debug platform backup interface

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

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** 

Platform backup interface debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform backup interface command is the same as the no platform debug backup interface command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform cpu-queues

Use the **debug platform cpu-queues** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform central processing unit (CPU) receive queues. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

 $\label{lem:debug-platform-cpu-queues} $$\{broadcast-q \mid cbt-to-spt-q \mid cpuhub-q \mid host-q \mid icmp-q \mid igmp-snooping-q \mid layer2-protocol-q \mid logging-q \mid remote-console-q \mid routing-protocol-q \mid rpffail-q \mid software-fwd-q \mid stp-q \}$ 

no debug platform cpu-queues {broadcast-q | cbt-to-spt-q | cpuhub-q | host-q | icmp-q | igmp-snooping-q | layer2-protocol-q | logging-q | remote-console-q | routing-protocol-q | rpffail-q | software-fwd-q | stp-q}

#### **Syntax Description**

broadcast-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the broadcast queue.
cbt-to-spt-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the core-based tree to shortest-path tree (cbt-to-spt) queue.
cpuhub-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the CPU heartbeat queue.
host-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the host queue.
icmp-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) queue.
igmp-snooping-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)-snooping queue.
layer2-protocol-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the Layer 2 protocol queue.
logging-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the logging queue.
remote-console-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the remote console queue.
routing-protocol-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the routing protocol queue.
rpffail-q	Display debug messages about packets received by the reverse path forwarding (RFP) failure queue.
software-fwd-q	Debug packets received by the software forwarding queue.
stp-q	Debug packets received by the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) queue.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The **undebug platform cpu-queues** command is the same as the **no debug platform cpu-queues** command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform dot1x

Use the **debug platform dot1x** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of IEEE 802.1x events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

 $debug\ platform\ dot 1x\ \{initialization\ |\ interface\text{-}configuration\ |\ rpc\}$ 

no debug platform dot1x {initialization | interface-configuration | rpc}

# **Syntax Description**

initialization	Display IEEE 802.1x initialization sequence debug messages.
interface-configuration	Display IEEE 802.1x interface configuration-related debug messages.
rpc	Display IEEE 802.1x remote procedure call (RPC) request debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform dot1x command is the same as the no debug platform dot1x command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform etherchannel

Use the **debug platform etherchannel** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent EtherChannel events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform etherchannel {init | link-up | rpc-detailed | rpc-generic | warnings}

no debug platform etherchannel {init | link-up | rpc-detailed | rpc-generic | warnings}

# **Syntax Description**

init	Display EtherChannel module initialization debug messages.
link-up	Display EtherChannel link-up and link-down related debug messages.
rpc-detailed	Display detailed EtherChannel remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.
rpc-generic	Display EtherChannel RPC generic debug messages.
warnings	Display EtherChannel warning debug messages.

**Defaults** 

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

# **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform etherchannel command is the same as the no debug platform etherchannel command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform forw-tcam

Use the **debug platform forw-tcam** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the forwarding ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) manager. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform forw-tcam [adjustment | allocate | audit | error | move | read | write]

no debug platform forw-tcam [adjustment | allocate | audit | error | move | read | write]

# **Syntax Description**

adjustment	(Optional) Display TCAM manager adjustment debug messages.
allocate	(Optional) Display TCAM manager allocation debug messages.
audit	(Optional) Display TCAM manager audit messages.
error	(Optional) Display TCAM manager error messages.
move	(Optional) Display TCAM manager move messages.
read	(Optional) Display TCAM manager read messages.
write	(Optional) Display TCAM manager write messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

# **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify a keyword, all forwarding TCAM manager debug messages appear.

The undebug platform forw-tcam command is the same as the no debug platform forw-tcam command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform ip arp inspection

Use the **debug platform ip arp inspection** privileged EXEC command to debug dynamic Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) inspection events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform ip arp inspection {all | error | event | packet | rpc}

no debug platform ip arp inspection {all | error | event | packet | rpc}

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

#### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all dynamic ARP inspection debug messages.
error	Display dynamic ARP inspection error debug messages.
event	Display dynamic ARP inspection event debug messages.
packet	Display dynamic ARP inspection packet-related debug messages.
rpc	Display dynamic ARP inspection remote procedure call (RPC) request debug messages.

#### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform ip arp inspection command is the same as the no debug platform ip arp inspection command.

Command	Description
show ip arp inspection	Displays the dynamic ARP inspection configuration and operating state.
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform ip dhcp

Use the **debug platform ip dhcp** privileged EXEC command to debug DHCP events. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform ip dhcp [all | error | event | packet | rpc]

no debug platform ip dhcp [all | error | event | packet | rpc]

#### **Syntax Description**

all	(Optional) Display all DHCP debug messages.
error	(Optional) Display DHCP error debug messages.
event	(Optional) Display DHCP event debug messages.
packet	(Optional) Display DHCP packet-related debug messages.
rpc	(Optional) Display DHCP remote procedure call (RPC) request debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform ip dhcp command is the same as the no debug platform ip dhcp command.

Command	Description
show ip dhcp snooping	Displays the DHCP snooping configuration.
show ip dhep snooping binding	Displays the DHCP snooping binding information.
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform ip igmp snooping

Use the **debug platform ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform ip igmp snooping {all | di | error | event | group | mgmt | pak | retry | rpc | warn}

debug platform ip igmp snooping pak  $\{ip\text{-}address \mid error \mid ipopt \mid leave \mid query \mid report \mid rx \mid svi \mid tx\}$ 

debug platform ip igmp snooping rpc [cfg | 13mm | misc | vlan]

no debug platform ip igmp snooping  $\{all \mid di \mid error \mid event \mid group \mid mgmt \mid pak \mid retry \mid rpc \mid warn \}$ 

### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all IGMP snooping debug messages.	
di	Display IGMP snooping destination index (di) coordination remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.	
error	Display IGMP snooping error messages.	
event	Display IGMP snooping event debug messages.	
group	Display IGMP snooping group debug messages.	
mgmt	Display IGMP snooping management debug messages.	
pak {ip-address   error   ipopt   leave   query   report   rx   svi   tx}	Display IGMP snooping packet event debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:	
	• <i>ip-address</i> —IP address of the IGMP group.	
	• error—Display IGMP snooping packet error debug messages.	
	• <b>ipopt</b> —Display IGMP snooping IP bridging options debug messages.	
	• leave—Display IGMP snooping leave debug messages.	
	<ul> <li>query—Display IGMP snooping query debug messages.</li> </ul>	
	• report—Display IGMP snooping report debug messages.	
	• rx—Display IGMP snooping received packet debug messages.	
	<ul> <li>svi—Display IGMP snooping switched virtual interface (SVI) packet debug messages.</li> </ul>	
	• tx—Display IGMP snooping sent packet debug messages.	
private-vlan	Display IGMP snooping private VLAN messages.	
retry	Display IGMP snooping retry debug messages.	

rpc [cfg   13mm   misc   vlan]	Display IGMP snooping remote procedure call (RPC) event debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:	
	• cfg—(Optional) Display IGMP snooping RPC debug messages.	
	• <b>13mm</b> —(Optional) IGMP snooping Layer 3 multicast router group RPC debug messages.	
	• misc—(Optional) IGMP snooping miscellaneous RPC debug messages.	
	• vlan—(Optional) IGMP snooping VLAN assert RPC debug messages.	
warn	Display IGMP snooping warning messages.	

#### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform ip igmp snooping command is the same as the no debug platform ip igmp snooping command.

Command	Description	
debug ip igmp snooping	Displays information about platform-independent IGMP snooping activity.	
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.	

## debug platform ip multicast

Use the **debug platform ip multicast** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of IP multicast routing. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform ip multicast {acl-full-events | all | mdb | mdfs-rp-retry | midb | mroute-rp | resources | retry | rpf-throttle | snoop-events | software-forward | swidb-events | vlan-locks}

no debug platform ip multicast {acl-full-events | all | mdb | mdfs-rp-retry | midb | mroute-rp | resources | retry | rpf-throttle | snoop-events | software-forward | swidb-events | vlan-locks}

This command is available only when the switch is running the metro access or metro IP access image

#### **Syntax Description**

acl-full-events	Display IP-multicast output ACL full debug messages.	
all	Display all platform IP-multicast event debug messages.	
	<b>Note</b> Using this command can degrade the performance of the switch.	
mdb	Display IP-multicast debug messages for multicast distributed fast switching (MDFS) multicast descriptor block (mdb) events.	
mdfs-rp-retry	Display IP-multicast MDFS rendezvous point (RP) retry event debug messages.	
midb	Display IP-multicast MDFS multicast interface descriptor block (MIDB) debug messages.	
mroute-rp	Display IP-multicast RP event debug messages.	
resources	Display IP-multicast hardware resource debug messages.	
retry	Display IP-multicast retry processing event debug messages.	
rpf-throttle	Display IP-multicast reverse path forwarding (RPF) throttle event debug messages.	
snoop-events	Display IP-multicast IGMP snooping event debug messages.	
software-forward	Display IP-multicast software forwarding event debug messages.	
swidb-events	Display IP-multicast MDFS software interface descriptor block (swidb) or global event debug messages.	
vlan-locks	Display IP-multicast VLAN lock and unlock event debug messages.	

