FTOS Command Line Reference Guide for the S60 System FTOS 8.3.3.9

Notes, Cautions, and Warnings

NOTE: A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your computer.

CAUTION: A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.

WARNING: A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.

April 2013

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About this Guide

This book provides information on the FTOS Command Line Interface (CLI). It includes some information on the protocols and features found in FTOS and on the Dell Networking systems supported by FTOS (C-Series C, E-Series E, and S-Series S).

This chapter includes:

Objectives

This document is intended as a reference guide for the FTOS command line interface (CLI) commands used with the S60 system.

Audience

This document is intended for system administrators who are responsible for configuring or maintaining networks. This guide assumes you are knowledgeable in Layer 2 and Layer 3 networking technologies.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions to describe command syntax:

Convention	Description
keyword	Keywords are in bold and should be entered in the CLI as listed.
parameter	Parameters are in italics and require a number or word to be entered in the CLI.
{X}	Keywords and parameters within braces must be entered in the CLI.
[X]	Keywords and parameters within brackets are optional.
x | y	Keywords and parameters separated by bar require you to choose one.
x||y	Keywords and parameters separated by a double bar enables you to choose any or all of them.

Information Symbols

Table 1-1 describes symbols contained in this guide.

Table 1-1. Information Symbols

Symbol	Brief	Description
C	C-Series	This symbol indicates that the selected feature is supported on the C-Series.
E	E-Series	This symbol indicates that the selected feature is supported on the E-Series TeraScale AND E-Series ExaScale.
ET	E-Series TeraScale	This symbol indicates that the selected feature is supported on the E-Series TeraScale platform only.
EX	E-Series ExaScale	This symbol indicates that the selected feature is supported on the E-Series ExaScale platform only.
S	S-Series	This symbol indicates that the selected feature is supported on the S-Series. Note that when a feature is supported on all the S-Series systems, including the S60, this symbol is used.
S60	S60	This symbol indicates that the selected feature is supported on the S60 but not on other S-Series systems.

Related Documents

For more information about the system, refer to the following documents:

- *FTOS Configuration Guide for the S60*
- S60 Installation Guide
- *Release Notes* for FTOS

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CLI Basics

This chapter describes the command structure and command modes. FTOS commands are in a text-based interface that allows you to use launch commands, change the command modes, and configure interfaces and protocols.

This chapter covers the following topics:

Accessing the Command Line

When the system boots successfully, you are positioned on the command line in the EXEC mode and *not* prompted to log in. You can access the commands through a serial console port or a Telnet session. When you Telnet into the switch, you are prompted to enter a login name and password.

Figure 2-1 is an example of a successful Telnet login session.

Figure 2-1. Login Example

```
telnet 172.31.1.53
Trying 172.31.1.53...
Connected to 172.31.1.53.
Escape character is '^]'.
Login: username
Password:
FTOS>
```

Once you log into the switch, the prompt provides you with current command-level information (refer to Table 2-1).

Multiple Configuration Users

When a user enters the CONFIGURATION mode and another user(s) is already in that configuration mode, FTOS generates an alert warning message similar to the following:

Figure 2-2. Configuration Mode User Alert

```
FTOS#conf

% Warning: The following users are currently configuring the system:

User "" on line console0
User "admin" on line vty0 ( 123.12.1.123 )
User "admin" on line vty1 ( 123.12.1.123 )
User "Irene" on line vty3 ( 123.12.1.321 )

FTOS(conf)#FTOS#
```

When another user enters the CONFIGURATION mode, FTOS sends a message similar to the following, where the user in this case is “admin” on vty2:

```
% Warning: User "admin" on line vty2 "172.16.1.210" is in configuration
```

Navigating the Command Line Interface

The Command Line Interface (CLI) prompt displayed by FTOS is comprised of:

- “hostname”— the initial part of the prompt, “FTOS” by default. You can change it with the **hostname** command, as described in hostname.
- The second part of the prompt, reflecting the current CLI mode, as shown in Table 2-1.

The CLI prompt changes as you move up and down the levels of the command structure. Table 2-1 lists the prompts and their corresponding command levels, called *modes*. Starting with the CONFIGURATION mode, the command prompt adds modifiers to further identify the mode. The command modes are explained in Command Modes.

Note: Some of the following modes are not available on C-Series or S-Series.

Table 2-1. Command Prompt and Corresponding Command Mode

Prompt	CLI Command Mode
FTOS>	EXEC
FTOS#	EXEC Privilege
FTOS(conf)#	CONFIGURATION

Table 2-1. Command Prompt and Corresponding Command Mode

Prompt	CLI Command Mode
FTOS(conf-if)# FTOS(conf-if-gi-0/0)# FTOS(conf-if-te-0/0)# FTOS(conf-if-lo-0)# FTOS(conf-if-nu-0)# FTOS(conf-if-po-0)# FTOS(conf-if-vl-0)# FTOS(conf-if-so-0/0)# FTOS(conf-if-ma-0/0)# FTOS(conf-if-range)#	INTERFACE
FTOS(config-ext-nacl)# FTOS(config-std-nacl)#	IP ACCESS LIST
FTOS(config-line-aux)# FTOS(config-line-console)# FTOS(config-line-vty)#	LINE
FTOS(config-ext-macl)# FTOS(config-std-macl)#	MAC ACCESS LIST
FTOS(config-mon-sess)#	MONITOR SESSION
FTOS(config-span)#	STP
FTOS(config-mstp)#	MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE
FTOS(config-pvst)#	Per-VLAN SPANNING TREE Plus
FTOS(config-rstp)#	RAPID SPANNING TREE
FTOS(config-gvrp)#	PROTOCOL GVRP
FTOS(config-route-map)#	ROUTE-MAP
FTOS(conf-nprefixl)#	PREFIX-LIST
FTOS(conf-router_rip)#	ROUTER RIP
FTOS(conf-redirect-list)#	REDIRECT
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#	ROUTER BGP
FTOS(conf-router_ospf)#	ROUTER OSPF
FTOS(conf-router_isis)#	ROUTER ISIS
FTOS(conf-trace-acl)#	TRACE-LIST

Obtaining Help

As soon as you are in a command mode there are several ways to access help.

- To obtain a list of keywords at any command mode, do the following:
  - Enter a **?** at the prompt or after a keyword. There must always be a space before the **?**.
- To obtain a list of keywords with a brief functional description, do the following:
  - Enter **help** at the prompt.

- To obtain a list of available options, do the following:
  - — Type a keyword followed by a space and a **?**
- Type a partial keyword followed by a **?**
  - — A display of keywords beginning with the partial keyword is listed.

Figure 2-3 illustrates the results of entering **ip ?** at the prompt.

Figure 2-3. Partial Keyword Example

```
FTOS(conf)#ip ?
access-list             Named access-list
as-path                 BGP autonomous system path filter
community-list          Add a community list entry
domain-list             Domain name to complete unqualified host name
domain-lookup           Enable IP Domain Name System hostname translation
domain-name             Define the default domain name
fib                     FIB configuration commands
ftp                     FTP configuration commands
host                    Add an entry to the ip hostname table
max-frag-count          Max. fragmented packets allowed in IP re-assembly
multicast-routing       Enable IP multicast forwarding
name-server             Specify addess of name server to use
pim                     Protocol Independent Multicast
prefix-list             Build a prefix list
radius                  Interface configuration for RADIUS
redirect-list           Named redirect-list
route                   Establish static routes
scp                     SCP configuration commands
source-route            Process packets with source routing header options
ssh                     SSH configuration commands
tacacs                  Interface configuration for TACACS+
telnet                  Specify telnet options
tftp                    TFTP configuration commands
trace-group             Named trace-list
trace-list              Named trace-list
FTOS(conf)#ip
```

When entering commands, you can take advantage of the following timesaving features:

- The commands are not case sensitive.
- You can enter partial (truncated) command keywords. For example, you can enter **`int gig int`** *interface* for the **`interface gigabitethernet`** *interface* command.
- Use the **TAB** key to complete keywords in commands.
- Use the **up arrow** key to display the last enabled command.
- Use either the **Backspace** key or the **Delete** key to erase the previous character.

Use the **left** and **right arrow** keys to navigate left or right in the FTOS command line. Table 2-2 defines the key combinations valid at the FTOS command line.

Table 2-2. Short-cut Keys and their Actions

Key Combination	Action
CNTL-A	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
CNTL-B	Moves the cursor back one character.
CNTL-D	Deletes character at cursor.
CNTL-E	Moves the cursor to the end of the line.
CNTL-F	Moves the cursor forward one character.
CNTL-I	Completes a keyword.
CNTL-K	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.
CNTL-L	Re-enters the previous command.
CNTL-N	Return to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with Ctrl-P or the up arrow key
CNTL-P	Recalls commands, beginning with the last command
CNTL-R	Re-enters the previous command.
CNTL-U	Deletes the line.
CNTL-W	Deletes the previous word.
CNTL-X	Deletes the line.
CNTL-Z	Ends continuous scrolling of command outputs.
Esc B	Moves the cursor back one word.
Esc F	Moves the cursor forward one word.
Esc D	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the word.

Using the Keyword No

To disable, delete, or return to default values, use the no form of the commands. For most commands, if you type the keyword **no** in front of the command, you will disable that command or delete it from the running configuration. In this document, the no form of the command is discussed in the Command Syntax portion of the command description.

Filtering show Commands

You can filter the display output of a **show** command to find specific information, to display certain information only, or to begin the command output at the first instance of a regular expression or phrase.

When you execute a **show** command, followed by a pipe (|) and one of the parameters listed below and a regular expression, the resulting output either excludes or includes those parameters, as defined by the parameter:

- **display** — display additional configuration information

- **except**— display only text that does not match the pattern (or regular expression)
- **find** — search for the first occurrence of a pattern
- **grep** — display text that matches a pattern
- **no-more** — do not paginate the display output
- **save** - copy output to a file for future use

Note: FTOS accepts a space before or after the pipe, no space before or after the pipe, or any combination. For example:
`FTOS#`*command* | **grep** *gigabit* |**except** *regular-expression* | **find** *regular-expression*

The **grep** command option has an **ignore-case** sub-option that makes the search case-insensitive. For example, the commands:

- **show run | grep Ethernet** would return a search result with instances containing a capitalized "Ethernet," such as `interface GigabitEthernet 0/0.`
- **show run | grep ethernet** would not return the search result, above, because it only searches for instances containing a non-capitalized "ethernet."

Executing the command **show run | grep Ethernet ignore-case** would return instances containing both "Ethernet" and "ethernet."

Displaying All Output

To display the output all at once (not one screen at a time), use the **no-more** after the pipe. This is similar to the **terminal length** *screen-length* command except that the **no-more** option affects the output of just the specified command.For example:

`FTOS#`**show running-config|no-more**

Filtering Command Output Multiple Times

You can filter a single command output multiple times. Place the save option as the last filter. For example:

`FTOS#` *command* | **grep** *regular-expression* | **except** *regular-expression* | **grep** *other-regular-expression* | **find** *regular-expression* | **no-more | save**

Command Modes

To navigate to various CLI modes, you need to use specific commands to launch each mode. Navigation to these modes is discussed in the following sections.

Note: Some of the following modes are not available on C-Series or S-Series.

EXEC Mode

When you initially log in to the switch, by default, you are logged into the EXEC mode. This mode allows you to view settings and to enter the EXEC Privilege mode to configure the device. While you are in the EXEC mode, the > prompt is displayed following the “hostname” prompt, as described above. which is “FTOS” by default. You can change it with the **hostname** command. See the command hostname. Each mode prompt is preceded by the hostname.

EXEC Privilege Mode

The **enable** command accesses the EXEC Privilege mode. If an administrator has configured an “Enable” password, you will be prompted to enter it here.

The EXEC Privilege mode allows you to access all commands accessible in EXEC mode, plus other commands, such as to clear ARP entries and IP addresses. In addition, you can access the CONFIGURATION mode to configure interfaces, routes, and protocols on the switch. While you are logged in to the EXEC Privilege mode, the # prompt is displayed.

CONFIGURATION Mode

In the EXEC Privilege mode, use the **configure** command to enter the CONFIGURATION mode and configure routing protocols and access interfaces.

To enter the CONFIGURATION mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to the EXEC Privilege mode.
2. Enter the **configure** command. The prompt changes to include (conf).

From this mode, you can enter INTERFACE by using the **interface** command.

INTERFACE Mode

Use the INTERFACE mode to configure interfaces or IP services on those interfaces. An interface can be physical (for example, a Gigabit Ethernet port) or virtual (for example, the Null interface).

To enter INTERFACE mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **interface** command followed by an interface type and interface number that is available on the switch.
3. The prompt changes to include the designated interface and slot/port number, as outlined in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3. Interface prompts

Prompt	Interface Type
FTOS(conf-if)#	INTERFACE mode
FTOS(conf-if-gi-0/0)#	Gigabit Ethernet interface followed by slot/port information
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/0)#	Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface followed by slot/port information
FTOS(conf-if-lo-0)#	Loopback interface number.

Table 2-3. Interface prompts

Prompt	Interface Type
FTOS(conf-if-nu-0)#	Null Interface followed by zero
FTOS(conf-if-po-0)#	Port-channel interface number
FTOS(conf-if-vl-0)#	VLAN Interface followed by VLAN number (range 1 to 4094)
FTOS(conf-if-so-0/0)#	SONET interface followed by slot/port information.
FTOS(conf-if-ma-0/0)#	Management Ethernet interface followed by slot/port information
FTOS(conf-if-range)#	Designated interface range (used for bulk configuration; see interface range).

LINE Mode

Use the LINE mode to configure console or virtual terminal parameters.

To enter LINE mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **line** command. You must include the keywords **console** or **vty** and their line number available on the switch.The prompt changes to include (config-line-console) or (config-line-vty).

You can exit this mode by using the **exit** command.

TRACE-LIST Mode

When in the CONFIGURATION mode, use the **trace-list** command to enter the TRACE-LIST mode and configure a Trace list.

1. Verify that you are logged in to the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **ip trace-list** command. You must include the name of the Trace list. The prompt change to include (conf-trace-acl).

You can exit this mode by using the **exit** command.

MAC ACCESS LIST Mode

While in the CONFIGURATION mode, use the **mac access-list standard** or **mac access-list extended** command to enter the MAC ACCESS LIST mode and configure either standard or extended access control lists (ACL).

To enter MAC ACCESS LIST mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Use the **mac access-list standard** or **mac access-list extended** command. You must include a name for the ACL.The prompt changes to include (conf-std-macl) or (conf-ext-macl).

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

IP ACCESS LIST Mode

While in the CONFIGURATION mode, use the **ip access-list standard** or **ip access-list extended** command to enter the IP ACCESS LIST mode and configure either standard or extended access control lists (ACL).

To enter IP ACCESS LIST mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Use the **ip access-list standard** or **ip access-list extended** command. You must include a name for the ACL.The prompt changes to include (conf-std-nacl) or (conf-ext-nacl).

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

ROUTE-MAP Mode

While in the CONFIGURATION mode, use the **route-map** command to enter the ROUTE-MAP mode and configure a route map.

To enter ROUTE-MAP mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Use the **route-map** *map-name* [**permit | deny**] [*sequence-number*] command. The prompt changes to include (route-map).

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

PREFIX-LIST Mode

While in the CONFIGURATION mode, use the **ip prefix-list** command to enter the PREFIX-LIST mode and configure a prefix list.

To enter PREFIX-LIST mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **ip prefix-list** command. You must include a name for the prefix list.The prompt changes to include (conf-nprefixl).

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

AS-PATH ACL Mode

Use the AS-PATH ACL mode to configure an AS-PATH Access Control List (ACL) on the E-Series. See Chapter 6, Access Control Lists (ACL).

To enter AS-PATH ACL mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **ip as-path access-list** command. You must include a name for the AS-PATH ACL.The prompt changes to include (config-as-path).

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

IP COMMUNITY LIST Mode

Use the IP COMMUNITY LIST mode to configure an IP Community ACL on the E-Series. See Chapter 6, Access Control Lists (ACL).

To enter IP COMMUNITY LIST mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **ip community-list** command. You must include a name for the Community list.The prompt changes to include (config-community-list).

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

REDIRECT-LIST Mode

Use the REDIRECT-LIST mode to configure a Redirect list on the E-Series, as described in the E-Series *FTOS Command Reference Guide* chapter on Policy-based Routing

To enter REDIRECT-LIST mode:

1. Verify that you are logged in to the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Use the **ip redirect-list** command. You must include a name for the Redirect-list.The prompt changes to include (conf-redirect-list).

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

SPANNING TREE Mode

Use the STP mode to enable and configure the Spanning Tree protocol, as described in Chapter 41, Spanning Tree Protocol (STP).

To enter STP mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **protocol spanning-tree** *stp-id* command.

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

Per-VLAN SPANNING TREE Plus Mode

Use PVST+ mode to enable and configure the Per-VLAN Spanning Tree (PVST+) protocol, as described in Chapter 30, Per-VLAN Spanning Tree plus (PVST+).

Note: The protocol is PVST+, but the plus sign is dropped at the CLI prompt

To enter PVST+ mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **protocol spanning-tree pvst** command.

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

RAPID SPANNING TREE Mode

Use PVST+ mode to enable and configure the RSTP protocol, as described in Chapter 34, Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP).

To enter RSTP mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **protocol spanning-tree rstp** command.

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE Mode

Use MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE mode to enable and configure the Multiple Spanning Tree protocol, as described in Chapter 22, Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP).

To enter MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **protocol spanning-tree mstp** command.

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

PROTOCOL GVRP Mode

Use the PROTOCOL GVRP mode to enable and configure GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP), as described in Chapter 12, GARP VLAN Registration (GVRP).

To enter PROTOCOL GVRP mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **protocol gvrp** command syntax.

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

ROUTER OSPF Mode

Use the ROUTER OSPF mode to configure OSPF, as described in Chapter 25, Open Shortest Path First (OSPFv2 and OSPFv3).

To enter ROUTER OSPF mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Use the **router ospf** {*process-id*} command.The prompt changes to include (conf-router_ospf-id).

You can switch to the INTERFACE mode by using the **interface** command or you can switch to the ROUTER RIP mode by using the **router rip** command.

ROUTER RIP Mode

Use the ROUTER RIP mode to configure RIP on the C-Series or E-Series, as described in Chapter 32, Router Information Protocol (RIP).

To enter ROUTER RIP mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **router rip** command.The prompt changes to include (conf-router_rip).

You can switch to the INTERFACE mode by using the **interface** command or you can switch to the ROUTER OSPF mode by using the **router ospf** command.

ROUTER ISIS Mode

Use the ROUTER ISIS mode to configure ISIS on the E-Series, as described in the E-Series *FTOS Command Reference Guide* chapter on Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS).

To enter ROUTER ISIS mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **router isis** [*tag*] command.The prompt changes to include (conf-router_isis).

You can switch to the INTERFACE mode by using the **interface** command or you can switch to the ROUTER RIP mode by using the **router rip** command.

ROUTER BGP Mode

Use the ROUTER BGP mode to configure BGP on the C-Series or E-Series, as described in Chapter 7, Border Gateway Protocol IPv4(BGPv4).

To enter ROUTER BGP mode:

1. Verify that you are logged into the CONFIGURATION mode.
2. Enter the **router bgp** *as-number* command.The prompt changes to include (conf-router_bgp).

You can return to the CONFIGURATION mode by entering the **exit** command.

Determining the Chassis Mode

The chassis mode in FTOS determines which hardware is being supported in an E-Series chassis. The chassis mode is programmed into an EEPROM on the backplane of the chassis and the change takes place only after the chassis is rebooted. Configuring the appropriate chassis mode enables the system to use all the ports on the card and recognize all software features.

3

File Management

Overview

This chapter contains commands needed to manage the configuration files and includes other file management commands found in FTOS. This chapter contains these sections:

- Basic File Management Commands

Basic File Management Commands

The commands included in this chapter are:

- boot config
- boot host
- boot network
- boot system (S60)
- boot system (S60)
- boot system gateway
- cd
- change bootflash-image
- copy
- copy (Streamline Upgrade)
- copy running-config startup-config
- delete
- dir
- download alt-boot-image
- download alt-full-image
- download alt-system-image
- format (C-Series and E-Series)
- format flash (S-Series)
- logging coredump
- logging coredump server
- pwd
- rename
- restore factory-defaults
- restore fpga-image
- show boot system

- show bootvar
- show file
- show file-systems
- show linecard
- show os-version
- show running-config
- show sfm
- show startup-config
- show version
- upgrade (E-Series version)
- upgrade (C-Series version)
- upgrade (S-Series management unit)
- upgrade fpga-image (E-Series)
- upgrade fpga-image (C-Series)
- upgrade fpga-image (S60)

boot config

C E

Set the location and name of the configuration file that is loaded at system start-up (or reload) instead of the default startup-configuration.

Syntax

boot config {**remote-first | rpm0** *file-url* | **rpm1** *file-url*}

To return to the default setting, enter **no boot config** {**remote-first** | **rpm0** | **rpm1**}.

Parameters

remote-first	Enter the keywords **remote-first** to attempt to load the boot configuration files from a remote location.
rpm0	Enter the keywords **rpm0** first to specify the local boot configuration file for RPM 0.
rpm1	Enter the keywords **rpm1** first to specify the local boot configuration file for RPM 1.
file-url	Enter the location information: • For a file on the internal Flash, enter **flash://** followed by the filename. • For a file on the external Flash, enter **slot0://** followed by the filename.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

To display these changes in the show bootvar command output, you must save the running configuration to the startup configuration (copy running-config startup-config or write).

Dell Networking strongly recommends using local files for configuration (RPM0 or RPM1 flash or slot0).

When you specify a file as the **boot config** file, it is listed in the boot variables (bootvar) as `LOCAL CONFIG FILE`. If you do not specify a boot config file, then the startup-configuration is used, although the bootvar shows `LOCAL CONFIG FILE = variable does not exist`. When you specify a boot config file, the switch reloads with that config file, rather than the startup-config. Note that if you specify a local config file which is not present in the specified location, then the startup-configuration is loaded.

The **write memory** command always saves the running-configuration to the file labeled startup-configuration. When using a `LOCAL CONFIG FILE` other than the startup-config, use the **copy** command to save any running-configuration changes to that local file.

Output for **show bootvar** with *no* boot configuration configured

```
FTOS#show bootvar
PRIMARY IMAGE FILE =  flash://FTOS-EF-8.2.1.0.bin
SECONDARY IMAGE FILE =  flash://FTOS-EF-7.6.1.0.bin
DEFAULT IMAGE FILE =  flash://FTOS-EF-7.5.1.0.bin
LOCAL CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
PRIMARY HOST CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
SECONDARY HOST CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
PRIMARY NETWORK CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
SECONDARY NETWORK CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
CURRENT IMAGE FILE =  flash://FTOS-EF-8.2.1.0.bin
CURRENT CONFIG FILE 1 =  flash://startup-config
CURRENT CONFIG FILE 2 =  variable does not exist
CONFIG LOAD PREFERENCE =  local first
BOOT INTERFACE GATEWAY IP ADDRESS =  variable does not exist
```

Output for **show bootvar** *with* boot configuration configured

```
FTOS#show bootvar
PRIMARY IMAGE FILE =  flash://FTOS-EF-8.2.1.0.bin
SECONDARY IMAGE FILE =  flash://FTOS-EF-7.6.1.0.bin
DEFAULT IMAGE FILE =  flash://FTOS-EF-7.5.1.0.bin
LOCAL CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
PRIMARY HOST CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
SECONDARY HOST CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
PRIMARY NETWORK CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
SECONDARY NETWORK CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
CURRENT IMAGE FILE =  flash://FTOS-EF-8.2.1.0.bin
CURRENT CONFIG FILE 1 =  flash://CustomerA.cfg
CURRENT CONFIG FILE 2 =  variable does not exist
CONFIG LOAD PREFERENCE =  local first
BOOT INTERFACE GATEWAY IP ADDRESS =  variable does not exist
```

Related Commands

show bootvar	Display the variable settings for the E-Series boot parameters.

boot host

C E

Set the location of the configuration file from a remote host.

Syntax **boot host** {**primary** | **secondary**} *remote-url*

To return to the default settings, enter **no boot host** {**primary** | **secondary**} command.

Parameters

primary	Enter the keywords **primary** to attempt to load the primary host configuration files.

secondary	Enter the keywords **secondary** to attempt to load the secondary host configuration files.
remote-url	Enter the following location keywords and information: • For a file on an FTP server, enter **ftp://***user:password@hostip/filepath* • For a file on a TFTP server, enter **tftp://***hostip/filepath*

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

To display these changes in the show bootvar command output, you must save the running configuration to the startup configuration (using the copy command).

Related Commands

show bootvar	Display the variable settings for the E-Series boot parameters.

boot network

C E

Set the location of the configuration file in a remote network.

Syntax

boot network {**primary** | **secondary**} *remote-url*

To return to the default settings, enter **no boot network** {**primary** | **secondary**} command.

Parameters

primary	Enter the keywords **primary** to attempt to load the primary network configuration files.
secondary	Enter the keywords **secondary** to attempt to load the secondary network configuration files.
remote-url	Enter the following location keywords and information: • For a file on an FTP server, enter **ftp://***user:password@hostip/filepath* • For a file on a TFTP server, enter **tftp://***hostip/filepath*

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

To display these changes in the show bootvar command output, you must save the running configuration to the startup configuration (using the copy command).

Related Commands

show bootvar	Display the variable settings for the E-Series boot parameters.

boot system (C-Series and E-Series)

C E

Tell the system where to access the FTOS image used to boot the system.

Syntax

boot system {**rpm0** | **rpm1**} (**default** | **primary** | **secondary**} *file-url*

To return to the default boot sequence, use the **no boot system** {**rpm0** | **rpm1**} {**primary** | **secondary**} command.

Parameters

rpm0	Enter the keyword **rpm0** to configure boot parameters for RPM0.
rpm1	Enter the keyword **rpm1** to configure boot parameters for RPM1.
default	After entering **rpm0** or **rpm1**, enter the keyword **default** to specify the parameters to be used if those specified by **primary** or **secondary** fail. The default location should always be the internal flash device (flash:), so that you can be sure that a verified image is available there.
primary	After entering **rpm0** or **rpm1**, enter the keyword **primary** to configure the boot parameters used in the first attempt to boot FTOS.
secondary	After entering **rpm0** or **rpm1**, enter the keyword **secondary** to configure boot parameters used if the primary operating system boot selection is not available.
file-url	To boot from a file: • on the internal Flash, enter **flash://** followed by the filename. • on an FTP server, enter **ftp://***user:password@hostip/filepath* • on the external Flash, enter **slot0://** followed by the filename. • on a TFTP server, enter **tftp://***hostip/filepath*

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

To display these changes in the **show bootvar** command output, you must save the running configuration to the startup configuration (using the copy command) and reload system.

Related Commands

change bootflash-image	Change the primary, secondary, or default boot image configuration.
boot system gateway	Specify the IP address of the default next-hop gateway for the management subnet.

boot system (S60)

S60

Tell the system where to access the FTOS image used to boot the system.

Syntax

boot system {**gateway** *ip address*| **stack-unit** [*0-11* | *all*] [**default** | **primary** {*system* {*A*: | *B*:} | *tftp*: | | **secondary**]}

To return to the default boot sequence, use the **no boot system** command.

Parameters

gateway	Enter the IP address of the default next-hop gateway for the management subnet
stack-unit	Enter the stack-unit number for the master switch.
ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format.
0-11, all	Stack-unit number
default	Enter the **default** keyword to use the primary FTOS image.
primary	Enter the **primary** keyword to use the primary FTOS image.
secondary	Enter the **secondary** keyword to use the primary FTOS image.
tftp:	Enter *TFTP*: to retrieve the image from a TFTP server. tftp://hostip/filepath
A: | B:	Enter A: or B: to boot one of the system partitions.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60

Usage Information To display these changes in the **show bootvar** command output, you must save the running configuration to the startup configuration (using the copy command) and reload system.

Related Commands

boot system gateway	Specify the IP address of the default next-hop gateway for the management subnet.

boot system gateway

C E

Specify the IP address of the default next-hop gateway for the management subnet.

Syntax **boot system gateway** *ip-address*

To delete a gateway configuration, enter **no boot system gateway**.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Usage Information Saving the address to the startup configuration file preserves the address in NVRAM in case the startup configuration file is deleted.

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

change bootflash-image	Change the primary, secondary, or default boot image configuration.

cd

C E S

Change to a different working directory.

Syntax **cd** *directory*

Parameters

directory	(OPTONAL) Enter one of the following: • **flash:** (internal Flash) or any sub-directory • **slot0:** (external Flash) or any sub-directory (C-Series and E-Series only)

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

change bootflash-image

C E

Change boot flash image from which to boot.

Syntax **change bootflash-image** {**cp** | **linecard** *linecard-slot* | **rp**}

Parameters

cp	Enter the keyword **cp** to change the bootflash image on the Control Processor on the RPM.
linecard *linecard-slot*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the slot number to change the bootflash image on a specific line card. **C-Series** Range: 0-7 **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on the E1200; 0 on 6 on the E600, and 0 to 5 on the E300.
rp	Enter the keyword **rp** to change the bootflash image on the RPM Route Processor.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information A system message appears stating that the bootflash image has been changed. You must reload the system before the system can switch to the new bootflash image.

copy

C E S

Copy one file to another location.

Syntax **copy** *source-file-url destination-file-url*

Parameters

file-url	Enter the following location keywords and information: • To copy a file from the internal FLASH, enter **flash://** followed by the filename. • To copy a file on an FTP server, enter **ftp://***user:password@hostip/filepath* • To copy a file from the internal FLASH on RPM0, enter **rpm0flash://***filepath* • To copy a file from the external FLASH on RPM0, enter **rpm0slot0://***filepath* • To copy a file from the internal FLASH on RPM1, enter **rpm1flash://***filepath* • To copy a file from the external FLASH on RPM1, enter **rpm1slot0://***filepath* • To copy the running configuration, enter the keyword **running-config**. • To copy the startup configuration, enter the keyword **startup-config**. • To copy using Secure Copy (SCP), enter the keyword **scp:** (If **scp:** is entered in the source position, then enter the target URL; If **scp:** is entered in the target position, first enter the source URL; see below for examples.) • To copy a file on the external FLASH, enter **slot0://** followed by the filename. • To copy a file on a TFTP server, enter **tftp://***hostip/filepath* **ExaScale only** • To copy a file from a USB drive on RPM0, enter **rpm0usbflash://***filepath* **ExaScale and S60** • To copy a file from an external USB drive, enter **usbflash://***filepath*

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Added **usbflash** and **rpm0usbflash** commands on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series and added SSH port number to SCP prompt sequence on all systems.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

FTOS supports a maximum of 100 files, at the root directory level, on both the internal and external Flash.

The **usbflash** and **rpm0usbflash** commands are supported on E-Series ExaScale platform only. Refer to the FTOS Release Notes for a list of approved USB vendors.

When copying a file to a remote location (for example, using Secure Copy (SCP)), enter only the keywords and FTOS prompts you for the rest of the information.

For example, when using SCP, you can enter **copy running-config scp:**
The **running-config** is the source, and the target is specified in the ensuing prompts. FTOS prompts you to enter any required information, as needed for the named destination—remote destination, destination filename, user ID and password, etc.

When you use the **copy running-config startup-config** command to copy the running configuration (the startup configuration file amended by any configuration changes made since the system was started) to the startup configuration file, FTOS creates a backup file on the internal flash of the startup configuration.

FTOS supports copying the running-configuration to a TFTP server or to an FTP server:

copy running-config tftp:

copy running-config ftp:

Command Example: **copy running-config scp:**

```
FTOS#copy running-config scp:/
Address or name of remote host []: 10.10.10.1
Destination file name [startup-config]? old_running
User name to login remote host? home
Password to login remote host? home
```

In this example — **copy scp: flash: —** specifying SCP in the first position indicates that the target is to be specified in the ensuing prompts. Entering **flash:** in the second position means that the target is the internal Flash. In this example the source is on a secure server running SSH, so the user is prompted for the UDP port of the SSH server on the remote host.

Using **scp** to copy from an SSH Server

```
FTOS#copy scp: flash:
Address or name of remote host []: 10.11.199.134
Port number of the server [22]: 99
Source file name []: test.cfg
User name to login remote host: admin
Password to login remote host:
Destination file name [test.cfg]: test1.cfg
```

Related Commands

cd	Change working directory.

copy (Streamline Upgrade)

C E

Copy a system image to a local file and update the boot profile.

Syntax **copy** *source-url target-url* [**boot-image** [**synchronize-rpm** [**external**]]]

Parameters

source-url	Enter the source file in url format. The source file is a valid Dell Networking release image. Image validation is automatic.
target-url	Enter the local target file in url format.
boot-image	Enter the keyword **boot-image** to designate this copy command as a streamline update.
synchronize-rpm	Enter the keyword **synchronize-rpm** to copy the new image file to the peer RPM**.**
external	Enter the keyword **external** to designate the target device on the peer RPM as external flash (instead of the default internal flash). Default: Internal Flash

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

In this streamline copy command, the source image is copied to the primary RPM and then, if specified, to the standby RPM. After the copy is complete, the new image file path on each RPM is automatically configured as the primary image path for the next boot. The current system image (the one from which the RPM booted) is automatically configured as the secondary image path.

Note: The keywords **boot-image**, **synchronize-rpm**, and **external** can be used on the Primary RPM only.

copy running-config startup-config

C E S60

Copy running configuration to the startup configuration.

Syntax

copy running-config startup-config *{duplicate}*

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

This command is useful for quickly making a changed configuration on one chassis available on external flash in order to move it to another chassis.

When you use the **copy running-config startup-config duplicate** command to copy the running configuration to the startup configuration, FTOS creates a backup file on the internal flash of the startup configuration.

delete

C E S

Delete a file from the flash. Once deleted, files cannot be restored.

Syntax

delete *flash-url* [**no-confirm**]

Parameters

flash-url	Enter the following location and keywords: • For a file or directory on the internal Flash, enter **flash://** followed by the filename or directory name. • For a file or directory on the external Flash, enter **slot0://** followed by the filename or directory name.
no-confirm	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **no-confirm** to specify that FTOS does not require user input for each file prior to deletion.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

dir

C E S

Display the files in a filesystem. The default is the current directory.

Syntax **dir** [*filename* | *directory name:*]

Parameters

filename | *directory name:*	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following: • For a file or directory on the internal Flash, enter **flash://** followed by the filename or directory name. • For a file or directory on the external Flash, enter **slot0://** followed by the filename or directory name:

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example Command Example **dir** for the Internal Flash

```
FTOS#dir
Directory of flash:

  1  -rwx    6478482   May 13  101 16:54:34  E1200.BIN

flash: 64077824 bytes total (57454592 bytes free)
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

cd	Change working directory.

download alt-boot-image

C E

Download an alternate boot image to the chassis.

Syntax **download alt-boot-image** *file-url*

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Removed from E-Series and C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information Starting with FTOS 7.7.1.0, the functions of this command are incorporated into the **upgrade** command.

For software upgrade details, see the FTOS Release Notes.

Related Commands

upgrade (E-Series version)	Upgrade the bootflash or boot selector versions.
upgrade (C-Series version)	Upgrade the bootflash or boot selector versions.

download alt-full-image

E

Download an alternate FTOS image to the chassis.

Syntax **download alt-full-image** *file-url*

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Removed form E-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Starting with FTOS 7.7.1.0, the functions of this command are incorporated into the **upgrade** command.

For software upgrade details, see the FTOS Release Notes.

Related Commands

upgrade (E-Series version)	Upgrade the bootflash or boot selector versions

download alt-system-image

E

Download an alternate system image (not the boot flash or boot selector image) to the chassis.

Syntax **download alt-system-image** *file-url*

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Removed from E-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Starting with FTOS 7.7.1.0, the functions of this command are incorporated into the **upgrade** command.

For software upgrade details, see the FTOS Release Notes.

Related Commands

upgrade (E-Series version)	Upgrade the bootflash or boot selector versions

format (C-Series and E-Series)

C E

Erase all existing files and reformat a filesystem. Once the filesystem is formatted, files cannot be restored.

Syntax **format** *filesystem*: [**dosFs1.0** | **dosFs2.0**]

Parameters

filesystem:	Enter one of the following: • To reformat the internal Flash, enter **flash:** • To reformat the external Flash, enter **slot0:**

dosFs1.0	Enter the keyword **dosFs1.0** to format in DOS 1.0 (the default)
dosFs2.0	Enter the keyword **dosFs2.0** to format in DOS 2.0

Default DOS 1.0 (dosFs1.0)

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information When you format flash:

1. The startup-config is erased.
2. All cacheboot data files are erased and you must reconfigure cacheboot to regain it.
3. All generated SSH keys are erased and you must recreate them.
4. All archived configuration files are erased.
5. All trace logs, crash logs, core dumps, and call-home logs are erased.
6. In-service Process patches are erased.

After reformatting is complete, three empty directories are automatically created on flash: CRASH_LOG_DIR, TRACE_LOG_DIR and NVTRACE_LOG_DIR.

Note: Version option is available on LC-ED-RPM only. LC-EE3-RPM, LC-EF-RPM, and LC-EF3-RPM supports DOS 2.0 only.

Related Commands

show file	Display contents of a text file in the local filesystem.
show file-systems	Display information about the file systems on the system.

format flash (S-Series)

S Erase all existing files and reformat the filesystem in the internal flash memory. Once the filesystem is formatted, files cannot be restored.

Syntax **format flash:**

Default flash memory

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information You must include the colon (:) when entering this command.

Caution: This command deletes all files, including the startup configuration file. So, after executing this command, consider saving the running config as the startup config (use the **write memory** command or **copy run start**).

Related Commands

copy	Copy the current configuration to either the startup-configuration file or the terminal.
show file	Display contents of a text file in the local filesystem.
show file-systems	Display information about the file systems on the system.

format flash (S60)

S60

Erase all existing files and reformat the filesystem in the internal flash memory or the USB drive. Once the filesystem is formatted, files cannot be restored.

Syntax **format [flash: | usbflash:]**

Parameters

flash:	Reformat the filesystem in the internal flash memory
usbflash:	Reformat the filesystem in the connected USB drive memory

Default flash memory

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Usage Information You must include the colon (:) when entering this command.

Caution: This command deletes all files, including the startup configuration file. So, after executing this command, consider saving the running config as the startup config (use the **write memory** command or **copy run start**).

logging coredump

C E S

Enable coredump.

Syntax **logging coredump** {**cp | linecard** {*number* | **all**} **| rps | stack-unit** {*id* | *all*}}

Disable coredump using the command **no logging coredump** {**cp | linecard** {**number | all**} **| rps}**

Parameters

cp	Enable coredump for the CP.
linecard	Enable coredump for a linecard.
rps	Enable coredump for RP 1 and 2.
stack-unit	Enable coredump for the stack-unit. Range: S60 0-11 All other S-Series 0-7

Defaults The kernel coredump is enabled by default for RP 1 and 2 on E-Series. The kernel coredump for CP and application coredump are disabled on all systems by default.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Restructured command to accommodate coredumps for CP. Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Application coredump naming convention enhanced to include application.
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The Kernel core dump can be large and may take up to 5 to 30 minutes to upload. FTOS does not overwrite application coredumps so you should delete them as necessary to conserve space on the flash; if the flash is out of memory, the coredump is aborted. On the S-Series, if the FTP server is not reachable, the application coredump is aborted. FTOS completes the coredump process and wait until the upload is complete before rebooting the system.

Related Commands

logging coredump server	Designate a sever to upload kernel core-dumps.

logging coredump server

C E S

Designate a server to upload coredumps.

Syntax

logging coredump server *address* **username** *name* **password** [*type*] *password*

Disable logging coredumps to a server using the command **no logging coredump server** *address* **username** *name* **password** [*type*] *password*

Parameters

address	Enter the server IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) or hostname.
name	Enter a username to access the target server.
type	Enter the password type: • Enter 0 to enter an unencrypted password. • Enter 7 to enter a password that has already been encrypted using a Type 7 hashing algorithm.
password	Enter a password to access the target server.

Defaults

Crash kernel files are uploaded to flash by default.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Restructured command to accommodate coredumps for CP. Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

Since flash space may be limited, using this command ensures your entire crash kernel files are uploaded successfully and completely.

Note: You must disable logging coredump before you designate a new server destination for your coredumps.

Related Commands

logging coredump	Disable the kernel coredump

pwd

C E S

Display the current working directory.

Syntax **pwd**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example Command Example: **pwd**

```
FTOS#pwd
flash:
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

cd	Change directory.

rename

C E S

Rename a file in the local file system.

Syntax **rename** *url url*

Parameters

url	Enter the following keywords and a filename: • For a file on the internal Flash, enter **flash://** followed by the filename. • For a file on the external Flash, enter **slot0://** followed by the filename.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

restore factory-defaults

S60 S55

Restore factory defaults.

Syntax restore factory-defaults stack-unit {0-11 | all} {clear-all | nvram}

Parameters

factory-defaults	Return the system to its factory default mode.
0-11	Enter this keyword to restore only the mentioned stack-unit.
all	Enter this keyword to restore all units in the stack.

clear-all	Enter this keyword to reset the NvRAM and to delete the system startup configuration.
nvram	Enter this keyword to reset the NvRAM only.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Introduced on the S60
Version 8.3.5.4	Introduced on the S55
Version 8.3.17.1	Supported on M I/O Aggregator

Usage Information

Restoring factory defaults deletes the existing startup configuration and all persistent settings (stacking, fanout, etc.).

Dell Networking recommends backing up the startup configuration before using this command.

When restoring all S4810 units in a stack, all the S4810 units in the stack are placed into stand-alone mode.

When restoring a single S4810 unit in a stack, that S4810 unit is placed in stand-alone mode. No other units in the stack are affected.

When S55 and S60 units in a stack are restored, the S55 and S60 units will still form a stack.

After the restore is complete, the units power cycle immediately.