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## Usage Guidelines

The undebug platform ip multicast command is the same as the no debug platform ip multicast command.

Command	Description	
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.	

## debug platform ip unicast

Use the **debug platform ip unicast** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent IP unicast routing. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform ip unicast {adjacency | all | arp | dhcp | errors | events | interface | mpath | registries | retry | route | rpc | standby | statistics}

no debug platform ip unicast {adjacency | all | arp | dhcp | errors | events | interface | mpath | registries | retry | route | rpc | standby | statistics}

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

#### **Syntax Description**

adjacency	Display IP unicast routing adjacency programming event debug messages.
all	Display all platform IP unicast routing debug messages.
	<b>Note</b> Using this command can degrade the performance of the switch.
arp	Display IP unicast routing Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and ARP throttling debug messages.
dhcp	Display IP unicast routing DHCP dynamic address-related event debug messages.
errors	Display all IP unicast routing error debug messages, including resource allocation failures.
events	Display all IP unicast routing event debug messages, including registry and miscellaneous events.
interface	Display IP unicast routing interface event debug messages.
mpath	Display IP unicast routing multi-path adjacency programming event debug messages (present when performing equal or unequal cost routing).
registries	Display IP unicast routing forwarding information database (FIB), adjacency add, update, and delete registry event debug messages.
retry	Display IP unicast routing reprogram FIBs with ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) allocation failure debug messages.
route	Display IP unicast routing FIB TCAM programming event debug messages.
rpc	Display IP unicast routing Layer 3 unicast remote procedure call (RPC) interaction debug messages.
standby	Display IP unicast routing standby event debug messages, helpful in troubleshooting Hot Standby Routing Protocol (HSRP) issues.
statistics	Display IP unicast routing statistics gathering-related event debug messages.
table	Display IP unicast routing IPv4 table debug messages.
vrf	Display IP unicast routing VRF debug messages.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	The <b>undebug platforn</b>	m ip unicast command is the same as the no debug platform ip unicast command.
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform ipc

Use the **debug platform ipc** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent Interprocess Communication (IPC) Protocol. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform ipc {all | init | receive | send | trace}

no debug platform {all | init | receive | send | trace}

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

### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all platform IPC debug messages.	
	<b>Note</b> Using this command can degrade the performance of the switch.	
init	Display debug messages related to IPC initialization.	
receive	Display IPC traces each time an IPC packet is received by the switch.	
send	Display IPC traces each time an IPC packet is sent by the switch.	
trace	Display IPC trace debug messages, tracing the code path as the IPC functions are executed.	

#### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform ipc command is the same as the no debug platform ipc.

Command	Description	
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.	

# debug platform led

Use the **debug platform led** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of light-emitting diode (LED) actions. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform led {generic | signal}

no debug platform led {generic | signal}

#### **Syntax Description**

generic	Display LED generic action debug messages.
signal	Display LED signal bit map debug messages.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **stack** keyword is not supported.

#### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform led command is the same as the no debug platform led command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform matm

Use the **debug platform matm** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent MAC address management. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform matm {aging | all | ec-aging | errors | learning | rpc | secure-address | warnings}

no debug platform matm {aging | all | ec-aging | errors | learning | rpc | secure-address | warnings}

### **Syntax Description**

aging	Display MAC address aging debug messages.	
all	Display all platform MAC address management event debug messages.	
ec-aging	Display EtherChannel address aging-related debug messages.	
errors	Display MAC address management error messages.	
learning	Display MAC address management address-learning debug messages.	
rpc	Display MAC address management remote procedure call (RPC) related debug messages.	
secure-address	Display MAC address management secure address learning debug messages.	
warning	Display MAC address management warning messages.	

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform matm command is the same as the no debug platform matm command.

Command	Description	
debug matm	Displays information about platform-independent MAC address management.	
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.	

## debug platform messaging application

Use the **debug platform messaging application** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of application messaging activity. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform messaging application {all | badpak | cleanup | events | memerr | messages | usererr}

no debug platform messaging application  $\{all \mid badpak \mid cleanup \mid events \mid memerr \mid messages \mid usererr\}$ 

#### Syntax Description

all	Display all application-messaging debug messages.
badpak	Display bad-packet debug messages.
cleanup	Display clean-up debug messages.
events	Display event debug messages.
memerr	Display memory-error debug messages.
messages	Display application-messaging debug messages.
usererr	Display user-error debug messages.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the stackchg keyword is not supported.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform messaging application command is the same as the no debug platform messaging application command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform phy

Use the **debug platform phy** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of PHY driver information. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform phy {automdix | cablediag | dual-purpose | flcd {configure | ipc | iter | trace} | flowcontrol | forced | init-seq | link-status | read | sfp | show-controller | speed | write}

no debug platform phy {automdix | cablediag | dual-purpose | flcd {configure | ipc | iter | trace} | flowcontrol | forced | init-seq | link-status | read | sfp | show-controller | speed | write}

### **Syntax Description**

automdix	Display PHY automatic medium-dependent interface crossover (Auto-MDIX) debug messages.	
cablediag	Display PHY cable-diagnostic debug messages.	
dual-purpose	Display dual-purpose PHY events.	
flcd {configure   ipc	Display PHY FLCD debug messages. The keywords have these meaning	
iter   trace}	• configure—Display PHY configure debug messages.	
	• <b>ipc</b> —Display Interprocess Communication Protocol (IPC) debug messages.	
	• iter—Display iter debug messages.	
	• trace—Display trace debug messages.	
flowcontrol	Display PHY flowcontrol debug messages.	
forced	Display PHY forced-mode debug messages.	
init-seq	Display PHY initialization-sequence debug messages.	
link-status	Display PHY link-status debug messages.	
read	Display PHY-read debug messages.	
sfp	Display PHY small form-factor pluggable (SFP) modules debug messages.	
show-controller	Display PHY show-controller debug messages.	
speed	Display PHY speed-change debug messages.	
write	Display PHY-write debug messages.	



Although visible in the command-line help, the xenpak keyword is not supported.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

#### debug platform phy

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	The <b>undebug platfor</b>	m phy command is the same as the no debug platform phy command.
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform pm

Use the **debug platform pm** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent port manager software module. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform pm {all | counters | errdisable | etherchnl | exceptions | hpm-events | idb-events | if-numbers | ios-events | link-status | platform | pm-events | pm-vectors [detail] | rpc [general | oper-info | state | vectors | vp-events] | soutput | sync | vlans}

no debug platform pm {all | counters | errdisable | etherchnl | exceptions | hpm-events | idb-events | if-numbers | ios-events | link-status | platform | pm-events | pm-vectors [detail] | rpc [general | oper-info | state | vectors | vp-events] | soutput | sync | vlans}

#### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all port-manager debug messages.	
counters	Display counters for remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.	
errdisable	Display error-disabled related-events debug messages.	
etherchnl	Display EtherChannel related-events debug messages.	
exceptions	Display system exception debug messages.	
hpm-events	Display platform port-manager event debug messages.	
idb-events	Display interface descriptor block (IDB) related-events debug messages.	
if-numbers	Display interface-number translation-event debug messages.	
ios-events	Display IOS event debug messages.	
link-status	Display interface link-detection event debug messages.	
platform	Display port-manager function-event debug messages.	
pm-events	Display port manager event debug messages.	
pm-vectors [detail]	Display port-manager vector-related-event debug messages. The keyword has this meaning:	
	• detail—Display vector-function details.	
rpc [general   oper-info   state	Display RPC related-event debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:	
vectors   vp-events]	• general—(Optional) Display RPC general events.	
	<ul> <li>oper-info—(Optional) Display operational- and informational-related RPC messages.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>state—(Optional) Display administrative- and operational-related RPC messages.</li> </ul>	
	• vectors—(Optional) Display vector-related RPC messages.	
	(Optional) Display vector related for a messages.	
	• vp-events—(Optional) Display virtual ports related-events RP messages.	
soutput		
soutput sync	• vp-events—(Optional) Display virtual ports related-events RP messages.	
	• vp-events—(Optional) Display virtual ports related-events RP messages.  Display IDB output vector event debug messages.  Display operational synchronization and VLAN line-state event debug	