△ **Caution:** There is no undo for this command

Example

Figure 3-1. restore factory-defaults (all units in a stack) Command Example

```
FTOS#restore factory-defaults stack-unit all clear-all

    ********************************************************************
    *  Warning - Restoring factory defaults will delete the existing   *
    *  persistent settings (stacking, fanout, etc.)                    *
    *  After restoration the unit(s) will be powercycled immediately.  *
    *  Proceed with caution !                                          *
    ********************************************************************
Proceed with factory settings? Confirm [yes/no]:yes

-- Restore status --
Unit   Nvram     Config
-----------------------
  0   Success   Success
  1   Success   Success
  2   Success   Success
  3   Not present
  4   Not present
  5   Not present
  6   Not present
  7   Not present
  8   Not present
  9   Not present
10   Not present
11   Not present

Power-cycling the unit(s)

FTOS#
```

Figure 3-2. restore factory-defaults (single unit in a stack) Command Example

```
FTOS#restore factory-defaults stack-unit 0 clear-all

    ********************************************************************
    *  Warning - Restoring factory defaults will delete the existing      *
    *  startup-config and all persistent settings (stacking, fanout, etc.)*
    *  After restoration the unit(s) will be powercycled immediately.     *
    *  Proceed with caution !                                             *
    ********************************************************************

Proceed with factory settings? Confirm [yes/no]:yes

-- Restore status --
Unit   Nvram     Config
------------------------
  0    Success   Success

Power-cycling the unit(s).
FTOS#
```

Figure 3-3. restore factory-defaults (NvRAM only, all units in a stack) Command Example

```
FTOS#restore factory-defaults stack-unit all nvram

    ********************************************************************
    *  Warning - Restoring factory defaults will delete the existing      *
    *  persistent settings (stacking, fanout, etc.)                       *
    *  After restoration the unit(s) will be powercycled immediately.     *
    *  Proceed with caution !                                             *
    ********************************************************************
Proceed with factory settings? Confirm [yes/no]:yes

-- Restore status --
Unit   Nvram     Config
------------------------
  0   Success
  1   Success
  2   Success
  3   Not present
  4   Not present
  5   Not present
  6   Not present
  7   Not present
  8   Not present
  9   Not present
10   Not present
11   Not present

Power-cycling the unit(s)

FTOS#
```

Figure 3-4. restore factory-defaults (NvRAM only, single unit in a stack) Command Example

```
FTOS#restore factory-defaults stack-unit 1nvram

    ********************************************************************
    *  Warning - Restoring factory defaults will delete the existing   *
    *  persistent settings (stacking, fanout, etc.)                    *
    *  After restoration the unit(s) will be powercycled immediately.  *
    *  Proceed with caution !                                          *
    ********************************************************************

Proceed with factory settings? Confirm [yes/no]:yes

-- Restore status --
Unit   Nvram     Config
------------------------
1Success

Power-cycling the unit(s).

FTOS#
```

restore fpga-image

C Copy the backup C-Series FPGA image to the primary FPGA image.

Syntax **restore fpga-image** {**rpm** | **linecard**} *number*

Parameters

rpm	Enter **rpm** to upgrade an RPM FPGA.
linecard	Enter **linecard** to upgrade a line card FPGA.
number	Enter the line card or RPM slot number. **C-Series** Line Card Range: 0-7, RPM Range: 0-1

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Renamed keyword **primary-fpga-flash** to **fpga-image**.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example Command example: **restore fpga-image**

```
FTOS#restore fpga-image linecard 4

Current FPGA information in the system:
=======================================

  Card                      FPGA Name     Current Version     New Version
------------------------------------------------------------------------
   LC4            48 Port 1G LCM FPGA             A: 3.6         restore

    **********************************************************************
    *  Warning - Upgrading FPGA is inherently risky and should           *
    *  only be attempted when necessary.  A failure at this upgrade may  *
    *  cause a board RMA.  Proceed with caution !                        *
    **********************************************************************

Restore fpga image for linecard 4 [yes/no]: yes


FPGA restore in progress. Please do NOT power off the card.
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Upgrade result :
================
Linecard 4 FPGA restore successful.
```

Usage Information Reset the card using the **power-cycle** option after restoring the FPGA command.

Related Commands

reset	Reset a card.

show boot system

C E S60

Displays information about boot images currently configured on the system.

Syntax **show boot system** {**all** | **linecard** [*slot* | **all**] | **rpm | stack-unit** [*0-11* **|** *all*]}

Parameters

all	Enter this keyword to display boot image information for all linecards and rpms.
linecard	Enter this keyword to display boot image information for the specified linecard(s) on the system.
rpm	Enter this keyword to display boot image information for all rpms on the system.
stack-unit	Enter this keyword to display boot image information for one or all the S60 units.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Example

```
FTOS#show boot system all

Current system image information in the system:
===============================================

Type          Boot Type     A                          B
-----------------------------------------------------------------
CP            DOWNLOAD BOOT invalid                    invalid
RP1           DOWNLOAD BOOT invalid                    invalid
RP2           DOWNLOAD BOOT invalid                    invalid
linecard 0 is not present.
linecard 1    DOWNLOAD BOOT invalid                    invalid
linecard 2    DOWNLOAD BOOT 4.7.5.387                  6.5.1.8
linecard 3    DOWNLOAD BOOT invalid                    invalid
linecard 4    DOWNLOAD BOOT invalid                    invalid
linecard 5 is not present.


Peer RPM:
===============================================

Type          Boot Type     A                          B
-----------------------------------------------------------------
CP            DOWNLOAD BOOT invalid                    invalid
RP1           DOWNLOAD BOOT invalid                    invalid
RP2           DOWNLOAD BOOT invalid                    invalid
```

show bootvar

Display the variable settings for the system boot parameters.

C E S60

Syntax **show bootvar**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example Command Output example: **show bootvar**

```
FTOS#show bootvar
PRIMARY IMAGE FILE =  ftp://box:password@10.31.1.205//home/5.3.1/5.3.1.0/FTOS-ED-RPM1-5.3.1.0.bin
SECONDARY IMAGE FILE =  variable does not exist
DEFAULT IMAGE FILE =  flash://FTOS-ED-5.3.1.0.bin
LOCAL CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
PRIMARY HOST CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
SECONDARY HOST CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
PRIMARY NETWORK CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
SECONDARY NETWORK CONFIG FILE =  variable does not exist
CURRENT IMAGE FILE =  ftp://box:password@10.31.1.205//home/5.3.1/5.3.1.0/FTOS-ED-RPM1-5.3.1.0.bin
CURRENT CONFIG FILE 1 =  flash://startup-config
CURRENT CONFIG FILE 2 =  variable does not exist
CONFIG LOAD PREFERENCE =  local first
BOOT INTERFACE GATEWAY IP ADDRESS =  variable does not exist
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

boot config	Set the location of configuration files on local devices.
boot host	Set the location of configuration files from the remote host.
boot network	Set the location of configuration files from a remote network.
boot system (S60)	Set the location of FTOS image files.
boot system gateway	Specify the IP address of the default next-hop gateway for the management subnet.

show file

C E S

Display contents of a text file in the local filesystem.

Syntax **show file** *filesystem*

Parameters

filesystem	Enter one of the following: • *flash:* for the internal Flash • *slot0:* for the external Flash

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example Command output example (Partial): **show file**

```
FTOS#show file flash://startup-config
!
boot system rpm0 primary ftp://test:server@10.16.1.144//home/images/
E1200_405-3.1.2b1.86.bin
boot system rpm0 secondary flash://FTOS-ED-6.1.1.0.bin
boot system rpm0 default ftp://:@/\
!
redundancy auto-synchronize persistent-data
redundancy primary rpm0
!
hostname E1200-20
!
enable password 7 94849d8482d5c3
!
username test password 7 93e1e7e2ef
!
enable restricted 7 948a9d848cd5c3
!
protocol spanning-tree 0
 bridge-priority 8192
 rapid-root-failover enable
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
```

Related Commands

format (C-Series and E-Series)	Erase all existing files and reformat a filesystem on the E-Series or C-Series platform.

format flash (S-Series)	Erase all existing files and reformat the filesystem in the internal flash memory on and S-Series.
show file-systems	Display information about the file systems on the system.

show file-systems

C E S

Display information about the file systems on the system.

Syntax **show file-systems**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example Command Output example: **show file-system**

```
FTOS#show file-systems
      Size(b)     Free(b)   Feature      Type   Flags  Prefixes
     63938560    51646464  dosFs2.0       MMC      rw  flash:
     63938560    18092032  dosFs1.0       MMC      rw  slot0:
            -           -         -   network      rw  ftp:
            -           -         -   network      rw  tftp:
            -           -         -   network      rw  scp:
FTOS#
```

show file-systems Command Output Fields

Field	Description
size(b)	Lists the size in bytes of the storage location. If the location is remote, no size is listed.
Free(b)	Lists the available size in bytes of the storage location. If the location is remote, no size is listed.
Feature	Displays the formatted DOS version of the device.
Type	Displays the type of storage. If the location is remote, the word `network` is listed.
Flags	Displays the access available to the storage location. The following letters indicate the level of access: • r = read access • w = write access
Prefixes	Displays the name of the storage location.

Related Commands

format (C-Series and E-Series)	Erase all existing files and reformat a filesystem.
format flash (S-Series)	Erase all existing files and reformat the filesystem in the internal flash memory.

show file	Display contents of a text file in the local filesystem.
show sfm	Display the current SFM status.

show linecard

C E View the current linecard status.

Syntax **show linecard** [*number* | **all** | **boot-information**]

Parameters

number	Enter a number to view information on that linecard. Range: 0 to 6.
all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to view a table with information on all present linecards.
boot-information	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **boot-information** to view cache boot information of all line cards in table format.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example Command output example (E-Series): **show linecard boot-information**

```
FTOS#show linecard boot-information

--  Line cards  --
                Serial       Booted      Next        Cache
Boot
#  Status  CurType  number       from        boot        boot
flash
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
---------------------------------------
0    -
1    -
2    -
3  online  E48TF    FX000032632   4.7.7.171    4.7.7.171    A: invalid   B:
invalid     A: 2.3.2.1 [b] B: 2.3.2.1
4    -
5    -
6    -
FTOS#
```

show os-version

C E S

Display the release and software image version information of the image file specified or, optionally, the image loaded on the RPM (C-Series and E-Series only).

Syntax **show os-version** [*file-url*]

Parameters

file-url	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following location keywords and information: • For a file on the internal Flash, enter **flash://** followed by the filename. • For a file on an FTP server, enter **ftp://***user:password@hostip/filepath* • For a file on the external Flash, enter **slot0://** followed by the filename. • For a file on a TFTP server, enter **tftp://***hostip/filepath* **Note: ftp** and **tftp** are the only S-Series options.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

Note: A filepath that contains a dot (**.**) is not supported.

Example Command output example (E-Series): **show os-version**

```
FTOS#show os-version

RELEASE IMAGE INFORMATION :
------------------------------------------------------------------------
      Platform          Version        Size           ReleaseTime
 E-series:  EF          7.5.1.0    27676168    Aug 15 2007 10:06:21

TARGET IMAGE INFORMATION :
------------------------------------------------------------------------
          Type          Version                   Target    checksum
       runtime          7.5.1.0        control processor      passed
       runtime          7.5.1.0          route processor      passed
       runtime          7.5.1.0       terascale linecard      passed
    boot flash          2.4.1.1        control processor      passed
    boot flash          2.4.1.1          route processor      passed
    boot flash          2.3.1.3       terascale linecard      passed
 boot selector          2.4.1.1        control processor      passed
 boot selector          2.4.1.1          route processor      passed
 boot selector          2.3.1.3       terascale linecard      passed

FTOS#
```

Example Command output example (C-Series): **show os-version**

```
FTOS#show os-version

RELEASE IMAGE INFORMATION :
------------------------------------------------------------------------
      Platform          Version        Size           ReleaseTime
 C-series:  CB          7.5.1.0    23734363    Aug 18 2007 11:49:51

TARGET IMAGE INFORMATION :
------------------------------------------------------------------------
          Type          Version                    Target    checksum
       runtime          7.5.1.0        control processor      passed
       runtime          7.5.1.0                  linecard      passed
    boot flash          2.7.0.1        control processor      passed
    boot flash         1.0.0.40                  linecard      passed
 boot selector          2.7.0.1        control processor      passed
 boot selector         1.0.0.40                  linecard      passed

FPGA IMAGE INFORMATION :
------------------------------------------------------------------------
          Card          Version        Release Date
   Primary RPM              4.1         May 02 2007
 Secondary RPM              4.1         May 02 2007
           LC0              3.2         May 02 2007
           LC5              3.2         May 02 2007
           LC6              2.2         May 02 2007
FTOS#
```

show running-config

C E S Display the current configuration and display changes from the default values.

Syntax **show running-config** [*entity*] [**configured**] [**status**]

Parameters

entity (OPTIONAL) Enter one of the keywords listed below to display that entity's current (non-default) configuration. Note that, if nothing is configured for that entity, nothing is displayed and the prompt returns:

- **aaa** for the current AAA configuration
- **acl f**or the current ACL configuration
- **arp** for the current static ARP configuration
- **as-path** for the current AS-path configuration
- **bgp** for the current BGP configuration
- **boot** for the current boot configuration
- **cam-profile** for the current CAM profile in the configuration.
- **class-map** for the current class-map configuration
- **community-list** for the current community-list configuration
- **fefd** for the current FEFD configuration
- **ftp** for the current FTP configuration
- **fvrp** for the current FVRP configuration
- **host** for the current host configuration
- **hardware-monitor** for hardware-monitor action-on-error settings
- **igmp** for the current IGMP configuration
- **interface** for the current interface configuration
- **isis** for the current ISIS configuration
- **line** for the current line configuration
- **load-balance** for the current port-channel load-balance configuration
- **logging** for the current logging configuration

	• **mac** for the current MAC ACL configuration • **mac-address-table** for the current MAC configuration • **management-route** for the current Management port forwarding configuration • **mroute** for the current Mroutes configuration • **ntp f**or the current NTP configuration • **ospf f**or the current OSPF configuration • **pim f**or the current PIM configuration • **policy-map-input** for the current input policy map configuration • **policy-map-output** for the current output policy map configuration • **prefix-list** for the current prefix-list configuration • **privilege** for the current privilege configuration • **radius** for the current RADIUS configuration • **redirect-list** for the current redirect-list configuration • **redundancy** for the current RPM redundancy configuration • **resolve** for the current DNS configuration • **rip** for the current RIP configuration • **route-map** for the current route map configuration
	• **snmp** for the current SNMP configuration • **spanning-tree** for the current spanning tree configuration • **static** for the current static route configuration • **tacacs+** for the current TACACS+ configuration • **tftp** for the current TFTP configuration • **trace-group** for the current trace-group configuration • **trace-list** for the current trace-list configuration • **users** for the current users configuration • **wred-profile** for the current wred-profile configuration
configured	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword configuration to display line card interfaces with non-default configurations only.
status	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **status** to display the checksum for the running configuration and the start-up configuration.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Added hardware-monitor option
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Expanded to include last configuration change and start-up last updated (date and time) and who made the change
Version 6.5.4.0	Added status option

Example Command output example (partial): **show running-config**

```
FTOS#show running-config
Current Configuration ...
! Version 7.4.1.0
! Last configuration change at Tue Apr 10 17:43:38 2007 by admin
! Startup-config last updated at Thu Mar 29 02:35:08 2007 by default
!
boot system rpm0 primary flash://FTOS-EF-7.4.1.0.bin
boot system rpm0 secondary flash://FTOS-EF-6.3.1.2.bin
boot system rpm0 default flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.1.8.bin
!
...
```

Example Command output example: **show running-config**

```
FTOS#show running-config status

running-config checksum 0xB4B9BF03
startup-config checksum 0x8803620F
FTOS#
```

Usage Information The **status** option enables you to display the size and checksum of the running configuration and the startup configuration.

show sfm

C E

View the current SFM status.

Syntax **show sfm** [*number* [**brief**] | **all**]

Parameters

number	Enter a number to view information on that SFM. Range: 0 to 8.
all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to view a table with information on all present SFMs.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view a list with SFM status. **Note:** The **brief** option is not available on C-Series.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Updated to support PPID on the S60
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

E-Series Example

Command output example (Partial) on E-Series: **show sfm**

```
FTOS#show sfm

Switch Fabric State: up
Switch Mode: SFM3

-- SFM card 0 --
Status        : active (Older version of SFM for Exascale)
Card Type     : SFM3 - Switch Fabric Module
Up Time       : 18 hr, 40 min
Last Restart  : remote-off
Temperature   : 42C
Power Status  : AC
Serial Number : VC074300030
Part Number   : 7520020001 Rev 03
Vendor Id     : 04
Date Code     : 01402006
Country Code  : 01
Piece Part ID : CN-0RVY43-75412-123-0030
PPID Revision : 003
Service Tag   : SVCTG00
Expr Svc Code : 628 458 860 16
FPGA          : 0x0.0.3
Booting from  : EEPROM0

-- SFM card 1 --
Status        : active (Older version of SFM for Exascale)
Card Type     : SFM3 - Switch Fabric Module
Up Time       : 18 hr, 40 min
Last Restart  : remote-off
Temperature   : 42C
Power Status  : AC
Serial Number : VC074300032
Part Number   : 7520020001 Rev 03
Vendor Id     : 04
Date Code     : 01402006
Country Code  : 01
Piece Part ID : CN-0RVY43-75412-82B-0456
PPID Revision : 1B2
Service Tag   : SVCTG01
Expr Svc Code : 628 458 860 17
FPGA          : 0x0.0.3
Booting from  : EEPROM0
!-------- output truncated -------------!
```

Command output example: **show sfm all**

```
FTOS#show sfm all

Switch Fabric State: up
Switch Mode: SFM3

--  Switch Fabric Modules  --
Slot  Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active               (Older version of SFM for Exascale)
  1   active               (Older version of SFM for Exascale)
  2   active               (Older version of SFM for Exascale)
  3   active               (Older version of SFM for Exascale)
  4   not present

FTOS#
```

Table 3-1. show sfm Command Output Fields

Field	Description
Switch Fabric State:	States that the Switch Fabric is up (8 SFMs are online and operating).
Status	Displays the SFM's active status.
Card Type	States the type of SFM.

Table 3-1. show sfm Command Output Fields

Field	Description
Up Time	Displays the number of hours and minutes since the RPM's last reboot.
Temperature	Displays the temperature of the RPM. Minor alarm status if temperature is over 65° C.
Power Status	Displays power status: absent, down, or up
Serial Num	Displays the line card serial number.
Part Num	Displays the line card part number.
Vendor ID	Displays an internal code, which specifies the manufacturing vendor.
Date Code	Displays the line card's manufacturing date.
Country Code	Displays the country of origin. 01 = USA

show startup-config

C E S Display the startup configuration.

Syntax **show startup-config**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Expanded to include last configuration change and start-up last updated (date and time) and who made the change.

Example Command output example (partial): **show startup-config**

```
FTOS#show startup-config

! Version 7.4.1.0
! Last configuration change at Thu Mar 29 02:16:07 2007 by default
! Startup-config last updated at Thu Mar 29 02:35:08 2007 by default
!
boot system rpm0 primary flash://FTOS-EF-7.4.1.0.bin
boot system rpm0 secondary flash://FTOS-EF-6.3.1.2.bin
boot system rpm0 default flash://FTOS-EF-6.5.1.8.bin
!
...
```

Related Commands

show running-config	Display current (running) configuration.

show version

C E S Z

S55 S60

S4810

Display the current FTOS version information on the system.

Syntax show version

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 9.0.0.0	Introduced on Z9000.
Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series.
E-Series original Command	

Example (E-Series)

```
FTOS#show version
Dell Force10 Networks Real Time Operating System SoftwareDe
Dell Force10 Operating System Version: 1.0
Dell Force10 Application Software Version: 5.3.1.0
Copyright (c) 1999-2004 by Dell Force10 Networks, Inc.
Build Time: Sun May 9 00:57:03 PT 2004
Build Path: /local/local0/Release/5-4-1/SW/Bsp/Diag
Dell Force10 uptime is 1 days, 3 hours, 16 minutes

System image file is "/home/5.3.1/5.3.1.0/FTOS-ED-RPM1-5.3.1.0.bin"

Chassis Type: E1200
Control Processor: IBM PowerPC 405GP (Rev D) with 268435456 bytes of memory.
Route Processor 1: IBM PowerPC 405GP (Rev D) with 536870912 bytes of memory.
Route Processor 2: IBM PowerPC 405GP (Rev D) with 536870912 bytes of memory.

128K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.

  1 Route Processor Module
  9 Switch Fabric Module
  1 24-port GE line card with SFP optics (EE)
  1 12-port GE Flex line card with SFP optics (EE)
  1 2-port OC48c line card with SR optics (EC)
  2 24-port GE line card with SX optics (EB)
  1 2-port 10GE WAN PHY line card with 10Km (1310nm) optics (EE)
  1 12-port GE Flex line card with SFP optics (EC)
  1 2-port 10GE LAN PHY line card with 10Km (1310nm) optics (ED)
  1 12-port OC12c/3c PoS line card with IR optics (EC)
  1 24-port GE line card with SFP optics (ED)
  1 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
120 GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
 14 SONET network interface(s)
  4 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
FTOS#
```

Example (S-Series)

```
FTOS#show version
Dell Force10 Networks Real Time Operating System Software
Dell Force10 Operating System Version: 1.0
Dell Force10 Application Software Version: E7-8-1-13
Copyright (c) 1999-2008 by Dell Force10 Networks, Inc.
Build Time: Mon Nov 24 18:59:27 2008
Build Path: /local/local/sw/build/build2/Release/7-8-1/SW/SRC
Dell Force10 uptime is 1 minute(s)
```

```
System Type: S50V
Control Processor: MPC8451E with 252739584 bytes of memory.

32M bytes of boot flash memory.

  1 48-port E/FE/GE with POE (SB)
 48 GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
  4 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
FTOS#
```

Example (S4810)

```
FTOS#
FTOS#show version
Dell Force10 Real Time Operating System Software
Dell Force10 Operating System Version: 1.0
Dell Force10 Application Software Version: Z9K-ICC-PRIM-SYNC-8-3-11-173
Copyright (c) 1999-2012 by Dell Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Build Time: Mon Jul 16 22:19:01 PDT 2012
Build Path: /local/local/build/build15/8.3.12.0/SW/SRC/Radius
FTOS uptime is 1 minute(s)

System image file is "s4810-14"

System Type: S4810
Control Processor: Freescale QorIQ P2020 with 2147483648 bytes of memory.

128M bytes of boot flash memory.

  1 52-port GE/TE/FG (SE)
 52 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
FTOS#
FTOS#
FTOS#
FTOS#config t
FTOS(conf)#int te 0/5
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/5)#no shut
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/5)#
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/5)#
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/5)#
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/5)#ipv6 nd prefix FEC0::/10
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/5)#
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/5)#show conf
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/5
 ip address 78.21.1.3/24
 ipv6 nd prefix fec0::/10
 flowcontrol rx on tx on
 no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/5)#
FTOS#
```

Example (Z9000)

```
st-pet-z9k-6#show version
Dell Force10 Real Time Operating System Software
Dell Force10 Operating System Version: 2.1
Dell Force10 Application Software Version: 9.0(0.0)
Copyright (c) 1999-2012 by Dell Inc. All Rights Reserved.
Build Time: Mon Oct 22 00:52:30 PDT 2012
Build Path: /sites/sjc/work/build/buildSpaces/build04/E9-0-0/SW/SRC
st-pet-z9k-6 uptime is 23 hour(s), 23 minute(s)

System image file is "system://A"

System Type: Z9000
Control Processor: Intel Jasper Forest with 3474911232 bytes of memory.

8G bytes of boot flash memory.

  1 32-port TE/FG (ZB)
 24 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
 26 Forty GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
```

Table 3-2. show version Command Fields

Lines beginning with	Description
Dell Force10 Network...	Name of the operating system
Dell Force10 Operating...	OS version number
Dell Force10 Application...	Software version
Copyright (c)...	Copyright information
Build Time...	Software build’s date stamp
Build Path...	Location of the software build files loaded on the system
Dell Force10 uptime is...	Amount of time the system has been up
System image...	Image file name
Chassis Type:	Chassis type (E1200, E600, E600i, E300, C300, C150)
Control Processor:...	Control processor information and amount of memory on processor.
Route Processor 1:...	E-Series route processor 1 information and the amount of memory on that processor.
Route Processor 2:...	E-Series route processor 2 information and the amount of memory on that processor.
128K bytes...	Amount and type of memory on system.
1 Route Processor...	Hardware configuration of the system, including the number and type of physical interfaces available.

upgrade (E-Series version)

E Upgrade the bootflash, boot selector, or system image on a processor.

Syntax

upgrade {**bootflash-image** | **bootselector-image** | **system-image**} {**all** | **linecard** *linecard-slot* | **rpm**} {**booted** | *file-url*}

Parameters

bootflash-image	Enter the keyword **bootflash-image** to upgrade the bootflash image.
bootselector-image	Enter the keyword **bootselector-image** to upgrade the boot selector image. Use with TAC supervision only.
system-image	Enter the keyword **system-image** to upgrade the cache boot image.
all	Enter the keyword **all** to upgrade the bootflash/boot selector image on all processors in the E-Series. This keyword does not upgrade the bootflash on the standby RPM.
linecard *linecard-slot*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the slot number to change the bootflash image on a specific line card. **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on the E1200; 0 to 6 for the E600; 0 to 5 on the E300
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to upgrade the bootflash/boot selector image on all processors on the RPM.
booted	Enter this keyword to upgrade using the image packed with the currently running FTOS image.
file-url	Enter the following location keywords and information to upgrade using an FTOS image other than the one currently running: Enter the transfer method and file location: **flash://***filename* **ftp://***userid*:*password*@*hostip*/*filepath* **slot0://***filename* **tftp://***hostip*/*filepath*

Defaults

No configuration or default values

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Removed **alt-bootflash-image**, **alt-bootselector-image**, **alt-system-image options**, **rp1**, **rp2**, and **cp** options.
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

A system message appears stating the Bootflash upgrade status. Reload the system to boot from the upgraded boot images.

Once the URL is specified, the same downloaded image can be used for upgrading an individual RPM, line cards, SFM FPGA, and system-image for cache-boot without specifying the *file-url* again using the command **upgrade** {**bootflash-image** | **bootselector-image** | **system-image**} {**all** | **linecard** *linecard-slot* | **rpm**}. After 20 minutes, the cached memory is released and returned for general use, but the URL is maintained and you do not have to specify it for subsequent upgrades.

Related Commands

upgrade fpga-image (E-Series)	Upgrade the FPGA version in the specified E-Series SFM.
boot system (S60)	Display configured boot image information

upgrade (C-Series version)

C Upgrade the bootflash or boot selector image on a processor.

Syntax

upgrade {**bootflash-image** | **bootselector-image | system-image**} {**all** | **linecard** {*number* | **all**} | **rpm**} [**booted** | *file-url* | **repair**]

Parameters

bootflash-image	Enter the keyword **bootflash-image** to upgrade the bootflash image.
bootselector-image	Enter the keyword **bootselector-image** to upgrade the boot selector image. Use with TAC supervision only.
system-image	Enter the keyword **system-image** to upgrade the system image. Use with TAC supervision only.
all	Enter the keyword **all** to upgrade the bootflash or boot selector image on all processors. This keyword does not upgrade the bootflash on the standby RPM. Enter the keyword **all** after the keyword **linecard** to upgrade the bootflash or boot selector image on all linecards.
linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. Range: E1200, E1200i AC/DC: 0-13 E600, E600i: 0-6 E300: 0-5 C300: 0-7 C150: 0-3
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to upgrade the system image of a selector image on all processors on the RPM.
repair	Enter this keyword to upgrade a line card newly inserted into an already upgraded chassis. This option is only available with the **system-image** keyword.
booted	Upgrade the bootflash or bootselector image using the currently running FTOS image.
file-url	Enter the following location keywords and information to upgrade using an FTOS image other than the one currently running: • To specify an FTOS image on the internal flash, enter **flash://** *file-path*/*filename*. • To specify an FTOS image on an FTP server, enter **ftp://** *user:password@hostip*/*filepath* • To specify an FTOS image on the external flash on the primary RPM, **slot0://***file-path*/*filename* • To copy a file on a TFTP server, enter **tftp://***hostip*/*filepath*/*filename*

Defaults

FTOS uses the boot flash image that was packed with it if no URL is specified.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced **system-image** option
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

A system message appears stating the Bootflash upgrade status. Reload the system to boot from the upgraded boot images.

Once the URL is specified, the same downloaded image can be used for upgrading an individual RPM, line cards, SFM FPGA, and system-image for cache-boot without specifying the *file-url* again using the command **upgrade** {**bootflash-image** | **bootselector-image** | **system-image**} {**all** | **linecard** *linecard-slot* | **rpm**}. After 20 minutes, the cached memory is released and returned for general use, but the URL is maintained and you do not have to specify it for subsequent upgrades.

Related Commands

upgrade fpga-image (E-Series)	Upgrade the FPGA version in the specified E-Series SFM.
boot system (S60)	Display configured boot image information

upgrade (S-Series management unit)

S

Upgrade the bootflash image or system image of the S-Series management unit.

Syntax

upgrade {**boot | system**} {**ftp: | scp: | tftp:** | **flash:** {*A:* |*B:*} **| stack-unit** | **usbflash**:} *file-url*

Parameters

boot	Enter this keyword to change the boot image.
system	Enter this keyword to change the system image.
ftp:	After entering this keyword you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form: *//userid:password@hostip/filepath, or* press **Enter** to launch a prompt sequence.
scp:	After entering this keyword you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form: *//userid:password@hostip/filepath*, or press **Enter** to launch a prompt sequence.
tftp:	After entering this keyword you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form: *//hostlocation/filepath*, or press **Enter** to launch a prompt sequence.
flash:	After entering this keyword you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form: *flash//filepath*,or press **Enter** to launch a prompt sequence. **S60 only**
A: | *B:*	Enter the partition to upgrade from the flash. **S60 only**
stack-unit:	After entering this keyword to synch the image to the stack-unit.
usbflash:	After entering this keyword you can either follow it with the location of the source file in this form: *usbflash://filepath*, or press **Enter** to launch a prompt sequence. **S60 only**

Defaults

No configuration or default values

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Added support for TFTP and SCP.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information

You must reload FTOS after executing this command. Use the command upgrade system stack-unit (S-Series stack member) on page 242 to copy FTOS from the management unit to one or more stack members.

```
FTOS#upgrade system ?
ftp:                    Copy from remote file system (ftp://userid:password@hostip/filepath)
scp:                    Copy from remote file system (scp://userid:password@hostip/filepath)
tftp:                   Copy from remote file system (tftp://hostip/filepath)
FTOS#$pgrade system ftp://username:password@10.11.1.1/FTOS-SB-7.7.1.0.bin
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Erasing Sseries ImageUpgrade Table of Contents, please wait
.!..................................................................................................
....................................................................................................
....................................................................................................
....................................................................................................
....................................................................................................
....................................................................................................
....................................................................................................
....................................................................................................
....................................................................................................
....................................!
12946259 bytes successfully copied
FTOS#reload
```

upgrade fpga-image (E-Series)

E

Upgrade the FPGA version in the specified E-Series SFM and automatically initiate an automatic reset to complete the version upgrade.

Syntax

upgrade fpga-image {**sfm**} {**all** | *id*} [booted | flash:// | ftp: |slot0: | tftp]

Parameters

sfm	Enter the keyword **sfm** to upgrade the FPGA on the SFMs.
rpm	Enter the keyword **rpm** to upgrade all processors on the RPM.
all	Enter the keyword **all** to upgrade the FPGA on all the SFMs.
id	Enter the keyword **id** to upgrade the FPGA on all a specific SFM.
	Enter the path to the upgrade source. Entering <CR> updates the FPGA from the flash.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Added **rpm** option
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Command example: **upgrade sfm autoreset**

```
FTOS#upgrade sfm 1 autoreset
SFM1: upgrade in progress
!!! !!! !!!
SFM1: upgrade complete
SFM1 is active. Resetting it might temporarily impact traffic.
Proceed with reset [confirm yes/no]: yes
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show sfm	Display the SFM status.
upgrade (E-Series version)	Upgrade the E-Series.

Usage Information

On E-Series ExaScale, you cannot upgrade SFMs using this command when Cache Boot is configured. If you attempt an upgrade, you must reload the chassis to recover.

upgrade fpga-image (C-Series)

C Upgrade the primary FPGA image.

Syntax

upgrade fpga-image {**rpm** {*number* | **all**}| **linecard** {*number* | **all**} [**system-fpga | link-fpga**] | **all**} {**booted** | *file-url*}

Parameters

rpm *number*	Enter **rpm** followed by the RPM slot number to upgrade an RPM FPGA Range: 0-1
linecard *number*	Enter **linecard** followed by the line card slot number to upgrade a linecard FPGA. Range: 0-7 on the C300, 0-3 on the C150
all	Enter the keyword **all** to upgrade all RPM and linecard FPGAs. Enter the keyword **all** after the keyword **rpm** to upgrade all FPGAs on all RPMs. Enter the keyword **all** after the keyword **linecard** to upgrade all FPGAs on all linecards.
system-fpga	(OPTIONAL) Enter **system-fpga** to upgrade only the system FPGA on a fiber line card. Contact the Dell Networking TAC before using this keyword.
link-fpga	(OPTIONAL) Enter **link-fpga** to upgrade only the link FPGA on a fiber line card. Contact the Dell Networking TAC before using this keyword.
booted	Upgrade the FPGA image using the currently running FTOS image.
file-url	Enter the following location keywords and information to upgrade the FPGA using an FTOS image other than the one currently running: • To specify an FTOS image on the internal flash, enter **flash://** *file-path/filename*. • To specify an FTOS image on an FTP server, enter **ftp://** *user:password@hostip/filepath* • To specify an FTOS image on the external flash on the primary RPM, **slot0://***file-path/filename* • To copy a file on a TFTP server, enter **tftp://***hostip/filepath/filename*

Defaults

None.

Command Mode

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Renamed the **primary-fpga-flash** keyword to **fpga-image**. Added support for upgrading using a remote FTOS image.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for the **all** keyword
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

Command example: **upgrade fpga-image**

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)# upgrade primary-fpga-flash rpm
Proceed to upgrade primary fpga flash for rpm 0 [confirm yes/no]: yes
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
FTOS#
```

Usage Information

Reset the card using the **power-cycle** option after restoring the FPGA command.

Related Commands

reset	Reset a line card or RPM.
restore fpga-image	This command copies the backup FPGA image to the primary FPGA image.

upgrade fpga-image (S60)

S60

Upgrade the FPGA version on the S60.

Syntax

upgrade fpga-image stack-unit {*0-11*} **booted**

Parameters

stack-unit	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** to upgrade the FPGA on the specified S60 chassis.
booted	Upgrade the FPGA image using the currently running FTOS image.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60

Example

Command example: **upgrade fpga-image**

```
FTOS#upgrade fpga-image stack-unit 0 booted

Current FPGA information in the system:
=======================================

  Card                       FPGA Name    Current Version     New Version
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Unit0                S60 SYSTEM FPGA                 15              16

    **********************************************************************
    *  Warning - Upgrading FPGA is inherently risky and should           *
    *  only be attempted when necessary.  A failure at this upgrade may  *
    *  cause a board RMA.  Proceed with caution !                        *
    **********************************************************************

Upgrade fpga image for stack-unit 0 [yes/no]: yes


FPGA upgrade in progress. Please do NOT power off the card.
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Upgrade result :
================
Unit 0 FPGA upgrade successful. Power cycle the stack-unit to complete the
upgrade.

FTOS#
```

4

Control and Monitoring

Overview

This chapter contains the following commands to configure and monitor the system, including Telnet, FTP, and TFTP as they apply to platforms C E S.

Commands

audible cut-off	show command-history
banner exec	show command-tree
banner login	show console lp
banner motd	show cpu-traffic-stats
cam-audit linecard	show debugging
clear alarms	show environment (C-Series and E-Series)
clear command history	show environment (S-Series)
clear line	show inventory (C-Series and E-Series)
configure	show inventory (S-Series)
debug cpu-traffic-stats	show linecard
debug ftpserver	show linecard boot-information
disable	show memory (C-Series and E-Series)
do	show memory (S-Series)
enable	show processes cpu (C-Series and E-Series)
enable xfp-power-updates	show processes cpu (S-Series)
end	show processes ipc flow-control
epoch	show processes memory (C-Series and E-Series)
exec-banner	show processes memory (S-Series)
exec-timeout	show rpm
exit	show software ifm
ftp-server topdir	show switch links
ftp-server username	show system (S-Series)
hostname	show tech-support (C-Series and E-Series)
ip ftp password	show tech-support (S-Series)

ip ftp source-interface	show chassis
ip ftp username	ssh-peer-rpm
ip telnet server enable	ssh-peer-stack-unit
ip telnet source-interface	telnet
ip tftp source-interface	telnet-peer-stack-unit
line	telnet-peer-stack-unit
linecard	terminal length
module power-off	terminal xml
motd-banner	traceroute
ping	undebug all
power-off	util-threshold cpu (C- and E-Series)
power-on	util-threshold cpu (S-Series)
reload	util-threshold mem (C- and E-Series)
reset	util-threshold mem (S-Series)
rpm <slot> location-led	upload trace-log
send	virtual-ip
service timestamps	write
show alarms	

audible cut-off

E Turn off an audible alarm.

Syntax **audible cut-off**

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

banner exec

C E S Configure a message that is displayed when a user enters the EXEC mode.

Syntax **banner exec** *c line c*

To delete a banner, enter **no banner exec**.

Parameters

c	Enter the keywords **banner exec**, and then enter a character delineator, represented here by the letter *c*, and press ENTER.
line	Enter a text string for your banner message ending the message with your delineator. In the example below, the delineator is a percent character (%); the banner message is “testing, testing”.

Defaults No banner is displayed.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information Optionally, use the **banner exec** command to create a text string that is displayed when the user accesses the EXEC mode. The **exec-banner** command toggles that display.

Example

```
FTOS(conf)#banner exec ?
LINE                  c banner-text c, where 'c' is a delimiting character
FTOS(conf)#banner exec %
Enter TEXT message.  End with the character '%'.
This is the banner%
FTOS(conf)#end
FTOS#exit
4d21h5m: %RPM0-P:CP %SEC-5-LOGOUT: Exec session is terminated for user on line
console

This is the banner

FTOS con0 now available

Press RETURN to get started.
4d21h6m: %RPM0-P:CP %SEC-5-LOGIN_SUCCESS: Login successful for user  on line
console

This is the banner
FTOS>
```

Related Commands

banner login	Sets a banner for login connections to the system.
banner motd	Sets a Message of the Day banner.
exec-banner	Enable the display of a text string when the user enters the EXEC mode.
line	Enable and configure console and virtual terminal lines to the system.

banner login

C E S

Set a banner to be displayed when logging on to the system.

Syntax **banner login** {**keyboard-interactive** | **no keyboard-interactive**} [*c line c*]

Enter **no banner login** to delete the banner text.

Enter no **banner login keyboard-interactive** to automatically go to the banner message prompt (does not require a carriage return).

Parameters

keyboard-interactive	Enter this keyword to require a carriage return (CR) to get the message banner prompt.

c	Enter a delineator character to specify the limits of the text banner. In Figure 4-1, the % character is the delineator character.
line	Enter a text string for your text banner message ending the message with your delineator. In the example in Figure 4-1, the delineator is a percent character (%). Ranges: • maximum of 50 lines • up to 255 characters per line

Defaults

No banner is configured and the CR is required when creating a banner.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced **keyboard-interactive** keyword
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

A login banner message is displayed only in EXEC Privilege mode after entering the **enable** command followed by the password. These banners are not displayed to users in EXEC mode.

Related Commands

banner exec	Sets a banner to be displayed when you enter EXEC Privilege mode.
banner motd	Sets a Message of the Day banner.

Example

Figure 4-1. Command Example: banner login

```
FTOS(conf)#banner login ?
keyboard-interactive    Press enter key to get prompt
LINE                    c banner-text c, where 'c' is a delimiting character
FTOS(conf)#no banner login ?
keyboard-interactive    Prompt will be displayed by default
<cr>
FTOS(conf)#banner login keyboard-interactive

Enter TEXT message.  End with the character '%'.
This is the banner%
FTOS(conf)#end
FTOS#exit

13d21h9m: %RPM0-P:CP %SEC-5-LOGOUT: Exec session is terminated for user on line
console

This is the banner

FTOS con0 now available

Press RETURN to get started.
13d21h10m: %RPM0-P:CP %SEC-5-LOGIN_SUCCESS: Login successful for user  on line
console

This is the banner
FTOS>
```

banner motd

C E S

Set a Message of the Day (MOTD) banner.

Syntax

banner motd *c line c*

To delete a Message of the Day banner, enter **no banner motd**.

Parameters

c	Enter a delineator character to specify the limits of the text banner. In the above figures, the % character is the delineator character.
line	Enter a text string for your message of the day banner message ending the message with your delineator. In the example figures above, the delineator is a percent character (%).

Defaults

No banner is configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

A MOTD banner message is displayed only in EXEC Privilege mode after entering the **enable** command followed by the password. These banners are not displayed to users in EXEC (non-privilege) mode.

Related Commands

banner exec	Sets a banner to be displayed when you enter the EXEC Privilege mode.
banner login	Sets a banner to be displayed after successful login to the system.

cam-audit linecard

E

Enable audit of the IPv4 forwarding table on all line cards.

Syntax

cam-audit linecard all ipv4-fib interval *time-in-minutes*

To disable audit, use the **no cam-audit linecard all ipv4-fib** command

Parameters

all	Enter the keyword **all** to enable CAM audit on all line cards.
ipv4-fib	Enter the keyword **ipv4-fib** to designate the CAM audit on the IPv4 forwarding entries.
interval *time-in-minutes*	Enter the keyword **interval** followed by the frequency in minutes of the CAM audit. Range: 5 to 1440 minutes (24 hours) Default: 60 minutes

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Enables periodic audits of software and hardware copies of the IPv4 forwarding table.

clear alarms

C E S

Clear alarms on the system.

Syntax **clear alarms**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information This command clear alarms that are no longer active. If an alarm situation is still active, it is seen in the system output.

clear command history

C E S

Clear the command history log.

Syntax **clear command history**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

show command-history	Display a buffered log of all commands entered by all users along with a time stamp.

clear line

C E S

Reset a terminal line.

Syntax **clear line** {*line-number* | **aux 0** | **console 0** | **vty** *number*}

Parameters

line-number	Enter a number for one of the 12 terminal lines on the system. Range: 0 to 11.
aux 0	Enter the keywords **aux 0** to reset the Auxiliary port. **Note:** This option is supported on E-Series only.
console 0	Enter the keyword **console 0** to reset the Console port.
vty *number*	Enter the keyword vty followed by a number to clear a Terminal line. Range: 0 to 9

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

configure

C E S

Enter the CONFIGURATION mode from the EXEC Privilege mode.

Syntax **configure** [**terminal**]

Parameters

terminal	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **terminal** to specify that you are configuring from the terminal.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example

Figure 4-2. Command Example: configure