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **stack-manager** keyword is not supported.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

Usage Guidelines

The undebug platform pm command is the same as the no debug platform pm command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform policer cpu uni-eni

Use the **debug platform policer cpu uni-eni** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the control-plane policer for user network interfaces (UNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs). This command displays information messages when any changes are made to CPU protection. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform policer cpu uni-eni

no debug platform policer cpu uni-eni

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** 

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

Release	Modification
12.2(25)EX	This command was introduced.
12.2(44)SE	The command was changed from <b>debug platform policer cpu uni</b> to <b>debug platform policer cpu uni-eni.</b>

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform policer cpu uni-eni command is the same as the no debug platform policer cpu uni-eni command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show platform policer cpu	Displays control plane policer statistics per feature or the indexes and the corresponding feature for the specified port.

# debug platform port-asic

Use the **debug platform port-asic** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the port application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) driver. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform port-asic {interrupt | periodic | read | write}

no debug platform port-asic {interrupt | periodic | read | write}

### Syntax Description

interrupt	Display port-ASIC interrupt-related function debug messages.
periodic	Display port-ASIC periodic-function-call debug messages.
read	Display port-ASIC read debug messages.
write	Display port-ASIC write debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform port-asic command is the same as the no debug platform port-asic command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform port-security

Use the **debug platform port-security** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of platform-dependent port-security information. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform port-security {add | aging | all | delete | errors | rpc | warnings}

no debug platform port-security {add | aging | all | delete | errors | rpc | warnings}

### **Syntax Description**

add	Display secure address addition debug messages.
aging	Display secure address aging debug messages.
all	Display all port-security debug messages.
delete	Display secure address deletion debug messages.
errors	Display port-security error debug messages.
rpc	Display remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.
warnings	Display warning debug messages.

**Defaults** 

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform port-security command is the same as the no debug platform port-security command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform qos-acl-tcam

Use the **debug platform qos-acl-tcam** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the quality of service (QoS) and access control list (ACL) ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) manager software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform qos-acl-tcam {all | ctcam | errors | labels | mask | rpc | tcam}

no debug platform qos-acl-tcam {all | ctcam | errors | labels | mask | rpc | tcam}

### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all QoS and ACL TCAM (QATM) manager debug messages.
ctcam	Display Cisco TCAM (CTCAM) related-events debug messages.
errors	Display QATM error-related-events debug messages.
labels	Display QATM label-related-events debug messages.
mask	Display QATM mask-related-events debug messages.
rpc	Display QATM remote procedure call (RPC) related-events debug messages.
tcam	Display QATM TCAM-related events debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform qos-acl-tcam command is the same as the no debug platform qos-acl-tcam command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform remote-commands

Use the **debug platform remote-commands** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of remote commands. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform remote-commands

no debug platform remote-commands

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform remote-commands command is the same as the no debug platform remote-commands command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform resource-manager

Use the **debug platform resource-manager** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the resource manager software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform resource-manager {all | dm | erd | errors | madmed | sd | stats | vld}

no debug platform resource-manager {all | dm | erd | errors | madmed | sd | stats | vld}

#### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all resource manager debug messages.
dm	Display destination-map debug messages.
erd	Display equal-cost-route descriptor-table debug messages.
errors	Display error debug messages.
madmed	Display the MAC address descriptor table and multi-expansion descriptor table debug messages.
sd	Display the station descriptor table debug messages.
stats	Display statistics debug messages.
vld	Display the VLAN-list descriptor debug messages.

## Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform resource-manager command is the same as the no debug platform resource-manager command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform snmp

Use the **debug platform snmp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform snmp

no debug platform snmp

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** 

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

**Usage Guidelines** 

The undebug platform snmp command is the same as the no debug platform snmp command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform span

Use the **debug platform span** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform span

no debug platform span

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** 

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

**Usage Guidelines** 

The undebug platform span command is the same as the no debug platform span command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform supervisor-asic

Use the **debug platform supervisor-asic** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the supervisor application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC). Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform supervisor-asic {all | errors | receive | send}

no debug platform supervisor-asic {all | errors | receive | send}

#### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all supervisor-ASIC event debug messages.
errors	Display the supervisor-ASIC error debug messages.
jumbo	Display the supervisor-ASIC jumbo debug messages.
receive	Display the supervisor-ASIC receive debug messages.
send	Display the supervisor-ASIC send debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform supervisor-asic command is the same as the no debug platform supervisor-asic command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform sw-bridge

Use the **debug platform sw-bridge** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the software bridging function. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

 $debug\ platform\ sw-bridge\ \{broadcast\ |\ control\ |\ multicast\ |\ packet\ |\ unicast\}$ 

no debug platform sw-bridge {broadcast | control | multicast | packet | unicast}

#### **Syntax Description**

broadcast	Display broadcast-data debug messages.
control	Display protocol-packet debug messages.
multicast	Display multicast-data debug messages.
packet	Display sent and received data debug messages.
unicast	Display unicast-data debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform sw-bridge command is the same as the no debug platform sw-bridge command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform tcam

Use the **debug platform tcam** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) access and lookups. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

```
debug platform tcam {log | read | search | write}

debug platform tcam log 12 {acl {input | output} | local | qos}

debug platform tcam log 13 {acl {input | output} | local | qos | secondary}}

debug platform tcam read {reg | ssram | tcam}

debug platform tcam search

debug platform tcam write {forw-ram | reg | tcam}

no debug platform tcam {log | read | search | write}

no debug platform tcam log 12 {acl {input | output} | local | qos}

no debug platform tcam log 13 {acl {input | output} | local | qos | secondary}}

no debug platform tcam read {reg | ssram | tcam}

no debug platform tcam search

no debug platform tcam write {forw-ram | reg | tcam}
```

#### **Syntax Description**

log l2 {acl {input   output}   local   qos}	Display Layer 2 field-based CAM look-up type debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>acl</b> { <b>input</b>   <b>output</b> }—Display input or output ACL look-up debug messages.
	• local—Display local forwarding look-up debug messages.
	• <b>qos</b> —Display classification and quality of service (QoS) look-up debug messages.
13 {acl {input   output}   local   qos   secondary}	Display Layer 3 field-based CAM look-up type debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>acl</b> { <b>input</b>   <b>output</b> }—Display input or output ACL look-up debug messages.
	• local—Display local forwarding look-up debug messages.
	• <b>qos</b> —Display classification and quality of service (QoS) look-up debug messages.

messages.

**secondary**—Display secondary forwarding look-up debug

read {reg   ssram   tcam}	Display TCAM-read debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:
	• reg—Display TCAM-register read debug messages.
	<ul> <li>ssram—Display synchronous static RAM (SSRAM)-read debug messages.</li> </ul>
	• tcam—Display TCAM-read debug messages.
search	Display supervisor-initiated TCAM-search results debug messages.
write {forw-ram   reg   tcam}	Display TCAM-write debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:
	forw-ram—Display forwarding-RAM write debug messages.
	reg—Display TCAM-register write debug messages.
	tcam—Display TCAM-write debug messages.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **log l3 ipv6** {**acl** {**input** | **output**} | **local** | **qos** | secondary} keywords are not supported.

#### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform tcam command is the same as the no debug platform tcam command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug platform udld

Use the **debug platform udld** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the platform-dependent UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform udld [all | error | rpc {events | messages}]

no debug platform udld [all | error | rpc {events | messages}]

### **Syntax Description**

all	(Optional) Display all UDLD debug messages.
error	(Optional) Display error condition debug messages.
rpc {events   messages}	(Optional) Display UDLD remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:
	• events—Display UDLD RPC events.
	• messages—Display UDLD RPC messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

## **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform udld command is the same as the no debug platform udld command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug platform vlan

Use the **debug platform vlan** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the VLAN manager software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug platform vlan {errors | mvid | rpc}

no debug platform vlan {errors | mvid | rpc}

#### **Syntax Description**

errors	Display VLAN error debug messages.
mvid	Display mapped VLAN ID allocations and free debug messages.
rpc	Display remote procedure call (RPC) debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug platform vlan command is the same as the no debug platform vlan command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug pm

Use the **debug pm** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of port manager (PM) activity. The port manager is a state machine that controls all the logical and physical interfaces. All features, such as VLANs, UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD), and so forth, work with the port manager to provide switch functions. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug pm {all | assert | card | cookies | etherchnl | hatable | messages | port | registry | sm | span | split | vlan | vp}

no debug pm {all | assert | card | cookies | etherchnl | hatable | messages | port | registry | sm | span | split | vlan | vp}

#### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all PM debug messages.
assert	Display assert debug messages.
card	Display line-card related-events debug messages.
cookies	Display internal PM cookie validation debug messages.
etherchnl	Display EtherChannel related-events debug messages.
hatable	Display Host Access Table events debug messages.
messages	Display PM debug messages.
port	Display port related-events debug messages.
registry	Display PM registry invocation debug messages.
sm	Display state-machine related-events debug messages.
span	Display spanning-tree related-events debug messages.
split	Display split-processor debug messages.
vlan	Display VLAN related-events debug messages.
vp	Display virtual port related-events debug messages.
	·



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the scp and pvlan keywords are not supported.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The **undebug pm** command is the same as the **no debug pm** command.

debug pm

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

## debug port-security

Use the **debug port-security** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the allocation and states of the port security subsystem. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug port-security

no debug port-security

**Syntax Description** 

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

**Command History** 

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug port-security command is the same as the no debug port-security command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show port-security	Displays port-security settings for an interface or for the switch.

## debug qos-manager

Use the **debug qos-manager** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the quality of service (QoS) manager software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug qos-manager {all | event | verbose}

no debug qos-manager {all | event | verbose}

#### Syntax Description

all	Display all QoS-manager debug messages.
event	Display QoS-manager related-event debug messages.
verbose	Display QoS-manager detailed debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug qos-manager command is the same as the no debug qos-manager command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.

# debug spanning-tree

Use the **debug spanning-tree** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of spanning-tree activities. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug spanning-tree {all | bpdu | bpdu-opt | config | etherchannel | events | exceptions | general | mstp | pvst+ | root | snmp | switch | synchronization}

no debug spanning-tree {all | bpdu | bpdu-opt | config | etherchannel | events | exceptions | general | mstp | pvst+ | root | snmp | switch | synchronization}

#### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all spanning-tree debug messages.
bpdu	Display spanning-tree bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) debug messages. See the <b>debug spanning-tree bpdu</b> command.
bpdu-opt	Display optimized BPDU handling debug messages. See the <b>debug</b> spanning-tree bpdu-opt command
config	Display spanning-tree configuration change debug messages.
etherchannel	Display EtherChannel-support debug messages.
events	Display spanning-tree topology event debug messages.
exceptions	Display spanning-tree exception debug messages.
general	Display general spanning-tree activity debug messages.
mstp	Debug Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol events. See the <b>debug spanning-tree mstp</b> command
pvst+	Display per-VLAN spanning-tree plus (PVST+) event debug messages.
root	Display spanning-tree root-event debug messages.
snmp	Display spanning-tree Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) handling debug messages.
switch	Display switch shim command debug messages. This shim is the software module that is the interface between the generic Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) code and the platform-specific code of various switch platforms. See the <b>debug spanning-tree switch</b> command
synchronization	Display the spanning-tree synchronization event debug messages.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **backbonefast**, **csuf/csrt**, and **uplinkfast** keywords are not supported.

**Defaults** Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

## **Command History**

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

## Usage Guidelines

The undebug spanning-tree command is the same as the no debug spanning-tree command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show spanning-tree	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# debug spanning-tree bpdu

Use the **debug spanning-tree bpdu** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of sent and received spanning-tree bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug spanning-tree bpdu [receive | transmit]

no debug spanning-tree bpdu [receive | transmit]

•	_		
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receive	(Optional) Display the nonoptimized path for received BPDU debug messages.
transmit	(Optional) Display the nonoptimized path for sent BPDU debug messages.

#### **Defaults**

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug spanning-tree bpdu command is the same as the no debug spanning-tree bpdu command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show spanning-tree	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt

Use the **debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of optimized spanning-tree bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) handling. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt [detail | packet]

no debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt [detail | packet]

### **Syntax Description**

detail	(Optional) Display detailed optimized BPDU-handling debug messages.
packet	(Optional) Display packet-level optimized BPDU-handling debug messages.

#### **Defaults**

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

The **undebug spanning-tree bpdu-opt** command is the same as the **no debug spanning-tree bpdu-opt** command.

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show spanning-tree	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# debug spanning-tree mstp

Use the **debug spanning-tree mstp** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) software. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug spanning-tree mstp {all | boundary | bpdu-rx | bpdu-tx | errors | flush | init | migration | pm | proposals | region | roles | sanity\_check | sync | tc | timers}

no debug spanning-tree mstp {all | boundary | bpdu-rx | bpdu-tx | errors | flush | init | migration | pm | proposals | region | roles | sanity\_check | sync | tc | timers}

### **Syntax Description**

all	Enable all the debugging messages.
boundary	Debug flag changes at these boundaries:
	<ul> <li>An multiple spanning-tree (MST) region and a single spanning-tree region running Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>An MST region and a single spanning-tree region running IEEE 802.1D</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>An MST region and another MST region with a different configuration</li> </ul>
bpdu-rx	Debug the received MST bridge protocol data units (BPDUs).
bpdu-tx	Debug the sent MST BPDUs.
errors	Debug MSTP errors.
flush	Debug the port flushing mechanism.
init	Debug the initialization of the MSTP data structures.
migration	Debug the protocol migration state machine.
pm	Debug MSTP port manager events.
proposals	Debug handshake messages between the designated switch and the root switch.
region	Debug the region synchronization between the switch processor (SP) and the route processor (RP).
roles	Debug MSTP roles.
sanity_check	Debug the received BPDU sanity check messages.
sync	Debug the port synchronization events.
tc	Debug topology change notification events.
timers	Debug the MSTP timers for start, stop, and expire events.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### Usage Guidelines

The **undebug spanning-tree mstp** command is the same as the **no debug spanning-tree mstp** command.

### **Related Commands**

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show spanning-tree	Displays spanning-tree state information.

# debug spanning-tree switch

Use the **debug spanning-tree switch** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the software interface between the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) software module and the port manager software module. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug spanning-tree switch {all | errors | flush | general | helper | pm | rx {decode | errors | interrupt | process} | state | tx [decode]}

no debug spanning-tree switch {all | errors | flush | general | helper | pm | rx {decode | errors | interrupt | process} | state | tx [decode]}

### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all spanning-tree switch debug messages.
errors	Display debug messages for the interface between the spanning-tree software module and the port manager software module.
flush	Display debug messages for the shim flush operation.
general	Display general event debug messages.
helper	Display spanning-tree helper-task debug messages. Helper tasks handle bulk spanning-tree updates.
pm	Display port-manager event debug messages.
rx	Display received bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) handling debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:
	<ul> <li>decode—Display decoded received packets.</li> </ul>
	• errors—Display receive error debug messages.
	• interrupt—Display interrupt service request (ISR) debug messages.
	• process—Display process receive BPDU debug messages.
state	Display spanning-tree port state change debug messages;
tx [decode]	Display sent BPDU handling debug messages. The keyword has this meaning:
	• <b>decode</b> —(Optional) Display decoded sent packets.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the uplinkfast keyword is not supported.

**Defaults** 

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### Usage Guidelines

The **undebug spanning-tree switch** command is the same as the **no debug spanning-tree switch** command.

### **Related Commands**

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show spanning-tree	Displays spanning-tree state information.

### debug sw-vlan

Use the **debug sw-vlan** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of VLAN manager activities. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

 $\label{lem:cokies} \begin{tabular}{ll} debug sw-vlan $\{badpmcookies \mid cfg-vlan $\{bootup \mid cli\} \mid events \mid ifs \mid management \mid notification \mid packets \mid registries $\} \end{tabular}$ 

no debug sw-vlan {badpmcookies | cfg-vlan {bootup | cli} | events | ifs | management | notification | packets | registries}

### **Syntax Description**

badpmcookies	Display debug messages for VLAN manager incidents of bad port manager cookies.
cfg-vlan {bootup   cli}	Display config-vlan debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>bootup</b> —Display messages when the switch is booting up.
	• <b>cli</b> —Display messages when the command-line interface (CLI) is in config-vlan mode.
events	Display debug messages for VLAN manager events.
ifs	See the debug sw-vlan ifs command.
management	Display debug messages for VLAN manager management of internal VLANs.
notification	See the debug sw-vlan notification command.
packets	Display debug messages for packet handling and encapsulation processes.
registries	Display debug messages for VLAN manager registries.

### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug sw-vlan command is the same as the no debug sw-vlan command.

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show vlan	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN name or ID is specified) in the administrative domain.

### debug sw-vlan ifs

Use the **debug sw-vlan ifs** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the VLAN manager IOS file system (IFS) error tests. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug sw-vlan ifs {open {read | write} | read {1 | 2 | 3 | 4} | write}

no debug sw-vlan ifs {open {read | write} | read {1 | 2 | 3 | 4} | write}

### **Syntax Description**

open {read   write}	Display VLAN manager IFS file-open operation debug messages. The keywords have these meanings:
	• read—Display VLAN manager IFS file-read operation debug messages.
	• write—Display VLAN manager IFS file-write operation debug messages.
read {1   2   3   4}	Display file-read operation debug messages for the specified error test (1, 2, 3, or 4).
write	Display file-write operation debug messages.

#### **Defaults**

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug sw-vlan ifs command is the same as the no debug sw-vlan ifs command.

When selecting the file read operation, Operation 1 reads the file header, which contains the header verification word and the file version number. Operation 2 reads the main body of the file, which contains most of the domain and VLAN information. Operation 3 reads type length version (TLV) descriptor structures. Operation 4 reads TLV data.

### **Related Commands**

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show vlan	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN name or ID is specified) in the administrative domain.

## debug sw-vlan notification

Use the **debug sw-vlan notification** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the activation and deactivation of VLAN IDs. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug sw-vlan notification {accfwdchange | allowedvlancfgchange | fwdchange | linkchange | modechange | statechange}

no debug sw-vlan notification {accfwdchange | allowedvlancfgchange | fwdchange | linkchange | modechange | statechange}

### **Syntax Description**

accfwdchange	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of aggregated access interface spanning-tree forward changes.
allowedvlancfgchange	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of changes to the allowed VLAN configuration.
fwdchange	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of spanning-tree forwarding changes.
linkchange	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of interface link-state changes.
modechange	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of interface mode changes.
statechange	Display debug messages for VLAN manager notification of interface state changes.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **pruningcfgchange** keyword is not supported.

### Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug sw-vlan notification command is the same as the no debug sw-vlan notification command.

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show vlan	Displays the parameters for all configured VLANs or one VLAN (if the VLAN name or ID is specified) in the administrative domain.

### debug udld

Use the **debug udld** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the UniDirectional Link Detection (UDLD) feature. Use the **no** form of this command to disable UDLD debugging.

debug udld {events | packets | registries}

no debug udld {events | packets | registries}

### **Syntax Description**

events	Display debug messages for UDLD process events as they occur.
packets	Display debug messages for the UDLD process as it receives packets from the packet queue and tries to send them at the request of the UDLD protocol code.
registries	Display debug messages for the UDLD process as it processes registry calls from the UDLD process-dependent module and other feature modules.

#### **Defaults**

Debugging is disabled.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

The undebug udld command is the same as the no debug udld command.

For debug udld events, these debugging messages appear:

- · General UDLD program logic flow
- State machine state changes
- Program actions for the set and clear ErrDisable state
- Neighbor cache additions and deletions
- Processing of configuration commands
- Processing of link-up and link-down indications

For debug udld packets, these debugging messages appear:

- General packet processing program flow on receipt of an incoming packet
- Indications of the contents of the various pieces of packets received (such as type length versions [TLVs]) as they are examined by the packet reception code
- Packet transmission attempts and the outcome

For **debug udld registries**, these categories of debugging messages appear:

- Sub-block creation
- Fiber-port status changes
- State change indications from the port manager software
- MAC address registry calls

### **Related Commands**

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.
show udld	Displays UDLD administrative and operational status for all ports or the
	specified port.

## debug vqpc

Use the **debug vqpc** privileged EXEC command to enable debugging of the VLAN Query Protocol (VQP) client. Use the **no** form of this command to disable debugging.

debug vqpc [all | cli | events | learn | packet]

no debug vqpc [all | cli | events | learn | packet]

### Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Display all VQP client debug messages.
cli	(Optional) Display the VQP client command-line interface (CLI) debug messages.
events	(Optional) Display VQP client event debug messages.
learn	(Optional) Display VQP client address learning debug messages.
packet	(Optional) Display VQP client packet information debug messages.

Defaults

Debugging is disabled.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### Usage Guidelines

The undebug vqpc command is the same as the no debug vqpc command.

### **Related Commands**

Command	Description
show debugging	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled.



APPENDIX C

# **Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access Switch Show Platform Commands**

This appendix describes the **show platform** privileged EXEC commands that have been created or changed for use with the Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access switch. These commands display information helpful in diagnosing and resolving internetworking problems and should be used only under the guidance of Cisco technical support staff.

### show platform acl

Use the **show platform acl** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent access control list (ACL) manager information.

show platform acl {interface interface-id | label label-number [detail] | statistics asic-number | usage asic-number [summary] | vlan vlan-id} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

interface interface-id	Display per-interface ACL manager information for the specified interface. The interface can be a physical interface or a VLAN.
label label-number [detail]	Display per-label ACL manager information. The <i>label-number</i> range is 0 to 255. The keyword has this meaning:
	• <b>detail</b> —(Optional) Display detailed ACL manager label information.
statistics asic-number	Display per-ASIC ACL statistics. The <i>asic-number</i> is the port ASIC number, always 0.
usage asic-number [summary]	Display per-ASIC ACL usage. The <i>asic-number</i> is the port ASIC number, always 0. The keyword has this meaning:
	• <b>summary</b> —(Optional) Display brief usage information.
vlan vlan-id	Display per-VLAN ACL manager information. The <i>vlan-id</i> range is from 1 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

### show platform cfm

Use the **show platform cfm** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) information. CFM is an end-to-end per-service-instance Ethernet layer operation, administration, and management (OAM) protocol that provides proactive connectivity monitoring, fault verification, and fault isolation for large Ethernet networks.

show platform cfm [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

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

### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform configuration

Use the **show platform configuration** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent configuration-manager related information.

show platform configuration {config-output | default | running | startup} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

config-output	Display the output of the last auto-configuration application.
default	Display whether or not the system is running the default configuration.
running	Display a snapshot of the backed-up running configuration on the local switch.
startup	Display a snapshot of the backed-up startup configuration on the local switch.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

## show platform etherchannel

Use the **show platform etherchannel** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent EtherChannel information.

show platform etherchannel {flags | time-stamps} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

flags	Display EtherChannel port flags.
time-stamps	Display EtherChannel time stamps.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform forward

Use the **show platform forward** privileged EXEC command for an interface to specify how the hardware would forward a frame that matches the specified parameters.

show platform forward interface-id [vlan vlan-id] src-mac dst-mac [l3protocol-id] [sap | snap] [cos cos] [ip src-ip dst-ip [frag field] [dscp dscp] {l4protocol-id | icmp icmp-type icmp-code | igmp igmp-version igmp-type | tcp src-port dst-port flags | udp src-port dst-port} [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

interface-id	The input physical interface, the port on which the packet comes in to the switch (including type and port number).
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Input VLAN ID. The range is 1 to 4094. If not specified, and the input interface is not a routed port, the default is 1.
src-mac	48-bit source MAC address.
dst-mac	48-bit destination MAC address.
l3protocol-id	(Optional) The Layer 3 protocol used in the packet. The number is a value 0 to 65535.
sap	(Optional) Service access point (SAP) encapsulation type.
snap	(Optional) Subnetwork Access Protocol (SNAP) encapsulation type.
cos cos	(Optional) Class of service (CoS) value of the frame. The range is 0 to 7.
ip src-ip dst-ip	(Optional, but required for IP packets) Source and destination IP addresses in dotted decimal notation.
frag field	(Optional) The IP fragment field for a fragmented IP packet. The range is 0 to 65535.
dscp dscp	(Optional) Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field in the IP header. The range is 0 to 63.
l4protocol-id	The numeric value of the Layer 4 protocol field in the IP header. The range is 0 to 255. For example, 47 is generic routing encapsulation (GRE), and 89 is Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). If the protocol is TCP, UDP, ICMP, or IGMP, you should use the appropriate keyword instead of a numeric value.
icmp icmp-type icmp-code	Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) parameters. The <i>icmp-type</i> and <i>icmp-code</i> ranges are 0 to 255.
<b>igmp</b> igmp-version igmp-type	Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) parameters. The <i>igmp-version</i> range is 1 to 15; the <i>igmp-type</i> range is 0 to 15.
tcp src-port dst-port flags	TCP parameters: TCP source port, destination port, and the numeric value of the TCP flags byte in the header. The <i>src-port</i> and <i>dst-port</i> ranges are 0 to 65535. The flag range is from 0 to 1024.
udp src-port dst-port	User Datagram Protocol (UDP) parameters. The <i>src-port</i> and <i>dst-port</i> ranges are 0 to 65535.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the ipv6 keyword is not supported.