```
FTOS#configure
FTOS(conf)#
```

debug cpu-traffic-stats

C E S

Enable the collection of CPU traffic statistics.

Syntax **debug cpu-traffic-stats**

To disable the debugging, execute the **no debug cpu-traffic-stats** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This command enables (and disables) the collection of CPU traffic statistics from the time this command is executed (not from system boot). However, excessive traffic received by a CPU will automatically trigger (turn on) the collection of CPU traffic statics. The following message is an indication that collection of CPU traffic is automatically turned on. Use the show cpu-traffic-stats to view the traffic statistics.

Excessive traffic is received by CPU and traffic will be rate controlled

Note: This command must be enabled before the show cpu-traffic-stats command will display traffic statistics. Dell Networking recommends that you disable debugging (**no debug cpu-traffic-stats)** once troubleshooting is complete.

Related Commands

show cpu-traffic-stats	Display cpu traffic statistics

debug ftpserver

C E S

View transactions during an FTP session when a user is logged into the FTP server.

Syntax **debug ftpserver**

To stop debugging, enter **no debug ftpserver**.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

disable

C E

Return to the EXEC mode.

Syntax **disable** [*level*]

Parameters

level	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number for a privilege level of the FTOS. Range: 0 to 15. Default: 1

Defaults 1

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

do

C E S Allows the execution of most EXEC-level commands from all CONFIGURATION levels without returning to the EXEC level.

Syntax **do** *command*

Parameters

command	Enter an EXEC-level command.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The following commands are *not* supported by the **do** command:

- `enable`
- `disable`
- `exit`
- `config`

Example

Figure 4-3. Command Example: do

```
FTOS(conf-if-te-5/0)#do clear counters
Clear counters on all interfaces [confirm]
FTOS(conf-if-te-5/0)#
FTOS(conf-if-te-5/0)#do clear logging
Clear logging buffer [confirm]
FTOS(conf-if-te-5/0)#
FTOS(conf-if-te-5/0)#do reload
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no]: n
Proceed with reload [confirm yes/no]: n
FTOS(conf-if-te-5/0)#
```

enable

C E S

Enter the EXEC Privilege mode or any other privilege level configured. After entering this command, you may need to enter a password.

Syntax **enable** [*level*]

Parameters

level	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number for a privilege level of FTOS. Range: 0 to 15. Default: 15

Defaults 15

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information Users entering the EXEC Privilege mode or any other configured privilege level can access configuration commands. To protect against unauthorized access, use the enable password command to configure a password for the **enable** command at a specific privilege level. If no privilege level is specified, the default is privilege level 15.

Related Commands

enable password	Configure a password for the enable command and to access a privilege level.

enable xfp-power-updates

C E S

Enable XFP power updates for SNMP.

Syntax **enable xfp-power-updates interval** *seconds*

To disable XFP power updates, use the **no enable xfp-power-updates** command.

Parameters

interval *seconds*	Enter the keyword **interval** followed by the polling interval in seconds. Range: 120 to 6000 seconds Default: 300 seconds (5 minutes)

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

The chassis MIB contain the entry chSysXfpRecvPower in the chSysPortTable table. Periodically, IFA polls the XFP power for each of the ports, and sends the values to IFM where it is cached. The default interval for the polling is 300 seconds (5 minutes). Use this command to enable the polling and to configure the polling frequency.

end

C E S

Return to the EXEC Privilege mode from other command modes (for example, the CONFIGURATION or ROUTER OSPF modes).

Syntax

end

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION, SPANNING TREE, MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE, LINE, INTERFACE, TRACE-LIST, VRRP, ACCESS-LIST, PREFIX-LIST, AS-PATH ACL, COMMUNITY-LIST, ROUTER OSPF, ROUTER RIP, ROUTER ISIS, ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

exit	Return to the lower command mode.

epoch

E

Set the epoch scheduling time for the chassis.

Syntax

epoch {**2.4** |**3.2** | **10.4**}

To return to the default setting, enter **no epoch**.

Parameters

2.4	Enter the keyword **2.4** to set the epoch to 2.4 micro-seconds and lower the latency. This option is available on the E600i and E1200i E-Series ExaScale systems only.
3.2	Enter the keyword **3.2** to set the epoch to 3.2 micro-seconds and lower the latency. This option is available on the E600/E600i and E1200/E1200i only. ExaScale does not supports this setting with FTOS 8.3.1.0 and later.
10.4	Enter the keyword **10.4** to set the epoch to 10.4 micro-seconds. This is the default setting and is available on the E300, E600/E600i, and E1200.

Defaults

10.4

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Added 2.4 micro-seconds option. ExaScale supports only 10.4 microseconds and 2.4 microseconds with FTOS 8.3.1.0 and later.
Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i
Version 6.2.1.1	Support for E300 introduced (10.4 only)
Version 6.1.1.0	Values changed as described above

Usage Information

You save the configuration and reload the chassis for the changes to the **epoch** command setting to take affect.

When using 10 SFMs in an ExaScale chassis, the 10.4 and 2.4 settings are both linerate. Additionally, the 2.4 setting has a lower latency.

When using 9 SFMs in an ExaScale chassis, the 10.4 setting is linerate; the 2.4 setting reduces throughput. Dell Networking recommends using the 10.4 setting when the system has 9 SFMs.

Using 8 SFMs in an ExaScale chassis reduces throughput at any epoch setting.

Note: The E300 supports only the 10.4 epoch setting. The E-Series TeraScale E600/E600i and the E1200/E1200i systems support the 10.4 and the 3.2 epoch settings.

Note: For E-Series ExaScale, the 2.4 setting is supported on FTOS version 8.3.1.0 and later. The 10.4 setting is supported on all ExaScale FTOS versions. The 3.2 setting is only supported on FTOS versions 8.2.1.0 and earlier.

exec-banner

C E S

Enable the display of a text string when the user enters the EXEC mode.

Syntax

exec-banner

To disable the banner on terminal lines, enter **no exec-banner**.

Defaults

Enabled on all lines (if configured, the banner appears).

Command Modes

LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage

Optionally, use the **banner exec** command to create a text string that is displayed when the user accesses the EXEC mode. This command toggles that display.

Related Commands

banner exec	Configure a banner to display when entering the EXEC mode.
line	Enable and configure console and virtual terminal lines to the system.

exec-timeout

C E S

Set a time interval the system will wait for input on a line before disconnecting the session.

Syntax **exec-timeout** *minutes* [*seconds*]

To return to default settings, enter **no exec-timeout**.

Parameters

minutes	Enter the number of minutes of inactivity on the system before disconnecting the current session. Range: 0 to 35791 Default: 10 minutes for console line; 30 minutes for VTY line.
seconds	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of seconds Range: 0 to 2147483 Default: 0 seconds

Defaults 10 minutes for console line; 30 minutes for VTY lines; 0 seconds

Command Modes LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information To remove the time interval, enter **exec-timeout 0 0**.

Example

Figure 4-4. FTOS time-out display

```
FTOS con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.
FTOS>
```

exit

C E S

Return to the lower command mode.

Syntax **exit**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege, CONFIGURATION, LINE, INTERFACE, TRACE-LIST, PROTOCOL GVRP, SPANNING TREE, MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE, MAC ACCESS LIST, ACCESS-LIST, AS-PATH ACL, COMMUNITY-LIST, PREFIX-LIST, ROUTER OSPF, ROUTER RIP, ROUTER ISIS, ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

end	Return to the EXEC Privilege command mode.

ftp-server enable

C E S

Enable FTP server functions on the system.

Syntax **ftp-server enable**

To disable FTP server on the system, enter **no ftp-server enable**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example

Figure 4-5. Example of Logging on to an FTP Server

```
morpheus% ftp 10.31.1.111
Connected to 10.31.1.111.
220 FTOS (1.0) FTP server ready
Name (10.31.1.111:dch): dch
331 Password required
Password:
230 User logged in
ftp> pwd
257 Current directory is "flash:"
ftp> dir
200 Port set okay
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection
  size          date       time       name
--------       ------     ------    --------
     512    Jul-20-2004 18:15:00   tgtimg
     512    Jul-20-2004 18:15:00   diagnostic
     512    Jul-20-2004 18:15:00   other
     512    Jul-20-2004 18:15:00   tgt
226 Transfer complete
329 bytes received in 0.018 seconds (17.95 Kbytes/s)
ftp>
```

Related Commands

ftp-server topdir	Set the directory to be used for incoming FTP connections to the E-Series.
ftp-server username	Set a username and password for incoming FTP connections to the E-Series.

ftp-server topdir

C E S

Specify the top-level directory to be accessed when an incoming FTP connection request is made.

Syntax

ftp-server topdir *directory*

To return to the default settings, enter **no ftp-server topdir**.

Parameters

directory	Enter the directory path.

Defaults

The internal flash is the default directory.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

After you enable FTP server functions with the ftp-server enable command, Dell Networking recommends that you specify a top-level directory path. Without a top-level directory path specified, the FTOS directs users to the flash directory when they log in to the FTP server.

Related Commands

ftp-server enable	Enables FTP server functions on the E-Series.
ftp-server username	Set a username and password for incoming FTP connections to the E-Series.

ftp-server username

C E S

Create a user name and associated password for incoming FTP server sessions.

Syntax

ftp-server username *username* **password** [*encryption-type*] *password*

To delete a user name and its password, use the **no ftp-server username** *username* command.

Parameters

username	Enter a text string up to 40 characters long as the user name.
password *password*	Enter the keyword **password** followed by a string up to 40 characters long as the password. Without specifying an encryption type, the password is unencrypted.
encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) After the keyword **password** enter one of the following numbers: • 0 (zero) for an unecrypted (clear text) password • 7 (seven) for hidden text password.

Defaults

Not enabled.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

hostname

C E S

Set the host name of the system.

Syntax **hostname** *name*

To delete a hostname assigned, enter **no hostname**.

Parameters

name	Enter a text string, up to 32 characters long.

Defaults FTOS

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Default changed to FTOS.
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information The hostname is used in the prompt.

ip ftp password

C E S

Specify a password for outgoing FTP connections.

Syntax **ip ftp password** [*encryption-type*] *password*

To remove a password and return to the default setting, use the **no ip ftp password** [*password*] command.

Parameters

encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following numbers: • 0 (zero) for an unecrypted (clear text) password • 7 (seven) for hidden text password
password	Enter a string up to 40 characters as the password.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

The password is listed in the configuration file; you can view the password by entering the **show running-config ftp** command.

The password configured by the ip ftp password command is used when you use the **ftp:** parameter in the **copy** command.

Related Commands

copy	Copy files.
ip ftp username	Set the user name for FTP sessions.

ip ftp source-interface

C E S

Specify an interface's IP address as the source IP address for FTP connections.

Syntax

ip ftp source-interface *interface*

To delete an interface, use the **no ip ftp source-interface** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16383. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series**: 1-128 **E-Series**: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For SONET interface types, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

The IP address on the system that is closest to the Telnet address is used in the outgoing packets.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Increased number of VLANs on ExaScale to 4094 (was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

copy	Copy files from and to the switch.

ip ftp username

C E S

Assign a user name for outgoing FTP connection requests.

Syntax **ip ftp username** *username*

To return to anonymous FTP connections, use the **no ip ftp username** [*username*] command.

Parameters

username	Enter a text string as the user name up to 40 characters long.

Defaults No user name is configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information You must also configure a password with the ip ftp password command.

Related Commands

ip ftp password	Set the password for FTP connections.

ip telnet server enable

C E S

Enable the Telnet server on the switch.

Syntax **ip telnet server enable**

To disable the Telnet server, execute the **no ip telnet server enable** command.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

ip ssh server	Enable SSH server on the system.

ip telnet source-interface

C E S

Set an interface's IP address as the source address in outgoing packets for Telnet sessions.

Syntax

ip telnet source-interface *interface*

To return to the default setting, use the **no ip telnet source-interface** [*interface*] command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16383. • For the SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by slot/port information. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series**: 1-128 **E-Series**: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

The IP address on the system that is closest to the Telnet address is used in the outgoing packets.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Increased number of VLANs on ExaScale to 4094 (was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

telnet	Telnet to another device.

ip tftp source-interface

C E S

Assign an interface's IP address in outgoing packets for TFTP traffic.

Syntax

ip tftp source-interface *interface*

To return to the default setting, use the **no ip tftp source-interface** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16383. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series**: 1-128 **E-Series**: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For the SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults The IP address on the system that is closest to the Telnet address is used in the outgoing packets.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Increased number of VLANs on ExaScale to 4094 (was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

line

C E S

Enable and configure console and virtual terminal lines to the system. This command accesses LINE mode, where you can set the access conditions for the designated line.

Syntax **line** {**aux 0** | **console 0** | **vty** *number* [*end-number*]}

Parameters

aux 0	Enter the keyword **aux 0** to configure the auxiliary terminal connection. **Note:** This option is supported on E-Series only.
console 0	Enter the keyword **console 0** to configure the console port. The console option for the S-Series is <0-0>.
vty *number*	Enter the keyword **vty** followed by a number from 0 to 9 to configure a virtual terminal line for Telnet sessions. The system supports 10 Telnet sessions.
end-number	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number from 1 to 9 as the last virtual terminal line to configure. You can configure multiple lines at one time.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

You cannot delete a terminal connection.

Related Commands

access-class	Restrict incoming connections to a particular IP address in an IP access control list (ACL).
password	Specify a password for users on terminal lines.
show linecard	Display the line card(s) status.

linecard

C E

Pre-configure a line card in a currently empty slot of the system or a different line card type for the slot.

Syntax

linecard *number card-type*

To delete a card setting, use the **no linecard** *number* command.

Parameters

number	Enter the number of the slot. **C-Series** Range: 0-7 **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200/E1200i, 0 to 6 on a E600/E6001, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
card-type	Enter the line card ID (see the Supported Hardware section in the Release Notes).

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

Use this command only for empty slots or a slot where you have hot-swapped a different line card type. Before inserting a card of a different type into the pre-configured slot, execute the **no linecard** *number* command. The following screenshot shows the current supported C-Series line cards, along with their “card types” (card-type IDs).

Figure 4-6. Command Example: show linecard on Empty C300 Slot

```
FTOS#show linecard 3

--  Line card 11 --
Status        : not present

FTOS#linecard 3 ?
E46TB 36-port GE 10/100/1000Base-T with RJ45 - 8-port FE/GE with SFP - 2-port 10GE
with SFP+
E46VB 36-port GE 10/100/1000Base-T with RJ45 and PoE - 8-port FE/GE with SFP -
2-port 10GE with SFP+
E48PB 48-port FE/GE line card with SFP optics (CB)
E48TB 48-port GE 10/100/1000Base-T line card with RJ45 interfaces (CB)
E48VB 48-port GE 10/100/1000Base-T line card with RJ45 interfaces and PoE (CB)
EX4PB 4-port 10GE LAN PHY line card with XFP optics (CB)
EX8PB 8-port 10GE LAN PHY line card with XFP optics (CB)
FTOS#linecard 3 EX4PB
FTOS#show linecard 3

--  Line card 11 --
Status        : not present
Required Type : EX4PB - 4-port 10GE LAN PHY line card with XFP optics (CB)
FTOS#
```

Note: It is advisable to shut down interfaces on a line card that you are hot-swapping.

Related Commands

show linecard	Display the line card(s) status.

module power-off

C E

Turn off power to a line card at next reboot.

Syntax **module power-off linecard** *number*

To remove the command from the running configuration, use the **no module power-off linecard** *number* command.

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **line card followed** by the line card slot number **C-Series** Range: 0-7 **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200/1200i, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

motd-banner

C E S

Enable a Message of the Day (MOTD) banner to appear when you log in to the system.

Syntax **motd-banner**

To disable the MOTD banner, enter **no motd-banner**.

Defaults Enabled on all lines.

Command Modes LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

ping

C E S

Test connectivity between the system and another device by sending echo requests and waiting for replies.

Syntax **ping** [*vrf <id>*] [*host* | *ip-address* | *ipv6-address*] [*count* {*number* | *continuous*}] [*datagram-size*] [*timeout*] [*source (ip src-ipv4-address)* | *interface*] [*tos*] [*df-bit (y|n)*] [*validate-reply(y|n)*] [*pattern pattern*] [*sweep-min-size*] [*sweep-max-size*] [*sweep-interval*] [*ointerface (ip src-ipv4-address)* | *interface*]

Parameter

vrf	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series Only**: Enter the VRF Instance name of the device to which you are testing connectivity.
host	(OPTIONAL) Enter the host name of the devices to which you are testing connectivity.
ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv4 address of the device to which you are testing connectivity. The address must be in the dotted decimal format.
ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series only** Enter the IPv6 address, in the **x:x:x:x::x** format, to which you are testing connectivity. **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros
count	Enter the number of echo packets to be sent. *number*: 1- 2147483647 *Continuous*: transmit echo request continuously Default: 5
datagram size	Enter the ICMP datagram size. Range: 36 - 15360 bytes Default: 100
timeout	Enter the interval to wait for an echo reply before timing out. Range: 0 -3600 seconds Default: 2 seconds

source	(IPv4 only) Enter the IPv4 source ip address or the source interface. • Enter the IP address in A.B.C.D format • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series**: 1-128 **E-Series**: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • **E-Series only** For the SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
tos	(IPv4 only) Enter the type of service required. Range: 0-255 Default: 0
df-bit	(IPv4 only) Enter Y or N for the “don't fragment” bit in IPv4 header N: Do not set the “don't fragment” bit Y: Do set “don't fragment” bit Default is No.
validate-reply	(IPv4 only) Enter Y or N for reply validation. N: Do not validate reply data Y: Do validate reply data Default is No.
pattern *pattern*	(IPv4 only) Enter the IPv4 data pattern. Range: 0-FFFF Default: 0xABCD
sweep-min-size	Enter the minimum size of datagram in sweep range. Range: 52-15359 bytes
sweep-max-size	Enter the maximum size of datagram in sweep range. Range: 53-15359 bytes
sweep-interval	Enter the incremental value for sweep size. 1-15308 seconds
ointerface	(IPv4 only) Enter the outgoing interface for multicast packets. • Enter the IP address in A.B.C.D format • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series**: 1-128 **E-Series**: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • **E-Series only** For the SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

See parameters above.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced extended ping options.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale (IPv6)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale (IPv4)
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for IPv6 address on E-Series

Usage Information

When you enter the **ping** command without specifying an IP/IPv6 address (Extended Ping), you are prompted for a target IP/IPv6 address, a repeat count, a datagram size (up to 1500 bytes), a timeout in seconds, and for Extended Commands. See Appendix A, ICMP Message Types for information on the ICMP message codes that return from a ping command.

Figure 4-7. Command Example: ping (IPv4)

```
FTOS#ping 172.31.1.255

Type Ctrl-C to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.1.255, timeout is 2 seconds:
Reply to request 1 from 172.31.1.208     0 ms
Reply to request 1 from 172.31.1.216     0 ms
Reply to request 1 from 172.31.1.205     16 ms
:
:
Reply to request 5 from 172.31.1.209     0 ms
Reply to request 5 from 172.31.1.66      0 ms
Reply to request 5 from 172.31.1.87      0 ms

FTOS#
```

Figure 4-8. Command Example: ping (IPv6)

```
FTOS#ping 100::1

Type Ctrl-C to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 100::1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100.0 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 (ms)
FTOS#
```

power-off

C E

Turn off power to a selected line card or the standby (extra) Switch Fabric Module (SFM).

Syntax **power-off** {**linecard** *number* **| sfm** *sfm-slot-id*}

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** and a number for the line card slot number. C-Series Range: 0-7 E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200/E1200i, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
sfm *sfm-slot-id*	Enter the keyword **sfm** by the slot number of the SFM to which you want to turn off power. **Note:** This option is supported on E-Series only.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

power-on	Power on a line card or standby SFM.

power-on

C E

Turn on power to a line card or the standby (extra) Switch Fabric Module (SFM).

Syntax **power-on** {**linecard** *number* **| sfm** *sfm-slot-id*}

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** and a number for the line card slot number. C-Series Range: 0-7 E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200/E1200i, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
sfm standby	Enter the keyword **sfm** followed by the slot number of the SFM to power on. **Note:** This option is supported on E-Series only.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

power-off	Power off a line card or standby SFM.

reload

C E S

Reboot FTOS.

Syntax **reload**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information If there is a change in the configuration, FTOS will prompt you to save the new configuration. Or you can save your running configuration with the **copy running-config** command.

Refer to Chapter 8, Bare Metal Provisioning for information related to the BMP reload options.

Related Commands

reset	Reset a line card, RPM, or a failed SFM (TeraScale and ExaScale).
reset stack-unit	Reset any designated stack member except the management unit
reload-type	Configure a switch to reload in normal mode or as a DHCP client with all ports configured for Layer 3 traffic.

reset

C E

Reset a line card, RPM, or a failed SFM (TeraScale only).

Syntax **reset** {**linecard** *number* [**hard | power-cycle**] **| rpm** *number* [**hard | power-cycle**] | **sfm** *slot number*}

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** and a number for the line card slot number. (Optional) Add the keyword **hard** or **power-cycle** (**power-cycle** is C-Series only) to power cycle the line card. **C-Series** Range: 0-7 **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on E1200/E1200i, 0 to 6 on E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on E300
hard	Enter the keyword **hard** to power cycle the line card.
power-cycle	Enter the keyword **power-cycle** after upgrading a C-Series FPGA to cause the FPGA to be reprogrammed based on the contents of the FPGA PROM. **Note:** This option is supported on C-Series only.

rpm *number*	Enter the keyword **rpm** followed by a number for the RPM slot number. (Optional) Add the keyword **hard** or **power-cycle** (C-Series only) to power cycle the RPM. Range: 0 to 1
sfm *slot number*	Enter the keyword **sfm** followed by the failed or powered-off SFM slot number. **Note:** Supported on E-Series only

Defaults

Disabled.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

The command **reset** without any options is a soft reset, which means FTOS boots the line card from its runtime image. The **hard** option reloads the FTOS image on the line card. Use the **power-cycle** after upgrading an FPGA.

When a soft reset is issued on a line card (**reset linecard** *number*), FTOS boots the line card from its runtime image. Only when you enter **reset linecard** *number* **hard** is the software image reloaded on the line card.

Related Commands

reload	Reboots the system.
restore fpga-image	Copy the backup C-Series FPGA image to the primary FPGA image.

rpm <slot> location-led

E X

Toggle the location LED on/off on the E-Series ExaScale RPM (LC-EH-RPM).

Syntax

rpm slot *number* **location-led** [**on | off**]

Parameters

rpm slot *number*	Enter the slot number E1200i: 0-13 E600i: 0-6
on |off	Toggles the LED on the RPM on or off.

Defaults

OFF

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information

The LED setting is not saved through power cycles.

send

C E S

Send messages to one or all terminal line users.

Syntax **send** [*****] | [*line*] | [**aux**] | [**console**] | [**vty**]

Parameters

*****	Enter the asterisk character ***** to send a message to all tty lines.
line	Send a message to a specific line. Range: 0 to 11
aux	Enter the keyword **aux** to send a message to an Auxiliary line. **Note:** This option is supported on E-Series only.
console	Enter the keyword **console** to send a message to the Primary terminal line.
vty	Enter the keyword **vty** to send a message to the Virtual terminal

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Messages can contain an unlimited number of lines, however each line is limited to 255 characters. To move to the next line, use the <CR>. To send the message use CTR-Z, to abort a message use CTR-C.

service timestamps

C E S

Add time stamps to debug and log messages. This command adds either the uptime or the current time and date.

Syntax **service timestamps** [**debug** | **log**] [**datetime** [**localtime**] [**msec**] [**show-timezone**] | **uptime**]

To disable timestamping, use the **no service timestamps** [**debug** | **log**] command.

Parameters

debug	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **debug** to add timestamps to debug messages.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to add timestamps to log messages with severity 0 to 6.
datetime	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **datetime** to have the current time and date added to the message.
localtime	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **localtime** to include the localtime in the timestamp.
msec	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **msec** to include milliseconds in the timestamp.
show-timezone	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **show-timezone** to include the time zone information in the timestamp.
uptime	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **uptime** to have the timestamp based on time elapsed since system reboot.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information If you do not specify parameters and enter **service timestamps**, it appears as **service timestamps debug uptime** in the running-configuration.

Use the show running-config command to view the current options set for the service timestamps command.

show alarms

C E S View alarms for the RPM, SFMs, line cards and fan trays.

Syntax **show alarms** [**threshold**]

Parameters

threshold	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **threshold** to display the temperature thresholds set for the line cards, RPM, and SFMs.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

E-Series Example

Figure 4-9. Command Example: show alarms on E-Series

```
FTOS# show alarms

--  Minor Alarms  --
Alarm Type                                Duration
-------------------------------------------------
RPM 0 PEM A failed or rmvd                7 hr, 37 min
SFM 0 PEM A failed or rmvd                7 hr, 37 min
SFM 1 PEM A failed or rmvd                7 hr, 37 min
SFM 2 PEM A failed or rmvd                7 hr, 37 min
SFM 3 PEM A failed or rmvd                7 hr, 37 min
SFM 4 PEM A failed or rmvd                7 hr, 37 min
SFM 5 PEM A failed or rmvd                7 hr, 37 min
SFM 6 PEM A failed or rmvd                7 hr, 37 min
SFM 7 PEM A failed or rmvd                7 hr, 36 min
line card 1 PEM A failed or rmvd          7 hr, 36 min
line card 4 PEM A failed or rmvd          7 hr, 36 min
only 8 SFMs in chassis                    7 hr, 35 min

--  Major Alarms  --
Alarm Type                                Duration
-------------------------------------------------
No major alarms

FTOS#
```

show chassis

C E View the configuration and status of modules in the system. Use this command to determine the chassis mode.

Syntax **show chassis** [**brief**]

Parameters

brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view a summary of the show chassis output.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example

Figure 4-10. Command Example: show chassis brief on E-Series

```
FTOS#show chassis brief
Chassis Type  : E1200
Chassis Mode  : TeraScale
Chassis Epoch : 3.2 micro-seconds

--  Line cards  --
Slot  Status        NxtBoot    ReqTyp   CurTyp   Version     Ports
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   not present
  1   not present
  2   not present
  3   not present
  4   not present
  5   not present
  6   not present
  7   not present
  8   not present
  9   not present
 10   not present
 11   online        online     E48PF    E48PF    6.1.1.0      48
 12   not present              E48PF
 13   not present              E48PF
--  Route Processor Modules --
Slot  Status        NxtBoot    Version
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active        online     6.1.1.0
  1   not present

Switch Fabric State:  up

--  Switch Fabric Modules  --
Slot  Status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active
  1   active
  2   active
  3   active
  4   active
  5   active
  6   active
  7   active
  8   active

--  Power Entry Modules  --
Bay   Status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   up
  1   up

--  Fan Status  --
Tray  Status  Temp    Volt    Speed               PEM0  PEM1   Fan1  Fan2  Fan3
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 0    up      < 50C   12-16V  low/2100-2700 RPM   up    up     up    up    up
 1    up      < 50C   12-16V  low/2100-2700 RPM   up    up     up    up    up
 2    up      < 50C   12-16V  low/2100-2700 RPM   up    up     up    up    up
 3    up      < 50C   12-16V  low/2100-2700 RPM   up    up     up    up    up
 4    up      < 50C   16-20V  med/2700-3200 RPM   up    up     up    up    up
 5    up      < 50C   12-16V  low/2100-2700 RPM   up    up     up    up    up
```

Related Commands

show linecard	View line card status
show rpm	View Route Processor Module status.
show sfm	View Switch Fabric Module status.

show command-history

C E S

Display a buffered log of all commands entered by all users along with a time stamp.

Syntax **show command-history**

Defaults None.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information One trace log message is generated for each command. No password information is saved to this file. A command-history trace log is saved to a file upon an RPM failover. This file can be analyzed by the Dell Networking TAC to help identify the root cause of an RPM failover.

Example

Figure 4-11. Command Example: show command-history

```
FTOS#show command-history
[11/20 15:47:22]: CMD-(CLI):[service password-encryption]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:22]: CMD-(CLI):[service password-encryption hostname FTOS]by default
from console
         - Repeated 3 times.
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[service timestamps log datetime]by default from
console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[hostname FTOS]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[enable password 7 ******]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[username admin password 7 ******]by default from
console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[enable restricted 7 ******]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[protocol spanning-tree rstp]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[protocol spanning-tree pvst]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[no disable]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[interface gigabitethernet 0/1]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[ip address 1.1.1.1 /24]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[ip access-group abc in]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[no shutdown]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[interface gigabitethernet 0/2]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[no ip address]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[shutdown]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[interface gigabitethernet 0/3]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[ip address 5.5.5.1 /24]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[no shutdown]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[interface gigabitethernet 0/4]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[no ip address]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[shutdown]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[interface gigabitethernet 0/5]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[no ip address]by default from console
[11/20 15:47:23]: CMD-(CLI):[shutdown]by default from console
[11/20 21:17:35]: CMD-(CLI):[line console 0]by default from console
[11/20 21:17:36]: CMD-(CLI):[exec-timeout 0]by default from console
[11/20 21:17:36]: CMD-(CLI):[exit]by default from console
[11/20 21:19:25]: CMD-(CLI):[show command-history]by default from console
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

clear command history	Clear the command history log.

show command-tree

C E S

Display the entire CLI command tree, and optionally, display the utilization count for each commands and its options.

Syntax

show command-tree [**count** | **no**]

Parameters

count	Display the command tree with a usage counter for each command.
no	Display all of the commands that may be preceded by the keyword **no**, which is the keyword used to remove a command from the running-configuration.

Defaults

None

Command Mode

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

Reload the system to reset the command-tree counters.

Example

```
FTOS#show command-tree count
!
Enable privilege mode:

enable                                      command usage:3
  <0-15>                                            option usage:     0

exit                                        command usage:1

show command-tree                           command usage:9
  count                                             option usage:     3

show version                                command usage:1
!
Global configuration mode:

aaa authentication enable                   command usage:1
  WORD                                              option usage:     1
 default                                           option usage:     0
  enable                                           option usage:     0
  line                                             option usage:     0
  none                                             option usage:     0
  radius                                           option usage:     1
  tacacs+                                          option usage:     0
```

show console lp

C E View the buffered boot-up log of a line card.

Syntax **show console lp** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the line card slot number. Range: 0–7 for the C300 Range: 0–13 for the E1200 Range: 0–6 for the E600 Range: 0–5 for the E300

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

△ **Caution:** Use this command only when you are working directly with a technical support representative to troubleshoot a problem. Do not use this command unless a technical support representative instructs you to do so.

show cpu-traffic-stats

C E S View the CPU traffic statistics.

Syntax **show cpu-traffic-stats** [*port number* | **all** | **cp** | **linecard** {**all |** *slot#* } **| rp1** | **rp2**]

Parameters

port number	(OPTIONAL) Enter the port number to display traffic statistics on that port only. Range: 1 to 1568
all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to display traffic statistics on all the interfaces receiving traffic, sorted based on traffic.
cp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cp** to display traffic statistics on the specified CPU. **Note:** This option is supported on E-Series only.
linecard	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by either **all** or the slot number to display traffic statistics on the designated line card. **Note:** This option is supported on C-Series only.
rp1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp1** to display traffic statistics on the RP1. **Note:** This option is supported on E-Series only.
rp2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp2** to display traffic statistics on the RP2. **Note:** This option is supported on E-Series only.

Defaults **all**

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

E-Series Example

Figure 4-12. Command Example: show cpu-traffic-stats on the E-Series

```
FTOS#show cpu-traffic-stats
Processor : CP
--------------
   Received 100% traffic on GigabitEthernet 8/2   Total packets:100
       LLC:0, SNAP:0, IP:100, ARP:0, other:0
       Unicast:100, Multicast:0, Broadcast:0

Processor : RP1
---------------
   Received 62% traffic on GigabitEthernet 8/2   Total packets:500
       LLC:0, SNAP:0, IP:500, ARP:0, other:0
       Unicast:500, Multicast:0, Broadcast:0

   Received 37% traffic on GigabitEthernet 8/1   Total packets:300
       LLC:0, SNAP:0, IP:300, ARP:0, other:0
       Unicast:300, Multicast:0, Broadcast:0

Processor : RP2
---------------
   No CPU traffic statistics.
FTOS#
```

Usage Information Traffic statistics are sorted on a per-interface basis; the interface receiving the most traffic is displayed first. All CPU and port information is displayed unless a specific port or CPU is specified. Traffic information is displayed for router ports only; not for management interfaces. The traffic statistics are collected only after the debug cpu-traffic-stats command is executed; not from the system bootup.

Note: After debugging is complete, use the no debug cpu-traffic-stats command to shut off traffic statistics collection.

Related Commands

debug cpu-traffic-stats	Enable CPU traffic statistics for debugging

show debugging

C E S View a list of all enabled debugging processes.

Syntax **show debugging**

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Example

Figure 4-13. Command Example: show debugging

```
FTOS#show debug
Generic IP:
  IP packet debugging is on for
    ManagementEthernet 0/0
    Port-channel 1-2
    Port-channel 5
    GigabitEthernet 4/0-3,5-6,10-11,20
    GigabitEthernet 5/0-1,5-6,10-11,15,17,19,21
  ICMP packet debugging is on for
    GigabitEthernet 5/0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16
FTOS#
```

show environment (C-Series and E-Series)

C E View the system component status (for example, temperature, voltage).

Syntax **show environment** [**all** | **fan** | **linecard** | **linecard-voltage | PEM** | **RPM** | **SFM**]

Parameters

all	Enter the keyword **all** to view all components.
fan	Enter the keyword **fan** to view information on the fans. The output of this command is chassis dependent. See Figure 4-10, Figure 4-11, and Figure 4-12 for a comparison of output.
linecard	Enter the keyword **linecard** to view only information on line cards
linecard-voltage	Enter the keyword **linecard-voltage** to view line card voltage information.
PEM	Enter the keyword **pem** to view only information on power entry modules.
RPM	Enter the keyword **rpm** to view only information on RPMs.
SFM	Enter the keyword **sfm** to view only information on SFMs. **Note:** This option is supported on E-Series only.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version8.3.3.8	Updated to support PPID on the S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Added temperature information for C-Series fans
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

Fan speed is controlled by temperatures measured at the sensor located on the fan itself. The fan temperatures shown with this command may not accurately reflect the temperature and fan speed. Refer to your hardware installation guide for fan speed and temperature information.

Examples

Figure 4-14. Command Example: show environment

```
FTOS#show  environment

--  Fan Status  --
Status  Temp   Fan1      Fan2      Fan3     Serial Num    Version
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  up    32C   6000 RPM  6000 RPM  7500 RPM  FX000040889    3.2

--  Power Supplies  --
Bay   Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   absent
  1   up
  2   up
  3   up

--  Line Card Environment Status  --
Slot  Status        Temp   Voltage
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   not present
  1   online        66C    ok
  2   not present
  3   online        59C    ok
  4   online        64C    ok
  5   not present
  6   online        59C    ok

--  RPM Environment Status  --
Slot  Status        Temp   Voltage
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active        36C    ok
  1   not present

--  SFM Environment Status  --
FTOS#
```

Figure 4-15. Command Example: show environment fan

```
FTOS#show environment fan

--  Fan Status  --
Status  Temp   Fan1      Fan2      Fan3     Serial Num    Version
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  up    32C   6000 RPM  6000 RPM  6000 RPM  FX000040889    3.2
```

show environment (S-Series)

S View S-Series system component status (for example, temperature, voltage).

Syntax **show environment** [**all** | **fan** | **stack-unit** *unit-id* | **pem | thermal-sensor**]

Parameters

all	Enter the keyword **all** to view all components.
fan	Enter the keyword **fan** to view information on the fans. The output of this command is chassis dependent.
stack-unit *unit-id*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by the *unit-id* to display information on a specific stack member. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7

pem	Enter the keyword **pem** to view only information on power entry modules.
thermal-sensor	Enter the keyword **thermal-sensor** to view only information on the thermal sensors.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	The output of the **show environment fan** command for S-Series is changed to display fan speeds instead of just showing the fan status as up or down.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series. S-Series options and output differ from the C-Series/E-Series version.

Example

Figure 4-16. Command Example: show environment on the S60

```
FTOS#show  environment

--  Fan Status  --
Status  Temp   Fan1      Fan2      Fan3     Serial Num    Version
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  up    32C   6000 RPM  6000 RPM  7500 RPM  FX000040889    3.2

--  Power Supplies  --
Bay   Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   absent
  1   up
  2   up
  3   up

--  Line Card Environment Status  --
Slot  Status        Temp   Voltage
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   not present
  1   online        66C    ok
  2   not present
  3   online        59C    ok
  4   online        64C    ok
  5   not present
  6   online        59C    ok

--  RPM Environment Status  --
Slot  Status        Temp   Voltage
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   active        36C    ok
  1   not present

--  SFM Environment Status  --
FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 4-17. Command Example: show environment fan

```
FTOS#show environment fan

--  Fan Status  --
Status  Temp   Fan1      Fan2      Fan3     Serial Num    Version
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  up    32C   6000 RPM  6000 RPM  6000 RPM  FX000040889    3.2
```

Example **Figure 4-18. Command Example: show environment pem**

```
FTOS#show environment pem

--  Power Supplies  --
Unit   Bay   Status       Type
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0     0     up            AC
  0     1     absent
```

Example **Figure 4-19. Command Example: show environment stack-unit**

```
FTOS#show environment stack-unit 0

 -- Unit Environment Status  --
Unit  Status        Temp   Voltage
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0*   online        49C    ok

 * Management Unit
```

Example **Figure 4-20. Command Example: show environment thermal-sensor**

```
FTOS#show environment thermal-sensor

--  Thermal Sensor Readings (deg C)  --
Unit  Sensor0  Sensor1  Sensor2  Sensor3  Sensor4  Sensor5
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0        30       33       36       30       30       32

FTOS#
```

show inventory (C-Series and E-Series)

C E Display the chassis type, components (including media), FTOS version including hardware identification numbers and configured protocols.

Syntax **show inventory [media** *slot***]**

Parameters

media *slot*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **media** followed by the slot number. **C-Series** Range: 0-7 **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Updated to support PPID on the S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Output expanded to include SFP+ media in C-Series.
Version 7.7.1.0	Vendor field removed from output of **show inventory media**.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and expanded to include transceiver media
Version 6.2.1.0	Expanded to include Software Protocol Configured field on E-Series
Version 5.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The **show inventory media** command provides some details about installed pluggable media (SFP, XFP), as shown in Figure 4-23. Use the **show interfaces** command to get more details about installed pluggable media.

The display output might include a double asterisk (**) next to the SFMs, for example:

```
...
0       CC-E-SFM **    0004875         7490007411    A
1       CC-E-SFM **    0004889         7490007411    A
...
```

The double asterisk generally indicates the SFM's frequency capabilities, indicating either that they are operating at 125 MHz or that the frequency capability, which is stored in an EPROM, cannot be determined.

If there are no fiber ports in the line card, then just the header under show inventory media will be displayed. If there are fiber ports but no optics inserted, then the output will display "Media not present or accessible".

C300 Example

Figure 4-21. Example output of show inventory for C300 (C-Series)

```
FTOS# show inventory
Chassis Type      : C300
Chassis Mode      : 1.0
Software Version : FTOS-EF-7.6.1.0

Slot Item                Serial Number  Part Number  Revision
--------------------------------------------------------------------
     C300                TY000001400    7520029999   04
  3  LC-CB-GE-48T        FX000020075    7520036700   01
  0  LC-CB-RPM           0060361        7520029300   02
  0  CC-C-1200W-AC       N/A            N/A          N/A
  1  CC-C-1200W-AC       N/A            N/A          N/A
  0  CC-C300-FAN

 * - standby


Software Protocol Configured
--------------------------------------------------------------------
OSPF

FTOS#
```

E-Series Example **Figure 4-22. Example output of show inventory for E-Series**

```
FTOS#show inventory

Chassis Type     : E600i
Chassis Mode     : ExaScale
Software Version : E8-4-1-317

Slot Item               Serial Number  Part Number  Rev  Piece Part ID            Rev  Svc Tag  Exprs Svc Code
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     E600i              TY000002693    7520023900   03   US-0RVY43-76991-82B-0456 1B2  SVCTGCH  628 458 864 65
  1  LC-EH-10GE-10S     FX000049121    7520042807   03   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  1  LC-PIC0            FX000049647    7490105800   01   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  1  LC-PIC1            FX000049650    7490105800   01   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  3  LC-EJ-10GE-10S     FX000097669    7520047602   A    N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  3  LC-PIC0            FX000047055    7490105800   01   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  3  LC-PIC1            FX000048680    7490105800   02   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  4  LC-EH-GE-90M       FX000046835    7520041702   01   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  4  LC-PIC0            FX000046905    7490102401   02   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  6  LC-EH-GE-90M       FX000044725    7520041702   01   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  6  LC-PIC0            FX000044256    7490102401   02   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  0  LC-EH-RPM          FX000056234    7520043401   05   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  0  CC-E-SFM3          VC074300030    7520020001   03   CN-0RVY43-75412-123-0030 003  SVCTG00  628 458 860 16
  1  CC-E-SFM3          VC074300032    7520020001   03   CN-0RVY43-75412-82B-0456 1B2  SVCTG01  628 458 860 17
  2  CC-E-SFM3          VC074300032    7520020001   03   CN-0RVY43-75412-82B-0456 1B2  SVCTG02  628 458 860 18
  3  CC-E-SFM3          0068166        7520020001   03   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  1  CC-E600-2500W-AC   VC074300032    7520026400   02   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  2  CC-E600-2500W-AC   VC074300087    7520026400   02   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  3  CC-E600-2500W-AC   VC073700046    7520026400   02   N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  0  CC-E600-FAN        FX000040889    N/A          N/A  N/A                      N/A  N/A      N/A
  0  slot0:                110613B1304M2737    - HDX 2.15 N/A                     N/A  N/A      N/A

 * - standby


Software Protocol Configured
----------------------------------------------------------------
  BGP
  MCAST
  OSPF
  PIM
  SNMP
```

Example **Figure 4-23. Example output of show inventory media slot (partial)**

```
FTOS#show inventory media 3
Slot Port Type Media Serial Number    F10Qualified
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
...
   3   11 SFP  1000BASE-SX U9600L0          Yes
...
```

Example **Figure 4-24. Example Output of show inventory media**

```
FTOS#show inventory media
Slot   Port     Type        Media               Serial Number        F10Qualified
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
   1      0              Media not present or accessible
   1      1              Media not present or accessible
   1      2              Media not present or accessible
   1      3              Media not present or accessible
   1      4              Media not present or accessible
   1      5     SFP+        10GBASE-SR          AM70PXW                  Yes
   1      6              Media not present or accessible
   1      7              Media not present or accessible
   1      8     SFP+        10GBASE-SR          AM70W84                  Yes
   1      9              Media not present or accessible

   3      0              Media not present or accessible
   3      1              Media not present or accessible
   3      2              Media not present or accessible
   3      3              Media not present or accessible
   3      4              Media not present or accessible
   3      5              Media not present or accessible
   3      6              Media not present or accessible
   3      7              Media not present or accessible
   3      8              Media not present or accessible
```

Related Commands		
	show interfaces	Display a specific interface configuration.
	show interfaces transceiver	Display the physical status and operational status of an installed transceiver. The output also displays the transceiver's serial number.

show inventory (S-Series)

(S) Display the S-Series switch type, components (including media), FTOS version including hardware identification numbers and configured protocols.

Syntax **show inventory [media** *slot***]**

Parameters

media *slot*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **media** followed by the stack ID of the stack member for which you want to display pluggable media inventory.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Updated to support PPID on the S60.
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced this version of the command for S-Series. S-Series output differs from E-Series.

Usage If there are no fiber ports in the unit, then just the header under **show inventory media** will be displayed. If there are fiber ports but no optics inserted, then the output will display "Media not present or accessible". Example 1

Figure 4-25. Example output of show inventory for S-Series

```
FTOS>show inventory
System Type             : S4810
System Mode             : 1.0
Software Version        : 8.3.12.0

Unit Type          Serial Number  Part Number  Rev  Piece Part ID   Rev  Svc Tag  Exprs Svc Code
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
* 0  S4810-01-64F   HADL111220134  7590009601   A    N/A                N/A  N/A      N/A
  0  S4810-PWR-AC   H6DL111220150  7590008501   C    N/A                N/A  N/A      N/A
  0  S4810-FAN         N/A             N/A           N/A  N/A           N/A  N/A      N/A
  0  S4810-FAN         N/A             N/A           N/A  N/A           N/A  N/A      N/A
 * - Management Unit


Software Protocol Configured
----------------------------------------------------------
  iSCSI
  LLDP
  MCAST
  OSPF
  PIM
  SNMP
==========================================
```

Example 2

Figure 4-26. Example Output of show inventory media (S-Series)(partial)

```
FTOS#show inventory media ?
Slot   Port     Type        Media              Serial Number       F10Qualified
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
   0      0     SFP         1000BASE-SX        P681WK0                   Yes
   0      1     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGF3T36                   Yes
   0      2     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGF420E                   Yes
   0      3     SFP         1000BASE-SX        P118HQ2                   Yes
   0      4     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGF4244                   Yes
   0      5     SFP         1000BASE-SX        P5N1BN6                   Yes
   0      6     SFP         1000BASE-SX        P7529KV                   Yes
   0      7     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGC514G                   Yes
   0      8     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PLE71GD                   Yes
   0      9     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PLE71N0                   Yes
   0     10     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PLE71M7                   Yes
   0     11     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PLE71LL                   Yes
   0     12     SFP         1000BASE-SX        B320210110                Yes
   0     13     SFP         1000BASE-SX        B322237357                Yes
   0     14     SFP         1000BASE-SX        P118PGB                   Yes
   0     15     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGF425R                   Yes
   0     16     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PLE71MF                   Yes
   0     17     SFP         1000BASE-SX        AMEH367                   Yes
   0     18     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PLE71LZ                   Yes
   0     19     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGA531L                   Yes
   0     20     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PLE71M8                   Yes
   0     21     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGC51EM                   Yes
   0     22     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PLP32BP                   Yes
   0     23     SFP         1000BASE-SX        AJHG367                   Yes
   0     24     SFP         1000BASE-SX        P11BWUJ                   Yes
   0     25     SFP         1000BASE-SX        P741RVM                   Yes
   0     26     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGF3T9H                   Yes
   0     27     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGC51ZE                   Yes
   0     28     SFP         1000BASE-SX        PGC525W                   Yes
!-------- output truncated -------------!
```

Related Commands

show interfaces	interface configuration.
show interfaces transceiver	Display the physical status and operational status of an installed transceiver. The output also displays the transceiver's serial number.

show linecard

C E

Display the line card(s) status.

Syntax **show linecard** [*number* [**brief**] | **all**]

Parameters

number	(OPTIONAL) Enter a slot number to view information on the line card in that slot. C-Series Range: 0-7 E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to view a table with information on all present line cards.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view an abbreviated list of line card information.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Updated to support PPID on the S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

E-Series Example

Figure 4-27. Command Example: show linecard on E-Series

```
--  Line card 0 --
Status        : not present

--  Line card 1 --
Status        : online
Next Boot     : online
Required Type : EXW10SH - 10-port 10GE LAN/WAN PHY line card with
SFP+ options 10M CAM (EH)
Current Type  : EXW10SH - 10-port 10GE LAN/WAN PHY line card with
SFP+ options 10M CAM (EH)
Hardware Rev  : Base  - 1.4  PP0 - 02  PP1 - 02
Num Ports     : 10
Up Time       : 18 hr, 42 min
FTOS Version  : 8-4-1-317
Jumbo Capable : yes
Boot Flash    : A: 2.9.1.1c     B: 2.9.2.0E0 [booted]
Memory Size   : 1073741824 bytes
Temperature   : 65C
Power Status  : AC
Voltage       : ok
Serial Number : FX000049121
Part Number   : 7520042807 Rev 03
Vendor Id     : 04
Date Code     : 01212010
Country Code  : 01
Piece Part ID : N/A
PPID Revision : N/A
Service Tag   : N/A
Expr Svc Code : N/A
Last Restart  : soft reset
Auto Reboot   : enabled

--  Line card 2 --
Status        : not present

--  Line card 3 --
Status        : online
Next Boot     : online
Required Type : EXW10SJ - 10-port 10GE LAN/WAN PHY line card with
!-------- output truncated -------------!
```

C-Series Example

Figure 4-28. Command Example: show linecard on C-Series

```
FTOS#show linecard 11

--  Line card 11 --
Status        : online
Next Boot     : online
Required Type : E48PF - 48-port GE line card with SFP optics (EF)
Current Type  : E48PF - 48-port GE line card with SFP optics (EF)
Hardware Rev  : Base  - 1.0  PP0 - n/a  PP1 - n/a
Num Ports     : 48
Up Time       : 12 hr, 37 min
FTOS Version  : 6.2.1.x
Jumbo Capable : yes
Boot Flash    : A: 2.0.3.4 B: 2.0.3.4 [booted]
Memory Size   : 268435456 bytes
Temperature   : 49C
Power Status  : PEM0: absent or down    PEM1: up
Voltage       : ok
Serial Number :
Part Number   :            Rev
Vendor Id     :
Date Code     :
Country Code  :
FTOS#
```

Table 4-1 list the definitions of the fields shown in Figure 4-27.

Table 4-1. Descriptions for show linecard output

Field	Description
Line card	Displays the line card slot number (only listed in **show linecard all** command output).
Status	Displays the line card's status.
Next Boot	Displays whether the line card is to be brought online at the next system reload.
Required Type	Displays the line card type configured for the slot. The Required Type and Current Type must match. Use the **linecard** command to reconfigure the line card type if they do not match.
Current Type	Displays the line card type installed in the slot. The Required Type and Current Type must match. Use the **linecard** command to reconfigure the line card type if they do not match.
Hardware Rev	Displays the chip set revision.
Num Ports	Displays the number of ports in the line card.
Up Time	Displays the number of hours and minutes the card is online.
FTOS Version	Displays the operating software version.
Jumbo Capable	Displays Yes or No indicating if the line card can support Jumbo frames.
Boot Flash Ver	Displays the two possible Bootflash versions. The [Booted] keyword next to the version states which version was used at system boot.
Memory Size	List the memory of the line card processor.
Temperature	Displays the temperature of the line card. Minor alarm status if temperature is over 65° C.
Power Status	Lists the type of power modules used in the chassis: • AC = AC power supply • DC = DC Power Entry Module (PEM)
Voltage	Displays OK if the line voltage is within range.
Serial Number	Displays the line card serial number.
Part Num	Displays the line card part number.
Vendor ID	Displays an internal code, which specifies the manufacturing vendor.
Date Code	Displays the line card's manufacturing date.

Figure 4-29. Command Example: show linecard brief

```
FTOS#show linecard 11 brief

--  Line card 11 --
Status        : online
Next Boot     : online
Required Type : E48PF - 48-port GE line card with SFP optics (EF)
Current Type  : E48PF - 48-port GE line card with SFP optics (EF)
Hardware Rev  : Base  - 1.0  PP0 - n/a  PP1 - n/a
Num Ports     : 48
Up Time       : 11 hr, 24 min
FTOS Version  : 6.1.1.0
Jumbo Capable : yes
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

linecard	Pre-configure a line card in a currently empty slot of the system or a different line card type for the slot.
show interfaces linecard	Display information on all interfaces on a specific line card.
show chassis	View information on all elements of the system.
show rpm	View information on the RPM.
show sfm	View information on the SFM.

show linecard boot-information

E View the line card status and boot information.

Syntax **show linecard boot-information**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Updated to support PPID on the S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 6.5.1.4	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 4-30. Command Example: show linecard boot-information**

```
FTOS#show linecard boot-information


                    Serial          Booted        Next            Cache                        Boot
#  Status  CurType  number          from          boot             boot                          flash
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0    -
1  online  EXW10SH  FX000049121   8-4-1-317    8-4-1-317    A: 8-4-1-213 B:             A: 2.9.1.1c   B: 2.9.2.0E0 [b]
2    -
3  online  EXW10SJ  FX000097669   8-4-1-317    8-4-1-317    A: 8-4-1-305 B: invalid     A: 2.9.1.1 [b] B: 2.9.1.1
4  online  E90MH    FX000046835   8-4-1-317    8-4-1-317    A: 8-4-1-213 B: invalid     A: 2.9.1.1   B: 2.9.1.1 [b]
5    -
6  online  E90MH    FX000044725   8-4-1-317    8-4-1-317    A: 8-4-1-213 B: invalid     A: 2.9.1.1 [b] B: 2.9.1.1


FTOS#
```

Table 4-2 defines the fields in Figure 4-30.

Table 4-2. Descriptions for show linecard boot-information output

Field	Description
#	Displays the line card slot numbers, beginning with slot 0. The number of slots listed is dependent on your chassis: E-Series: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
Status	Indicates if a line card is online, offline, or booting. If a line card is not detected in the slot, a hyphen (-) is displayed.
CurType	Displays the line card identification number, for example EXW4PF.
Serial number	Displays the line card serial number.
Booted from	Indicates whether the line card cache booted or system booted. In addition, the image with which the line card booted is also displayed. If the line card cache booted, then the output is A: or B: followed by the image in the flash partition (A: 6.5.1.4 or B: 6.5.1.4). If the line card system booted, then display is the current FTOS version number (6.5.1.4).
Next boot	Indicates if the next line card boot is a cache boot or system boot and which image will be used in the boot.
Cache boot	Displays the system image in cache boot flash partition A: and B: for the line card. If the cache boot does not contain a valid image, “invalid” is displayed.
Boot flash	Displays the two possible Boot flash versions. The [b] next to the version number is the current boot flash, that is the image used in the last boot.

Usage Information

The display area of this command uses the maximum 80 character length. If your display area is not set to 80 characters, the display will wrap.

Related Commands

show linecard	View the line card status
upgrade (E-Series version)	Upgrade the boot flash, boot selector, or system image
download alt-boot-image	Download an alternate boot image to the chassis
download alt-full-image	Download an alternate FTOS image to the chassis
download alt-system-image	Download an alternate system image to the chassis

show memory (C-Series and E-Series)

C E View current memory usage on the system.

Syntax **show memory** [**cp** | **lp** *slot-number* | **rp1** | **rp2**]

Parameters

cp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cp** to view information on the Control Processor on the RPM.
lp *slot-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp** and the slot number to view information on the line-card processor in that slot. **C-Series** Range: 0-7 **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200/E1200i, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
rp1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp1** to view information on Route Processor 1 on the RPM. **Note:** This option is supported on the E-Series only.
rp2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword rp2 to view information on Route Processor 2 on the RPM. **Note:** This option is supported on the E-Series only.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

The output for show memory displays the memory usage of LP part (sysdlp) of the system. The Sysdlp is an aggregate task that handles all the tasks running on C-Series' and E-Series' LP.

In FTOS Release 7.4.1.0 and higher, the total counter size (for all 3 CPUs) in show memory (C-Series and E-Series) and show processes memory (C-Series and E-Series) will differ based on which FTOS processes are counted.

- In the show memory (C-Series and E-Series) display output, the memory size is equal to the size of the application processes.
- In the show processes memory (C-Series and E-Series) display output, the memory size is equal to the size of the application processes *plus* the size of the system processes.

E-Series Example

Figure 4-31. Command Example: show memory on E-Series

```
FTOS#show memory
     Statistics On  CP Processor
     ============================
   Total(b)      Used(b)       Free(b)      Lowest(b)      Largest(b)
   452689184      64837834     387851350    387805590    371426976
     Statistics On RP1 Processor
     ============================
   Total(b)      Used(b)       Free(b)      Lowest(b)      Largest(b)
   629145600       4079544     625066056    625066056            0
     Statistics On RP2 Processor
     ============================
   Total(b)      Used(b)       Free(b)      Lowest(b)      Largest(b)
   510209568      47294716     462914852    462617968    446275376
FTOS#
```

Table 4-3 defines the fields displayed in Figure 4-31.

Table 4-3. Descriptions for show memory output

Field	Description
Lowest	Displays the memory usage the system went to in the lifetime of the system. Indirectly, it indicates the maximum usage in the lifetime of the system: Total minus Lowest.
Largest	The current largest available. This relates to block size and is not related to the amount of memory on the system.

show memory (S-Series)

S View current memory usage on the S-Series switch.

Syntax **show memory** [**stack-unit** *id*]

Parameters

stack-unit *id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by the stack unit ID of the S-Series stack member to display memory information on the designated stack member. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced this version of the command for the S-Series

Usage Information The output for show memory displays the memory usage of LP part (sysdlp) of the system. The Sysdlp is an aggregate task that handles all the tasks running on the S-Series' CPU.

Example

Figure 4-32. Command Example: show memory on S-Series

```
FTOS#show memory stack-unit 0
     Statistics On Unit 0 Processor
     ==========================
   Total(b)      Used(b)       Free(b)      Lowest(b)      Largest(b)
   268435456       4010354     264425102    264375410    264425102
```

show processes cpu (C-Series and E-Series)

C E View CPU usage information based on processes running in the system.

Syntax **show processes cpu** [**cp** | **rp1** | **rp2**] **[lp** [*linecard-number* [*1-99*] | **all | summary]**

Parameters

cp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cp** to view CPU usage of the Control Processor.
rp1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp1** to view CPU usage of the Route Processor 1. **Note:** This option is supported on the E-Series only.
rp2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp2** to view CPU usage of the Route Processor 2. **Note:** This option is supported on the E-Series only.
lp *linecard* [*1-99*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp** followed by the line card number to display the CPU usage of that line card. The optional *1-99* variable sets the number of tasks to display in order of the highest CPU usage in the past five (5) seconds.
lp all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp all** to view CPU utilization on all active line cards.
lp summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp summary** to view a summary of the line card CPU utilization.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Modified: Added the **lp all** option
Version 6.5.1.0	Modified: The granularity of the output for **rp1** and **rp2** is changed. The the output is now at the process level, so process-specific statistics are displayed.

Example 1 **Figure 4-33. Command Example: show processes cpu (Partial)**

```
FTOS#show processes cpu
     CPU Statistics On  CP Processor
     ================================

CPU utilization for five seconds: 4%/2%; one minute: 2%; five minutes: 2%
PID        Runtime(ms)    Invoked       uSecs     5Sec     1Min     5Min  TTY     Process
0xd02e4e8     1498633      89918       16666    3.00%    2.67%    2.67%    0          KP
0xd9d4c70           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0    tLogTask
0xd9cd200           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0     soc_dpc
0xd9bf588           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0        tARL
0xd9bd2f8           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0    tBCMlink
0xd9bb0e0         700         42       16666    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0    tBcmTask
0xd9798d0      106683       6401       16666    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0    tNetTask
0xd3368a0           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0    tWdbTask
0xd3329b0         166         10       16600    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0    tWdtTask
0xd32a8c8      102500       6150       16666    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0         tme
0xd16b1d8       12050        723       16666    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0         ipc
0xd1680c8          33          2       16500    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0         irc
0xd156008         116          7       16571    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0  RpmAvailMgr
0xd153ab0         216         13       16615    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%    0          ev
-more-
```

Example 2 **Figure 4-34. Command Example: show processes cpu rp1**

```
FTOS#show processes cpu rp1

CPU utilization for five seconds: 0%/0%; one minute: 0%; five minutes: 0%
PID        Runtime(ms)    Invoked       uSecs     5Sec     1Min     5Min TTY          Process

0x0000007c          60          6       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            ospf
0x00000077         460         46       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0             dsm
0x00000074         100         10       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            ipm1
0x0000006e         180         18       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0             rtm
0x0000006b         100         10       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0             rip
0x00000068         120         12       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0             acl
0x00000064         690         69       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            sysd1
0x00000062          20          2       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0           sysmon
0x00000024         880         88       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            sshd
0x00000022           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0           inetd
0x00000020        2580        258       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0       mount_mfs
0x00000013           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0       mount_mfs
0x00000006          80          8       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0              sh
0x00000005          30          3       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0        aiodoned
0x00000004         840         84       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0         ioflush
0x00000003         250         25       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0          reaper
0x00000002           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0       pagedaemon
0x00000001         160         16       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            init
0x00000000         700         70       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0          swapper
0x00000088         260         26       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0             bgp
```

Example 3 **Figure 4-35. Command Example: show processes cpu rp2**

```
FTOS#show processes cpu rp2

CPU utilization for five seconds: 0%/0%; one minute: 0%; five minutes: 0%

PID        Runtime(ms)    Invoked       uSecs     5Sec     1Min     5Min TTY          Process

0x00000090         140         14       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            vrrp
0x0000008d         120         12       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            fvrp
0x00000088         360         36       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            xstp
0x00000084          60          6       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            span
0x00000083         180         18       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0             pim
0x00000080          80          8       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            igmp
0x0000007b         130         13       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            ipm2
0x00000078         700         70       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            mrtm
0x00000074         100         10       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0           l2mgr
0x00000070          80          8       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            l2pm
0x0000006c          80          8       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            arpm
0x00000068          60          6       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            acl2
0x00000064         750         75       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            sysd2
0x00000062           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0           sysmon
0x00000024         880         88       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            sshd
0x00000022           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0           inetd
0x00000020        2250        225       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0       mount_mfs
0x00000013           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0       mount_mfs
0x00000006         100         10       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0              sh
0x00000005           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0        aiodoned
0x00000004         960         96       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0         ioflush
0x00000003         140         14       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0          reaper
0x00000002           0          0           0    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0       pagedaemon
0x00000001         160         16       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            init
0x00000000         700         70       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0          swapper
0x00000098         140         14       10000    0.00%    0.00%    0.00%   0            msdp
```

Usage Information

The CPU utilization for the last five seconds as shown in Figure 4-33 is 4%/2%. The first number (4%) is the CPU utilization for the last five seconds. The second number (2%) indicates the percent of CPU time spent at the interrupt level.

show processes cpu (S-Series)

S Display CPU usage information based on processes running in an S-Series.

Syntax **show processes cpu** [**management-unit** *1-99* [**details**] **| stack-unit** *id* **| summary | ipc | memory [stack-unit** *id***]**]

Parameters

management-unit*1-99* [**details**]	(OPTIONAL) Display processes running in the control processor. The *1-99* variable sets the number of tasks to display in order of the highest CPU usage in the past five (5) seconds. Add the **details** keyword to display all running processes (except sysdlp). See Example 3.
stack-unit *id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by the stack member ID. As an option of **show processes cpu**, this option displays CPU usage for the designated stack member. See Example 2. Or, as an option of **memory**, this option limits the output of memory statistics to the designated stack member. See Example 5. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a summary view of CPU usage for all members of the stack. See Example 1.
ipc	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ipc** to display inter-process communication statistics.
memory	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **memory** to display memory statistics. See Example 4.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Modified: Added management-unit [details] keywords.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series

Example 1

Figure 4-36. Command Example: show processes cpu summary on S-Series

```
FTOS#show processes cpu summary

CPU utilization 5Sec 1Min 5Min
     -------------------------------------------
Unit0  0%   0%   0%

CPU utilization   5Sec    1Min    5Min
 -------------------------------------------
 Unit1* 1%  0% 0%
 Unit2 0%   0% 0%
 Unit3 0%   0% 0%

* Mgmt Unit
```

Example 2 **Figure 4-37. Command Example: show processes cpu management-unit on S-Series**

```
FTOS#show processes cpu management-unit 0

CPU utilization for five seconds: 1%/0%; one minute: 10%; five minutes: 2%
PID        Runtime(ms)    Invoked       uSecs     5Sec   1Min   5Min  TTY
Process
   272          20           2       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
topoDPC
   271           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmNHOP
   270           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmDISC
   269           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmATP-RX
   268           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmATP-TX
   267          30           3       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmSTACK
   266         380          38       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.08%   0
bcmRX
   265          30           3       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmLINK.0
   264           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmXGS3AsyncTX
   263           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmTX
   262         160          16       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmCNTR.0
   260           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmDPC
   253       10690        1069       10000    0.00%  10.00%    2.97%   0
sysd
   251        2380         238       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.50%   0
kfldintr
    58          30           3       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
sh
    36          50           5       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0 13 5 3 1
!-------- output truncated -------------!
```

Example 3 **Figure 4-38. Command Example: show processes cpu stack-unit on S-Series**

```
FTOS#show processes cpu stack-unit 0

     CPU Statistics On Unit0 Processor
     ================================

CPU utilization for five seconds: 0%/0%; one minute: 0%; five minutes: 0%
PID        Runtime(ms)    Invoked       uSecs     5Sec   1Min   5Min  TTY
Process
    52        8260         826       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.22%   0
sysd
   124        1160          116       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.12%   0
KernLrnAgMv
   116          70           7       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
xstp
   109          50           5       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
span
   108          60           6       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
pim
   103          70           7       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
igmp
   100          70           7       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
mrtm
    96          70           7       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
l2mgr
    92         100          10       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
l2pm
    86          30           3       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
arpm
    83          40           4       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
ospf
    80         100          10       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
dsm
    74          60           6       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
rtm
    70          30           3       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
rip
    68         120          12       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
ipm1
    64          70           7       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
acl
    63          30           3       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmLINK.1
    62         290          29       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmCNTR.1
    61          50           5       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmRX
    60          40           4       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmLINK.0
    59           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmXGS3AsyncTX
    58           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmTX
    57         340          34       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmCNTR.0
    55           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
bcmDPC
   117          60           6       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
frrp
    28           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
inetd
    21         450          45       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
mount_mfs
    18         130          13       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
mount_mfs
    11           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
syslogd
     6          30           3       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
sh
     5          10           1       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
aiodoned
     4           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
ioflush
     3          20           2       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
reaper
     2           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
pagedaemon
     1           0           0           0    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
init
     0          10           1       10000    0.00%   0.00%    0.00%   0
```

Example 4 **Figure 4-39. Command Example: show processes memory on S-Series**

```
FTOS#show processes memory

     Memory Statistics On Unit 0 Processor (bytes)
     =============================================
 start
Total      :   160231424, MaxUsed    :   130596864 [09/19/2007 03:11:17]
CurrentUsed:   130596864, CurrentFree:    29634560
SharedUsed :    14261872, SharedFree :     6709672
PID   Process        ResSize       Size       Allocs       Frees        Max
Current
 124 KernLrnAgMv    140410880          0          0          0          0
0
 117 frrp              5677056     217088      87650          0      87650
87650
 116 xstp              7585792    1536000     551812      49692     518684
502120
 109 span              5709824     221184      55386          0      55386
55386
 108 pim               5869568     720896      12300          0      12300
12300
 103 igmp              5513216     327680      18236      16564      18236
1672
 100 mrtm              6905856     516096      72846          0      72846
72846
  96 l2mgr             6107136     491520     254858     115948     172038
138910
  92 l2pm              5607424     221184     667578     579740     120966
87838
  86 arpm              5353472     208896      54528      16564      54528
37964
  83 ospf              4210688     475136          0          0          0
0
  80 dsm               6057984     552960      22838          0      22838
22838
  74 rtm               6311936     577536     574792     298152     376024     276640
  70 rip                5001216     249856        528          0        528
528
  68 ipm1              5292032     339968      67224          0      67224
67224
  64 acl                5607424     544768     140086      66256     123522
73830
  63 bcmLINK.1 40410880          0          0          0          0          0
 62 bcmCNTR.1  140410880          0          0          0          0          0
 61 bcmRX          140410880          0          0          0          0
0
 60 bcmLINK.0   140410880          0          0          0          0          0
      59 bcmXGS3AsyncTX   140410880          0          0          0          0          0
58 bcmTX           140410880          0          0          0          0
0
57 bcmCNTR.0   140410880          0          0          0          0          0
55 bcmDPC         140410880          0          0          0          0          0
52 sysd               44650496    22876160     3930856     1358248     2589172
2572608
28 inetd               876544      69632          0          0          0
0
  21 mount_mfs     22642688     1953792          0          0          0
0
!----output truncated ------------------!
```

Example 5

Figure 4-40. Command Example: show processes memory stack-unit on S-Series

```
FTOS#show processes memory stack-unit 0

     Memory Statistics On Unit 0 Processor (bytes)
     =============================================
 start
Total       :   160231424, MaxUsed    :   130596864 [09/19/2007 03:11:17]
CurrentUsed:   130560000, CurrentFree:    29671424
SharedUsed :    14261872, SharedFree :     6709672

 PID   Process        ResSize       Size       Allocs       Frees        Max
Current
 124 KernLrnAgMv    140410880          0          0          0          0
0
 117 frrp              5677056     217088      87650          0      87650
87650
 116 xstp              7585792    1536000     551812      49692     518684
502120
 109 span              5709824     221184      55386          0      55386
55386
 108 pim               5869568     720896      12300          0      12300
12300
 103 igmp              5513216     327680      18236      16564      18236
1672
 100 mrtm              6905856     516096      72846          0      72846
72846
  96 l2mgr             6107136     491520     254858     115948     172038
138910
  92 l2pm              5607424     221184     667578     579740     120966
87838
  86 arpm              5353472     208896      54528      16564      54528
37964
  83 ospf              4210688     475136          0          0          0
0
  80 dsm               6057984     552960      22838          0      22838
22838
  74 rtm               6311936     577536     574792     298152     376024
276640
  70 rip               5001216     249856        528          0        528
528
  68 ipm1              5292032     339968      67224          0      67224
67224
!----output truncated ------------------!
```

Related Commands

show hardware layer2 acl	Display Layer 2 ACL data for the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe.
show hardware layer3	Display Layer 3 ACL or QoS data for the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe.
show hardware stack-unit	Display the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.
show hardware system-flow	Display Layer 3 ACL or QoS data for the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe.
show interfaces stack-unit	Display information on all interfaces on a specific S-Series stack member.
show processes memory (S-Series)	Display CPU usage information based on processes running in an S-Series

show processes ipc flow-control

C E S Display the Single Window Protocol Queue (SWPQ) statistics.

Syntax **show processes ipc flow-control** [**cp** | **rp1** | **rp2** | **lp** *linecard-number*]

Parameters

cp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cp** to view the Control Processor's SWPQ statistics.
rp1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp1** to view the Control Processor's SWPQ statistics on Route Processor 1.*
rp2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp2** to view the Control Processor's SWPQ statistics on Route Processor 2.*
lp *linecard-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp** followed by the line card number to view the Control Processor's SWPQ statistics on the specified line card.*

* In the **S-Series**, this command supports only the **cp** keyword, not the **rp1**, **rp2**, and **lp** options. See Figure 4-45.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Example 1

Figure 4-41. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control from C-Series

```
FTOS# show processes ipc flow-control cp

Q Statistics on CP Processor
    TxProcess     RxProcess       Cur       High   Time   Retr       Msg       Ack  Aval   Max
                                  Len       Mark   Out    ies        Sent      Rcvd Retra Retra
ACL0           RTM0          0          0       0      0          0         0    10    10
         ACL0      DIFFSERV0          0          0      0      0          0         0    10    10
         ACL0           IGMP0         0          0      0      0          0         0    10    10
         ACL0            PIM0         0          0      0      0          0         0    10    10
         ACL0           ACL20         0          1      0      0          2         2    50    50
         CFG0   CFGDATASYNC0          0          2      0      0          7         7   255   255
        DHCP0            ACL0         0          1      0      0          9         9    25    25
        DHCP0          IFMGR0         0          0      0      0          0         0    25    25
         RTM0         ARPMGR0         0          1      0      0          1         1   136   136
        ACL20           IGMP0         0          0      0      0          0         0    50    50
        LACP0           IFMGR0         0          2      0      0          4         4    25    25
      ARPMGR0           MRTM0         0          0      0      0          0         0   100   100
        ACL20            PIM0         0          0      0      0          0         0    50    50
      MACMGR0            ACL0         0          1      0      0          1         1    25    25
TCLASSMGR0        ARPMGR0          0          0      0      0          0         0   100   100
       IFMGR0          IPMGR2          0          6      0      0         44        44     8     8
!--------------------------output truncated ---------------------------------!
```

Example 2 **Figure 4-42. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control rp from E-Series**

```
FTOS# show processes ipc flow-control cp

Q Statistics on CP Processor
   TxProcess     RxProcess       Cur      High   Time   Retr      Msg      Ack  Aval   Max
                                 Len      Mark   Out    ies       Sent     Rcvd Retra Retra
        DHCP0          ACL0        0         1      0      0          6        6    25    25
        DHCP0        IFMGR0        0         0      0      0          0        0    25    25
       IFMGR0         FEFD0        0         3      0      0         27       27     8     8
       IFMGR0        IPMGR0        0         6      0      0         44       44     8     8
       IFMGR0         SNMP0        0         1      0      0         16       16     8     8
       IFMGR0       SFL_CP0        0         4      0      0         31       31     8     8
       IFMGR0 EVENTTERMLOG0        0         1      0      0          6        6     8     8
       IFMGR0     PORTMIRR0        0         0      0      0          0        0     8     8
       IFMGR0          DHCP0       0         1      0      0          6        6     8     8
       IFMGR0    TCLASSMGR0        0         2      0      0         13       13     8     8
       IFMGR0          VRRP0       0         3      0      0         25       25     8     8
       IFMGR0          MRTM0       0         2      0      0         21       21     8     8
   TCLASSMGR0       ARPMGR0        0         0      0      0          0        0   100   100
       IFMGR0        IPMGR2        0         6      0      0         44       44     8     8
!-------------------------output truncated --------------------------------!
```

Table 4-4 list the definitions of the fields shown in Figure 4-41 and Figure 4-42.

Table 4-4. Description of show processes ipc flow-control cp output

Field	Description
Source QID /Tx Process	Source Service Identifier
Destination QID/Rx Process	Destination Service Identifier
Cur Len	Current number of messages enqueued
High Mark	Highest number of packets in the queue at any point of time
#of to / Timeout	Timeout count
#of Retr /Retries	Number of retransmissions
#msg Sent/Msg Sent/	Number of messages sent
#msg Ackd/Ack Rcvd	Number of messages acknowledged
Retr /Available Retra	Number of retries left
Total/ Max Retra	Number of retries allowed

Example 2 **Figure 4-43. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control rp**

```
FTOS# show processes ipc flow-control rp2

[qid] Source->Dest          Cur High #of #of  #msg   #msg Retr total
                            Len Mark to  Retr Sent   Ackd
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
[1] unknown2->unknown2      0    0   0   0    0      0    3    3
[2] l2pm0->spanMgr0         0    2   0   0    2298   2298 25   25
[3] fvrp0->macMgr0          0    0   0   0    0      0    25   25
[4] l2pm0->fvrp0            0    2   0   0    1905   1905 25   25
[5] fvrp0->l2pm0            0    0   0   0    0      0    25   25
[6] stp0->l2pm0             0    0   0   0    0      0    25   25
[7] spanMgr0->macMgr0       0    0   0   0    0      0    25   25
[8] spanMgr0->ipMgr0        0    0   0   0    0      0    25   25
FTOS#
```

Example 3 **Figure 4-44. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control lp**

```
FTOS#show processes ipc flow-control lp 10
Q Statistics on LP 10
       TxProcess  RxProcess      Cur     High   Time    Retries   Msg      Ack     Aval     Max
                                 Len     Mark   Out               Sent     Rcvd    Retra    Retra
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  ACL_AGENT10          PIM0       0        0      0       0         0        0       20       20
  ACL_AGENT10          PIM0       0        0      0       0         0        0       20       20
    FRRPAGT10         FRRP0       0        0      0       0         0        0       30       30
      IFAGT10        IFMGR0       0        1      0       0         1        1        8        8
LPDMACAGENT10       MACMGR0       0        0      0       0         0        0       25       25
FTOS#
```

Example 4 **Figure 4-45. Command Example: show processes ipc flow-control on S-Series**

```
FTOS#show processes ipc flow-control
Q Statistics on CP Processor
    TxProcess     RxProcess       Cur       High   Time    Retr       Msg       Ack  Aval    Max
                                  Len       Mark   Out     ies        Sent      Rcvd Retra Retra
         ACL0          RTM0         0          0      0       0         0         0    10    10
         ACL0     DIFFSERV0         0          0      0       0         0         0    10    10
         ACL0         IGMP0         0          0      0       0         0         0    10    10
         ACL0          PIM0         0          0      0       0         0         0    10    10
        LACP0        IFMGR0         0          0      0       0         0         0    25    25
         RTM0       ARPMGR0         0          0      0       0         0         0   136   136
      MACMGR0          ACL0         0          0      0       0         0         0    25    25
      ARPMGR0         MRTM0         0          0      0       0         0         0   100   100
        DHCP0          ACL0         0          1      0       0         1         1    25    25
        DHCP0        IFMGR0         0          0      0       0         0         0    25    25
        L2PM0      SPANMGR0         0          2      0       0        14        14    25    25
      ARPMGR0       FIBAGT0         0          1      0       0         1         1   100   100
     SPANMGR0       MACMGR0         0          0      0       0         0         0    25    25
     SPANMGR0        IPMGR0         0          0      0       0         0         0    25    25
     SPANMGR0         L2PM0         0          0      0       0         0         0    25    25
         STP0         L2PM0         0          0      0       0         0         0    25    25
         RTM0       FIBAGT0         0          2      0       0         4         4   255   255
        L2PM0          STP0         0          5      0       0         5         5    25    25
   ACL_AGENT0          PIM0         0          0      0       0         0         0    20    20
   ACL_AGENT0          PIM0         0          0      0       0         0         0    20    20
        FRRP0         L2PM0         0          0      0       0         0         0    25    25
        L2PM0         FRRP0         0          1      0       0        13        13    25    25
         ACL0    ACL_AGENT0         0          4      0       0         7         7    90    90
         ACL0     MACAGENT0         0          0      0       0         0         0    90    90
       IFMGR0 EVENTTERMLOG0         0          1      0       0         1         1     8     8
       IFMGR0          SNMP0         0          1      0       0         1         1     8     8
       IFMGR0        IPMGR0         0          7      0       0         9         9     8     8
       IFMGR0     DIFFSERV0         0          2      0       0         3         3     8     8
    DIFFSERV0    ACL_AGENT0         0          0      0       0         0         0   100   100
!---------------output truncated --------------------------!
```

Usage Information

The Single Window Protocol (SWP) provides flow control-based reliable communication between the sending and receiving software tasks.

Important Points to Remember

- A sending task enqueues messages into the SWP queue3 for a receiving task and waits for an acknowledgement.
- If no response is received within a defined period of time, the SWP timeout mechanism resubmits the message at the head of the FIFO queue.
- After retrying a defined number of times, the following timeout message is generated:

  `SWP-2-NOMORETIMEOUT`

- In the display output in Figure 4-45, a retry (Retries) value of zero indicates that the SWP mechanism reached the maximum number of retransmissions without an acknowledgement.

show processes memory (C-Series and E-Series)

C E View memory usage information based on processes running in the system.

Syntax **show processes memory** [**cp** | **lp** *slot-number* {**lp all | lp summary**} | **rp1** | **rp2**]

Parameters

cp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cp** to view memory usage of the Control Processor.
lp *slot-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp** and the slot number to view information on the line-card processor in that slot. C-Series Range: 0-7 E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200/E1200i, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
lp all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp all** to view CP memory usage on all active line cards.
lp summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lp summary** to view a summary of the line card CP memory usage.
rp1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp1** to view memory usage of the Route Processor 1. **Note:** This option is supported on the E-Series only.
rp2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp2** to view memory usage of the Route Processor 2. **Note:** This option is supported on the E-Series only.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **lp all** and **lp summary** options
Version 6.5.1.0	For **rp1** and **rp2** only, the output displays memory consumption of all the processes including a summary (see Figure 4-47 and Figure 4-48.

Usage Information

The output for show process memory displays the memory usage statistics running on CP part (sysd) of the system. The Sysd is an aggregate task that handles all the tasks running on C-Series' and E-Series' CP.

In FTOS Release 7.4.1.0 and higher, the total counter size (for all 3 CPUs) in **show memory** and **show processes memory** will differ based on which FTOS processes are counted.

- In the show memory (C-Series and E-Series) display output, the memory size is equal to the size of the application processes.
- In the show processes memory (C-Series and E-Series) display output, the memory size is equal to the size of the application processes *plus* the size of the system processes.

Example **Figure 4-46. Command Example: show processes memory (partial)**

```
FTOS#show processes memory
     Memory Statistics On  CP Processor (bytes)
     ========================================
Total:   452689184, MaxUsed:    64886986, CurrentUsed:    64873866, Current
    TaskName  TotalAllocated     TotalFreed       MaxHeld  CurrentHolding
   tRootTask        39083408        1395840      38143920        37687568
        tARL              64              0            64              64
    tBcmTask             256              0           256             256
   tPortmapd           18560              0         18560           18560
      tShell            3440              0          3440            3440
   tPingTmo0               0           1088             0               0
    tExcTask               0         592864             0               0
         tme         4002494            192       4002302         4002302
         ipc           34060            192         34060           33868
         irc          943436              0        943436          943436
 RpmAvailMgr            9376             32          9344            9344
          ev          133188              0        133188          133188
      evterm           26752              0         26752           26752
      evhdlr            2528           8064          2528               0
         dlm         7556256        7366960       1239104          189296
         dla             416              0           416             416
         tsm           15136              0         15136           15136
         fmg          766560              0        766560          766560
    fileProc             416              0           416             416
   sysAdmTsk           42028              0         42028           42028
```

Example **Figure 4-47. Command Example: show processes memory rp1**

```
FTOS#show processes memory rp1

Total      :   954650624, MaxUsed    :   114135040 [3/8/2006 15:1:42]
CurrentUsed:   114135040, CurrentFree:   840515584
SharedUsed :     7849096, SharedFree :    13122448

 PID   Process        ResSize       Size       Allocs       Frees        Max       Current

 124 ospf             3215360     425984            0           0          0             0
 119 dsm              7749632    1859584       797026           0     797026        797026
 114 ipm1             3821568     229376       297324           0     297324        297324
 112 rtm              4722688     421888       925008           0     925008        925008
 107 rip              3731456     253952       198216           0     198216        198216
 104 acl              4734976     430080      1127524           0    1127524       1127524
 100 sysd1           11636736    2019328       965798           0     965798        965798
  98 sysmon            528384      94208            0           0          0             0
  36 sshd             1286144     430080            0           0          0             0
  34 inetd             663552      98304            0           0          0             0
  32 mount_mfs       42397696    2514944            0           0          0             0
  19 mount_mfs         364544    2449408            0           0          0             0
   6 sh                446464     737280            0           0          0             0
   5 aiodoned        76529664          0            0           0          0             0
   4 ioflush         76529664          0            0           0          0             0
   3 reaper          76529664          0            0           0          0             0
   2 pagedaemon      76529664          0            0           0          0             0
   1 init              139264    2375680            0           0          0             0
   0 swapper         76529664          0            0           0          0             0
```

Example **Figure 4-48. Command Example: show processes memory rp2**

```
FTOS#show processes memory rp2

Total      :   953700352, MaxUsed    :   149417984 [3/8/2006 12:33:6]
CurrentUsed:   149417984, CurrentFree:   804282368
SharedUsed :     7847200, SharedFree :    13124344

 PID   Process        ResSize       Size       Allocs       Frees        Max       Current

 145 vrrp             3870720     266240      297324           0      297324      297324
 141 fvrp             4472832     204800      797010           0      797010      797010
 138 xstp            10764288    7155712      367534           0      367534      367534
 133 span             4136960     167936      565810           0      565810      565810
 132 pim              6664192     516096     2812528           0     2812528     2812528
 128 igmp             4112384     344064      627684           0      627684      627684
 124 ipm2             3923968     237568      363396           0      363396      363396
 120 mrtm            25567232     593920      697790           0      697790      697790
 116 l2mgr            4579328     520192      830098           0      830098      830098
 112 l2pm             3874816     225280      367446       32948      367446      334498
 108 arpm             3702784     208896      268420           0      268420      268420
 104 acl2             3485696      94208      132144           0      132144      132144
 100 sysd2           11657216    1679360      998834           0      998834      998834
  98 sysmon            528384      94208           0           0           0           0
  36 sshd             1286144     430080           0           0           0           0
  34 inetd             663552      98304           0           0           0           0
  32 mount_mfs       41791488    2514944           0           0           0           0
  19 mount_mfs         364544    2449408           0           0           0           0
   6 sh                446464     737280           0           0           0           0
   5 aiodoned        76967936          0           0           0           0           0
   4 ioflush         76967936          0           0           0           0           0
   3 reaper          76967936          0           0           0           0           0
   2 pagedaemon      76967936          0           0           0           0           0
   1 init              139264    2375680           0           0           0           0
   0 swapper         76967936          0           0           0           0           0
FTOS#
```

Table 4-5 defines the fields that appear in the **show processes memory** output.

Table 4-5. Descriptions of show processes memory rp1/rp2 output

Field	Description
Total:	Total system memory available
MaxUsed:	Total maximum memory used ever (history indicated with time stamp)
CurrentUsed:	Total memory currently in use
CurrentFree:	Total system memory available
SharedUsed:	Total used shared memory
SharedFree:	Total free shared memory
PID	Process ID
Process	Process Name
ResSize	Actual resident size of the process in memory
Size	Process test, stack, and data size
Allocs	Total dynamic memory allocated
Frees	Total dynamic memory freed
Max	Maximum dynamic memory allocated
Current	Current dynamic memory in use

show processes memory (S-Series)

S Display memory usage information based on processes running in the S-Series system.