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

### **Examples**

See the "Troubleshooting" chapter of the software configuration guide for this release for examples of the **show platform forward** command output displays and what they mean.

# show platform ip igmp snooping

Use the **show platform ip igmp snooping** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping information.

show platform ip igmp snooping {all | control [di] | counters | flood [vlan vlan-id] | group
ip-address | hardware | retry [count | local [count] | remote [count]]} [ | {begin | exclude |
include} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

all	Display all IGMP snooping platform IP multicast information.
control [di]	Display IGMP snooping control entries. The keyword has this meaning:
	<ul> <li>di—(Optional) Display IGMP snooping control destination index entries.</li> </ul>
counters	Display IGMP snooping counters.
flood [vlan vlan-id]	Display IGMP snooping flood information. The keyword has this meaning:
	• <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> —(Optional) Display flood information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
group ip-address	Display the IGMP snooping multicast group information, where <i>ip-address</i> is the IP address of the group.
hardware	Display IGMP snooping information loaded into hardware.
retry [count   local [count]	Display IGMP snooping retry information. The keywords have these meanings:
	• count—(Optional) Display only the retry count.
	• local—(Optional) Display local retry entries.
remote [count]	Display remote entries. The keyword has this meaning:
	• count—(Optional) Display only the remote count.
l begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter | **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* do not appear, but the lines that contain *Output* appear.

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# show platform ip multicast

Use the **show platform ip multicast** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent IP multicast tables and other information.

show platform ip multicast {acl-full-info | counters | groups | hardware [detail] | interfaces | locks | mdfs-routes | retry | trace} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

acl-full-info	Display IP multicast routing access-control list (ACL) information, in particular the number of outgoing VLANs for which router ACLs at the output cannot be applied in hardware.
counters	Display IP multicast counters and statistics.
groups	Display IP multicast routes per group.
hardware [detail]	Display IP multicast routes loaded into hardware. The optional <b>detail</b> keyword is used to show port members in the destination index and route index.
interfaces	Display IP multicast interfaces.
locks	Display IP multicast destination-index locks.
mdfs-routes	Display multicast distributed fast switching (MDFS) IP multicast routes.
retry	Display the IP multicast routes in the retry queue.
trace	Display the IP multicast trace buffer.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform ip unicast

Use the **show platform ip unicast** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent IP unicast routing information.

show platform ip unicast {adjacency | cef-idb | counts | dhcp | failed {adjacency | arp [A.B.C.D] | route} | loadbalance | mpaths | route | standby | statistics | trace} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

adiaaanar	Display the platform ediceancy database
adjacency	Display the platform adjacency database.
cef-idb	Display platform information corresponding to Cisco Express Forwarding
	(CEF) interface descriptor block.
counts	Display the current counts for the Layer 3 unicast databases.
dhcp	Display the DHCP system dynamic addresses.
failed {adjacency	Display the hardware resource failures. The keywords have these meanings:
<b>arp</b> [ <i>A.B.C.D</i> ]   <b>route</b> }	• <b>adjacency</b> —Display the adjacency entries that failed to be programmed in hardware.
	• <b>arp</b> —Display the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) deletions because of failure and because of retries.
	• A.B.C.D—(Optional) Prefix of the ARP entries to display.
	• <b>route</b> —Display the route entries that failed to be programmed in hardware.
loadbalance	Display the platform load balancing database.
mpaths	Display the Layer 3 unicast routing multipath adjacency database.
route	Display the platform route database.
standby	Display the platform standby information.
statistics	Display the Layer 3 unicast routing accumulated statistics.
trace	Display the platform event trace logs.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **proxy** and **table** keywords are not supported.

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

### show platform ipc trace

Use the **show platform ipc trace** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Interprocess Communication (IPC) Protocol trace log information.

show platform ipc trace [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

## show platform layer4op

Use the **show platform layer4op** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Layer 4 operator information.

show platform layer4op {acl | qos [port-asic]} {and-or | map | or-and | vcu} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

acl	Display access control list (ACL) Layer 4 operators information.	
qos [port-asic]	Display quality of service (QoS) Layer 4 operators information. The keyword has this meaning:	
	• port-asic—(Optional) QoS port ASIC number. The value can be 0 or 1.	
and-or	Display AND-OR registers information.	
map	Display select map information.	
or-and	Display OR-AND registers information.	
vcu	Display value compare unit (VCU) register information.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

### show platform mac-address-table

Use the **show platform mac-address-table** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent MAC address table information.

**show platform mac-address-table [aging-array | hash-table | mac-address** mac-address] [vlan vlan-id]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

aging-array	(Optional) Display the MAC address table aging array.	
hash-table	(Optional) Display the MAC address table hash table.	
mac-address mac-address	(Optional) Display the MAC address table MAC address information, where <i>mac-address</i> is the 48-bit hardware address.	
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.	
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

## show platform messaging

Use the **show platform messaging** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent application and performance message information.

show platform messaging {application [incoming | outgoing | summary] | hiperf [class-number]} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

Syntax Description	application [incoming   outgoing   summary]	Display application message information. The keywords have these meanings:
		• <b>incoming</b> —(Optional) Display only information about incoming application messaging requests.
		<ul> <li>outgoing—(Optional) Display only information about incoming application messaging requests.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>summary—(Optional) Display summary information about all application messaging requests.</li> </ul>
	hiperf [class-number]	Display outgoing high-performance message information. Specify the <i>class-number</i> option to display information about high-performance messages for this class number. The range is 0 to 36.
	begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
	exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
	include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
	expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

### show platform monitor

Use the **show platform monitor** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) information.

show platform monitor [session session-number] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

session session-number	(Optional) Display SPAN information for the specified SPAN session. The range is 1 to 66.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

## show platform mvr table

Use the **show platform mvr table** privileged EXEC command to display the platform-dependent Multicast VLAN Registration (MVR) multi-expansion descriptor (MED) group mapping table.

show platform mvr table [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.	
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.	
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.	
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.	

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform pm

Use the **show platform pm** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent port-manager information.

show platform pm {counters | group-masks | idbs {active-idbs | deleted-idbs} | if-numbers | link-status | platform-block | port-info interface-id | vlan {info | line-state} | [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### **Syntax Description**

counters	Display module counters information.		
group-masks	Display EtherChannel group masks information.		
idbs {active-idbs   deleted-idbs}	Display interface data block (IDB) information. The keywords have these meanings:		
	• active-idbs—Display active IDB information.		
	• <b>deleted-idbs</b> —Display deleted and leaked IDB information.		
if-numbers	Display interface numbers information.		
link-status	Display local port link status information.		
platform-block	Display platform port block information.		
port-info interface-id	Display port administrative and operation fields for the specified interface.		
vlan {info   line-state}	Display platform VLAN information. The keywords have these meanings:		
	• <b>info</b> —Display information for active VLANs.		
	• line-state—Display line-state information.		
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .		
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .		
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.		
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.		



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the stack-view keyword is not supported.

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

### show platform policer cpu

Use the **show platform policer cpu** privileged EXEC command to display CPU control-plane policer statistics per feature or the indexes and the corresponding feature for the specified port.

**show platform policer cpu** {classification | interface interface-id} [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

classification	Displays policer statistics per feature.
interface interface-id	Display the policer indexes for a specific interface.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

For CPU protection of user network interfaces (UNIs) and enhanced network interfaces (ENIs), the switch pre-allocates the 27 CPU protection policers, numbered 0 to 26. A policer of 26 means a drop policer; any traffic type shown as 26 on any port is dropped. A policer of a value of 0 to 25 means that a rate-limiting policer is assigned to the port for the control protocol. A policer value of 255 means that no policer is assigned to a control protocol. Network node interfaces (NNIs) have no policers assigned.

Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter I **exclude output**, the lines that contain *output* are not displayed, but the lines that contain *Output* are displayed.

### **Examples**

This is an example of output from the **show platform policer cpu classification** command:

=======================================	==========	=======
Feature	Bytes	Frames
=======================================	:==========	
STP	3912792	61278
LACP	0	0
8021X	0	0
RSVD_STP	0	0
PVST_PLUS	0	0
CDP	1012542	2552
DTP	131264	2051
UDLD	0	0
PAGP	0	0

VTP	0	0
CISCO_L2	0	0
KEEPALIVE	0	0
CFM	0	0
SWITCH_MAC	0	0
SWITCH_ROUTER_MAC	896	14
SWITCH_IGMP	289408	4522
SWITCH L2PT	0	0

This example of the output from the **show platform policer cpu interface** command shows the default policer configuration for a UNI. Because the port is Fast Ethernet 1, the identifier for rate-limited protocols is 0; a display for Fast Ethernet port 5 would display an identifier of 4. The *Policer Index* refers to the specific protocol. The ASIC number indicates when the policer is on a different ASIC.

Because UNIs do not support STP, CDP, LLDP, LACP, and PAgP, these packets are dropped (physical policer of 26). These protocols are disabled by default on ENIs as well, but you can enable them. When enabled on ENIs, the control packets are rate-limited and a rate-limiting policers is assigned to the port for these protocols (physical policer of 22).

Switch# show platform policer cpu interface fastethernet 0/3 Policers assigned for CPU protection

Feature	Policer	Physical	Asic
	Index	Policer	Num
			======
Fa0/1			
STP	1	26	0
LACP	2	26	0
8021X	3	26	0
RSVD_STP	4	26	0
PVST_PLUS	5	26	0
CDP	6	26	0
LLDP	7	26	0
DTP	8	26	0
UDLD	9	26	0
PAGP	10	26	0
VTP	11	26	0
CISCO_L2	12	26	0
KEEPALIVE	13	0	0
CFM	14	255	0
SWITCH_MAC	15	26	0
SWITCH_ROUTER_MAC	16	26	0
SWITCH_IGMP	17	0	0
SWITCH_L2PT	18	26	0

This example shows the policers assigned to a ENI when control protocols are enabled on the interface. A value of 22 indicates that protocol packets are rate-limited for that protocol. When the protocol is not enabled, the defaults are the same as for a UNI.

Switch# show platform policer cpu interface fastethernet0/23

Policers	assigned	for	CPU	protection
----------	----------	-----	-----	------------

=======================================	=========	:========	=====
Feature	Policer	Physical	Asic
	Index	Policer	Num
=======================================	=========		=====
Fa0/23			
STP	1	26	0
LACP	2	22	0
8021X	3	26	0
RSVD_STP	4	26	0
PVST_PLUS	5	26	0
CDP	6	22	0
LLDP	7	26	0

DTP	8	26	0
UDLD	9	26	0
PAGP	10	26	0
VTP	11	26	0
CISCO_L2	12	22	0
KEEPALIVE	13	22	0
CFM	14	255	0
SWITCH_MAC	15	26	0
SWITCH_ROUTER_MAC	16	26	0
SWITCH_IGMP	17	22	0
SWITCH_L2PT	18	22	0

This example shows the default policers assigned to NNIs. Most protocols have no policers assigned to NNIs. A value of 255 means that no policer is assigned to the port for the protocol.

Switch #show platform policer cpu interface gigabitethernet 0/1 Policers assigned for CPU protection

TOTAL COLOR OF THE				
Feature	Policer Index	Physical Policer	Asic Num	
=======================================	=========	=========	======	
Gi0/1				
STP	1	255	0	
LACP	2	255	0	
8021X	3	255	0	
RSVD_STP	4	255	0	
PVST_PLUS	5	255	0	
CDP	6	255	0	
LLDP	7	255	0	
DTP	8	255	0	
UDLD	9	255	0	
PAGP	10	255	0	
VTP	11	255	0	
CISCO_L2	12	255	0	
KEEPALIVE	13	255	0	
CFM	14	255	0	
SWITCH_MAC	15	255	0	
SWITCH_ROUTER_MAC	16	255	0	
SWITCH_IGMP	17	255	0	
SWITCH_L2PT	18	255	0	

### **Related Commands**S

Command	Description
show policer cpu uni-eni	Displays control-plane policer information for the switch.

## show platform port-asic

Use the **show platform port-asic** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent port application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) register information.

```
show platform port-asic {cpu-queue-map-table [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
    dest-map index number | etherchannel-info [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
    exception [asic number | port number [asic number]] | global-status [asic number |
    port number [asic number]] | learning [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
    mac-info [asic number | port number [asic number]] | mvid [asic number] |
    packet-info-ram [asic number | index number [asic number]] |
    port-info [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
    prog-parser [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
    receive {buffer-queue | port-fifo | supervisor-sram} [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
    stats {drop | enqueue | miscellaneous | supervisor} [asic number | port number [asic number]] |
    transmit {port-fifo | queue | supervisor-sram} [asic number | port number [asic number]]
    vct [asic number | port number [asic number]]}
    [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]
```

### **Syntax Description**

Display the CPU queue-map table entries. The keywords have these meanings:
• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.
• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27.
Display destination-map information for the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.
Display the contents of the EtherChannel information register. The keywords have these meanings:
• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.
Display the exception-index register information. The keywords have these meanings:
• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.

global-status [asic number   port number [asic number]]	Display global and interrupt status. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
	• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.
learning [asic number   port number [asic number]]	Display entries in the learning cache. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
	• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.
mac-info [asic number   port number [asic number]]	Display the contents of the MAC information register. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
	• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.
mvid [asic number]	Display the mapped VLAN ID table. The keyword has this meaning:
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
packet-info-ram [asic number   index number [asic number]]	Display the packet information RAM. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
	• <b>index</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified packet RAM index number and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 63.
port-info [asic number   port number [asic number]]	Display port information register values. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
	• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.

prog-parser [asic number   port number [asic number]]	Display the programmable parser tables. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
	• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.
receive {buffer-queue   port-fifo	Display receive information. The keywords have these meanings:
<pre>supervisor-sram { [asic number   port number [asic number]]</pre>	• <b>buffer-queue</b> —Display the buffer queue information.
port number [asic number]]	• <b>port-fifo</b> —Display the port-FIFO information.
	• <b>supervisor-sram</b> —Display the supervisor static RAM (SRAM) information.
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
	• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.
span [vlan-id   asic number]	Display the Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN)-related information. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <i>vlan-id</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified VLAN. The range is 0 to 1023.
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
stats {drop   enqueue   miscellaneous   supervisor} [asic	Display raw statistics for the port ASIC. The keywords have these meanings:
number   <b>port</b> number [ <b>asic</b> number]]	• <b>drop</b> —Display drop statistics.
number]]	• enqueue—Display enqueue statistics.
	• miscellaneous—Display miscellaneous statistics.
	• <b>supervisor</b> —Display supervisor statistics.
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The number is always 0.
	• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.

transmit {port-fifo   queue   supervisor-sram} [asic number   port number [asic number]]	Display transmit information. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>port-fifo</b> —Display the contents of the port-FIFO information register.
	• <b>queue</b> —Display the contents of the queue information register.
	• <b>supervisor-sram</b> —Display supervisor SRAM information.
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.
	• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.
<pre>vct [asic number   port number [asic number]]</pre>	Display the VLAN compression table entries for the specified ASIC or for the specified port and ASIC. The keywords have these meanings:
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified ASIC. The range is 0 to 1.
	• <b>port</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified port and ASIC number. The range is 0 to 27, where 0 is the supervisor and 1 to 25 are the ports.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **stack** {**control** | **dest-map** | **learning** | **messages** | **mvid** | **prog-parser** | **span** | **stats** [**asic** *number* | **port** *number* [**asic** *number*]] keywords are not supported.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform port-security

Use the **show platform port-security** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent port-security information.

show platform port-security [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
l exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

## show platform qos

Use the **show platform qos** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent quality of service (QoS) information.