Syntax **show processes memory** {**management-unit | stack unit** {*0–7* | **all** | **summary**}}

Parameters

management-unit	Enter the keyword **management-unit** for CPU memory usage of the stack management unit.
stack unit *0–7*	Enter the keyword **stack unit** followed by a stack unit ID of the member unit for which to display memory usage on the forwarding processor.
all	Enter the keyword **all** for detailed memory usage on all stack members.
summary	Enter the keyword **summary** for a brief summary of memory availability and usage on all stack members.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Modified: Added management-unit option
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information The output for show process memory displays the memory usage statistics running on CP part (sysd) of the system. The Sysd is an aggregate task that handles all the tasks running on S-Series' CP.

For S-Series, the output of **show memory** and this command will differ based on which FTOS processes are counted.

- In the **show memory** display output, the memory size is equal to the size of the application processes.
- In the output of this command, the memory size is equal to the size of the application processes *plus* the size of the system processes.

Example

Figure 4-49. Command Example: show processes memory on S-Series

```
FTOS#show processes memory stack-unit 0
Total:   268435456, MaxUsed:     2420244, CurrentUsed:    2420244, CurrentFree:
266015212
    TaskName  TotalAllocated       TotalFreed       MaxHeld    CurrentHolding
         tme          435406           397536         54434           37870
         ipc           16652                0         16652           16652
    timerMgr           33304                0         33304           33304
   sysAdmTsk           33216                0         33216           33216
       tFib4         1943960                0       1943960         1943960
    aclAgent           90770            16564         74206           74206
     ifagt_1           21318            16564         21318            4754
       dsagt            6504                0          6504            6504
    MacAgent          269778                0        269778          269778
```

Example **Figure 4-50. Command Example: show processes memory management-unit**

```
FTOS#show processes management-unit

Total      :   151937024, MaxUsed    :   111800320 [2/25/2008 4:18:53]
CurrentUsed:    98848768, CurrentFree:    53088256
SharedUsed :    13007848, SharedFree :     7963696

 PID   Process        ResSize       Size       Allocs       Frees        Max       Current
 337 KernLrnAgMv    117927936          0            0           0          0             0
 331 vrrp             5189632     249856        50572           0      50572         50572
 323 frrp             5206016     241664       369238           0     369238        369238
 322 xstp             7430144    2928640        38328           0      38328         38328
 321 pim              5267456     823296        62168           0      62168         62168
 314 igmp             4960256     380928        18588       16564      18588          2024
 313 mrtm             6742016    1130496        72758           0      72758         72758
 308 l2mgr            5607424     552960       735214      380972     619266        354242
 301 l2pm             5001216     167936      1429522     1176044     286606        253478
 298 arpm             4628480     217088        71092       33128      71092         37964
 294 ospf             5468160     503808       724204      662560      78208         61644
 288 dsm              6778880    1159168        39490       16564      39490         22926
 287 rtm              5713920     602112       442280      198768     376024        243512
 284 rip              4562944     258048          528           0        528           528
 281 lacp             4673536     266240       221060           0     221060        221060
 277 ipm1             4837376     380928        83788           0      83788         83788
 273 acl              5005312     512000       239564      149076     123616         90488
 272 topoDPC        117927936          0            0           0          0             0
 271 bcmNHOP        117927936          0            0           0          0             0
 270 bcmDISC        117927936          0            0           0          0             0
 269 bcmATP-RX      117927936          0            0           0          0             0
 268 bcmATP-TX      117927936          0            0           0          0             0
 267 bcmSTACK       117927936          0            0           0          0             0
 266 bcmRX          117927936          0            0           0          0             0
 265 bcmLINK.0      117927936          0            0           0          0             0
!----------- output truncated --------------!
```

Table 4-6 defines the fields that appear in the **show processes memory** output.

Table 4-6. Descriptions of show processes memory output

Field	Description
Total:	Total system memory available
MaxUsed:	Total maximum memory used ever (history indicated with time stamp)
CurrentUsed:	Total memory currently in use
CurrentFree:	Total system memory available
SharedUsed:	Total used shared memory
SharedFree:	Total free shared memory
PID	Process ID
Process	Process Name
ResSize	Actual resident size of the process in memory
Size	Process test, stack, and data size
Allocs	Total dynamic memory allocated
Frees	Total dynamic memory freed
Max	Maximum dynamic memory allocated
Current	Current dynamic memory in use

show processes switch-utilization

E Show switch fabric utilization.

Syntax **show processes switch-utilization**

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
E-Series original Command	

Example

Figure 4-51. Command Example: show processes switch-utilization

```
FTOS#show processes switch-utilization

 Switch fabric utilization        5Sec    1Min    5Min
 ------------------------------------------------------
3%      3%      3%
```

Usage Information An asterisk (*) in the output indicates a legacy card that is not support by the **show processes switch-utilization** command.

show rpm

C E Show the current RPM status.

Syntax **show rpm** [*number* [**brief**] | **all**]

Parameters

number	(OPTIONAL) Enter either zero (0) or 1 for the RPM.
all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to view a table with information on all present RPMs.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view an abbreviated list of RPM information.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Updated to support PPID on the S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

E-Series Example

Figure 4-52. Command Example: show rpm on E-Series

```
FTOS#show rpm
-- RPM card 0 --
Status         : active
Next Boot      : online
Card Type      : RPM - Route Processor Module (LC-EH-RPM)
Hardware Rev   : 3.1
Num Ports      : 1
Up Time        : 18 hr, 48 min
Last Restart   : reset by user
FTOS Version   : 8-4-1-317
Jumbo Capable  : yes
CP Boot Flash  : A: 2.5.1.0   [booted]   B: 2.5.1.0
RP1 Boot Flash: A: 2.5.1.0   [booted]   B: 2.5.1.0
RP2 Boot Flash: A: 2.5.1.0   [booted]   B: 2.5.1.0
CP Mem Size    : 1073741824 bytes
RP1 Mem Size   : 1073741824 bytes
RP2 Mem Size   : 1073741824 bytes
MMC Mem Size   : 3566329856 bytes
External MMC   : 128180224 bytes
USB Mem Size   : n/a
Temperature    : 36C
Power Status   : AC
Voltage        : ok
Serial Number  : FX000056234
Part Number    : 7520043401 Rev 05
Vendor Id      : 04
Date Code      : 01072010
Country Code   : 01
Piece Part ID  : N/A
PPID Revision  : N/A
Service Tag    : N/A
Expr Svc Code  : N/A

-- RPM card 1 --
Status         : not present
FTOS#
```

Table 4-7 defines the fields displayed in Figure 4-52.

Table 4-7. Descriptions of show rpm output

Field	Description
Status	Displays the RPM's status.
Next Boot	Displays whether the RPM is to be brought online at the next system reload.
Card Type	Displays the RPM catalog number.
Hardware Rev	Displays theE-Series chipset hardware revision level: 1.0 (non-Jumbo); 1.5 (Jumbo-enabled); 2.0 (or above is TeraScale).
Num Ports	Displays the number of active ports.
Up Time	Displays the number of hours and minutes since the RPM's last reboot.
Last Restart	States the reason for the last RPM reboot. C-Series possible values: • "normal power-cycle" (**reset power-cycle** command) • "reset by master" (peer RPM reset by master RPM) • "over temperature shutdown" • "power supply failed" E-Series possible values: • "normal power-cycle" (insufficient power, normal power cycle) • "reset by user" (automatic failover, software reload of both RPMs, or master RPM resetting peer) • "force-failover" (**redundancy force-failover** command)

Table 4-7. Descriptions of show rpm output

Field	Description
FTOS Version	Displays the operating software version.
Jumbo Capable	Displays a Yes or No indicating if the RPM is capable of sending and receiving Jumbo frames. This field does not indicate if the chassis is in Jumbo mode; for that determination, use the **show chassis brief** command.
CP Boot Flash	Displays the two possible Boot Flash versions for the Control Processor. The [Booted] keyword next to the version states which version was used at system boot.
RP1 Boot Flash	Displays the two possible Boot Flash versions for the Routing Processor 1. The [Booted] keyword next to the version states which version was used at system boot.
RP2 Boot Flash	Displays the two possible Boot Flash versions for the Routing Processor 2. The [Booted] keyword next to the version states which version was used at system boot.
CP Mem Size	Displays the memory of the Control Processor.
RP1 Mem Size	Displays the memory of the Routing Processor 1.
PR2 Mem Size	Displays the memory of the Routing Processor 2.
Temperature	Displays the temperature of the RPM. Minor alarm status if temperature is over 65° C.
Power Status	Lists the status of the power modules in the chassis.
Voltage	Displays the power rails for the line card.
Serial Num	Displays the line card serial number.
Part Num	Displays the line card part number.
Vendor ID	Displays an internal code, which specifies the manufacturing vendor.
Date Code	Displays the line card's manufacturing date.
Country Code	Displays the country of origin. 01 = USA

Related Commands

show chassis	View information on all elements of the system.
show linecard	View information on a line card.
show sfm	View information on the SFM.

show software ifm

C S Display interface management (IFM) data.

Syntax **show software ifm** {**clients** [**summary**] | **ifagt** *number* | **ifcb** *interface* | **stack-unit** *unit-ID* | **trace-flags**}

Parameters

clients	Enter the keyword **clients** to display IFM client information.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to display brief information about IFM clients.
ifagt *number*	Enter the keyword **ifagt** followed by the number of an interface agent to display software pipe and IPC statistics.
ifcb *interface*	Enter the keyword **ifcb** followed by one of the following interface IDs followed by the slot/port information to display interface control block information for that interface: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet**. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel**. (Range:1– 128) • For a 10G Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet**. C-Series options also include: • **fastethernet** for a Fast Ethernet interface • **loopback** for a Loopback interface • **managementethernet** for a Management Ethernet interface • **null** for a Null interface • **vlan** for a VLAN interface (Range: 1–4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale)
stack-unit *unit-ID*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by the stack member number to display IFM information for that unit. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7 **Note:** This option is only available on S-Series.
trace-flags	Enter the keyword **trace-flags** to display IFM information for internal trace flags.

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for C-Series and S-Series

S-Series Example

Figure 4-53. Command Example: show software ifm clients summary on S-Series

```
FTOS#show software ifm clients summary
ClntType  Inst     svcMask    subSvcMask   tlvSvcMask   tlvSubSvc swp
IPM       0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x90ff71f3 0x021e0e81 31
RTM       0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x800010ff 0x01930000 43
VRRP      0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x803330f3 0x00400000 39
L2PM      0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x87ff79ff 0x0e032200 45
ACL       0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x867f50c3 0x000f0218 44
OSPF      0      0x00000dfa 0x00400098 0x00000000 0x00000000 0
PIM       0      0x000000f3 0x00030000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0
IGMP      0      0x000e027f 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0
SNMP      0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x800302c0 0x00000002 30
EVTTERM   0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x800002c0 0x00000000 29
MRTM      0      0x00000000 0x00000200 0x81f7103f 0x00000000 38
DSM       0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x80771003 0x00000000 32
LACP      0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x8000383f 0x00000000 35
DHCP      0      0x00000000 0x00000000 0x800000c2 0x0000c000 37
V6RAD     0      0x00000433 0x00030000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0
Unidentified Client0      0x006e0002 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0

FTOS#
```

show switch links

C View the switch fabric backplane or internal status.

Syntax **show switch links** {**backplane** | **internal**}

Parameters

backplane	Enter the keyword **backplane** to view a table with information on the link status of the switch fabric backplane for both SFMs.
internal	Enter the keyword **internal** to view a table with information on the internal status of the switch fabric modules.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

Figure 4-54. Command Example: show switch links backplane

```
FTOS# show switch links backplane
Switch fabric backplane link status:

                    SFM0 Links Status                SFM1 Links Status
LC SlotID   Port0 | Port1 | Port2 | Port3 | Port4 | Port5 | Port6 |
Port7

   0        up      up      up      up     down    down    down    down
   1        not present
   2        not present
   3        not present
   4        not present
   5        not present
   6        up      up      up      up     down    down    down    down
   7        not present
up - Both ends of the link are up
down - Both ends of the link are down
up / down - SFM side up and LC side down
down / up - SFM side down and LC side up
FTOS#
```

show system (S-Series)

S Display the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

Syntax **show system** [**brief** | **stack-unit** *unit-id* | **stack-ports** {*status* | *topology*}]

Parameters

brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view an abbreviated list of system information.
stack-unit *unit-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by the stack member ID for information on that stack member. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
stack-ports *status* | *topology*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stack-ports** for information on the status or topology of the S60 stack ports. **Note:** THis option applies to the S60 only.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Modified output: Boot Flash field will display code level for boot code 2.8.1.1 and newer, while older boot codes are displayed as "Present".
Version 7.7.1.0	Modified output: Added Master Priority field.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series switches

Usage Figure 4-57 shows the output from the **show system brief** command.

Figure 4-56 shows the output from the **show system stack-unit** command on a non-S60 system.

Figure 4-57shows the output from the **show system stack-unit** command on an S60.

Example **Figure 4-55. Command Example: show system brief**

```
FTOS#show system brief

Stack MAC : 0:1:e8:d6:4:70

--  Stack Info  --
Unit  UnitType    Status         ReqTyp      CurTyp      Version     Ports
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   Member      not present
  1   Standby     online         S50V        S50V        7.7.1.0     52
  2   Mgmt        online         S50V        S50V        7.7.1.0     52
  3   Member      not present
  4   Member      not present
  5   Member      not present
  6   Member      not present
  7   Member      not present

--  Module Info  --
Unit  Module No   Status        Module Type        Ports
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
  1   0           online        S50-01-10GE-2P      2
  1   1           online        S50-01-24G-2S       1
  2   0           online        S50-01-10GE-2P      2
  2   1           online        S50-01-24G-2S       1

--  Power Supplies  --
Unit   Bay   Status       Type
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
  1     0     up            AC
  1     1     absent
  2     0     up            AC
  2     1     absent

--  Fan  Status  --
Unit   TrayStatus  Fan0    Fan1    Fan2    Fan3    Fan4    Fan5
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1     up          up      up      up      up      up      up
 2     up          up      up      up      up      up      up

FTOS#
```

Example **Figure 4-56. Command Example: show system stack-unit**

```
FTOS#show system stack-unit 0

--  Unit 0 --
Unit Type       : Management Unit
Status          : online
Next Boot       : online
Required Type   : S4810 - 52-port GE/TE/FG (SE)
Current Type    : S4810 - 52-port GE/TE/FG (SE)
Master priority : 0
Hardware Rev    : 3.0
Num Ports       : 64
Up Time         : 3 day, 21 hr, 37 min
FTOS Version    : 8.3.12.0
Jumbo Capable   : yes
POE Capable     : no
FIPS Mode       : disabled
Boot Flash      :  1.2.0.0
Memory Size     : 2147483648 bytes
Temperature     : 55C
Voltage         : ok
Serial Number   : HADL111220134
Part Number     : 7590009601 Rev A
Vendor Id       : 07
Date Code       : 01122011
Country Code    : 02
Piece Part ID   : N/A
PPID Revision   : N/A
Service Tag     : N/A
Expr Svc Code   : N/A
Auto Reboot     : disabled
Burned In MAC   : 00:01:e8:8a:e1:ab
No Of MACs      : 3

--  Power Supplies  --
Unit   Bay   Status       Type    FanStatus
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0     0    up           AC      up
  0     1    absent               absent

--  Fan  Status  --
Unit Bay   TrayStatus  Fan0    Speed   Fan1    Speed
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 0    0     up          up      11280   up      11520
 0    1     up          up      11520   up      11280
FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 4-57. Command Example: show system stack-unit (S60)

```
FTOS#show  system stack-unit 0

--  Unit 0 --
Unit Type       : Management Unit
Status          : online
Next Boot       : online
Required Type   : S60 - 48-port E/FE/GE (SC)
Current Type    : S60 - 48-port E/FE/GE (SC)
Master priority : 0
Hardware Rev    : 2.0
Num Ports       : 52
Up Time         : 2 hr, 16 min
FTOS Version    : 1-2-0-205
Jumbo Capable   : yes
POE Capable     : no
Boot Flash      : 1.0.0.2
Memory Size     : 2147483648 bytes
Temperature     : 50C
Voltage         : ok
Serial Number   : 00AS101900013
Part Number     : 7520044101 Rev 02
Vendor Id       : 11
Date Code       : 01192010
Country Code    : 01
Last Restart    : soft reset
Auto Reboot     : disabled
Burned In MAC   : 00:01:e8:81:e1:b9
No Of MACs      : 3

--  Module 0 --
Status          : not present

--  Module 1 --
Status          : not present

--  Power Supplies  --
Unit   Bay   Status       Type
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0     0     up            AC
  0     1     up            AC

--  Fan  Status  --
Unit Bay   TrayStatus  Fan0    Speed   Fan1    Speed   Fan2    Speed   Temp
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
 0    0     up          up      7200    up      7200    up      7200     20
 0    1     up          up      7200    up      7200    up      7200     21

Speed in RPM

FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show version	Display the FTOS version.
show processes memory (S-Series)	Display memory usage based on running processes.
show system stack-ports	Display information about the stack ports on all switches in the S-Series stack.
show hardware stack-unit	Display the data plane and management plane input and output statistics of a particular stack member.
stack-unit priority	Configure the ability of an S-Series switch to become the management unit of a stack.

show tech-support (C-Series and E-Series)

C E Display, or save to a file, a collection of data from other show commands, the information necessary for Dell Networking technical support to perform troubleshooting.

Syntax **show tech-support** [**linecard** *0-6* **| page**] | {**display** | **except** | **find** | **grep** | **no-more** | **save**}

Parameters

linecard *0-6*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the linecard number to view information relating to a specific linecard.
page	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **page** to view 24 lines of text at a time. Press the SPACE BAR to view the next 24 lines. Press the ENTER key to view the next line of text.
display, **except**, **find**, **grep**, **no-more**	If you use the pipe command (**|**), then enter one of these keywords to filter command output. Refer to Chapter 2, CLI Basics for details on filtering commands.
save	Enter the **save** keyword (following the pipe) to save the command output. **flash:** Save to local flash drive (flash://filename (max 20 chars)) **slot0:** Save to local file system (slot0://filename (max 20 chars))

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced **save** to file options
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.5.4.0	Show clock included in display on E-Series

C-Series Example

Figure 4-58. Command Example: show tech-support (partial) on C-Series

```
FTOS#show tech-support page

---------------------------------- show version -------------------------------
Dell Force10 Networks Real Time Operating System Software
Dell Force10 Operating System Version: 1.0
Dell Force10 Application Software Version: FTOS 7.5.1.0
Copyright (c) 1999-2007 by Dell, Inc.
Build Time: Tue Sep 12 15:39:17 IST 2006
Build Path: /sites/maa/work/sw//C-SERIES/SW/SRC
FTOS uptime is 18 minutes

System image file is "/work/sw/IMAGES/Chassis/C300-ODC-2/FTOS-CS.bin"

Chassis Type: C300
Control Processor: IBM PowerPC 750FX (Rev D2.2) with 1073741824 bytes of memory.
128K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.

  1 Route Processor/Switch Fabric Module
  2 48-port GE 10/100/1000Base-T line card with RJ45 interface (CB)
  1 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
 96 GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)

 ---------------------------------- show HA information -------------------

--  RPM Status  --
-----------------------------------------------
 RPM Slot ID:               0
 RPM Redundancy Role:       Primary
 RPM State:                 Active
 RPM SW Version:            CS-1-1-317
 Link to Peer:              Down
 Peer RPM:                  not present

--  RPM Redundancy Configuration  --
-----------------------------------------------
 Primary RPM:               rpm0
 Auto Data Sync:            Full
 Failover Type:             Hot Failover
 Auto reboot RPM:           Disabled
 Auto failover limit:       3 times in 60 minutes

...more----
```

E-Series Example

Figure 4-59. Command Example: show tech-support save (partial) on E-Series

```
FTOS#show tech-support ?
linecard                Line card
page                    Page through output
|                       Pipe through a command
<cr>

FTOS#show tech-support linecard 3 | ?
display                 Display additional information
except                  Show only text that does not match a pattern
find                    Search for the first occurrence of a pattern
grep                    Show only text that matches a pattern
no-more                 Don't paginate output
save                    Save output to a file

FTOS#show tech-support linecard 3 | save ?
flash:                 Save to local file system (flash://filename (max 20 chars) )
slot0:                 Save to local file system (slot0://filename (max 20 chars) )

FTOS#show tech-support linecard 3 | save flash://LauraSave
Start saving show command report .......

FTOS#dir
Directory of flash:

  1  drwx      32768   Jan 01 1980 00:00:00 +00:00 .
  2  drwx        512   Aug 22 2008 14:21:13 +00:00 ..
  3  drwx       8192   Mar 30 1919 10:31:04 +00:00 TRACE_LOG_DIR
  4  drwx       8192   Mar 30 1919 10:31:04 +00:00 CRASH_LOG_DIR
  5  drwx       8192   Mar 30 1919 10:31:04 +00:00 NVTRACE_LOG_DIR
  6  drwx       8192   Mar 30 1919 10:31:04 +00:00 CORE_DUMP_DIR
  7  d---       8192   Mar 30 1919 10:31:04 +00:00 ADMIN_DIR
  8  -rwx   33059550   Jul 11 2007 17:49:46 +00:00 FTOS-EF-7.4.2.0.bin
  9  drwx       8192   Jan 01 1980 00:18:28 +00:00 diag
 10  -rwx   29555751   May 12 2008 17:29:42 +00:00 FTOS-EF-4.7.6.0.bin
 11  -rwx   27959813   Apr 04 2008 15:05:12 +00:00 FTOS-EF-7.5.1.0.bin
 12  -rwx       4693   May 12 2008 17:24:36 +00:00 config051508
 13  -rwx   29922288   Jan 11 2008 14:58:36 +00:00 FTOS-EF-7.6.1.0.bin
 14  -rwx       6497   Aug 22 2008 14:18:56 +00:00 startup-config
 15  -rwx       5832   Jul 25 2008 11:13:36 +00:00 startup-config.bak
 16  -rwx   29947358   Jul 25 2008 11:04:26 +00:00 FTOS-EF-7.6.1.2.bin
 17  -rwx      10375   Aug 25 2008 10:55:18 +00:00 LauraSave


flash: 520962048 bytes total (40189952 bytes free)
FTOS#
```

Usage Information

Without the **linecard** or **page** option, the command output is continuous, use **CNTL-z** to interrupt the command output.

The **save** option works with other filtering commands. This allows you to save specific information of a show command. The **save** entry should always be the last option.

For example: FTOS#*show tech-support* |grep *regular-expression* |except *regular-expression* | find *regular-expression* | *save flash://result*

This display output is an accumulation of the same information that is displayed when you execute one of the following **show** commands:

- **show cam-profile**
- **show cam-ipv4flow**
- **show chassis**
- **show clock**
- **show environment**
- **show file-system**
- **show interface**
- **show inventory**

- **show ip management-route**
- **show ip protocols**
- **show ip route summary**
- **show processes cpu**
- **show processes memory**
- **show redundancy**
- **show rpm**
- **show running-conf**
- **show sfm**
- **show version**

Related Commands

show version	Display the FTOS version.
show linecard	Display the line card(s) status.
show environment (C-Series and E-Series)	Display system component status.
show processes memory (C-Series and E-Series)	Display memory usage based on running processes.

show tech-support (S-Series)

S

Display a collection of data from other **show** commands, necessary for Dell Networking technical support to perform troubleshooting on S-Series switches.

Syntax **show tech-support** [**stack-unit** *unit-id* **| page**]

Parameters

stack-unit	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stack-unit** to view CPU memory usage for the stack member designated by *unit-id.* Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
page	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **page** to view 24 lines of text at a time. Press the SPACE BAR to view the next 24 lines. Press the ENTER key to view the next line of text.
	When using the pipe command (**|**), enter one of these keywords to filter command output. Refer to Chapter 2, CLI Basics for details on filtering commands.
save	Enter the **save** keyword to save the command output. **flash:** Save to local flash drive (flash://filename (max 20 chars))

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced save to file options
Version 7.6.1.0	Expanded to support S-Series switches

S-Series Examples

Figure 4-60. Command Example: show tech-support save (partial) on S-Series

```
FTOS#show tech-support ?
page                    Page through output
stack-unit              Unit Number
|                       Pipe through a command
<cr>
FTOS#show tech-support stack-unit 1 ?
|                       Pipe through a command
<cr>
FTOS#show tech-support stack-unit 1 | ?
except                  Show only text that does not match a pattern
find                    Search for the first occurrence of a pattern
grep                    Show only text that matches a pattern
no-more                 Don't paginate output
save                    Save output to a file

FTOS#show tech-support stack-unit 1 | save ?
flash:                 Save to local file system (flash://filename (max 20 chars) )
FTOS#show tech-support stack-unit 1 | save flash://LauraSave
Start saving show command report .......
FTOS#
FTOS#dir
Directory of flash:

  1  drw-      16384   Jan 01 1980 00:00:00 +00:00 .
  2  drwx       1536   Jul 13 1996 02:38:06 +00:00 ..
  3  d---        512   Nov 20 2007 15:46:44 +00:00 ADMIN_DIR
  4  -rw-       7124   Jul 13 1996 02:33:04 +00:00 startup-config
  5  -rw-       3303   Feb 14 2008 22:01:16 +00:00 startup-config.oldChassis
  6  -rw-       6561   May 17 1996 04:10:54 +00:00 startup-config.bak
  7  -rw-       6539   May 29 1996 10:35:42 +00:00 test.cfg
  8  -rw-        276   Jul 15 1996 23:11:14 +00:00 LauraSave
flash: 3104256 bytes total (3072512 bytes free)
FTOS#
```

Figure 4-61. Command Example: show tech-support (partial) on S-Series

```
FTOS#show tech-support stack-unit 0
---------------------------------- show version -------------------------------
Dell Force10 Networks Real Time Operating System Software
Dell Force10 Operating System Version: 1.0
Dell Force10 Application Software Version: FTOS 7.6.1.0
Copyright (c) 1999-2007 by Dell, Inc.
Build Time: Tue Sep 12 15:39:17 IST 2006
Build Path: /sites/maa/work/sw/purushothaman/cser-latest/depot/main/Dev/Cyclone/
FTOS uptime is 18 minutes
System Type: S50N
Control Processor: MPC8451E with 255545344 bytes of memory.
32M bytes of Boot-Flash memory.

  1 48-port E/FE/GE (SB)
 48 GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
  4 Ten GigabitEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
---------------------------------- show clock ---------------------------------
12:03:01.695 UTC Wed Nov 21 2007
---------------------------------- show running-config ------------------------
Current Configuration ...
! Version E_MAIN4.7.5.414
! Last configuration change at Wed Nov 21 11:42:19 2007 by default
!
service timestamps log datetime
!
hostname FTOS
!
enable password 7 xxxxxxxx
!
username admin password 7 xxxxxxxx
!
enable restricted 7 xxxxxxxx
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
!------------- output truncated -----------------!
```

Usage Information

Without the **page or stack-unit** option, the command output is continuous, use **Ctrl-z** to interrupt the command output.

The **save** option works with other filtering commands. This allows you to save specific information of a show command. The **save** entry should always be the last option.

For example: FTOS#*show tech-support* |grep *regular-expression* |except *regular-expression* | find *regular-expression* | *save flash://result*

This display output is an accumulation of the same information that is displayed when you execute one of the following **show** commands:

- **show cam**
- **show clock**
- **show environment**
- **show file**
- **show interfaces**
- **show inventory**
- **show ip protocols**
- **show ip route summary**
- **show processes cpu**
- **show processes memory**
- **show redundancy**
- **show running-conf**
- **show version**

Related Commands

show version	Display the FTOS version.
show system (S-Series)	Display the current switch status.
show environment (S-Series)	Display system component status.
show processes memory (S-Series)	Display memory usage based on running processes.

ssh-peer-rpm

C E

Open an SSH connection to the peer RPM.

Syntax

ssh-peer-rpm [**-l** *username*]

Parameters

-l *username*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **-l** followed by your user name. Default: The user name associated with the terminal

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This command is not available when the peer RPMs are running different FTOS releases.

ssh-peer-stack-unit

S60 Open an SSH connection to the peer RPM.

Syntax **ssh-peer-stack-unit** [**-l** *username*]

Parameters

-l *username*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **-l** followed by your user name. Default: The user name associated with the terminal

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60

telnet

C E S Connect through Telnet to a server.

Syntax **telnet** {*host* | *ip-address* **|** *ipv6-address prefix-length* | **vrf** *vrf instance name* } [**/source-interface**]

Parameters

host	Enter the name of a server.
ip-address	Enter the IPv4 address in dotted decimal format of the server.
ipv6-address prefix-length	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros

vrf instance	(Optional) **E-Series Only**: Enter the keyword **vrf** followed by the VRF Instance name.
source-interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **/source-interface** followed by the interface information to include the interface's IP address. Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16383. • For the Null interface, enter the keyword **null** followed by 0. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale • For SONET interface types, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale (IPv6) Increased number of VLANs on ExaScale to 4094 (was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale (IPv4)
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and added support for IPv6 address on E-Series only

telnet-peer-rpm

C E Open a Telnet connection to the peer RPM.

Syntax **telnet-peer-rpm**

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Opening a telnet connection from the Standby RPM to an Active RPM follows the authentication procedure configured in the chassis. However, opening a telnet connection from the Active RPM into the Standby RPM requires local authentication.

Configuring an ACL on a VTY line will block a Telnet session using the **telnet-peer-rpm** command in the standby to active RPM direction only. Such an ACL will not block an internal Telnet session in the active RPM to standby RPM direction.

telnet-peer-stack-unit

S60

Open a Telnet connection to the peer stack unit.

Syntax **telnet-peer-stack-unit**

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60

terminal length

C E S

Configure the number of lines displayed on the terminal screen.

Syntax **terminal length** *screen-length*

To return to the default values, enter **terminal no length**.

Parameters

screen-length	Enter a number of lines. Entering zero will cause the terminal to display without pausing. Range: 0 to 512. Default: 24 lines.

Defaults 24 lines

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

terminal xml

C E

Enable XML mode in Telnet and SSH client sessions.

Syntax **terminal xml**

To exit the XML mode, enter **terminal no xml**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information This command enables the XML input mode where you can either cut and paste XML requests or enter the XML requests line-by-line. For more information on using the XML feature, refer to the XML chapter in the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

traceroute

C E S

View a packet's path to a specific device.

Syntax **traceroute** {*host* | *vrf instance* | *ip-address* | *ipv6-address*}

Parameters

host	Enter the name of device.
vrf instance	(Optional) **E-Series Only**: Enter the keyword **vrf** followed by the VRF Instance name.
ip-address	Enter the IP address of the device in dotted decimal format.
ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address, in the **x:x:x:x::x** format, to which you are testing connectivity. **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros

Defaults Timeout = 5 seconds; Probe count = 3; 30 hops max; 40 byte packet size; UDP port = 33434

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale with IPv6
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale (IPv4 only)
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF.

Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for IPv6 address on E-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

When you enter the **traceroute** command without specifying an IP address (Extended Traceroute), you are prompted for a target and source IP address, timeout in seconds (default is 5), a probe count (default is 3), minimum TTL (default is 1), maximum TTL (default is 30), and port number (default is 33434). To keep the default setting for those parameters, press the ENTER key.

For IPv6, you are prompted for a minimum hop count (default is 1) and a maximum hop count (default is 64).

Example **Figure 4-62. Command Example: traceroute (IPv4)**

```
FTOS#traceroute www.force10networks.com

Translating "www.force10networks.com"...domain server (10.11.0.1) [OK]
Type Ctrl-C to abort.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Tracing the route to www.force10networks.com (10.11.84.18), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

 TTL Hostname            Probe1      Probe2      Probe3
  1  10.11.199.190        001.000 ms  001.000 ms  002.000 ms
  2  gwegress-sjc-02.force10networks.com (10.11.30.126) 005.000 ms  001.000 ms  001.000 ms
  3  fw-sjc-01.force10networks.com (10.11.127.254) 000.000 ms  000.000 ms  000.000 ms
  4  www.force10networks.com (10.11.84.18) 000.000 ms  000.000 ms  000.000 ms
FTOS#
```

Figure 4-63 contains examples of the IPv6 **traceroute** command with both a compressed IPv6 address and uncompressed address.

Example **Figure 4-63. Command Example: traceroute (IPv6)**

```
FTOS#traceroute 100::1

Type Ctrl-C to abort.

------------------------------------------------------------
Tracing the route to 100::1, 64 hops max, 60 byte packets
------------------------------------------------------------
Hops Hostname            Probe1      Probe2      Probe3
  1  100::1              000.000 ms  000.000 ms  000.000 ms

FTOS#traceroute 3ffe:501:ffff:100:201:e8ff:fe00:4c8b

Type Ctrl-C to abort.

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Tracing the route to 3ffe:501:ffff:100:201:e8ff:fe00:4c8b, 64 hops max, 60 byte packets
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Hops Hostname            Probe1      Probe2      Probe3
  1  3ffe:501:ffff:100:201:e8ff:fe00:4c8b
                         000.000 ms  000.000 ms  000.000 ms
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

ping	Test connectivity to a device.

undebug all

C E S

Disable all debug operations on the system.

Syntax **undebug all**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

upload trace-log

C E

Upload trace log files from the three CPUs (cp, rp1, and rp2)

Syntax **upload trace-log** {**cp** {**cmd-history** | **hw-trace** | **sw-trace**}| **rp1** {**cmd-history** | **hw-trace** | **sw-trace**}| **rp2** {**cmd-history** | **hw-trace** | **sw-trace**}}

Parameters

cp | **rp1** | **rp2**	Enter the keyword **cp** | **rp1** | **rp2** to upload the trace log from that CPU.
cmd-history	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cmd-history** to upload the CPU's command history.
hw-trace	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **hw-trace** to upload the CPU's hardware trace.
sw-trace	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **sw-trace** to upload the CPU's software trace.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and expanded to support command history, hardware trace, and software trace logs
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The log information is uploaded to flash:/TRACE_LOG_DIR

util-threshold cpu (C- and E-Series)

C E Configure the high or low CPU utilization thresholds for SNMP traps.

Syntax util-threshold cpu {5sec | 1min | 5min} {rp1 | rp2 | cp | lp *slot-id* | all} {high {*0-100}* | {low [*0-100*}}

To return to the default settings, use the **no util-threshold cpu** command syntax.

Parameters

cpu utilization time	Indicate the length of time in which the cpu has been busy. • 5sec • 1min • 5min
processor type	Indicate the type of processor to be used to configure the CPU utilization information. • rp1 = route processor1 • rp2 = route processor2 • cp = control processor • lp *slot-id* = the line card slot-id • all = use all of the processors to configure the CPU utilization information.
utilization threshold in %	Indicate the high or low values for the CPU utilization thresholds in percentage format. • high. Range: 0 - 100 • low. Range: 0 - 100 **Note:** A threshold level of 0 will disable the syslog and SNMP trap.

Example util-threshold cpu 5sec cp high 50

In this example, the low threshold value is not specified so it will take the value set for the high threshold value.In all other instances, the low threshold value must be equal to or less than that of the high threshold value.

Defaults High CPU utilization threshold: 1min = 85%, 5min = 80%
Low CPU utilization threshold: 1min = 75%, 5min = 70%

Command Modes CONFIG

Command History

Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on C-Series, S25 and S50
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale
Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information When the total CPU utilization exceeds the configured threshold for a given time, a threshold notification is sent as a SNMP trap. If a low threshold value is not specified, the low threshold value is set to the same value as the high threshold value. The system will generate a SYSLOG and SNMP Trap each time the configured threshold is crossed.

Note: The 5sec util-threshold cpu command is disabled by default on all platforms. To enable the command, enter util-threshold cpu 5sec all high {*value greater than zero*}. To disable the SYSLOG and traps for the 5sec cpu utilization thresholds, enter util-threshold cpu 5sec all high 0 or no util-threshold cpu 5sec {***rp1*** | rp2 | cp | lp ***slot-id*** | all}

util-threshold cpu (S-Series)

S S55 S60

Configure the high or low CPU utilization thresholds for SNMP traps.

Syntax

util-threshold cpu {5sec | 1min | 5min} {Management-unit | standby | stack-unit *unit-number* | all} {high {*0-100}* | {low [*0-100*}}}

To return to the default setting, enter **no util-threshold cpu**.

Parameters

cpu utilization time	Enter the keyword that indicates the amount of threshold time to configure the CPU utilization thresholds. • 5sec • 1min • 5min
unit	Indicate the unit where you want to configure the CPU utilization thresholds. • Management-unit • standby • stack-unit *unit-number* = select the number of the unit in the stack • all = use all of the units to configure the cpu utilization information.
utilization threshold in %	Indicate the high or low values for the CPU utilization threshold in percentage format. • high. Range: 0 - 100 • low. Range: 0 - 100 **Note:** A threshold level of 0 will disable the syslog and SNMP trap.

Defaults

High threshold cpu default = 92%
Low threshold cpu default = 82%

Command Modes

CONFIG

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on S60.
Version 8.3.5.3	Introduced on S55.
Version 8.4.2.2	Introduced on C-Series, S25 and S50.
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale.
Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale.

Usage Information

When the total CPU utilization exceeds the configured threshold for a given time, a threshold notification is sent as a SNMP trap. If a low threshold value is not specified, the low threshold value is set to the same value as the high threshold value. The system will generate a SYSLOG and SNMP Trap each time the configured threshold is crossed.

util-threshold mem (C- and E-Series)

C E Configure the high or low memory utilization thresholds for SNMP traps.

Syntax util-threshold mem {rp1 | rp2 | cp | lp *slot-id* | all} {high {*0-100}* | {low [*0-100*}}

To return to the default setting, use the **no util-threshold mem** command syntax.

Parameters

processor type	Indicate the type of processor that will be used to configure the memory utilization information. • rp1 = route processor1 • rp2 = route processor2 • cp = control processor • lp *slot-id* = the line card slot-id • all = use all of the processors to configure the memory utilization information.
utilization threshold in %	Indicate the high or low values for the memory utilization threshold in percentage format. • high. Range: 0 - 100 • low. Range: 0 - 100 **Note:** A threshold level of 0 will disable the syslog and SNMP trap.

Defaults High threshold default = 92%
Low threshold default = 82%

Command Modes CONFIG

Command History

Version 8.4.2.2	Introduced on C-Series, S25 and S50
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale
Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information When the total memory utilization exceeds the configured threshold for a given time, a threshold notification is sent as a SNMP trap. If a low threshold value is not specified, the low threshold value is set to the same value as the high threshold value.

To return the memory thresholds to the default values, enter no util-threshold mem rp1 | rp2 | cp | lp ***number*** | all

util-threshold mem (S-Series)

S S55 S60

Configure the high or low memory utilization thresholds for SNMP traps.

Syntax

util-threshold mem {Management-unit | standby | stack-unit *unit-number* | all} {high {*0-100}* | {low [*0-100*}}}

To return to the default setting, enter the **no util-threshold mem** command syntax.

Parameters

unit	Indicate the unit where you want to configure the memory utilization thresholds. • Management-unit • standby • stack-unit *unit-number* = select the number of the unit in the stack • all = use all of the units to configure the memory utilization information.
utilization threshold in %	Indicate the high or low values for the memory utilization in percentage format. • high. Range: 0 - 100 • low. Range: 0 - 100 **Note:** A threshold level of0 will disable the syslog and SNMP trap.

Defaults

High threshold default = 92%
Low threshold default = 82%

Command Modes

CONFIG

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on S60.
Version 8.3.5.3	Introduced on S55.
Version 8.4.2.2	Introduced on C-Series, S25 and S50
Version 8.4.2.0	Introduced on E-Series TeraScale
Version 8.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Usage Information

When the total memory utilization exceeds the configured threshold for a given time, a threshold notification is sent as a SNMP trap. If a low threshold value is not specified, the low threshold value is set to the same value as the high threshold value.

virtual-ip

C E

Configure a virtual IP for the active management interface.

Syntax

virtual-ip *ip address*

To return to the default, use the **no virtual-ip** *ip address* command.

Parameters

ip address	Enter the IP address of the active management interface in a dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.)

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

ip address	Assign a primary and secondary IP address to the interface.

write

C E S

Copy the current configuration to either the startup-configuration file or the terminal.

Syntax

write {**memory** | **terminal**}

Parameters

memory	Enter the keyword **memory** to copy the current running configuration to the startup configuration file. This command is similar to the **copy running-config startup-config** command.
terminal	Enter the keyword **terminal** to copy the current running configuration to the terminal. This command is similar to the **show running-config** command.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Related Commands

save	Save configurations created in uBoot.

Usage Information

The **write memory** command saves the running-configuration to the file labeled startup-configuration. When using a `LOCAL CONFIG FILE` other than the startup-config not named "startup-configuration" (for example, you used a specific file during the boot config command) the running-config is not saved to that file; use the **copy** command to save any running-configuration changes to that local file.

5

802.1ag

Overview

802.1ag is available only on platform: S

Commands

This chapter contains the following commands:

- ccm disable
- ccm transmit-interval
- clear ethernet cfm traceroute-cache
- database hold-time
- disable
- domain
- ethernet cfm
- ethernet cfm mep
- ethernet cfm mip
- mep cross-check
- mep cross-check enable
- mep cross-check start-delay
- ping ethernet
- show ethernet cfm domain
- show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local
- show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote
- show ethernet cfm mipdb
- show ethernet cfm statistics
- show ethernet cfm port-statistics
- show ethernet cfm traceroute-cache
- service
- traceroute cache hold-time
- traceroute cache size
- traceroute ethernet

ccm disable

S Disable CCM.

Syntax **ccm disable**

Enter **no ccm disable** to enable CCM.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ECFM DOMAIN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ccm transmit-interval

S Configure the transmit interval (mandatory). The interval specified applies to all MEPs in the domain.

Syntax **ccm transmit-interval** *seconds*

Parameters

seconds	Enter a transmit interval. Range: 1,10,60,600

Defaults 10 seconds

Command Modes ECFM DOMAIN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

clear ethernet cfm traceroute-cache

S Delete all Link Trace Cache entries.

Syntax **clear ethernet cfm traceroute-cache**

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

database hold-time

S Set the amount of time that data from a missing MEP is kept in the Continuity Check Database.

Syntax **database hold-time** *minutes*

Parameters

minutes	Enter a hold-time. Range: 100-65535 minutes

Defaults 100 minutes

Command Modes ECFM DOMAIN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

disable

S Disable Ethernet CFM without stopping the CFM process.

Syntax **disable**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ETHERNET CFM

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

domain

S Create maintenance domain.

Syntax **domain** *name* **md-level** *number*

Parameters

name	Name the maintenance domain.
md-level *number*	Enter a maintenance domain level. Range: 0-7

Defaults None

Command Modes ETHERNET CFM

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet cfm

S Spawn the CFM process. No CFM configuration is allowed until the CFM process is spawned.

Syntax **ethernet cfm**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet cfm mep

S Create an MEP.

Syntax **ethernet cfm mep** {**up-mep** | **down-mep**} **domain** {*name* | *level*} **ma-name** *name* **mepid** *mep-id*

Parameters

[**up-mep | down-mep**]	Specify whether the MEP is up or down facing. **Up-MEP**: monitors the forwarding path internal to an bridge on the customer or provider edge; on Dell Networking systems the internal forwarding path is effectively the switch fabric and forwarding engine. **Down-MEP**: monitors the forwarding path external another bridge.
domain [*name* | *level*]	Enter this keyword followed by the domain name or domain level.
ma-name *name*	Enter this keyword followed by the name of the maintenance association.
mepid *mep-id*	Enter an MEP ID. Range: 1-8191

Defaults None

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ethernet cfm mip

S Create an MIP.

Syntax **ethernet cfm mip domain** {*name* | *level*} **ma-name** *name*

Parameters

domain [*name* | *level*]	Enter this keyword followed by the domain name or domain level.
ma-name *name*	Enter this keyword followed by the name of the maintenance association.

Defaults None

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

mep cross-check

S Enable cross-checking for an MEP.

Syntax **mep cross-check** *mep-id*

Parameters

mep-id	Enter the MEP ID Range: 1-8191

Defaults None

Command Modes ECFM DOMAIN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

mep cross-check enable

S Enable cross-checking.

Syntax **mep cross-check enable** {*port* | *vlan-id*}

Parameters

port	Down service with no VLAN association.
vlan-id	Enter the VLAN to apply the cross-check.

Defaults None

Command Modes ECFM DOMAIN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

mep cross-check start-delay

S Configure the amount of time the system waits for a remote MEP to come up before the cross-check operation is started.

Syntax **mep cross-check start-delay** *number*

Parameters

start-delay *number*	Enter a start-delay in seconds. Range: 3-100 seconds

Defaults 3 ccms

Command Modes ETHERNET CFM

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ping ethernet

S Send a Loopback message.

Syntax **ping ethernet domain** [*name* l *level*] **ma-name** *ma-name* **remote** {*dest-mep-id* | **mac-addr** *mac-address*} **source** {*src-mep-id* | **port** *interface*}

Parameters

name	*level*	Enter the domain name or level.
ma-name *ma-name*	Enter the keyword followed by the maintenance association name.
dest-mep-id	Enter the MEP ID that will be the target of the ping.
mac-addr *mac-address*	Enter the keyword followed by the MAC address that will be the target of the ping.
src-mep-id	Enter the MEP ID that will originate the ping.
port *interface*	Enter the keyword followed by the interface that will originate the ping.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

show ethernet cfm domain

S Display maintenance domain information.

Syntax **show ethernet cfm domain** [*name* | *level* | **brief**]

Parameters

name	*level*	Enter the maintenance domain name or level.
brief	Enter this keyword to display a summary output.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
FTOS# show ethernet cfm domain

Domain Name: customer
Level: 7
Total Service: 1
    Services
              MA-Name           VLAN         CC-Int        X-CHK Status

               My_MA             200            10s             enabled

Domain Name: My_Domain
Level: 6
Total Service: 1
    Services
              MA-Name           VLAN         CC-Int        X-CHK Status

               Your_MA           100            10s             enabled
```

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local

S Display configured MEPs and MIPs.

Syntax **show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local** [**mep** | **mip**]

Parameters

mep	Enter this keyword to display configured MEPs.
mip	Enter this keyword to display configured MIPs.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
FTOS#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points local mip
 -------------------------------------------------------------------------------
MPID          Domain Name      Level   Type          Port           CCM-Status
                MA Name        VLAN    Dir           MAC
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

   0                service1     4      MIP          Gi 0/5          Disabled
                    My_MA       3333    DOWN     00:01:e8:0b:c6:36

   0                service1     4      MIP          Gi 0/5          Disabled
                    Your_MA     3333      UP     00:01:e8:0b:c6:36
```

show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote

S Display the MEP Database.

Syntax **show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail** [**active** | **domain** {*level* | *name*} | **expired** | **waiting**]

Parameters

active	Enter this keyword to display only the MEPs in active state.
domain [*name* | *level*]	Enter this keyword followed by the domain name or domain level.

expired	Enter this keyword to view MEP entries that have expired due to connectivity failure.
waiting	Enter this keyword to display MEP entries waiting for response.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
FTOS#show ethernet cfm maintenance-points remote detail

MAC Address: 00:01:e8:58:68:78
Domain Name: cfm0
MA Name: test0
Level: 7
VLAN: 10
MP ID: 900
Sender Chassis ID: FTOS
MEP Interface status: Up
MEP Port status: Forwarding
Receive RDI: FALSE
MP Status: Active
```

show ethernet cfm mipdb

(S) Display the MIP Database.

Syntax **show ethernet cfm mipdb**

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

show ethernet cfm statistics

(S) Display MEP statistics.

Syntax **show ethernet cfm statistics** [**domain** {*name* | *level*} **vlan-id** *vlan-id* **mpid** *mpid*]

Parameters

domain	Enter this keyword to display statistics for a particular domain.
name | *level*	Enter the domain name or level.
vlan-id *vlan-id*	Enter this keyword followed by a VLAN ID.
mpid *mpid*	Enter this keyword followed by a maintenance point ID.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
FTOS#  show ethernet cfm statistics

Domain Name: Customer
Domain Level: 7
MA Name: My_MA
MPID: 300

     CCMs:
       Transmitted:                  1503     RcvdSeqErrors:              0
     LTRs:
       Unexpected Rcvd:                 0
     LBRs:
       Received:                        0     Rcvd Out Of Order:          0
       Received Bad MSDU:               0
       Transmitted:                     0
```

show ethernet cfm port-statistics

S Display CFM statistics by port.

Syntax **show ethernet cfm port-statistics** [*interface type slot*/*port*]

Parameters

interface *type*	Enter this keyword followed by the interface type.
slot/port	Enter the slot and port numbers for the port.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
FTOS#show ethernet cfm port-statistics interface gigabitethernet 0/5
Port statistics for port: Gi 0/5
================================

RX Statistics
=============
Total CFM Pkts 75394 CCM Pkts 75394
LBM Pkts 0 LTM Pkts 0
LBR Pkts 0 LTR Pkts 0
Bad CFM Pkts 0 CFM Pkts Discarded 0
CFM Pkts forwarded 102417

TX Statistics
=============
Total CFM Pkts 10303 CCM Pkts 0
LBM Pkts 0 LTM Pkts 3
LBR Pkts 0 LTR Pkts 0
```

show ethernet cfm traceroute-cache

S Display the Link Trace Cache.

Syntax **show ethernet cfm traceroute-cache**

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

```
FTOS#show ethernet cfm traceroute-cache

Traceroute to 00:01:e8:52:4a:f8 on Domain Customer2, Level 7, MA name Test2 with VLAN
2

 ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Hops              Host              IngressMAC     Ingr Action   Relay Action
                  Next Host           Egress MAC     Egress Action  FWD Status
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

   4      00:00:00:01:e8:53:4a:f8   00:01:e8:52:4a:f8  IngOK             RlyHit
          00:00:00:01:e8:52:4a:f8                                        Terminal MEP
```

service

(S) Create maintenance association.

Syntax **service** *name* **vlan** *vlan-id*

Parameters

name	Enter a maintenance association name.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter this keyword followed by the VLAN ID. Range: 1-4094

Defaults None

Command Modes ECFM DOMAIN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

traceroute cache hold-time

(S) Set the amount of time a trace result is cached.

Syntax **traceroute cache hold-time** *minutes*

Parameters

minutes	Enter a hold-time. Range: 10-65535 minutes

Defaults 100 minutes

Command Modes ETHERNET CFM

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

traceroute cache size

S Set the size of the Link Trace Cache.

Syntax **traceroute cache size** *entries*

Parameters

entries	Enter the number of entries the Link Trace Cache can hold. Range: 1 - 4095 entries

Defaults 100 entries

Command Modes ETHERNET CFM

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

traceroute ethernet

S Send a Linktrace message to an MEP.

Syntax **traceroute ethernet domain** [*name* | *level*] **ma-name** *ma-name* **remote** {**mep-id** *mep-id* | **mac-addr** *mac-address*}

Parameters

domain *name* | *level*	Enter the keyword followed by the domain name or level.
ma-name *ma-name*	Enter the keyword followed by the maintenance association name.
mepid *mep-id*	Enter the MEP ID that will be the trace target.
mac-addr *mac-address*	Enter the MAC address of the trace target.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

6

Access Control Lists (ACL)

Overview

Access Control Lists (ACLs) are supported on platforms C E S

FTOS supports the following types of Access Control List (ACL), IP prefix list, and route map:

- Commands Common to all ACL Types
- Common IP ACL Commands
- Standard IP ACL Commands
- Extended IP ACL Commands
- Common MAC Access List Commands
- Standard MAC ACL Commands
- Extended MAC ACL Commands
- IP Prefix List Commands
- Route Map Commands
- AS-Path Commands
- IP Community List Commands

Note: For IPv6 ACL commands, see Chapter 16, IPv6 Access Control Lists (IPv6 ACLs).

Commands Common to all ACL Types

The following commands are available within each ACL mode and do not have mode-specific options. Some commands may use similar names, but require different options to support the different ACL types (for example, deny).

- description
- remark
- show config

description

C E S

Configure a short text string describing the ACL.

Syntax **description** *text*

To delete the ACL description, enter **no description**.

Parameters

text	Enter a text string up to 80 characters long.

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-STANDARD-ACCESS-LIST

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-STANDARD

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-EXTENDED

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

remark

C E S

Enter a description for an ACL entry.

Syntax **remark** [*remark-number*] [*description*]

To delete the description, use the **no remark** [*remark number*] command. Note that it is not necessary to include the remark description that you are deleting.

Parameters

remark-number	Enter the remark number. Note that the same sequence number can be used for the remark and an ACL rule. Range: 0 to 4294967290
description	Enter a description of up to 80 characters.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-STANDARD-ACCESS-LIST

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-STANDARD

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-EXTENDED

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.4.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information The **remark** command is available in each ACL mode. You can configure up to 4294967290 remarks in a given ACL.

The following example shows the use of the remark command twice within the CONFIGURATION-STANDARD-ACCESS-LIST mode. Here, the same sequence number was used for the remark and for an associated ACL rule. The remark will precede the rule in the running-config because it is assumed that the remark is for the rule with the same sequence number, or the group of rules that follow the remark.

Example

Figure 6-1. Command Example: remark

```
FTOS(config-std-nacl)#remark 10 Deny rest of the traffic
FTOS(config-std-nacl)#remark 5 Permit traffic from XYZ Inc.
FTOS(config-std-nacl)#show config
!
ip access-list standard test
remark 5 Permit traffic from XYZ Inc.
seq 5 permit 1.1.1.0/24
remark 10 Deny rest of the traffic
seq 10 Deny any
FTOS(config-std-nacl)#
```

Related Commands

show config	Display the current ACL configuration.

show config

C E S

Display the current ACL configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-STANDARD-ACCESS-LIST

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-STANDARD

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-EXTENDED

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Example

Figure 6-2. Command Example: show config

```
FTOS(config-ext-nacl)#show conf
!
ip access-list extended patches
FTOS(config-ext-nacl)#
```

Common IP ACL Commands

The following commands are available within both IP ACL modes (Standard and Extended) and do not have mode-specific options. When an access-list (ACL) is created without any rule and then applied to an interface, ACL behavior reflects an implicit permit.

C and S (non-S60) platforms support Ingress IP ACLs only.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IP ACLs.

The following commands allow you to clear, display, and assign IP ACL configurations.

- access-class
- clear counters ip access-group
- ip access-group
- ip control-plane egress-filter
- show ip accounting access-list

Note: See also Commands Common to all ACL Types.

access-class

C E S

Apply a standard ACL to a terminal line.

Syntax **access-class** *access-list-name*

To remove an ACL, use the **no access-class** *access-list-name* command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured Standard ACL, up to 140 characters.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

clear counters ip access-group

C E S

Erase all counters maintained for access lists.

Syntax **clear counters ip access-group** [*access-list-name*]

Parameters

access-list-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a configured access-list, up to 140 characters.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

ip access-group

C E S Assign an IP access list (IP ACL) to an interface.

Syntax **ip access-group** *access-list-name* {**in** | **out**} [**implicit-permit**] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

To delete an IP access-group configuration, use the **no ip access-group** *access-list-name* {**in** | **out**} [**implicit-permit**] [**vlan** *vlan-id*] command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured access list, up to 140 characters.
in	Enter the keyword **in** to apply the ACL to incoming traffic.
out	Enter the keyword **out** to apply the ACL to outgoing traffic. **Note:** Available only on 12-port 1-Gigabit Ethernet FLEX line card. Refer to your line card documentation for specifications. Not available on S-Series.
implicit-permit	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **implicit-permit** to change the default action of the ACL from implicit-deny to implicit-permit (that is, if the traffic does not match the filters in the ACL, the traffic is permitted instead of dropped).
vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the ID numbers of the VLANs. Range: 1 to 4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1-4094)

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information

You can assign one ACL (standard or extended ACL) to an interface.

Note: This command is supported on the loopback interfaces of EE3, and EF series RPMs. It is *not* supported on loopback interfaces ED series RPM, or on C-Series or S-Series loopback interfaces.

When you apply an ACL that filters IGMP traffic, all IGMP traffic is redirected to the CPUs and soft-forwarded, if required, in the following scenarios:

- on a Layer 2 interface - if a Layer 3 ACL is applied to the interface.
- on a Layer 3 port or on a Layer 2/Layer 3 port

Related Commands

ip access-list standard	Configure a standard ACL.
ip access-list extended	Configure an extended ACL.

ip control-plane egress-filter

S60

Enable egress Layer 3 ACL lookup for IPv4 CPU traffic

Syntax **ip control-plane egress-filter**

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on the S60.

show ip accounting access-list

C E S

Display the IP access-lists created on the switch and the sequence of filters.

Syntax **show ip accounting {access-list** *access-list-name* **| cam_count} interface** *interface*

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of the ACL to be displayed.
cam_count	List the count of the CAM rules for this ACL.
interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Example

Figure 6-3. Command Example: show ip accounting access-lists

```
FTOS#show ip accounting access FILTER1 interface gig 1/6
Extended IP access list FILTER1
seq 5 deny ip any 191.1.0.0 /16 count (0x00 packets)
seq 10 deny ip any 191.2.0.0 /16 order 4
seq 15 deny ip any 191.3.0.0 /16
seq 20 deny ip any 191.4.0.0 /16
seq 25 deny ip any 191.5.0.0 /16
```

Table 6-1 defines the information in Figure 6-3.

Table 6-1. show ip accounting access-lists Command Example Field

Field	Description
“Extended IP...”	Displays the name of the IP ACL.
“seq 5...”	Displays the filter. If the keywords count or byte were configured in the filter, the number of packets or bytes processed by the filter is displayed at the end of the line.
“order 4”	Displays the QoS order of priority for the ACL entry.

Standard IP ACL Commands

When an ACL is created without any rule and then applied to an interface, ACL behavior reflects an implicit permit.

C and S platforms (except the S60) support Ingress IP ACLs only.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IP ACLs.

The commands needed to configure a Standard IP ACL are:

- deny
- ip access-list standard
- permit
- resequence access-list
- resequence prefix-list ipv4
- seq

Note: See also Commands Common to all ACL Types and Common IP ACL Commands.

deny

C E S

Configure a filter to drop packets with a certain IP address.

Syntax

deny {*source* [*mask*] | **any | host** *ip-address*} [**count** [**byte**] | **log]** [**dscp** *value*] [**order**] [**monitor**] **[fragments]**

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny** {*source* [*mask*] | **any | host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

source	Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format of the network from which the packet was sent.
mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous (discontiguous).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address only.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log.
dscp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dcsp** to match to the IP DCSCP values.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS order of priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default(255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-STANDARD-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Add DSCP value for ACL matching.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.1.0	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See the Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

The C-Series and S-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Related Commands

ip access-list standard	Configure a standard ACL.
permit	Configure a permit filter.

ip access-list standard

C E S

Create a standard IP access list (IP ACL) to filter based on IP address.

Syntax

ip access-list standard *access-list-name*

To delete an access list, use the **no ip access-list standard** *access-list-name* command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter a string up to 140 characters long as the ACL name.

Defaults

All IP access lists contain an implicit "deny any," that is, if no match occurs, the packet is dropped.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.1.0	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

FTOS supports one ingress and one egress IP ACL per interface.

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

The number of entries allowed per ACL is hardware-dependent. Refer to your line card documentation for detailed specification on entries allowed per ACL.

Example

Figure 6-4. Command Example: ip access-list standard

```
FTOS(conf)#ip access-list standard TestList
FTOS(config-std-nacl)#
```

Related Commands

ip access-list extended	Create an extended access list.
show config	Display the current configuration.

permit

C E S

Configure a filter to permit packets from a specific source IP address to leave the switch.

Syntax

permit {*source* [*mask*] | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [**count** [**byte**] | **log]** [**dscp** *value*] [**order**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit** {*source* [*mask*] | **any | host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

source	Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format of the network from which the packet was sent.
mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address or hostname.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
dscp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dcsp** to match to the IP DCSCP values.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-STANDARD-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Add DSCP value for ACL matching.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

The C-Series and S-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Related Commands

deny	Assign a IP ACL filter to deny IP packets.
ip access-list standard	Create a standard ACL.

resequence access-list

C E S

Re-assign sequence numbers to entries of an existing access-list.

Syntax

resequence access-list {**ipv4** | **ipv6** | **mac**} {*access-list-name StartingSeqNum Step-to-Increment*}

Parameters

ipv4 | **ipv6** | **mac**	Enter the keyword **ipv4**, or **mac** to identify the access list type to resequence.
access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured IP access list.
StartingSeqNum	Enter the starting sequence number to resequence. Range: 0 - 4294967290
Step-to-Increment	Enter the step to increment the sequence number. Range: 1 - 4294967290

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale (IPv6)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale (IPv4)
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

When all sequence numbers have been exhausted, this feature permits re-assigning new sequence number to entries of an existing access-list.

Related Commands

resequence prefix-list ipv4	Resequence a prefix list

resequence prefix-list ipv4

C E S

Re-assign sequence numbers to entries of an existing prefix list.

Syntax

resequence prefix-list ipv4 {*prefix-list-name StartingSeqNum Step-to-increment*}

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of configured prefix list, up to 140 characters long.
StartingSeqNum	Enter the starting sequence number to resequence. Range: 0 – 65535
Step-to-Increment	Enter the step to increment the sequence number. Range: 1 – 65535

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

When all sequence numbers have been exhausted, this feature permits re-assigning new sequence number to entries of an existing prefix list.

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

Related Commands

resequence access-list	Resequence an access-list

seq

C E S

Assign a sequence number to a deny or permit filter in an IP access list while creating the filter.

Syntax

seq *sequence-number* {**deny** | **permit**} {*source* [*mask*] | **any** | **host** *ip-address*}} [**count** [**byte**] | **log]** [**dscp** *value*] [**order**] [**monitor**] **[fragments]**

To delete a filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command.

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number from 0 to 4294967290.
deny	Enter the keyword **deny** to configure a filter to drop packets meeting this condition.
permit	Enter the keyword **permit** to configure a filter to forward packets meeting this criteria.
source	Enter a IP address in dotted decimal format of the network from which the packet was received.
mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address or hostname.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log.
dscp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dcsp** to match to the IP DCSCP values.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS order for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-STANDARD-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Add DSCP value for ACL matching.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. The following applies:

- The **seq** *sequence-number* is applicable only in an ACL group.
- The **order** option works across ACL groups that have been applied on an interface via QoS policy framework.
- The **order** option takes precedence over the **seq** *sequence-number.*
- If *sequence-number* is **not** configured, then rules with the same order value are ordered according to their configuration order.
- If the *sequence-number* is configured, then the *sequence-number* is used as a tie breaker for rules with the same order.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop packets.
permit	Configure a filter to forward packets.
seq	Assign a sequence number to a deny or permit filter in an IP access list while creating the filter.

Extended IP ACL Commands

When an ACL is created without any rule and then applied to an interface, ACL behavior reflects an implicit permit.

The following commands configure extended IP ACLs, which in addition to the IP address also examine the packet's protocol type.

C and S platforms (except the S60) support Ingress IP ACLs only.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IP ACLs.

- deny
- deny arp
- deny ether-type
- deny icmp
- deny tcp
- deny udp
- ip access-list extended
- permit
- permit arp
- permit ether-type
- permit icmp
- permit tcp
- permit udp
- resequence access-list
- resequence prefix-list ipv4
- seq arp
- seq ether-type
- seq

Note: See also Commands Common to all ACL Types and Common IP ACL Commands.

deny

C E S

Configure a filter that drops IP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax **deny** {**ip |** *ip-protocol-number*} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [**count** [**byte**] | **log]** [**dscp** *value*] [**order**] [**monitor**] [**fragments**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny** {**ip |** *ip-protocol-number*} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

ip	Enter the keyword **ip** to configure a generic IP access list. The keyword **ip** specifies that the access list will deny all IP protocols.
ip-protocol-number	Enter a number from 0 to 255 to deny based on the protocol identified in the IP protocol header.
source	Enter the IP address of the network or host from which the packets were sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address.
destination	Enter the IP address of the network or host to which the packets are sent.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log.
dscp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dcsp** to match to the IP DCSCP values.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Add DSCP value for ACL matching.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The C-Series and S-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See the Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Related Commands

deny tcp	Assign a filter to deny TCP packets.
deny udp	Assign a filter to deny UDP packets.
ip access-list extended	Create an extended ACL.

deny arp

E

Configure an egress filter that drops ARP packets on egress ACL supported line cards (see your line card documentation).

Syntax

deny arp {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*ip-address* | **any** | **opcode** *code-number*} [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, use one of the following:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny arp** {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*ip-address* | **any** | **opcode** *code-number*} command.

Parameters

destination-mac-address mac-address-mask	Enter a MAC address and mask in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. For the MAC address mask, specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to match and drop any ARP traffic on the interface.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to filter traffic associated with a specific VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1-4094) To filter all VLAN traffic specify VLAN 1.
ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) as the target IP address of the ARP.
opcode *code-number*	Enter the keyword **opcode** followed by the number of the ARP opcode. Range: 1 to 23.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.

byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

You cannot include IP, TCP or UDP (Layer 3) filters in an ACL configured with ARP or Ether-type (Layer 2) filters. Apply Layer 2 ACLs (ARP and Ether-type) to Layer 2 interfaces only.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

deny ether-type

E

Configure an egress filter that drops specified types of Ethernet packets on egress ACL supported line cards (see your line card documentation).

Syntax

deny ether-type *protocol-type-number* {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*source-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, use one of the following:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny ether-type** *protocol-type-number* {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*source-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} command.

Parameters

protocol-type-number	Enter a number from 600 to FFFF as the specific Ethernet type traffic to drop.
destination-mac-address mac-address-mask	Enter a MAC address and mask in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. For the MAC address mask, specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to match and drop specific Ethernet traffic on the interface.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to filter traffic associated with a specific VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1-4094) To filter all VLAN traffic specify VLAN 1.
source-mac-address mac-address-mask	Enter a MAC address and mask in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. For the MAC address mask, specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

You cannot include IP, TCP or UDP (Layer 3) filters in an ACL configured with ARP or Ether-type (Layer 2) filters. Apply Layer 2 ACLs (ARP and Ether-type) to Layer 2 interfaces only.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

deny icmp

E

Configure a filter to drop all or specific ICMP messages.

Syntax

deny icmp {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [**dscp**] [*message-type*] [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**] [**fragments**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny icmp** {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

source	Enter the IP address of the network or host from which the packets were sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address.
destination	Enter the IP address of the network or host to which the packets are sent.
dscp	Enter this keyword to deny a packet based on DSCP value. Range: 0-63
message-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter an ICMP message type, either with the type (and code, if necessary) numbers or with the name of the message type (ICMP message types are listed in Table 6-2). Range: 0 to 255 for ICMP type; 0 to 255 for ICMP code
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.

order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Added **dscp** keyword.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Table 6-2 lists the keywords displayed in the CLI help and their corresponding ICMP Message Type Name.

Table 6-2. ICMP Message Type Keywords

Keyword	ICMP Message Type Name
administratively-prohibited	Administratively prohibited
alternate-address	Alternate host address
conversion-error	Datagram conversion error
dod-host-prohibited	Host prohibited
dod-net-prohibited	Net prohibited
echo	Echo
echo-reply	Echo reply

Table 6-2. ICMP Message Type Keywords

Keyword	ICMP Message Type Name
general-parameter-problem	Parameter problem
host-isolated	Host isolated
host-precedence-unreachable	Host unreachable for precedence
host-redirect	Host redirect
host-tos-redirect	Host redirect for TOS
host-tos-unreachable	Host unreachable for TOS
host-unknown	Host unknown
host-unreachable	Host unreachable
information-reply	Information replies
information-request	Information requests
mask-reply	Mask replies
mask-request	Mask requests
mobile-redirect	Mobile host redirect
net-redirect	Network redirect
net-tos-redirect	Network redirect for TOS
net-tos-unreachable	Network unreachable for TOS
net-unreachable	Network unreachable
network-unknown	Network unknown
no-room-for-option	Parameter required but no room
option-missing	Parameter required but not present
packet-too-big	Fragmentation needed and DF set
parameter-problem	All parameter problems
port-unreachable	Port unreachable
precedence-unreachable	Precedence cutoff
protocol-unreachable	Protocol unreachable
reassembly-timeout	Reassembly timeout
redirect	All redirects
router-advertisement	Router discovery advertisements
router-solicitation	Router discovery solicitations
source-quench	Source quenches
source-route-failed	Source route failed
time-exceeded	All time exceeded
timestamp-reply	Timestamp replies
timestamp-request	Timestamp requests
traceroute	Traceroute
ttl-exceeded	TTL exceeded
unreachable	All unreachable

deny tcp

C E S

Configure a filter that drops TCP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax

deny tcp {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*bit*] [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [**dscp**] [*bit*] [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**] [**fragments**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny tcp** {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

source	Enter the IP address of the network or host from which the packets were sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address.
dscp	Enter this keyword to deny a packet based on DSCP value. Range: 0-63
bit	Enter a flag or combination of bits: **ack:** acknowledgement field **fin**: finish (no more data from the user) **psh:** push function **rst:** reset the connection **syn:** synchronize sequence numbers **urg:** urgent field
operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operand: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports (you must specify two ports for the *port* command parameter.
port port	Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the range logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535. The following list includes some common TCP port numbers: • 23 = Telnet • 20 and 21 = FTP • 25 = SMTP • 169 = SNMP
destination	Enter the IP address of the network or host to which the packets are sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.

log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log. Supported on Jumbo-enabled line cards only.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Added **dscp** keyword.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option. Deprecated **established** keyword.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The C-Series and S-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Most ACL rules require one entry in the CAM. However, rules with TCP and UDP port operators (**gt**, **lt**, **range**) may require more than one entry. The range of ports is configured in the CAM based on bitmask boundaries; the space required depends on exactly what ports are included in the range.

For example, an ACL rule with TCP port **range 4000 - 8000** uses 8 entries in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask       From  To    #Covered

1     0000111110100000 1111111111100000 4000  4031  32
2     0000111111000000 1111111111000000 4032  4095  64
3     0001000000000000 1111100000000000 4096  6143  2048
4     0001100000000000 1111110000000000 6144  7167  1024
5     0001110000000000 1111111000000000 7168  7679  512
6     0001111000000000 1111111100000000 7680  7935  256
7     0001111100000000 1111111111000000 7936  7999  64
8     0001111101000000 1111111111111111 8000  8000  1

Total Ports: 4001
```

But an ACL rule with TCP port lt 1023 takes only one entry in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask       From  To    #Covered

1     0000000000000000 1111110000000000 0     1023  1024

Total Ports: 1024
```

Related Commands

deny	Assign a filter to deny IP traffic.
deny udp	Assign a filter to deny UDP traffic.

deny udp

C E S

Configure a filter to drop UDP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax

deny udp {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [**dscp**] [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**] [**fragments**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny udp** {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

source	Enter the IP address of the network or host from which the packets were sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address.
dscp	Enter this keyword to deny a packet based on DSCP value. Range: 0-63

operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operand: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports
port port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the **range** logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535
destination	Enter the IP address of the network or host to which the packets are sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log. Supported on Jumbo-enabled line cards only.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Added **dscp** keyword.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The C-Series and S-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See the Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Most ACL rules require one entry in the CAM. However, rules with TCP and UDP port operators (**gt**, **lt**, **range**) may require more than one entry. The range of ports is configured in the CAM based on bitmask boundaries; the space required depends on exactly what ports are included in the range.

For example, an ACL rule with TCP port range 4000 - 8000 will use 8 entries in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000111110100000 1111111111100000 4000  4031  32
2     0000111111000000 1111111111000000 4032  4095  64
3     0001000000000000 1111100000000000 4096  6143  2048
4     0001100000000000 1111110000000000 6144  7167  1024
5     0001110000000000 1111111000000000 7168  7679  512
6     0001111000000000 1111111100000000 7680  7935  256
7     0001111100000000 1111111111000000 7936  7999  64
8     0001111101000000 1111111111111111 8000  8000  1

Total Ports: 4001
```

But an ACL rule with TCP port lt 1023 takes only one entry in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000000000000000 1111110000000000 0     1023  1024

Total Ports: 1024
```

Related Commands

deny	Assign a deny filter for IP traffic.
deny tcp	Assign a deny filter for TCP traffic.

ip access-list extended

C E S

Name (or select) an extended IP access list (IP ACL) based on IP addresses or protocols.

Syntax **ip access-list extended** *access-list-name*

To delete an access list, use the **no ip access-list extended** *access-list-name* command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter a string up to 140 characters long as the access list name.

Defaults All access lists contain an implicit “deny any”; that is, if no match occurs, the packet is dropped.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The number of entries allowed per ACL is hardware-dependent. Refer to your line card documentation for detailed specification on entries allowed per ACL.

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

Example

Figure 6-5. Command Example: ip access-list extended

```
FTOS(conf)#ip access-list extended TESTListEXTEND
FTOS(config-ext-nacl)#
```

Related Commands

ip access-list standard	Configure a standard IP access list.
show config	Display the current configuration.

permit

C E S

Configure a filter to pass IP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax

permit {**ip |** *ip-protocol-number*} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [**count** [**byte**] | **log]** [**dscp** *value*] [**order**] [**monitor**] [**fragments**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny** {**ip |** *ip-protocol-number*} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

ip	Enter the keyword **ip** to configure a generic IP access list. The keyword **ip** specifies that the access list will permit all IP protocols.
ip-protocol-number	Enter a number from 0 to 255 to permit based on the protocol identified in the IP protocol header.
source	Enter the IP address of the network or host from which the packets were sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address.
destination	Enter the IP address of the network or host to which the packets are sent.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.

byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log.
dscp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dcsp** to match to the IP DCSCP values.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS order of priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Add DSCP value for ACL matching.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The C-Series and S-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See the Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Related Commands

ip access-list extended	Create an extended ACL.

permit tcp	Assign a permit filter for TCP packets.
permit udp	Assign a permit filter for UDP packets.

permit arp

E

Configure a filter that forwards ARP packets meeting this criteria.This command is supported only on 12-port GE line cards with SFP optics; refer to your line card documentation for specifications.

Syntax

permit arp {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*ip-address* | **any** | **opcode** *code-number*} [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**] [**fragments**]

To remove this filter, use one of the following:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit arp** {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*ip-address* | **any** | **opcode** *code-number*} command.

Parameters

destination-mac-address mac-address-mask	Enter a MAC address and mask in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. For the MAC address mask, specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to match and drop any ARP traffic on the interface.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to filter traffic associated with a specific VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1-4094) To filter all VLAN traffic specify VLAN 1.
ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) as the target IP address of the ARP.
opcode *code-number*	Enter the keyword **opcode** followed by the number of the ARP opcode. Range: 1 to 16.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of flow-based monitoring only. See the Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

You cannot include IP, TCP or UDP filters in an ACL configured with ARP filters.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

permit ether-type

E Configure a filter that allows traffic with specified types of Ethernet packets. This command is supported only on 12-port GE line cards with SFP optics; refer to your line card documentation for specifications.

Syntax **permit ether-type** *protocol-type-number* {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*source-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, use one of the following:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit ether-type** *protocol-type-number* {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*source-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} command.

Parameters

protocol-type-number	Enter a number from 600 to FFF as the specific Ethernet type traffic to drop.
destination-mac-address mac-address-mask	Enter a MAC address and mask in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. For the MAC address mask, specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to match and drop specific Ethernet traffic on the interface.

vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to filter traffic associated with a specific VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1-4094) To filter all VLAN traffic specify VLAN 1.
source-mac-address mac-address-mask	Enter a MAC address and mask in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. For the MAC address mask, specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of the flow-based monitoring feature only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

You cannot include IP, TCP or UDP filters in an ACL configured with ARP filters.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

permit icmp

E Configure a filter to allow all or specific ICMP messages.

Syntax

permit icmp {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [**dscp**] [*message-type*] [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**] [**fragments**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit icmp** {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

source	Enter the IP address of the network or host from which the packets were sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address.
destination	Enter the IP address of the network or host to which the packets are sent.
dscp	Enter this keyword to deny a packet based on DSCP value. Range: 0-63
message-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter an ICMP message type, either with the type (and code, if necessary) numbers or with the name of the message type (ICMP message types are listed in Table 6-2). Range: 0 to 255 for ICMP type; 0 to 255 for ICMP code
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** to monitor traffic on the monitoring interface specified in the flow-based monitoring session along with the filter operation.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-STANDARD-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Added **dscp** keyword.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the "Quality of Service" chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of the flow-based monitoring feature only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

permit tcp

C E S

Configure a filter to pass TCP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax

permit tcp {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*bit*] [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*bit*] [**dscp**] [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**] [**fragments**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit tcp** {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

source	Enter the IP address of the network or host from which the packets were sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address.
bit	Enter a flag or combination of bits: **ack:** acknowledgement field **fin**: finish (no more data from the user) **psh:** push function **rst:** reset the connection **syn:** synchronize sequence numbers **urg:** urgent field
dscp	Enter this keyword to deny a packet based on DSCP value. Range: 0-63
operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operand: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports (you must specify two port for the *port* parameter.)

port port	Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the range logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535. The following list includes some common TCP port numbers: 23 = Telnet 20 and 21 = FTP 25 = SMTP 169 = SNMP
destination	Enter the IP address of the network or host to which the packets are sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Added **dscp** keyword.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option. Deprecated **established** keyword.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The order option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the Quality of Service chapter of the FTOS Configuration Guide for more information.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of the flow-based monitoring feature only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The C-Series and S-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

Most ACL rules require one entry in the CAM. However, rules with TCP and UDP port operators (**gt**, **lt**, **range**) may require more than one entry. The range of ports is configured in the CAM based on bitmask boundaries; the space required depends on exactly what ports are included in the range.

For example, an ACL rule with TCP port **range 4000 - 8000** uses 8 entries in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000111110100000 1111111111100000 4000  4031  32
2     0000111111000000 1111111111000000 4032  4095  64
3     0001000000000000 1111100000000000 4096  6143  2048
4     0001100000000000 1111110000000000 6144  7167  1024
5     0001110000000000 1111111000000000 7168  7679  512
6     0001111000000000 1111111100000000 7680  7935  256
7     0001111100000000 1111111111000000 7936  7999  64
8     0001111101000000 1111111111111111 8000  8000  1

Total Ports: 4001
```

But an ACL rule with TCP port **lt 1023** takes only one entry in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000000000000000 1111110000000000 0     1023  1024

Total Ports: 1024
```

Related Commands

ip access-list extended	Create an extended ACL.
permit	Assign a permit filter for IP packets.
permit udp	Assign a permit filter for UDP packets.

permit udp

C E S

Configure a filter to pass UDP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax **permit udp** {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [**dscp**] [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**] [**fragments**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit udp** {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

source	Enter the IP address of the network or host from which the packets were sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address.
dscp	Enter this keyword to deny a packet based on DSCP value. Range: 0-63
operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operand: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports (you must specify two ports for the *port* parameter.)
port port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the **range** logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535
destination	Enter the IP address of the network or host to which the packets are sent.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Added **dscp** keyword.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option.
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. See the Quality of Service chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information.

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of the flow-based monitoring feature only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The C-Series and S-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

Most ACL rules require one entry in the CAM. However, rules with TCP and UDP port operators (**gt**, **lt**, **range**) may require more than one entry. The range of ports is configured in the CAM based on bitmask boundaries; the space required depends on exactly what ports are included in the range.

For example, an ACL rule with TCP port **range 4000 - 8000** uses 8 entries in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data             Mask       From  To    #Covered

1     0000111110100000 1111111111100000 4000  4031  32
2     0000111111000000 1111111111000000 4032  4095  64
3     0001000000000000 1111100000000000 4096  6143  2048
4     0001100000000000 1111110000000000 6144  7167  1024
5     0001110000000000 1111111000000000 7168  7679  512
6     0001111000000000 1111111100000000 7680  7935  256
7     0001111100000000 1111111111000000 7936  7999  64
8     0001111101000000 1111111111111111 8000  8000  1

Total Ports: 4001
```

But an ACL rule with TCP port **lt 1023** takes only one entry in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data             Mask       From  To    #Covered

1     0000000000000000 1111110000000000 0     1023  1024

Total Ports: 1024
```

Related Commands

ip access-list extended	Configure an extended ACL.
permit	Assign a permit filter for IP packets.
permit tcp	Assign a permit filter for TCP packets.

resequence access-list

C E S

Re-assign sequence numbers to entries of an existing access-list.

Syntax

resequence access-list {**ipv4** | **mac**} {*access-list-name StartingSeqNum Step-to-Increment*}

Parameters

ipv4 | **mac**	Enter the keyword **ipv4**, or **mac** to identify the access list type to resequence.
access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured IP access list, up to 140 characters.
StartingSeqNum	Enter the starting sequence number to resequence. Range: 0 - 4294967290
Step-to-Increment	Enter the step to increment the sequence number. Range: 1 - 4294967290

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

When all sequence numbers have been exhausted, this feature permits re-assigning new sequence number to entries of an existing access-list.

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

Related Commands

resequence prefix-list ipv4	Resequence a prefix list

resequence prefix-list ipv4

C E S

Re-assign sequence numbers to entries of an existing prefix list.

Syntax

resequence prefix-list ipv4 {*prefix-list-name StartingSeqNum Step-to-increment*}

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of configured prefix list, up to 140 characters long.
StartingSeqNum	Enter the starting sequence number to resequence. Range: 0 – 65535
Step-to-Increment	Enter the step to increment the sequence number. Range: 1 – 65535

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

When all sequence numbers have been exhausted, this feature permits re-assigning new sequence number to entries of an existing prefix list.

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

Related Commands

resequence access-list	Resequence an access-list

seq arp

E

Configure an egress filter with a sequence number that filters ARP packets meeting this criteria. This command is supported only on 12-port GE line cards with SFP optics; refer to your line card documentation for specifications.

Syntax

seq *sequence-number* {**deny** | **permit}** **arp** {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*ip-address* | **any** | **opcode** *code-number*} [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command.

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number from 0 to 4294967290.
deny	Enter the keyword **deny** to drop all traffic meeting the filter criteria.
permit	Enter the keyword **permit** to forward all traffic meeting the filter criteria.
destination-mac-address mac-address-mask	Enter a MAC address and mask in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. For the MAC address mask, specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to match and drop any ARP traffic on the interface.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to filter traffic associated with a specific VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1-4094) To filter all VLAN traffic specify VLAN 1.
ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) as the target IP address of the ARP.
opcode *code-number*	Enter the keyword **opcode** followed by the number of the ARP opcode. Range: 1 to 16.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.

byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of the flow-based monitoring feature only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. The following applies:

- The **seq** *sequence-number* is applicable only in an ACL group.
- The **order** option works across ACL groups that have been applied on an interface via QoS policy framework.
- The **order** option takes precedence over the **seq** *sequence-number.*
- If *sequence-number* is **not** configured, then rules with the same order value are ordered according to their configuration order.
- If the *sequence-number* is configured, then the *sequence-number* is used as a tie breaker for rules with the same order.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

You cannot include IP, TCP or UDP (Layer 3) filters in an ACL configured with ARP or Ether-type (Layer 2) filters. Apply Layer 2 ACLs to interfaces in Layer 2 mode.

seq ether-type

E Configure an egress filter with a specific sequence number that filters traffic with specified types of Ethernet packets. This command is supported only on 12-port GE line cards with SFP optics; refer to your line card documentation for specifications.

Syntax

seq *sequence-number* {**deny | permit**} **ether-type** *protocol-type-number* {*destination-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} **vlan** *vlan-id* {*source-mac-address mac-address-mask* | **any**} [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**order**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command.

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number from 0 to 4294967290.
deny	Enter the keyword **deny** to drop all traffic meeting the filter criteria.
permit	Enter the keyword **permit** to forward all traffic meeting the filter criteria.
protocol-type-number	Enter a number from 600 to FFFF as the specific Ethernet type traffic to drop.
destination-mac-address mac-address-mask	Enter a MAC address and mask in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. For the MAC address mask, specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to match and drop specific Ethernet traffic on the interface.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to filter traffic associated with a specific VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1-4094) To filter all VLAN traffic specify VLAN 1.
source-mac-address mac-address-mask	Enter a MAC address and mask in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. For the MAC address mask, specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of the flow-based monitoring feature only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. The following applies:

- The **seq** *sequence-number* is applicable only in an ACL group.
- The **order** option works across ACL groups that have been applied on an interface via QoS policy framework.
- The **order** option takes precedence over the **seq** *sequence-number.*
- If *sequence-number* is **not** configured, then rules with the same order value are ordered according to their configuration order.
- If the *sequence-number* is configured, then the *sequence-number* is used as a tie breaker for rules with the same order.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

You cannot include IP, TCP or UDP (Layer 3) filters in an ACL configured with ARP or Ether-type (Layer 2) filters. Apply Layer 2 filters to interfaces in Layer 2 mode.

seq

C E S

Assign a sequence number to a deny or permit filter in an extended IP access list while creating the filter.

Syntax **seq** *sequence-number* {**deny** | **permit**} {*ip-protocol-number* | **icmp | ip | tcp | udp**} {*source mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} {*destination mask* | **any** | **host** *ip-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**] | **log**] [**dscp** *value*] [**order**] [**monitor**] **[fragments]**

To delete a filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command.