show platform qos debug [aggregate-policer aggregate-policer-name | global-config | input-queue | [interface [interface-id] [buffers | policers | queuing] ] | label-table [dynamic-label {dscp value cos value | label-number value | policy-map policy-map-name class-map class-map-name} [asic number] | policer {parameter-table | qos-table | selection-table} [asic number] | policy-map policy-map-name [asic number] | port-class [asic number] | port-config port-number [asic number] | port-info port-number [asic number] | table-map | vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

show platform qos statistics [interface [interface-id]] [ | {begin | exclude | include}} expression]

### **Syntax Description**

debug	Display QoS debug messages for the switch or for the specified keyword.
aggregate-policer aggregate-policer-name	(Optional) Display QoS aggregate policer information for the specified aggregate policer.
global-config	(Optional) Display QoS global configuration information.
input-queue	(Optional) Display QoS input queue information.
interface [interface-id] [buffers   policers   queuing]	(Optional) Display QoS information for all interfaces or the specified interface. The keywords have these meanings:
	<ul> <li>buffers—(Optional) Display information about QoS buffers.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>policers—(Optional) Display information about QoS policers.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>queuing—(Optional) Display information about QoS output queues.</li> </ul>
label-table [dynamic-label {dscp value cos value   label-number value	(Optional) Display Qos label table information. The keywords have these meanings:
policy-map policy-map-name class-map class-map-name} [asic number]	<ul> <li>dynamic-label—(Optional) Display dynamic label information.</li> </ul>
number]	• <b>dscp</b> <i>value</i> <b>cos</b> <i>value</i> —Display information based on Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value (0 to 63) and class of service (CoS) value (0 to 7).
	• <b>label-number</b> <i>value</i> —Display information based on the dynamic label number. The range is from 158 to 255.
	• <b>policy-map</b> <i>policy-map-name</i> <b>class-map</b> <i>class-map-name</i> —Display information for the specified policy map and class map.
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information based on the port ASIC number. The number is always 0.

policer {parameter-table   qos-table   selection-table } [asic number]	(Optional) Display QoS policer information. The keywords have these meanings:
	• parameter-table—Display the policer parameter table.
	• qos-table—Display the policer QoS table.
	• <b>selection-table</b> —Display the port allocation table.
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information based on the port ASIC number. The number is always 0.
policy-map policy-map-name [asic number]	(Optional) Display QoS information for the specified policy map.
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information based on the port ASIC number. The number is always 0.
port-class [asic number]	(Optional) Display QoS port class tables.
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information based on the port ASIC number. The number is always 0.
port-config port-number [asic number]	(Optional) Display QoS port configuration information. The keywords have these meanings:
	<ul> <li>port-number—Display QoS configuration for the specified port number. The range is 0 to 25.</li> </ul>
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information based on the port ASIC number. The number is always 0.
port-info port-number [asic number]	(Optional) Display QoS port information. The keywords have these meanings:
	<ul> <li>port-number—Display QoS configuration for the specified port number. The range is 0 to 25.</li> </ul>
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information based on the port ASIC number. The number is always 0.
table-map table-map-name [asic number]	(Optional) Display QoS information for the specified table map.
	• <b>asic</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display information based on the port ASIC number. The number is always 0.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display QoS information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
statistics	Display QoS interface statistics.
l begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(O : 1) D: 1
	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .  (Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .  Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

**Command Modes** 

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform resource-manager

Use the **show platform resource-manager** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent resource-manager information.

show platform resource-manager {dm [index number] | erd [index number] |
 mad [index number] | med [index number] | mod | msm {hash-table [vlan vlan-id] |
 mac-address mac-address [vlan vlan-id]} | sd [index number] | vld [index number]} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

Syntax Description	dm [index number]	Display the destination map. The keyword has this meaning:
		• <b>index</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.
	erd [index number]	Display the equal-cost-route descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning:
		• <b>index</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.
	mad [index number]	Display the MAC-address descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning:
		• <b>index</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.
	med [index number]	Display the multi-expansion descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning:
		• <b>index</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.
	mod	Display the resource-manager module information.
	msm {hash-table [vlan vlan-id]	Display the MAC-address station descriptor table. The keywords have these meanings:
	mac-address mac-address [vlan	• hash-table—Display the msm hash table.
	vlan-id]}	• <b>mac-address</b> <i>mac-address</i> —Display the table for the specified MAC address.
		• <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i> —(Optional) Display the table for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
	sd [index number]	Display the station descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning:
		• <b>index</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.
	vld [index number]	Display the VLAN-list descriptor table for the specified index. The keyword has this meaning:
		• <b>index</b> <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display the specified index. The range is 0 to 65535.
	begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
	exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .

include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform snmp counters

Use the **show platform snmp counters** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) counter information.

show platform snmp counters [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform spanning-tree synchronization

Use the **show platform spanning-tree synchronization** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent spanning-tree state synchronization information.

**show platform spanning-tree synchronization** [detail | vlan vlan-id] [ | {begin | exclude | include} expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

detail	(Optional) Display detailed spanning-tree synchronization information.
vlan vlan-id	(Optional) Display spanning-tree synchronization information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform stp-instance

Use the **show platform stp-instance** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent spanning-tree instance information.

**show platform stp-instance** *vlan-id* [ | { **begin** | **exclude** | **include**} *expression*]

#### **Syntax Description**

vlan-id	Display spanning-tree instance information for the specified VLAN. The range is 1 to 4094.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

## show platform tcam

Use the **show platform tcam** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) driver information.

- show platform tcam {handle number | log-results | table {acl | all | equal-cost-route | local | mac-address | multicast-expansion | qos | secondary | station | vlan-list} | usage} [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show platform team table acl [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] | | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show platform tcam table all [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show platform tcam table local [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show platform tcam table qos [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show platform tcam table secondary [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]
- show platform tcam table station [asic number [detail [invalid]] | [index number [detail [invalid]] | invalid | num number [detail [invalid]] | invalid] | [invalid] | [invalid]] [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

### Syntax Description

handle number	Display the TCAM handle. The range is 0 to 4294967295.
log-results	Display the TCAM log results.
table {acl   all   equal-cost-route   ipv6 {acl   qos   secondary} local   mac-address   qos   secondary   station   vlan-list}	Display lookup and forwarding table information. The keywords have these meanings:  • acl—Display the access-control list (ACL) table.  • all—Display all the TCAM tables.  • equal-cost-route—Display the equal-cost-route table.  • local—Display the local table.  • mac-address—Display the MAC-address table.  • qos—Display the QoS table.  • secondary—Display the secondary table.  • station—Display the station table.
	• vlan-list—Display the VLAN list table.
usage	Display the CAM and forwarding table usage.
[[asic number [detail [invalid]]   [index number [detail [invalid]]   invalid   num number [detail [invalid]]   invalid]   [invalid]	<ul> <li>Display information. The keywords have these meanings:</li> <li>asic number—Display information for the specified ASIC device ID. The range is 0 to 15.</li> <li>detail [invalid]—(Optional) Display valid or invalid details.</li> </ul>
[num number [detail [invalid]]   invalid]]	<ul> <li>index number—(Optional) Display information for the specified TCAM table index. The range is 0 to 32768.</li> <li>num number—(Optional) Display information for the specified TCAM table number. The range is 0 to 32768.</li> </ul>
l begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the <i>expression</i> .
lexclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the expression.
linclude	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified <i>expression</i> .
expression	Expression in the output to use as a reference point.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **ipv6**, **multicast-expansion** and **usage** keywords are not supported.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.

# show platform vlan

Use the **show platform vlan** privileged EXEC command to display platform-dependent VLAN information.

show platform vlan {misc | mvid | refcount | rpc {receive | transmit}} [ | {begin | exclude | include} | expression]

#### **Syntax Description**

misc	Display miscellaneous VLAN module information.
mvid	Display the mapped VLAN ID (MVID) allocation information.
refcount	Display the VLAN lock module-wise reference counts.
rpc {receive   transmit}	Display remote procedure call (RPC) messages. The keywords have these meanings:
	<ul> <li>receive—Display received information.</li> </ul>
	• transmit—Display sent information.
begin	(Optional) Display begins with the line that matches the expression.
exclude	(Optional) Display excludes lines that match the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Display includes lines that match the specified expression.



Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **prune** keyword is not supported.

#### **Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC

#### **Command History**

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

#### **Usage Guidelines**

You should use this command only when you are working directly with your technical support representative while troubleshooting a problem. Do not use this command unless your technical support representative asks you to do so.



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