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number from 0 to 4294967290.
deny	Enter the keyword **deny** to configure a filter to drop packets meeting this condition.
permit	Enter the keyword **permit** to configure a filter to forward packets meeting this criteria.
ip-protocol-number	Enter a number from 0 to 255 to filter based on the protocol identified in the IP protocol header.
icmp	Enter the keyword **icmp** to configure an ICMP access list filter.

ip	Enter the keyword **ip** to configure a generic IP access list. The keyword **ip** specifies that the access list will permit all IP protocols.
tcp	Enter the keyword **tcp** to configure a TCP access list filter.
udp	Enter the keyword **udp** to configure a UDP access list filter.
source	Enter the IP address of the network or host from which the packets were sent.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (/x) or A.B.C.D. The mask, when specified in A.B.C.D format, may be either contiguous or non-contiguous.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address to specify a host IP address.
operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operands: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports (you must specify two ports for the *port* parameter.)
port port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the **range** logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535 The following list includes some common TCP port numbers: • 23 = Telnet • 20 and 21 = FTP • 25 = SMTP • 169 = SNMP
destination	Enter the IP address of the network or host to which the packets are sent.
message-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter an ICMP message type, either with the type (and code, if necessary) numbers or with the name of the message type (ICMP message types are listed in Table 6-2). Range: 0 to 255 for ICMP type; 0 to 255 for ICMP code
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log. Supported on Jumbo-enabled line cards only.
dscp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dcsp** to match to the IP DCSCP values.
order	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **order** to specify the QoS priority for the ACL entry. Range: 0-254 (where 0 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest; lower order numbers have a higher priority) Default: If the order keyword is not used, the ACLs have the lowest order by default (255).
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section “Flow-based Monitoring” in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.
fragments	Enter the keyword **fragments** to use ACLs to control packet fragments.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-EXTENDED-ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Add DSCP value for ACL matching.
Version 8.2.1.0	Allows ACL control of fragmented packets for IP (Layer 3) ACLs.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added support for non-contiguous mask and added the **monitor** option. Deprecated **established** keyword
Version 6.5.10	Expanded to include the optional QoS **order** priority for the ACL entry.

Usage Information

The **monitor** option is relevant in the context of the flow-based monitoring feature only. See Chapter 28, Port Monitoring.

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

The **order** option is relevant in the context of the Policy QoS feature only. The following applies:

- The **seq** *sequence-number* is applicable only in an ACL group.
- The **order** option works across ACL groups that have been applied on an interface via QoS policy framework.
- The **order** option takes precedence over the **seq** *sequence-number.*
- If *sequence-number* is **not** configured, then rules with the same order value are ordered according to their configuration order.
- If the *sequence-number* is configured, then the *sequence-number* is used as a tie breaker for rules with the same order.

If the *sequence-number* is configured, then the *sequence-number* is used as a tie breaker for rules with the same order.

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop packets.
permit	Configure a filter to forward packets.

Common MAC Access List Commands

The following commands are available within both MAC ACL modes (Standard and Extended) and do not have mode-specific options.

C and S platforms (except the S60) support Ingress MAC ACLs only.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress MAC ACLs.

The following commands allow you to clear, display and assign MAC ACL configurations.

- clear counters mac access-group
- mac access-group
- show mac accounting access-list

clear counters mac access-group

C E S Clear counters for all or a specific MAC ACL.

Syntax **clear counters mac access-group** [*mac-list-name*]

Parameters

mac-list-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a configured MAC access list.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

mac access-group

C E S Apply a MAC ACL to traffic entering or exiting an interface.

Syntax **mac access-group** *access-list-name* {**in** [**vlan** *vlan-range*] | **out**}

To delete a MAC access-group, use the **no mac access-group** *mac-list-name* command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured MAC access list, up to 140 characters.
vlan *vlan-range*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed a range of VLANs. Note that this option is available only with the **in** keyword option. Range: 1 to 4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1-4094)
in	Enter the keyword **in** to configure the ACL to filter incoming traffic.
out	Enter the keyword **out** to configure the ACL to filter outgoing traffic. Not available on S-Series.

Defaults No default behavior or configuration

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information You can assign one ACL (standard or extended) to an interface.

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

Related Commands

mac access-list standard	Configure a standard MAC ACL.
mac access-list extended	Configure an extended MAC ACL.

show mac accounting access-list

C E S Display MAC access list configurations and counters (if configured).

Syntax **show mac accounting access-list** *access-list-name* **interface** *interface* **in | out**

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured MAC ACL, up to 140 characters.
interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEtherne**t followed by the slot/port information.
in | out	Identify whether ACL is applied ay Ingress (in) or egress (out) side.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example **Figure 6-6. Command Example: show mac accounting access-list**

```
FTOS#show mac accounting access-list mac-ext interface po 1
Extended mac access-list mac-ext on GigabitEthernet 0/11
 seq 5  permit host  00:00:00:00:00:11 host  00:00:00:00:00:19  count (393794576  packets)
 seq 10  deny host  00:00:00:00:00:21 host  00:00:00:00:00:29  count (89076777 packets)
 seq 15  deny host  00:00:00:00:00:31 host  00:00:00:00:00:39  count (0 packets)
 seq 20  deny host  00:00:00:00:00:41 host  00:00:00:00:00:49  count (0 packets)
 seq 25  permit any any  count (0 packets)
Extended mac access-list mac-ext on GigabitEthernet 0/12
 seq 5  permit host  00:00:00:00:00:11 host  00:00:00:00:00:19  count (57589834 packets)
 seq 10  deny host  00:00:00:00:00:21 host  00:00:00:00:00:29  count (393143077 packets)
 seq 15  deny host  00:00:00:00:00:31 host  00:00:00:00:00:39  count (0 packets)
 seq 20  deny host  00:00:00:00:00:41 host  00:00:00:00:00:49  count (0 packets)
 seq 25  permit any any  count (0 packets)
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show mac accounting destination	Display destination counters for Layer 2 traffic (available on physical interfaces only).

Standard MAC ACL Commands

When an access-list is created without any rule and then applied to an interface, ACL behavior reflects implicit permit.

C and S platforms (except the S60 system) support Ingress MAC ACLs only.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress MAC ACLs.

The following commands configure standard MAC ACLs:

- deny
- mac access-list standard
- permit
- seq

Note: See also Commands Common to all ACL Types and Common MAC Access List Commands.

deny

C E S

Configure a filter to drop packets with a the MAC address specified.

Syntax **deny** {**any** | *mac-source-address* [*mac-source-address-mask*]} [**count** [**byte**]] [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny** {**any** | *mac-source-address mac-source-address-mask*} command.

Parameters

any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all traffic is subject to the filter.
mac-source-address	Enter a MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
mac-source-address-mask	(OPTIONAL) Specify which bits in the MAC address must match. If no mask is specified, a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 is applied (in other words, the filter allows only MAC addresses that match).
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to log the packets.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults

Not enabled.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-STANDARD

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Usage Information

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

Related Commands

permit	Configure a MAC address filter to pass packets.
seq	Configure a MAC address filter with a specified sequence number.

mac access-list standard

C E S

Name a new or existing MAC access control list (MAC ACL) and enter the MAC ACCESS LIST mode to configure a standard MAC ACL. See Commands Common to all ACL Types and Common MAC Access List Commands.

Syntax

mac access-list standard *mac-list-name*

To delete a MAC access list, use the **no mac access-list standard** *mac-list-name* command.

Parameters

mac-list-name	Enter a text string as the name of the standard MAC access list (140 character maximum).

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

FTOS supports one ingress and one egress MAC ACL per interface.

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

The number of entries allowed per ACL is hardware-dependent. Refer to your line card documentation for detailed specification on entries allowed per ACL.

C-Series and S-Series support ingress ACLs only.

Example

Figure 6-7. Command Example: mac-access-list standard

```
FTOS(conf)#mac-access-list access-list standard TestMAC
FTOS(config-std-macl)#?
deny                    Specify packets to reject
description             List description
exit                    Exit from access-list configuration mode
no                      Negate a command or set its defaults
permit                  Specify packets to forward
remark                  Specify access-list entry remark
seq                     Sequence numbers
show                    Show Standard ACL configuration
```

permit

C E S

Configure a filter to forward packets from a specific source MAC address.

Syntax

permit {**any |** *mac-source-address* [*mac-source-address-mask*]} [**count** [**byte**]] | [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit** {**any** | *mac-source-address mac-source-address-mask*} command.

Parameters

any	Enter the keyword **any** to forward all packets received with a MAC address.
mac-source-address	Enter a MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.

mac-source-address-mask	(OPTIONAL) Specify which bits in the MAC address must match. If no mask is specified, a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 is applied (in other words, the filter allows only MAC addresses that match).
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to log the packets.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-STANDARD

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Usage Information When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a MAC ACL filter to drop packets.
seq	Configure a MAC ACL filter with a specified sequence number.

seq

C E S

Assign a sequence number to a deny or permit filter in a MAC access list while creating the filter.

Syntax **seq** *sequence-number* {**deny** | **permit**} {**any** | *mac-source-address* [*mac-source-address-mask*]} [**count** [**byte**]] [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command.

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number between 0 and 65535.
deny	Enter the keyword **deny** to configure a filter to drop packets meeting this condition.
permit	Enter the keyword **permit** to configure a filter to forward packets meeting this criteria.

any	Enter the keyword **any** to filter all packets.
mac-source-address	Enter a MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
mac-source-address-mask	(OPTIONAL) Specify which bits in the MAC address must match. If no mask is specified, a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 is applied (in other words, the filter allows only MAC addresses that match).
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to log the packets.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-STANDARD

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Usage Information

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop packets.
permit	Configure a filter to forward packets.

Extended MAC ACL Commands

When an access-list is created without any rule and then applied to an interface, ACL behavior reflects implicit permit.

C and S platforms (except the S60 system) support Ingress MAC ACLs only.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress MAC ACLs.

The following commands configure Extended MAC ACLs.

- deny
- mac access-list extended
- permit
- seq

Note: See also Commands Common to all ACL Types and Common MAC Access List Commands.

deny

C E S

Configure a filter to drop packets that match the filter criteria.

Syntax

deny {**any** | **host** *mac-address* | *mac-source-address mac-source-address-mask*} {**any** | **host** *mac-address* | *mac-destination-address mac-destination-address-mask*} [*ethertype-operator*] [**count** [**byte**]] [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny** {**any** | **host** *mac-address* | *mac-source-address mac-source-address-mask*} {**any** | **host** *mac-address* | *mac-destination-address mac-destination-address-mask*} command.

Parameters

any	Enter the keyword **any** to drop all packets.
host *mac-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by a MAC address to drop packets with that host address.
mac-source-address	Enter the source MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
mac-source-address-mask	Specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
mac-destination-address	Enter the destination MAC address and mask in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
mac-destination-address-mask	Specify which bits in the MAC address must match. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.

ethertype operator	(OPTIONAL) To filter based on protocol type, enter one of the following Ethertypes: • **ev2** - is the Ethernet II frame format. • **llc** - is the IEEE 802.3 frame format. • **snap** - is the IEEE 802.3 SNAP frame format.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to log the packets.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-EXTENDED

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Usage Information

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

Related Commands

permit	Configure a filter to forward based on MAC addresses.
seq	Configure a filter with specific sequence numbers.

mac access-list extended

C E S

Name a new or existing extended MAC access control list (extended MAC ACL).

Syntax

mac access-list extended *access-list-name*

To delete a MAC access list, use the **no mac access-list extended** *access-list-name* command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter a text string as the MAC access list name, up to 140 characters.

Defaults No default configuration

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information The number of entries allowed per ACL is hardware-dependent. Refer to your line card documentation for detailed specification on entries allowed per ACL.

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

Example

Figure 6-8. Command Example: mac-access-list extended

```
FTOS(conf)#mac-access-list access-list extended TestMATExt
FTOS(config-ext-macl)#remark 5 IPv4
FTOS(config-ext-macl)#seq 10 permit any any  ev2 eq 800 count bytes
FTOS(config-ext-macl)#remark 15 ARP
FTOS(config-ext-macl)#seq 20 permit any any  ev2 eq 806 count bytes
FTOS(config-ext-macl)#remark 25 IPv6
FTOS(config-ext-macl)#seq 30 permit any any  ev2 eq 86dd count bytes
FTOS(config-ext-macl)#seq 40 permit any any count bytes
FTOS(config-ext-macl)#exit
FTOS(conf)#do show mac accounting access-list snickers interface g0/47 in

Extended mac access-list snickers on GigabitEthernet 0/47
seq 10  permit any any  ev2 eq 800  count bytes (559851886 packets 191402152148
bytes)
seq 20  permit any any  ev2 eq 806  count bytes (74481486 packets 5031686754
bytes)
seq 30  permit any any  ev2 eq 86dd  count bytes (7751519 packets 797843521 bytes)
```

Related Commands

mac access-list standard	Configure a standard MAC access list.
show mac accounting access-list	Display MAC access list configurations and counters (if configured).

permit

C E S

Configure a filter to pass packets matching the criteria specified.

Syntax **permit** {**any** | **host** *mac-address* | *mac-source-address mac-source-address-mask*} {**any** | **host** *mac-address* | *mac-destination-address mac-destination-address-mask*} [*ethertype operator*] [**count** [**byte**]] | [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit** {**any** | **host** *mac-address* | *mac-source-address mac-source-address-mask*} {**any** | *mac-destination-address mac-destination-address-mask*} command.

Parameters

any	Enter the keyword **any** to forward all packets.
host	Enter the keyword **host** followed by a MAC address to forward packets with that host address.
mac-source-address	Enter the source MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
mac-source-address-mask	Specify which bits in the MAC address must be matched. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
mac-destination-address	Enter the destination MAC address and mask in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
mac-destination-address-mask	Specify which bits in the MAC address must be matched. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
ethertype operator	(OPTIONAL) To filter based on protocol type, enter one of the following Ethertypes: • **ev2** - is the Ethernet II frame format. • **llc** - is the IEEE 802.3 frame format. • **snap** - is the IEEE 802.3 SNAP frame format.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to log the packets.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section "Flow-based Monitoring" in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide.*

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-EXTENDED

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Usage Information

When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop traffic based on the MAC address.
seq	Configure a filter with specific sequence numbers.

seq

C E S

Configure a filter with a specific sequence number.

Syntax

seq *sequence-number* {**deny** | **permit**} {**any** | **host** *mac-address* | *mac-source-address mac-source-address-mask*} {**any** | **host** *mac-address* | *mac-destination-address mac-destination-address-mask*} [*ethertype operator*] [**count** [**byte**]] [**log**] [**monitor**]

To delete a filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command.

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number as the filter sequence number. Range: zero (0) to 65535.
deny	Enter the keyword **deny** to drop any traffic matching this filter.
permit	Enter the keyword **permit** to forward any traffic matching this filter.
any	Enter the keyword **any** to filter all packets.
host *mac-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by a MAC address to filter packets with that host address.
mac-source-address	Enter the source MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
mac-source-address-mask	Specify which bits in the MAC address must be matched.
mac-destination-address	Enter the destination MAC address and mask in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
mac-destination-address-mask	Specify which bits in the MAC address must be matched. The MAC ACL supports an inverse mask, therefore, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff allows entries that do not match and a mask of 00:00:00:00:00:00 only allows entries that match exactly.
ethertype operator	(OPTIONAL) To filter based on protocol type, enter one of the following Ethertypes: • **ev2** - is the Ethernet II frame format. • **llc** - is the IEEE 802.3 frame format. • **snap** - is the IEEE 802.3 SNAP frame format.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL, E-Series only) Enter the keyword **log** to log the packets.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** when the rule is describing the traffic that you want to monitor and the ACL in which you are creating the rule will be applied to the monitored interface. For details, see the section “Flow-based Monitoring” in the Port Monitoring chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-MAC ACCESS LIST-STANDARD

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Note: When ACL logging and byte counters are configured simultaneously, byte counters may display an incorrect value. Configure packet counters with logging instead.

Usage Information When you use the **log** option, CP processor logs details about the packets that match. Depending on how many packets match the **log** entry and at what rate, the CP may become busy as it has to log these packets' details.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop traffic.
permit	Configure a filter to forward traffic.

IP Prefix List Commands

When an access-list is created without any rule and then applied to an interface, ACL behavior reflects implicit permit.

Use these commands to configure or enable IP prefix lists.

- clear ip prefix-list
- deny
- ip prefix-list
- permit
- seq
- show config
- show ip prefix-list detail
- show ip prefix-list summary

clear ip prefix-list

C E S Reset the number of times traffic met the conditions ("hit" counters) of the configured prefix lists.

Syntax **clear ip prefix-list** [*prefix-name*]

Parameters

prefix-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the configured prefix list to clear only counters for that prefix list, up to 140 characters long.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Default Clears "hit" counters for all prefix lists unless a prefix list is specified.

Related Commands

ip prefix-list	Configure a prefix list.

deny

C E S

Configure a filter to drop packets meeting the criteria specified.

Syntax **deny** *ip-prefix* [**ge** *min-prefix-length*] [**le** *max-prefix-length*]

To delete a drop filter, use the **no deny** *ip-prefix* command.

Parameters

ip-prefix	Specify an IP prefix in the network/length format. For example, 35.0.0.0/8 means match the first 8 bits of address 35.0.0.0.
ge *min-prefix-length*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ge** followed by the minimum prefix length, which is a number from zero (0) to 32.
le *max-prefix-length*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **le** followed by the maximum prefix length, which is a number from zero (0) to 32.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes PREFIX-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information Sequence numbers for this filter are automatically assigned starting at sequence number 5.

If the options **ge** or **le** are not used, only packets with an exact match to the prefix are filtered.

Related Commands

permit	Configure a filter to pass packets.
seq	Configure a drop or permit filter with a specified sequence number.

ip prefix-list

C E S

Enter the PREFIX-LIST mode and configure a prefix list.

Syntax

ip prefix-list *prefix-name*

To delete a prefix list, use the **no ip prefix-list** *prefix-name* command.

Parameters

prefix-name	Enter a string up to 16 characters long as the name of the prefix list, up to 140 characters long.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

Prefix lists redistribute OSPF and RIP routes meeting specific criteria. For related RIP commands supported on C-Series and E-Series, see Chapter 32, Router Information Protocol (RIP). For related OSPF commands supported on all three platforms, see Chapter 25, Open Shortest Path First (OSPFv2 and OSPFv3).

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

Related Commands

show ip route list	Display IP routes in an IP prefix list.
show ip prefix-list summary	Display a summary of the configured prefix lists.

permit

C E S

Configure a filter that passes packets meeting the criteria specified.

Syntax

permit *ip-prefix* [**ge** *min-prefix-length*] [**le** *max-prefix-length*]

To delete a forward filter, use the **no permit** *ip-prefix* command.

Parameters

ip-prefix	Specify an IP prefix in the network/length format. For example, 35.0.0.0/8 means match the first 8 bits of address 35.0.0.0.
ge *min-prefix-length*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ge** followed by the minimum prefix length, which is a number from zero (0) to 32.
le *max-prefix-length*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **le** followed by the maximum prefix length, which is a number from zero (0) to 32.

Command Modes

PREFIX-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

Sequence numbers for this filter are automatically assigned starting at sequence number 5.

If the options **ge** or **le** are not used, only packets with an exact match to the prefix are filtered.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop packets.
seq	Configure a drop or permit filter with a specified sequence number.

seq

C E S

Assign a sequence number to a deny or permit filter in a prefix list while configuring the filter.

Syntax

seq *sequence-number* {**deny** | **permit**} {**any**} | [*ip-prefix /nn* {**ge** *min-prefix-length*} {**le** *max-prefix-length*}] | [**bitmask** *number*]

To delete a specific filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* {**deny** | **permit**} {**any**} | [*ip-prefix* {**ge** *min-prefix-length*} {**le** *max-prefix-length*}] | [**bitmask** *number*].

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number. Range: 1 to 4294967294.
deny	Enter the keyword **deny** to configure a filter to drop packets meeting this condition.
permit	Enter the keyword **permit** to configure a filter to forward packets meeting this condition.
any	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **any** to match any packets.
ip-prefix /nn	(OPTIONAL) Specify an IP prefix in the network/length format. For example, 35.0.0.0/8 means match the first 8 bits of address 35.0.0.0.
ge *min-prefix-length*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ge** followed by the minimum prefix length, which is a number from zero (0) to 32.
le *max-prefix-length*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **le** followed by the maximum prefix length, which is a number from zero (0) to 32.
bitmask *number*	Enter the keyword **bitmask** followed by a bitmask number in dotted decimal format.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

PREFIX-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Added bitmask option

Usage Information

If the options **ge** or **le** are not used, only packets with an exact match to the prefix are filtered.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop packets.
permit	Configure a filter to pass packets.

show config

C E S

Display the current PREFIX-LIST configurations.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes PREFIX-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 6-9. Command Example: show config

```
FTOS(conf-nprefixl)#show config
!
ip prefix-list snickers
FTOS(conf-nprefixl)#
```

show ip prefix-list detail

C E S

Display details of the configured prefix lists.

Syntax **show ip prefix-list detail** [*prefix-name*]

Parameters

prefix-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter a text string as the name of the prefix list, up to 140 characters.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 6-10. Command Example: show ip prefix-list detail

```
FTOS#show ip prefix-list detail
Prefix-list with the last deletion/insertion: filter_ospf
ip prefix-list filter_in:
count: 3, range entries: 3, sequences: 5 - 10
   seq 5 deny 1.102.0.0/16 le 32 (hit count: 0)
   seq 6 deny 2.1.0.0/16 ge 23 (hit count: 0)
   seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 (hit count: 0)
ip prefix-list filter_ospf:
count: 4, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 10
   seq 5 deny 100.100.1.0/24 (hit count: 5)
   seq 6 deny 200.200.1.0/24 (hit count: 1)
   seq 7 deny 200.200.2.0/24 (hit count: 1)
   seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32 (hit count: 132)
FTOS#
```

show ip prefix-list summary

C E S

Display a summary of the configured prefix lists.

Syntax

show ip prefix-list summary [*prefix-name*]

Parameters

prefix-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter a text string as the name of the prefix list, up to 140 characters long.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example **Figure 6-11. Command Example: show ip prefix-list summary**

```
FTOS#show ip prefix summary
Prefix-list with the last deletion/insertion: test
ip prefix-list test:
count: 3, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 15
ip prefix-list test1:
count: 2, range entries: 2, sequences: 5 - 10
ip prefix-list test2:
count: 1, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 5
ip prefix-list test3:
count: 1, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 5
ip prefix-list test4:
count: 1, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 5
ip prefix-list test5:
count: 1, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 5
ip prefix-list test6:
count: 1, range entries: 1, sequences: 5 - 5
FTOS#
```

Route Map Commands

When an access-list is created without any rule and then applied to an interface, ACL behavior reflects implicit permit.

The following commands allow you to configure route maps and their redistribution criteria.

- continue
- description
- match as-path
- match community
- match interface
- match ip address
- match ip next-hop
- match ip route-source
- match metric
- match origin
- match route-type
- match tag
- route-map
- set as-path
- set automatic-tag
- set comm-list delete
- set community
- set level
- set local-preference
- set metric
- set metric-type
- set next-hop
- set origin
- set tag
- set weight

- show config
- show route-map

continue

C E S

Configure a route-map to go to a route-map entry with a higher sequence number.

Syntax

continue [*sequence-number*]

To remove the continue clause, use the **no continue** [*sequence-number*] command.

Parameters

sequence-number	(OPTIONAL) Enter the route map sequence number. Range: 1 - 65535 Default: no sequence number

Defaults

Not Configured

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The **continue** feature allows movement from one route-map entry to a specific route-map entry (the **sequence number**). If the sequence number is not specified, the **continue** feature simply moves to the next sequence number (also known as an implied continue). If a match clause exists, the **continue** feature executes only after a successful match occurs. If there are no successful matches, **continue** is ignored.

Match clause with Continue clause

The **continue** feature can exist without a match clause. A continue clause without a match clause executes and jumps to the specified route-map entry.

With a match clause and a continue clause, the match clause executes first and the continue clause next in a specified route map entry. The continue clause launches only after a successful match. The behavior is:

- A successful match with a continue clause—the route map executes the set clauses and then goes to the specified route map entry upon execution of the continue clause.
- If the next route map entry contains a continue clause, the route map will execute the continue clause if a successful match occurs.
- If the next route map entry does not contain a continue clause, the route map evaluates normally. If a match does not does not occur, the route map does not continue and will fall through to the next sequence number, if one exists.

Set clause with Continue clause

If the route-map entry contains sets with the continue clause, then set actions is performed first followed by the continue clause jump to the specified route map entry.

- If a set actions occurs in the first route map entry and then the same set action occurs with a different value in a subsequent route map entry, the last set of actions overrides the previous set of actions with the same **set** command.
- If **set community additive** and **set as-path prepend** are configure, the communities and AS numbers are pre-pended.

Related Commands

set community	Specify a COMMUNITY attribute
set as-path	Configure a filter to modify the AS path

description

C E S

Add a description to this route map.

Syntax **description** {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the route map (80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

route-map	Enable a route map

match as-path

C E S

Configure a filter to match routes that have a certain AS number in their BGP path.

Syntax **match as-path** *as-path-name*

To delete a match AS path filter, use the **no match as-path** *as-path-name* command.

Parameters

as-path-name	Enter the name of an established AS-PATH ACL, up to 140 characters.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

set as-path	Add information to the BGP AS_PATH attribute.

match community

C E S

Configure a filter to match routes that have a certain COMMUNITY attribute in their BGP path.

Syntax **match community** *community-list-name* [**exact**]

To delete a community match filter, use the **no match community** command.

Parameters

community-list-name	Enter the name of a configured community list.
exact	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **exact** to process only those routes with this community list name.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

ip community-list	Configure an Community Access list.
set community	Specify a COMMUNITY attribute.
neighbor send-community	Send COMMUNITY attribute to peer or peer group.

match interface

C E S

Configure a filter to match routes whose next hop is on the interface specified.

Syntax **match interface** *interface*

To remove a match, use the **no match interface** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For the loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16383. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094, 1-2094 for ExaScale (can used IDs 1-4094).

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

match ip address	Redistribute routes that match an IP address.
match ip next-hop	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop IP address.
match ip route-source	Redistribute routes that match routes advertised by other routers.
match metric	Redistribute routes that match a specific metric.
match route-type	Redistribute routes that match a route type.
match tag	Redistribute routes that match a specific tag.

match ip address

C E S

Configure a filter to match routes based on IP addresses specified in an access list.

Syntax **match ip address** *prefix-list-name*

To delete a match, use the **no match ip address** *prefix-list-name* command.

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of configured prefix list, up to 140 characters.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

match interface	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop interface.
match ip next-hop	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop IP address.
match ip route-source	Redistribute routes that match routes advertised by other routers.
match metric	Redistribute routes that match a specific metric.
match route-type	Redistribute routes that match a route type.
match tag	Redistribute routes that match a specific tag.

match ip next-hop

C E S

Configure a filter to match based on the next-hop IP addresses specified in an IP access list or IP prefix list.

Syntax

match ip next-hop {*access-list* | **prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*}

To delete a match, use the **no match ip next-hop** {*access-list-name* | **prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*} command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured IP access list, up to 140 characters.
prefix-list *prefix-list-name*	Enter the keywords **prefix-list** followed by the name of configured prefix list.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

match interface	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop interface.
match ip address	Redistribute routes that match an IP address.
match ip route-source	Redistribute routes that match routes advertised by other routers.
match metric	Redistribute routes that match a specific metric.

match route-type	Redistribute routes that match a route type.
match tag	Redistribute routes that match a specific tag.

match ip route-source

C E S

Configure a filter to match based on the routes advertised by routes specified in IP access lists or IP prefix lists.

Syntax

match ip route-source {*access-list* | **prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*}

To delete a match, use the **no match ip route-source** {*access-list* | **prefix-list** *prefix-list-name*} command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured IP access list, up to 140 characters.
prefix-list *prefix-list-name*	Enter the keywords **prefix-list** followed by the name of configured prefix list, up 10 140 characters.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

match interface	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop interface.
match ip address	Redistribute routes that match an IP address.
match ip next-hop	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop IP address.
match metric	Redistribute routes that match a specific metric.
match route-type	Redistribute routes that match a route type.
match tag	Redistribute routes that match a specific tag.

match metric

C E S

Configure a filter to match on a specified value.

Syntax

match metric *metric-value*

To delete a value, use the **no match metric** [*metric-value*] command.

Parameters

metric-value	Enter a value to match. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

match interface	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop interface.
match ip address	Redistribute routes that match an IP address.
match ip next-hop	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop IP address.
match ip route-source	Redistribute routes that match routes advertised by other routers.
match route-type	Redistribute routes that match a route type.
match tag	Redistribute routes that match a specific tag.

match origin

C E S Configure a filter to match routes based on the value found in the BGP path ORIGIN attribute.

Syntax **match origin** {**egp** | **igp** | **incomplete**}

To disable matching filter, use the **no match origin** {**igp** | **egp** | **incomplete**} command.

Parameters

egp	Enter the keyword **egp** to match routes originating outside the AS.
igp	Enter the keyword **igp** to match routes originating within the same AS.
incomplete	Enter the keyword **incomplete** to match routes with incomplete routing information.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

match route-type

C E S Configure a filter to match routes based on the how the route is defined.

Syntax **match route-type** {**external** [**type-1** | **type-2**] | **internal** | **level-1** | **level-2 | local**}

To delete a match, use the **no match route-type** {**local** | **internal** | **external** [**type-1** | **type-2**] | **level-1** | **level-2**} command.

Parameters

external [**type-1**| **type-2**]	Enter the keyword **external** followed by either **type-1** or **type-2** to match only on OSPF Type 1 routes or OSPF Type 2 routes.
internal	Enter the keyword **internal** to match only on routes generated within OSPF areas.
level-1	Enter the keyword **level-1** to match IS-IS Level 1 routes.
level-2	Enter the keyword **level-2** to match IS-IS Level 2 routes.
local	Enter the keyword **local** to match only on routes generated within the switch.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

match interface	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop interface.
match ip address	Redistribute routes that match an IP address.
match ip next-hop	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop IP address.
match ip route-source	Redistribute routes that match routes advertised by other routers.
match metric	Redistribute routes that match a specific metric.
match tag	Redistribute routes that match a tag.

match tag

C E S

Configure a filter to redistribute only routes that match a specified tag value.

Syntax **match tag** *tag-value*

To remove a match, use the **no match tag** command.

Parameters

tag-value	Enter a value as the tag on which to match. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

match interface	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop interface.
match ip address	Redistribute routes that match an IP address.
match ip next-hop	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop IP address.
match ip route-source	Redistribute routes that match routes advertised by other routers.
match metric	Redistribute routes that match a specific metric.
match route-type	Redistribute routes that match a route type.

route-map

C E S

Enable a route map statement and configure its action and sequence number. This command also places you in the ROUTE-MAP mode.

Syntax

route-map *map-name* [**permit** | **deny**] [*sequence-number*]

To delete a route map, use the **no route-map** *map-name* [**permit** | **deny**] [*sequence-number*] command.

Parameters

map-name	Enter a text string of up to 140 characters to name the route map for easy identification.
permit	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **permit** to set the route map default as permit. If no keyword is specified, the default is **permit**.
deny	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **deny** to set the route map default as deny.
sequence-number	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number to identify the route map for editing and sequencing with other route maps. You are prompted for a sequence number if there are multiple instances of the route map. Range: 1 to 65535.

Defaults

Not configured

If no keyword (**permit** or **deny**) is defined for the route map, the **permit** action is the default.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 6-12. Command Example: route-map

```
FTOS(conf)#route-map dempsey
FTOS(config-route-map)#
```

Usage Information

Use caution when you delete route maps because if you do not specify a sequence number, all route maps with the same *map-name* are deleted when you use **no route-map** *map-name* command.

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

Related Commands

show config	Display the current configuration.

set as-path

C E S

Configure a filter to modify the AS path for BGP routes.

Syntax **set as-path prepend** *as-number* [... *as-number*]

To remove an AS-Path setting, use the **no set as-path** {**prepend** *as-number* | **tag**} command.

Parameters

prepend *as-number*	Enter the keyword **prepend** followed by up to eight AS numbers to be inserted into the BGP path information. Range: 1 to 65535

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information You can prepend up to eight AS numbers to a BGP route.

This command influences best path selection in BGP by inserting a tag or AS number into the AS_PATH attribute.

Related Commands

match as-path	Redistribute routes that match an AS-PATH attribute.
ip as-path access-list	Configure an AS-PATH access list.
neighbor filter-list	Configure a BGP filter based on the AS-PATH attribute.
show ip community-lists	Display configured IP Community access lists.

set automatic-tag

C E S

Configure a filter to automatically compute the tag value of the route.

Syntax **set automatic-tag**

To return to the default, enter **no set automatic-tag**.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

set level	Specify the OSPF area for route redistribution.
set metric	Specify the metric value assigned to redistributed routes.
set metric-type	Specify the metric type assigned to redistributed routes.
set tag	Specify the tag assigned to redistributed routes.

set comm-list delete

C E S

Configure a filter to remove the specified community list from the BGP route's COMMUNITY attribute.

Syntax

set comm-list *community-list-name* **delete**

To insert the community list into the COMMUNITY attribute, use the **no set comm-list** *community-list-name* **delete** command.

Parameters

community-list-name	Enter the name of an established Community list, up to 140 characters.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The community list used in the **set comm-list delete** command must be configured so that each filter contains only one community. For example, the filter `deny 100:12` is acceptable, but the filter `deny 120:13 140:33` results in an error.

If the **set comm-list delete** command and the **set community** command are configured in the same route map sequence, then the deletion command (**set comm-list delete**) is processed before the insertion command (**set community**).

Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.

Related Commands

ip community-list	Configure community access list.

match community	Redistribute routes that match the COMMUNITY attribute.
set community	Specify a COMMUNITY attribute.

set community

C E S

Allows you to assign a BGP COMMUNITY attribute.

Syntax

set community {*community-number* | **local-as** | **no-advertise** | **no-export** | **none**} [**additive**]

To delete a BGP COMMUNITY attribute assignment, use the **no set community** {*community-number* | **local-as** | **no-advertise** | **no-export** | **none**} command.

Parameters

community-number	Enter the community number in AA:NN format where AA is the AS number (2 bytes) and NN is a value specific to that autonomous system.
local-AS	Enter the keywords **local-AS** to drop all routes with the COMMUNITY attribute of NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED. All routes with the NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED (0xFFFFFF03) community attribute must not be advertised to external BGP peers.
no-advertise	Enter the keywords **no-advertise** to drop all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_ADVERTISE. All routes with the NO_ADVERTISE (0xFFFFFF02) community attribute must not be advertised to other BGP peers.
no-export	Enter the keywords **no-export** to drop all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_EXPORT. All routes with the NO_EXPORT (0xFFFFFF01) community attribute must not be advertised outside a BGP confederation boundary.
none	Enter the keywords **none** to remove the community attribute from routes meeting the route map criteria.
additive	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **additive** add the communities to already existing communities.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

ip community-list	Configure a Community access list.
match community	Redistribute routes that match a BGP COMMUNITY attribute.
neighbor send-community	Assign the COMMUNITY attribute.
show ip bgp community	Display BGP community groups.
show ip community-lists	Display configured Community access lists.

set level

C E S

Configure a filter to specify the IS-IS level or OSPF area to which matched routes are redistributed.

Syntax

set level {**backbone** | **level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2** | **stub-area**}

To remove a set level condition, use the **no set level** {**backbone** | **level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2** | **stub-area**} command.

Parameters

backbone	Enter the keyword **backbone** to redistribute matched routes to the OSPF backbone area (area 0.0.0.0).
level-1	Enter the keyword **level-1** to redistribute matched routes to IS-IS Level 1.
level-1-2	Enter the keyword **level-1-2** to redistribute matched routes to IS-IS Level 1 and Level 2.
level-2	Enter the keyword **level-2** to redistribute matched routes to IS-IS Level 2.
stub-area	Enter the keyword **stub** to redistributed matched routes to OSPF stub areas.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

set automatic-tag	Compute the tag value of the route.
set metric	Specify the metric value assigned to redistributed routes.
set metric-type	Specify the metric type assigned to redistributed routes.
set tag	Specify the tag assigned to redistributed routes.

set local-preference

C E S

Configure a filter to set the BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute for routers within the local autonomous system.

Syntax

set local-preference *value*

To delete a BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute, enter **no set local-preference**.

Parameters

value	Enter a number as the LOCAL_PREF attribute value. Range: 0 to 4294967295

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The **set local-preference** command changes the LOCAL_PREF attribute for routes meeting the route map criteria. To change the LOCAL_PREF for all routes, use the **bgp default local-preference** command.

Related Commands

bgp default local-preference	Change default LOCAL_PREF attribute for all routes.

set metric

C E S

Configure a filter to assign a new metric to redistributed routes.

Syntax

set metric [**+** | **-**] *metric-value*

To delete a setting, enter **no set metric**.

Parameters

+	(OPTIONAL) Enter + to add a metric-value to the redistributed routes.
-	(OPTIONAL) Enter - to subtract a metric-value from the redistributed routes.
metric-value	Enter a number as the new metric value. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

set automatic-tag	Compute the tag value of the route.
set level	Specify the OSPF area for route redistribution.
set metric-type	Specify the route type assigned to redistributed routes.
set tag	Specify the tag assigned to redistributed routes.

set metric-type

C E S

Configure a filter to assign a new route type for routes redistributed to OSPF.

Syntax

set metric-type {**internal** | **external** | **type-1** | **type-2**}

To delete a setting, enter **no set metric-type**.

Parameters

internal	Enter the keyword **internal** to assign the Interior Gateway Protocol metric of the next hop as the route's BGP MULTI_EXIT_DES (MED) value.
external	Enter the keyword **external** to assign the IS-IS external metric.
type-1	Enter the keyword **type-1** to assign the OSPF Type 1 metric.
type-2	Enter the keyword **type-2** to assign the OSPF Type 2 metric.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Implemented **internal** keyword
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

set automatic-tag	Compute the tag value of the route.
set level	Specify the OSPF area for route redistribution.
set metric	Specify the metric value assigned to redistributed routes.
set tag	Specify the tag assigned to redistributed routes.

set next-hop

C E S

Configure a filter to specify an IP address as the next hop.

Syntax

set next-hop *ip-address*

To delete the setting, use the **no set next-hop** *ip-address* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Specify an IP address in dotted decimal format.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

If the **set next-hop** command is configured, its configuration takes precedence over the **neighbor next-hop-self** command in the ROUTER BGP mode.

If you configure the **set next-hop** command with the interface's (either Loopback or physical) IP address, the software declares the route unreachable.

Related Commands

match ip next-hop	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop IP address.
neighbor next-hop-self	Configure the routers as the next hop for a BGP neighbor.

set origin

C E S

Configure a filter to manipulate the BGP ORIGIN attribute.

Syntax

set origin {**igp** | **egp** | **incomplete**}

To delete an ORIGIN attribute setting, enter **no set origin**.

Parameters

egp	Enter the keyword **egp** to set routes originating from outside the local AS.
igp	Enter the keyword **igp** to set routes originating within the same AS.
incomplete	Enter the keyword **incomplete** to set routes with incomplete routing information.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

set tag

C E S

Configure a filter to specify a tag for redistributed routes.

Syntax

set tag *tag-value*

To delete a setting, enter **no set tag**.

Parameters

tag-value	Enter a number as the tag. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

set automatic-tag	Compute the tag value of the route.
set level	Specify the OSPF area for route redistribution.
set metric	Specify the metric value assigned to redistributed routes.
set metric-type	Specify the route type assigned to redistributed routes.

set weight

C E S

Configure a filter to add a non-RFC compliant attribute to the BGP route to assist with route selection.

Syntax **set weight** *weight*

To delete a weight specification, use the **no set weight** *weight* command.

Parameters

weight	Enter a number as the weight to be used by the route meeting the route map specification. Routes with a higher weight are preferred when there are multiple routes to the same destination. Range: 0 to 65535 Default: router-originated = 32768; all other routes = 0

Defaults router-originated = 32768; all other routes = 0

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information If you do not use the **set weight** command, router-originated paths have a weight attribute of 32768 and all other paths have a weight attribute of zero.

show config

C E S

Display the current route map configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 6-13. Command Example: show config

```
FTOS(config-route-map)#show config
!
route-map hopper permit 10
FTOS(config-route-map)#
```

show route-map

C E S

Display the current route map configurations.

Syntax **show route-map** [*map-name*]

Parameters

map-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a configured route map, up to 140 characters.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 6-14. Command Example: show route-map

```
FTOS#show route-map
route-map firpo, permit, sequence 10
 Match clauses:
 Set clauses:
  tag  34
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

route-map	Configure a route map.

AS-Path Commands

This feature is supported on E-Series only, as indicated by this character under each command heading: E

The following commands configure AS-Path ACLs.

- deny
- ip as-path access-list
- permit
- show config
- show ip as-path-access-lists

deny

E Create a filter to drop routes that match the route's AS-PATH attribute. Use regular expressions to identify which routes are affected by the filter.

Syntax **deny** *as-regular-expression*

To remove this filter, use the **no deny** *as-regular-expression* command.

Parameters

as-regular-expression	Enter a regular expression to match BGP AS-PATH attributes. Use one or a combination of the following: • . = (period) matches on any single character, including white space • * = (asterisk) matches on sequences in a pattern (zero or more sequences) • + = (plus sign) matches on sequences in a pattern (one or more sequences) • ? = (question mark) matches sequences in a pattern (0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CNTL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • [ ] = (brackets) matches a range of single-character patterns. • ^ = (caret) matches the beginning of the input string. (If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified.) • $ = (dollar sign) matches the end of the output string. • _ = (underscore) matches a comma (,), left brace ({), right brace (}), left parenthesis, right parenthesis, the beginning of the input string, the end of the input string, or a space. • | = (pipe) matches either character.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes AS-PATH ACL

Usage Information The regular expression must match part of the ASCII-text in the AS-PATH attribute of the BGP route.

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ip as-path access-list

E Enter the AS-PATH ACL mode and configure an access control list based on the BGP AS_PATH attribute.

Syntax **ip as-path access-list** *as-path-name*

To delete an AS-PATH ACL, use the **no ip as-path access-list** *as-path-name* command.

Parameters

as-path-name	Enter the access-list name, up to 140 characters.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Example

Figure 6-15. Command Example: ip as-path access-list

```
FTOS(conf)#ip as-path access-list TestPath
FTOS(config-as-path)#
```

Usage Information Use the **match as-path** or **neighbor filter-list** commands to apply the AS-PATH ACL to BGP routes.

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

match as-path	Match on routes contain a specific AS-PATH.
neighbor filter-list	Configure filter based on AS-PATH information.

permit

E Create a filter to forward BGP routes that match the route's AS-PATH attributes. Use regular expressions to identify which routes are affected by this filter.

Syntax **permit** *as-regular-expression*

To remove this filter, use the **no permit** *as-regular-expression* command.

Parameters

as-regular-expression	Enter a regular expression to match BGP AS-PATH attributes. Use one or a combination of the following: • . = (period) matches on any single character, including white space • * = (asterisk) matches on sequences in a pattern (zero or more sequences) • + = (plus sign) matches on sequences in a pattern (one or more sequences) • ? = (question mark) matches sequences in a pattern (0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CNTL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • [] = (brackets) matches a range of single-character patterns. • ^ = (caret) matches the beginning of the input string. (If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified.) • $ = (dollar sign) matches the end of the output string. • _ = (underscore) matches a comma (,), left brace ({), right brace (}), left parenthesis, right parenthesis, the beginning of the input string, the end of the input string, or a space. • | = (pipe) matches either character.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes AS-PATH ACL

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

show config

E Display the current configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Mode AS-PATH ACL

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 6-16. Command Example: show config (AS-PATH ACL)

```
FTOS(config-as-path)#show config
!
ip as-path access-list snickers
 deny .3
FTOS(config-as-path)#
```

show ip as-path-access-lists

E Display the all AS-PATH access lists configured on the E-Series.

Syntax **show ip as-path-access-lists**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 6-17. Command Example: show ip as-path-access-lists

```
FTOS#show ip as-path-access-lists
ip as-path access-list 1
 permit ^$
 permit ^\(.*\)$
 deny .*
ip as-path access-list 91
 permit ^$
 deny .*
 permit ^\(.*\)$
FTOS#
```

IP Community List Commands

IP Community List commands are supported on E-Series only, as indicated by this character under each command heading: E

The commands in this section are.

- deny
- ip community-list
- permit
- show config
- show ip community-lists

deny

E Create a filter to drop routes matching a BGP COMMUNITY number.

Syntax **deny** {*community-number* | **local-AS** | **no-advertise** | **no-export | quote-regexp** *regular-expressions-list* **| regexp** *regular-expression*}

To delete a description, enter **no deny** {*community-number* | **local-AS** | **no-advertise** | **no-export | quote-regexp** *regular-expressions-list* **| regexp** *regular-expression*}.

Parameters

community-number	Enter the community number in AA:NN format where AA is the AS number (2 bytes) and NN is a value specific to that autonomous system.
local-AS	Enter the keywords **local-AS** to drop all routes with the COMMUNITY attribute of NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED. All routes with the NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED (0xFFFFFF03) community attribute must not be advertised to external BGP peers.

no-advertise	Enter the keywords **no-advertise** to drop all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_ADVERTISE. All routes with the NO_ADVERTISE (0xFFFFFF02) community attribute must not be advertised to other BGP peers.
no-export	Enter the keywords **no-export** to drop all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_EXPORT. All routes with the NO_EXPORT (0xFFFFFF01) community attribute must not be advertised outside a BGP confederation boundary.
regexp *regular-expression*	Enter the keyword **regexp** followed by a regular expression. Use one or a combination of the following: • . = (period) matches on any single character, including white space • * = (asterisk) matches on sequences in a pattern (zero or more sequences) • + = (plus sign) matches on sequences in a pattern (one or more sequences) • ? = (question mark) matches sequences in a pattern (0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CNTL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • [] = (brackets) matches a range of single-character patterns. • ^ = (caret) matches the beginning of the input string. (If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified.) • $ = (dollar sign) matches the end of the output string. • _ = (underscore) matches a comma (,), left brace ({), right brace (}), left parenthesis, right parenthesis, the beginning of the input string, the end of the input string, or a space. • | = (pipe) matches either character.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes COMMUNITY-LIST

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ip community-list

E Enter COMMUNITY-LIST mode and create an IP community-list for BGP.

Syntax **ip community-list** *comm-list-name*

To delete a community-list, use the **no ip community-list** *comm-list-name* command.

Parameters

comm-list-name	Enter a text string as the name of the community-list, up to 140 characters.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Example

Figure 6-18. Command Example: ip community-list

```
FTOS(conf)#ip community-list TestComList
FTOS(config-community-list)#
```

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

permit

E Configure a filter to forward routes that match the route's COMMUNITY attribute.

Syntax

permit {*community-number* | **local-AS** | **no-advertise** | **no-export | quote-regexp** *regular-expressions-list* **| regexp** *regular-expression*}

To remove this filter, use the **no permit** {*community-number* | **local-AS** | **no-advertise** | **no-export | quote-regexp** *regular-expressions-list* **| regexp** *regular-expression*} command.

Parameters

community-number	Enter the community number in AA:NN format where AA is the AS number (2 bytes) and NN is a value specific to that autonomous system.
local-AS	Enter the keywords **local-AS** to drop all routes with the COMMUNITY attribute of NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED. All routes with the NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED (0xFFFFFF03) community attribute must not be advertised to external BGP peers.
no-advertise	Enter the keywords **no-advertise** to drop all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_ADVERTISE. All routes with the NO_ADVERTISE (0xFFFFFF02) community attribute must not be advertised to other BGP peers.
no-export	Enter the keywords **no-export** to drop all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_EXPORT. All routes with the NO_EXPORT (0xFFFFFF01) community attribute must not be advertised outside a BGP confederation boundary.
regexp *regular-expression*	Enter the keyword **regexp** followed by a regular expression. Use one or a combination of the following: • . = (period) matches on any single character, including white space • * = (asterisk) matches on sequences in a pattern (zero or more sequences) • + = (plus sign) matches on sequences in a pattern (one or more sequences) • ? = (question mark) matches sequences in a pattern (0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CNTL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • [] = (brackets) matches a range of single-character patterns. • ^ = (caret) matches the beginning of the input string. (If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified.) • $ = (dollar sign) matches the end of the output string. • _ = (underscore) matches a comma (,), left brace ({), right brace (}), left parenthesis, right parenthesis, the beginning of the input string, the end of the input string, or a space. • | = (pipe) matches either character.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes COMMUNITY-LIST

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

show config

E Display the non-default information in the current configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Mode COMMUNITY-LIST

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example **Figure 6-19. Command Example: show config (COMMUNITY-LIST**

```
FTOS(config-std-community-list)#show config
!
ip community-list standard patches
 deny 45:1
 permit no-export
FTOS(config-std-community-list)#
```

show ip community-lists

E Display configured IP community lists in alphabetic order.

Syntax **show ip community-lists** [*name*]

Parameters

name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the standard or extended IP community list, up to 140 characters.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example **Figure 6-20. Command Example: show ip community-lists**

```
FTOS#show ip community-lists
ip community-list standard 1
 deny 701:20
 deny 702:20
 deny 703:20
 deny 704:20
 deny 705:20
 deny 14551:20
 deny 701:112
 deny 702:112
 deny 703:112
 deny 704:112
 deny 705:112
 deny 14551:112
 deny 701:666
 deny 702:666
 deny 703:666
 deny 704:666
 deny 705:666
 deny 14551:666
FTOS#
```

7

Border Gateway Protocol IPv4(BGPv4)

Overview

BGPv4 is supported as shown in the following table.

FTOS version	Platform support	
8.3.3.1	S60	S60
8.1.1.0	E-Series ExaScale	E X
7.8.1.0	S-Series	S
7.7.1.0.	C-Series	C
pre-7.7.1.0	E-Series TeraScale	E T

For detailed information on configuring BGP, refer to the BGP chapter in the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

This chapter contains the following sections:

BGPv4 Commands

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is an external gateway protocol that transmits interdomain routing information within and between Autonomous Systems (AS). BGP version 4 (BGPv4) supports Classless InterDomain Routing (CIDR) and the aggregation of routes and AS paths. Basically, two routers (called neighbors or peers) exchange information including full routing tables and periodically send messages to update those routing tables.

Note: FTOS Version 7.7.1 supports 2-Byte (16-bit) and 4-Byte (32-bit) format for Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs), where the 2-Byte format is 1-65535, the 4-Byte format is 1-4294967295.

Note: FTOS Version 8.3.1.0 supports Dotted format as well as the Traditional Plain format for AS Numbers. The dot format is displayed when using the **show ip bgp** commands. To determine the comparable dot format for an ASN from a traditional format, use **ASN/65536. ASN%65536.**
For more information about using the 2 or 4-Byte format, refer to the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

The following commands enable you to configure and enable BGP.

- address-family
- aggregate-address
- bgp always-compare-med
- bgp asnotation
- bgp bestpath as-path ignore
- bgp bestpath med confed
- bgp bestpath med missing-as-best
- bgp bestpath router-id ignore
- bgp client-to-client reflection
- bgp cluster-id
- bgp confederation identifier
- bgp confederation peers
- bgp dampening
- bgp default local-preference
- bgp enforce-first-as
- bgp fast-external-fallover
- bgp four-octet-as-support
- bgp graceful-restart
- bgp log-neighbor-changes
- bgp non-deterministic-med
- bgp recursive-bgp-next-hop
- bgp regex-eval-optz-disable
- bgp router-id
- bgp soft-reconfig-backup
- capture bgp-pdu neighbor
- capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size
- clear ip bgp
- clear ip bgp dampening
- clear ip bgp flap-statistics

- debug ip bgp
- debug ip bgp dampening
- debug ip bgp events
- debug ip bgp keepalives
- debug ip bgp notifications
- debug ip bgp soft-reconfiguration
- debug ip bgp updates
- default-metric
- description
- distance bgp
- maximum-paths
- neighbor activate
- neighbor advertisement-interval
- neighbor advertisement-start
- neighbor allowas-in
- neighbor default-originate
- neighbor description
- neighbor distribute-list
- neighbor ebgp-multihop
- neighbor fall-over
- neighbor filter-list
- neighbor graceful-restart
- neighbor local-as
- neighbor maximum-prefix
- neighbor next-hop-self
- neighbor password
- neighbor peer-group (assigning peers)
- neighbor peer-group (creating group)
- neighbor peer-group passive
- neighbor remote-as
- neighbor remove-private-as
- neighbor route-map
- neighbor route-reflector-client
- neighbor send-community
- neighbor shutdown
- neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound
- neighbor timers
- neighbor update-source
- neighbor weight
- network
- network backdoor
- redistribute
- redistribute isis
- redistribute ospf
- router bgp
- show capture bgp-pdu neighbor

- show config
- show ip bgp
- show ip bgp cluster-list
- show ip bgp community
- show ip bgp community-list
- show ip bgp dampened-paths
- show ip bgp detail
- show ip bgp extcommunity-list
- show ip bgp filter-list
- show ip bgp flap-statistics
- show ip bgp inconsistent-as
- show ip bgp neighbors
- show ip bgp next-hop
- show ip bgp paths
- show ip bgp paths as-path
- show ip bgp paths community
- show ip bgp peer-group
- show ip bgp regexp
- show ip bgp summary
- show running-config bgp
- timers bgp

address-family

C E S

Enable the IPv4 multicast or the IPv6 address family.

Syntax **address-family** [**ipv4 multicast| ipv6unicast**]

Parameters

ipv4 multicast	Enter BGPv4 multicast mode.
ipv6 unicast	Enter BGPv6 mode.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

aggregate-address

C E S

Summarize a range of prefixes to minimize the number of entries in the routing table.

Syntax **aggregate-address** *ip-address mask* [**advertise-map** *map-name*] [**as-set**] [**attribute-map** *map-name*] [**summary-only**] [**suppress-map** *map-name*]

Parameters

ip-address mask	Enter the IP address and mask of the route to be the aggregate address. Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) and mask in /prefix format (/x).
advertise-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **advertise-map** followed by the name of a configured route map to set filters for advertising an aggregate route.
as-set	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **as-set** to generate path attribute information and include it in the aggregate. AS_SET includes AS_PATH and community information from the routes included in the aggregated route.
attribute-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **attribute-map** followed by the name of a configured route map to modify attributes of the aggregate, excluding AS_PATH and NEXT_HOP attributes.
summary-only	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary-only** to advertise only the aggregate address. Specific routes will not be advertised.
suppress-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **suppress-map** followed by the name of a configured route map to identify which more-specific routes in the aggregate are suppressed.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP ADDRESS FAMILY

ROUTER BGP ADDRESS FAMILY IPv6

Usage Information

At least one of the routes included in the aggregate address must be in the BGP routing table for the configured aggregate to become active.

Do not add the **as-set** parameter to the aggregate, if routes within the aggregate are constantly changing as the aggregate will flap to keep track of the changes in the AS_PATH.

In route maps used in the **suppress-map** parameter, routes meeting the **deny** clause are not suppress; in other words, they are allowed. The opposite is true: routes meeting the **permit** clause are suppressed.

If the route is injected via the network command, that route will still appear in the routing table if the summary-only parameter is configured in the aggregate-address command.

The summary-only parameter suppresses all advertisements. If you want to suppress advertisements to only specific neighbors, use the neighbor distribute-list command.

In the show ip bgp command, aggregates contain an ‘a’ in the first column and routes suppressed by the aggregate contain an ‘s’ in the first column.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp always-compare-med

C E S

Enables you to enable comparison of the MULTI_EXIT_DISC (MED) attributes in the paths from different external ASs.

Syntax

bgp always-compare-med

To disable comparison of MED, enter **no bgp always-compare-med**.

Defaults

Disabled (that is, the software only compares MEDs from neighbors within the same AS).

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

Any update without a MED attribute is the least preferred route

If you enable this command, use the clear ip bgp * command to recompute the best path.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced command
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp asnotation

C E S

Enables you to implement a method for AS Number representation in the CLI.

Syntax

bgp asnotation *[asplain | asdot+ | asdot]*

To disable a dot or dot+ representation and return to ASPLAIN, enter **no bgp asnotation**.

Defaults

asplain

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

You must enable bgp four-octet-as-support before enabling this feature. If you disable four-octect-support after using dot or dot+ format, the AS Numbers revert to asplain text.

When you apply an asnotation, it is reflected in the running-configuration. If you change the notation type, the running-config is updated dynamically and the new notation is shown.

Related Commands

bgp four-octet-as-support	Enable 4-byte support for the BGP process

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced Dynamic Application of AS Notation changes
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 7-1. Dynamic changes of the bgp asnotation command in the running config

```
FTOS(conf)#router bgp 1
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#bgp asnotation asdot
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#ex
FTOS(conf)#do show run | grep bgp

router bgp 1
 bgp four-octet-as-support
 bgp asnotation asdot


FTOS(conf)#router bgp 1
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#bgp asnotation asdot+
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#ex

FTOS(conf)#do show run | grep bgp
router bgp 1
 bgp four-octet-as-support
 bgp asnotation asdot+


FTOS(conf)#router bgp 1
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#bgp asnotation asplain
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#ex
FTOS(conf)#do show run |grep bgp
router bgp 1
 bgp four-octet-as-support

FTOS(conf)#
```

bgp bestpath as-path ignore

C E S

Ignore the AS PATH in BGP best path calculations.

Syntax **bgp bestpath as-path ignore**

To return to the default, enter **no bgp bestpath as-path ignore**.

Defaults Disabled (that is, the software considers the AS_PATH when choosing a route as best).

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information If you enable this command, use the clear ip bgp * command to recompute the best path.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp bestpath med confed

C E S

Enable MULTI_EXIT_DISC (MED) attribute comparison on paths learned from BGP confederations.

Syntax **bgp bestpath med confed**

To disable MED comparison on BGP confederation paths, enter **no bgp bestpath med confed**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information The software compares the MEDs only if the path contains no external autonomous system numbers. If you enable this command, use the clear ip bgp * command to recompute the best path.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp bestpath med missing-as-best

C E S

During path selection, indicate preference to paths with missing MED (MULTI_EXIT_DISC) over those paths with an advertised MED attribute.

Syntax **bgp bestpath med missing-as-best**

To return to the default selection, use the **no bgp bestpath med missing-as-best** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information The MED is a 4-byte unsigned integer value and the default behavior is to assume a missing MED as 4294967295. This command causes a missing MED to be treated as 0. During the path selection, paths with a lower MED are preferred over those with a higher MED.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

bgp bestpath router-id ignore

C E S

Do not compare router-id information for external paths during best path selection.

Syntax **bgp bestpath router-id ignore**

To return to the default selection, use the **no bgp bestpath router-id ignore** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information Configuring this option will retain the current best-path. When sessions are subsequently reset, the oldest received path will be chosen as the best-path.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

bgp client-to-client reflection

C E S

Enables you to enable route reflection between clients in a cluster.

Syntax **bgp client-to-client reflection**

To disable client-to-client reflection, enter **no bgp client-to-client reflection**.

Defaults Enabled when a route reflector is configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information Route reflection to clients is not necessary if all client routers are fully meshed.

Related Commands

bgp cluster-id	Assign ID to a BGP cluster with two or more route reflectors.
neighbor route-reflector-client	Configure a route reflector and clients.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp cluster-id

C E S

Assign a cluster ID to a BGP cluster with more than one route reflector.

Syntax **bgp cluster-id** {*ip-address* | *number*}

To delete a cluster ID, use the **no bgp cluster-id** {*ip-address* | *number*} command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter an IP address as the route reflector cluster ID.
number	Enter a route reflector cluster ID as a number from 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information When a BGP cluster contains only one route reflector, the cluster ID is the route reflector's router ID. For redundancy, a BGP cluster may contain two or more route reflectors and you assign a cluster ID with the bgp cluster-id command. Without a cluster ID, the route reflector cannot recognize route updates from the other route reflectors within the cluster.

The default format for displaying the cluster-id is dotted decimal, but if you enter the cluster-id as an integer, it will be displayed as an integer.

Related Commands

bgp client-to-client reflection	Enable route reflection between route reflector and clients.
neighbor route-reflector-client	Configure a route reflector and clients.
show ip bgp cluster-list	View paths with a cluster ID.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp confederation identifier

C E S

Configure an identifier for a BGP confederation.

Syntax

bgp confederation identifier *as-number*

To delete a BGP confederation identifier, use the **no bgp confederation identifier** *as-number* command.

Parameters

as-number	Enter the AS number. Range: 0-65535 (2-Byte) *or* 1-4294967295 (4-Byte) *or* 0.1-65535.65535 (Dotted format)

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

You must configure your system to accept 4-Byte formats before entering a 4-Byte AS Number. All the routers in the Confederation must be 4 or 2-Byte identified routers. You cannot mix them.

The autonomous systems configured in this command are visible to the EBGP neighbors. Each autonomous system is fully meshed and contains a few connections to other autonomous systems. The next hop, MED, and local preference information is preserved throughout the confederation.

FTOS accepts confederation EBGP peers without a LOCAL_PREF attribute. The software sends AS_CONFED_SET and accepts AS_CONFED_SET and AS_CONF_SEQ.

Related Commands

bgp four-octet-as-support	Enable 4-Byte support for the BGP process.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series Added support for 4-Byte format

bgp confederation peers

C E S

Specify the Autonomous Systems (ASs) that belong to the BGP confederation.

Syntax

bgp confederation peers *as-number* [*...as-number*]

To return to the default, enter **no bgp confederation peers**.

Parameters

as-number	Enter the AS number. Range: 0-65535 (2-Byte) *or* 1-4294967295 (4-Byte) *or* 0.1-65535.65535 (Dotted format)
...as-number	(OPTIONAL) Enter up to 16 confederation numbers. Range: 0-65535 (2-Byte) *or* 1-4294967295 (4-Byte) *or* 0.1-65535.65535 (Dotted format)

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

All the routers in the Confederation must be 4 or 2 byte identified routers. You cannot mix them.

The Autonomous Systems configured in this command are visible to the EBGP neighbors. Each Autonomous System is fully meshed and contains a few connections to other Autonomous Systems.

After specifying autonomous systems numbers for the BGP confederation, recycle the peers to update their configuration.

Related Commands

bgp confederation identifier	Configure a confederation ID.
bgp four-octet-as-support	Enable 4-byte support for the BGP process.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series Added support for 4-byte format

bgp dampening

C E S

Enable BGP route dampening and configure the dampening parameters.

Syntax

bgp dampening [*half-life reuse suppress max-suppress-time*] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To disable route dampening, use the **no bgp dampening** [*half-life reuse suppress max-suppress-time*] [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

half-life	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of minutes after which the Penalty is decreased. After the router assigns a Penalty of 1024 to a route, the Penalty is decreased by half after the half-life period expires. Range: 1 to 45. Default: 15 minutes
reuse	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the reuse value, which is compared to the flapping route's Penalty value. If the Penalty value is less than the reuse value, the flapping route is once again advertised (or no longer suppressed). Range: 1 to 20000. Default: 750
suppress	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the suppress value, which is compared to the flapping route's Penalty value. If the Penalty value is greater than the suppress value, the flapping route is no longer advertised (that is, it is suppressed). Range: 1 to 20000. Default: 2000
max-suppress-time	(OPTIONAL) Enter the maximum number of minutes a route can be suppressed. The default is four times the half-life value. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 60 minutes.
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of a configured route map. Only match commands in the configured route map are supported.

Defaults

Disabled.

Command Modes

ROUTER-BGP-ADDRESS FAMILY

Usage Information

If you enter **bgp dampening**, the default values for *half-life*, *reuse*, *suppress*, and *max-suppress-time* are applied. The parameters are position-dependent, therefore, if you configure one parameter, you must configure the parameters in the order they appear in the CLI.

Related Commands

show ip bgp dampened-paths	View the BGP paths

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp default local-preference

C E S

Change the default local preference value for routes exchanged between internal BGP peers.

Syntax

bgp default local-preference *value*

To return to the default value, enter **no bgp default local-preference**.

Parameters

value	Enter a number to assign to routes as the degree of preference for those routes. When routes are compared, the higher the degree of preference or local preference value, the more the route is preferred. Range: 0 to 4294967295 Default: 100

Defaults 100

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information The bgp default local-preference command setting is applied by all routers within the AS. To set the local preference for a specific route, use the set local-preference command in the ROUTE-MAP mode.

Related Commands

set local-preference	Assign a local preference value for a specific route.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

bgp enforce-first-as

C E S

Disable (or enable) enforce-first-as check for updates received from EBGP peers.

Syntax **bgp enforce-first-as**

To turn off the default, use the **no bgp enforce-first-as** command.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information This is enabled by default, that is for all updates received from EBGP peers, BGP ensures that the first AS of the first AS segment is always the AS of the peer. If not, the update is dropped and a counter is incremented. Use the show ip bgp neighbors command to view the “failed enforce-first-as check counter.

If enforce-first-as is disabled, it can be viewed via the show ip protocols command.

Related Commands

show ip bgp neighbors	View the information exchanged by BGP neighbors
show ip protocols	View Information on routing protocols.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

bgp fast-external-fallover

C E S

Enable the fast external fallover feature, which immediately resets the BGP session if a link to a directly connected external peer fails.

Syntax **bgp fast-external-fallover**

To disable fast external fallover, enter **no bgp fast-external-fallover**.

Defaults Enabled.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information The bgp fast-external-fallover command appears in the show config command output.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support for C-Series

bgp four-octet-as-support

C E S

Enable 4-byte support for the BGP process.

Syntax **bgp four-octet-as-support**

To disable fast external fallover, enter **no bgp four-octet-as-support**.

Defaults Disabled (supports 2-Byte format)

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information Routers supporting 4-Byte ASNs advertise that function in the OPEN message. The behavior of a 4-Byte router will be slightly different depending on whether it is speaking to a 2-Byte router or a 4-Byte router.

When creating Confederations, all the routers in the Confederation must be 4 or 2 byte identified routers. You cannot mix them.

Where the 2-Byte format is 1-65535, the 4-Byte format is 1-4294967295. Both formats are accepted, and the advertisements will reflect the entered format.

For more information about using the 2 or 4-Byte format, refer to the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced command Introduced support on C-Series

bgp graceful-restart

C E S

Enable graceful restart on a BGP neighbor, a BGP node, or designate a local router to support graceful restart as a receiver only.

Syntax

bgp graceful-restart [**restart-time** *seconds*] [**stale-path-time** *seconds*] [**role receiver-only**]

To return to the default, enter the **no bgp graceful-restart** command.

Parameters

restart-time *seconds*	Enter the keyword **restart-time** followed by the maximum number of seconds needed to restart and bring-up all the peers. Range: 1 to 3600 seconds Default: 120 seconds
stale-path-time *seconds*	Enter the keyword **stale-path-time** followed by the maximum number of seconds to wait before restarting a peer's stale paths. Default: 360 seconds.
role receiver-only	Enter the keyword **role receiver-only** to designate the local router to support graceful restart as a receiver only.

Defaults

as above

Command Modes

ROUTER-BGP

Usage Information

This feature is advertised to BGP neighbors through a capability advertisement. In receiver only mode, BGP saves the advertised routes of peers that support this capability when they restart.

BGP graceful restart is active only when the neighbor becomes established. Otherwise it is disabled. Graceful-restart applies to all neighbors with established adjacency.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp log-neighbor-changes

C E S

Enable logging of BGP neighbor resets.

Syntax

bgp log-neighbor-changes

To disable logging, enter **no bgp log-neighbor-changes**.

Defaults

Enabled.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

Use the show logging command in the EXEC mode to view BGP neighbor resets.

The bgp log-neighbor-changes command appears in the show config command output.

Related Commands

show logging	View logging settings and system messages logged to the system.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp non-deterministic-med

C E S

Compare MEDs of paths from different Autonomous Systems.

Syntax **bgp non-deterministic-med**

To return to the default, enter **no bgp non-deterministic-med**.

Defaults Disabled (that is, paths/routes for the same destination but from different ASs will not have their MEDs compared).

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information In non-deterministic mode, paths are compared in the order in which they arrive. This method can lead to FTOS choosing different best paths from a set of paths, depending on the order in which they are received from the neighbors since MED may or may not get compared between adjacent paths. In deterministic mode (**no bgp non-deterministic-med)**, FTOS compares MED between adjacent paths within an AS group since all paths in the AS group are from the same AS.

When you change the path selection from deterministic to non-deterministic, the path selection for existing paths remains deterministic until you enter clear ip bgp command to clear existing paths.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp recursive-bgp-next-hop

C E S

Enable next-hop resolution through other routes learned by BGP.

Syntax **bgp recursive-bgp-next-hop**

To disable next-hop resolution, use the **no bgp recursive-bgp-next-hop** command.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information This command is a *knob* to disable BGP next-hop resolution via BGP learned routes. During the next-hop resolution, only the *first* route that the next-hop resolves through is verified for the route's protocol source and is checked if the route is learned from BGP or not.

The **clear ip bgp** command is required for this command to take effect and to keep the BGP database consistent. Execute the **clear ip bgp** command right after executing this command.

Related Commands

clear ip bgp	Description.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.2.1.0	Introduced

bgp regex-eval-optz-disable

C E S

Disables the Regex Performance engine that optimizes complex regular expression with BGP.

Syntax **bgp regex-eval-optz-disable**

To re-enable optimization engine, use the **no bgp regex-eval-optz-disable** command.

Defaults Enabled by default

Command Modes ROUTER BGP (conf-router_bgp)

Usage Information BGP uses regular expressions (regex) to filter route information. In particular, the use of regular expressions to filter routes based on AS-PATHs and communities is quite common. In a large scale configuration, filtering millions of routes based on regular expressions can be quite CPU intensive, as a regular expression evaluation involves generation and evaluation of complex finite state machines.

BGP policies, containing regular expressions to match as-path and communities, tend to use a lot of CPU processing time, which in turn affects the BGP routing convergence. Additionally, the show bgp commands, which are filtered through regular expressions, use up CPU cycles particularly with large databases. The Regex Engine Performance Enhancement feature optimizes the CPU usage by caching and reusing regular expression evaluation results. This caching and reuse may be at the expensive of RP1 processor memory.

Related Commands

show ip protocols	View information on all routing protocols enabled and active on the E-Series.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced

Example **Figure 7-2. Command Example: no bgp regex-eval-optz-disable**

```
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#no bgp regex-eval-optz-disable
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#do show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "ospf 22222"
  Router ID is 2.2.2.2
  Area              Routing for Networks
  51                10.10.10.0/00


Routing Protocol is "bgp 1"
 Cluster Id is set to 10.10.10.0
 Router Id is set to 10.10.10.0
 Fast-external-fallover enabled
Regular expression evaluation optimization enabled
 Capable of ROUTE_REFRESH
 For Address Family IPv4 Unicast
   BGP table version is 0, main routing table version 0
   Distance: external 20 internal 200 local 200

FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#
```

bgp router-id

C E S

Assign a user-given ID to a BGP router.

Syntax **bgp router-id** *ip-address*

To delete a user-assigned IP address, enter **no bgp router-id**.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format to reset only that BGP neighbor.

Defaults The router ID is the highest IP address of the Loopback interface or, if no Loopback interfaces are configured, the highest IP address of a physical interface on the router.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information Peering sessions are reset when you change the router ID of a BGP router.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp soft-reconfig-backup

C E S

Use this command *only* when route-refresh is *not* negotiated to avoid the peer from resending messages.

Syntax **bgp soft-reconfig-backup**

To return to the default setting, use the **no bgp soft-reconfig-backup** command.

Defaults Off

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

When soft-reconfiguration is enabled for a neighbor and the **clear ip bgp soft in** is executed, the update database stored in the router is replayed and updates are reevaluated. With this command, the replay and update process is triggered only if route-refresh request is *not* negotiated with the peer. If the request is indeed negotiated (upon execution of **clear ip bgp soft in**), then BGP sends a route-refresh request to the neighbor and receives all of the peer's updates.

Note: This command is supported in BGP Router Configuration mode for IPv4 Unicast address only.

Related Commands

clear ip bgp soft in	Activate inbound policies without resetting the BGP TCP session.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.2.1.0	Introduced

capture bgp-pdu neighbor

C E S

Enable capture of an IPv4 BGP neighbor packet.

Syntax

capture bgp-pdu neighbor *ipv4-address* **direction** {**both** | **rx** | **tx**}

To disable capture of the IPv4 BGP neighbor packet, use the **no capture bgp-pdu neighbor** *ipv4-address* command.

Parameters

ipv4-address	Enter the IPv4 address of the target BGP neighbor.
direction {**both** | **rx** | **tx**}	Enter the keyword **direction** and a direction— either **rx** for inbound, **tx** for outbound, or **both**.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Related Commands

capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size	Specify a size for the capture buffer.
show capture bgp-pdu neighbor	Display BGP packet capture information

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size

C E S

Set the size of the BGP packet capture buffer. This buffer size pertains to both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Syntax **capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size** *100-102400000*

Parameters

100-102400000	Enter a size for the capture buffer.

Defaults 40960000 bytes.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Related Commands

capture bgp-pdu neighbor	Enable capture of an IPv4 BGP neighbor packet.
capture bgp-pdu neighbor	Enable capture of an IPv6 BGP neighbor packet.
show capture bgp-pdu neighbor	Display BGP packet capture information for an IPv6 address on the E-Series.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

clear ip bgp

C E S

Reset BGP sessions on the E-Series. The soft parameter (BGP Soft Reconfiguration) clears the policies without resetting the TCP connection.

Syntax **clear ip bgp** ***** | *as-number* | *ip-address* [**flap-statistics | soft** [**in** | **out**]]

Parameters

*****	Enter an asterisk (*****) to reset all BGP sessions.
as-number	Enter the AS number to reset all neighbors belonging to that AS. Range: 0-65535 (2-Byte) *or* 1-4294967295 (4-Byte) *or* 0.1-65535.65535 (Dotted format)
ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format to reset all prefixes from that neighbor.
flap-statistics	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **flap-statistics** to reset the flap statistics on all prefixes from that neighbor.
soft	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **soft** to configure and activate policies without resetting the BGP TCP session, that is, BGP Soft Reconfiguration. **Note:** If you enter **clear ip bgp** *ip-address* **soft**, both inbound and outbound policies are reset.
in	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **in** to activate only inbound policies.
out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **out** to activate only outbound policies.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Related Commands

bgp recursive-bgp-next-hop	Disable next-hop resolution through other routes learned by BGP
bgp soft-reconfig-backup	Turn on BGP Soft Reconfiguration

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Expanded to include the *as-number* option

clear ip bgp peer-group

C E S

Reset a peer-group's BGP sessions.

Syntax **clear ip bgp peer-group** *peer-group-name*

Parameters

peer-group-name	Enter the peer group name to reset the BGP sessions within that peer group.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

clear ip bgp dampening

C E S

Clear information on route dampening and return suppressed route to active state.

Syntax **clear ip bgp dampening** [*ip-address mask*]

Parameters

ip-address mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format and the prefix mask in slash format (/x) to clear dampening information only that BGP neighbor.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information After you enter this command, the software deletes history routes and returns suppressed routes to active state.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

clear ip bgp flap-statistics

C E S

Clear BGP flap statistics, which includes number of flaps and the time of the last flap.

Syntax

clear ip bgp flap-statistics [*ip-address mask* | **filter-list** *as-path-name* | **regexp** *regular-expression*]

Parameters

ip-address mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format and the prefix mask in slash format (/x) to reset only that prefix.
filter-list *as-path-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **filter-list** followed by the name of a configured AS-PATH list.
regexp *regular-expression*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **regexp** followed by regular expressions. Use one or a combination of the following: • **.** = (period) any single character (including a white space) • ***** = (asterisk) the sequences in a pattern (0 or more sequences) • **+** = (plus) the sequences in a pattern (1 or more sequences) • **?** = (question mark) sequences in a pattern (either 0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CTRL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • **[ ]** = (brackets) a range of single-character patterns. • **( )** = (parenthesis) groups a series of pattern elements to a single element • **{ }** = (braces) minimum and the maximum match count • ^ = (caret) the beginning of the input string. If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified. • **$** = (dollar sign) the end of the output string.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information

If you enter clear ip bgp flap-statistics without any parameters, all statistics are cleared.

Related Commands

show debugging	View enabled debugging operations.
show ip bgp flap-statistics	View BGP flap statistics.
undebug all	Disable all debugging operations.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

debug ip bgp

C E S

Display all information on BGP, including BGP events, keepalives, notifications, and updates.

Syntax

debug ip bgp [*ip-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] [**in** | **out**]

To disable all BGP debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp**.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group *peer-group-name*	Enter the keyword **peer-group** followed by the name of the peer group.
in	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **in** to view only information on inbound BGP routes.
out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **out** to view only information on outbound BGP routes.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information To view information on both incoming and outgoing routes, do not include the **in** and **out** parameters in the debugging command. The **in** and **out** parameters cancel each other; for example, if you enter **debug ip bgp in** and then enter **debug ip bgp out**, you will not see information on the incoming routes.

Entering a no debug ip bgp command removes all configured debug commands for BGP.

Related Commands

debug ip bgp events	View information about BGP events.
debug ip bgp keepalives	View information about BGP keepalives.
debug ip bgp notifications	View information about BGP notifications.
debug ip bgp updates	View information about BGP updates.
show debugging	View enabled debugging operations.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

debug ip bgp dampening

C E S

Display information on routes being dampened.

Syntax **debug ip bgp dampening** [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp dampening**.

Parameters

in	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **in** to view only inbound dampened routes.
out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **out** to view only outbound dampened routes.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information Enter no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

Related Commands

show debugging	View enabled debugging operations.
show ip bgp dampened-paths	View BGP dampened routes.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

debug ip bgp events

C E S

Display information on local BGP state changes and other BGP events.

Syntax

debug ip bgp [*ip-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] **events** [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip bgp** [*ip-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] **events** command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group *peer-group-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peer-group** followed by the name of the peer group.
in	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **in** to view only events on inbound BGP messages.
out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **out** to view only events on outbound BGP messages.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information

Enter no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

debug ip bgp keepalives

C E S

Display information about BGP keepalive messages.

Syntax

debug ip bgp [*ip-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] **keepalives** [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip bgp** [*ip-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] **keepalives** [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group *peer-group-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peer-group** followed by the name of the peer group.
in	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **in** to view only inbound keepalive messages.
out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **out** to view only outbound keepalive messages.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information

Enter no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

debug ip bgp notifications

C E S

Enables you to view information about BGP notifications received from neighbors.

Syntax

debug ip bgp [*ip-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] **notifications** [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip bgp** [*ip-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] **notifications** [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group *peer-group-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peer-group** followed by the name of the peer group.
in	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **in** to view BGP notifications received from neighbors.
out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **out** to view BGP notifications sent to neighbors.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information

Enter no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

debug ip bgp soft-reconfiguration

C E S

Enable soft-reconfiguration debug.

Syntax

debug ip bgp {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **soft-reconfiguration**

To disable, use the **no debug ip bgp** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **soft-reconfiguration** command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group to disable or enable all routers within the peer group.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information This command turns on BGP soft-reconfiguration inbound debugging. If no neighbor is specified, debug is turned on for all neighbors.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.2.1.0	Introduced

debug ip bgp updates

C E S

Enables you to view information about BGP updates.

Syntax **debug ip bgp updates** [**in** | **out** | **prefix-list prefix-list-name**]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip bgp** [*ip-address* | **peer-group** *peer-group-name*] **updates** [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

in	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **in** to view only BGP updates received from neighbors.
out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **out** to view only BGP updates sent to neighbors.
prefix-list *prefix-list-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **prefix-list** followed by the name of an established prefix list. If the prefix list is not configured, the default is *permit* (to allow all routes).
ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group to disable or enable all routers within the peer group.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Usage Information Enter no debug ip bgp command to remove all configured debug commands for BGP.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1	Introduced support on C-Series

default-metric

C E S

Enables you to change the metrics of redistributed routes to locally originated routes. Use this command with the redistribute command.

Syntax **default-metric** *number*

To return to the default setting, enter **no default-metric**.

Parameters

number	Enter a number as the metric to be assigned to routes from other protocols. Range: 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults 0

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information The default-metric command in BGP sets the value of the BGP MULTI_EXIT_DISC (MED) attribute for redistributed routes only.

Related Commands

bgp always-compare-med	Enable comparison of all BGP MED attributes.
redistribute	Redistribute routes from other routing protocols into BGP.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

description

C E S

Enter a description of the BGP routing protocol

Syntax **description** {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the BGP protocol (80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
pre-7.7.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

router bgp	Enter ROUTER mode on the switch.

distance bgp

C E S

Configure three administrative distances for routes.

Syntax **distance bgp** *external-distance internal-distance local-distance*

To return to default values, enter **no distance bgp**.

Parameters

external-distance	Enter a number to assign to routes learned from a neighbor external to the AS. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 20
internal-distance	Enter a number to assign to routes learned from a router within the AS. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 200
local-distance	Enter a number to assign to routes learned from networks listed in the network command. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 200

Defaults *external-distance* = 20; *internal-distance* = 200; *local-distance* = 200.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

△ **Caution:** Dell Networking recommends that you do not change the administrative distance of internal routes. Changing the administrative distances may cause routing table inconsistencies.

Usage Information The higher the administrative distance assigned to a route means that your confidence in that route is low. Routes assigned an administrative distance of 255 are not installed in the routing table. Routes from confederations are treated as internal BGP routes.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

maximum-paths

C E S

Configure the maximum number of parallel routes (multipath support) BGP supports.

Syntax **maximum-paths** {**ebgp** | **ibgp**} *number*

To return to the default values, enter **no maximum-paths**.

Parameters

ebgp	Enter the keyword **ebgp** to enable multipath support for External BGP routes.
ibgp	Enter the keyword **ibgp** to enable multipath support for Internal BGP routes.
number	Enter a number as the maximum number of parallel paths. Range: 1 to 16 Default: 1

Defaults 1

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information If you enable this command, use the clear ip bgp * command to recompute the best path.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor activate

C E S

This command allows the specified neighbor/peer group to be enabled for the current AFI/SAFI (Address Family Identifier/Subsequent Address Family Identifier).

Syntax **neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **activate**

To disable, use the **no neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **activate** command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group
activate	Enter the keyword **activate** to enable the neighbor/peer group in the new AFI/SAFI.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-ROUTER-BGP-ADDRESS FAMILY

Usage Information By default, when a neighbor/peer group configuration is created in the Router BGP context, it is enabled for the IPv4/Unicast AFI/SAFI. By using **activate** in the new context, the neighbor/peer group is enabled for AFI/SAFI.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor advertisement-interval

C E S

Set the advertisement interval between BGP neighbors or within a BGP peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **advertisement-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default value, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **advertisement-interval** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to set the advertisement interval for all routers in the peer group.
seconds	Enter a number as the time interval, in seconds, between BGP advertisements. Range: 0 to 600 seconds. Default: 5 seconds for internal BGP peers; 30 seconds for external BGP peers.

Defaults *seconds* = 5 seconds (internal peers); *seconds* = 30 seconds (external peers)

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor advertisement-start

C E S

Set the minimum interval before starting to send BGP routing updates.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address*} **advertisement-start** *seconds*

To return to the default value, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address*} **advertisement-start** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
seconds	Enter a number as the time interval, in seconds, before BGP route updates are sent. Range: 0 to 3600 seconds.

Defaults *none*

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor allowas-in

C E S

Set the number of times an AS number can occur in the AS path

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **allowas-in** *number*

To return to the default value, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **allowas-in** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to set the advertisement interval for all routers in the peer group.
number	Enter a number of times to allow this neighbor ID to use the AS path. Range: 1 to 10.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Related Commands

bgp four-octet-as-support	Enable 4-Byte support for the BGP process.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

neighbor default-originate

C E S

Inject the default route to a BGP peer or neighbor.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **default-originate** [**route-map** *map-name*]

To remove a default route, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **default-originate** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to set the default route of all routers in that peer group.
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of a configured route map.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

If you apply a route map to a BGP peer or neighbor with the neighbor default-originate command configured, the software does not apply the set filters in the route map to that BGP peer or neighbor.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor description

C E S

Assign a character string describing the neighbor or group of neighbors (peer group).

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **description** *text*

To delete a description, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **description** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group.
text	Enter a continuous text string up to 80 characters.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor distribute-list

C E S

Distribute BGP information via an established prefix list.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* {**in** | **out**}

To delete a neighbor distribution list, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* {**in** | **out**} command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to apply the distribute list filter to all routers in the peer group.
prefix-list-name	Enter the name of an established prefix list. If the prefix list is not configured, the default is permit (to allow all routes).
in	Enter the keyword **in** to distribute only inbound traffic.
out	Enter the keyword **out** to distribute only outbound traffic.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

Other BGP filtering commands include: neighbor filter-list, ip as-path access-list, and neighbor route-map.

Related Commands

ip as-path access-list	Configure IP AS-Path ACL.
neighbor filter-list	Assign a AS-PATH list to a neighbor or peer group.
neighbor route-map	Assign a route map to a neighbor or peer group.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor ebgp-multihop

C E S

Attempt and accept BGP connections to external peers on networks that are not directly connected.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **ebgp-multihop** [*ttl*]

To disallow and disconnect connections, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **ebgp-multihop** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group.
ttl	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of hops as the Time to Live (ttl) value. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 255

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information To prevent loops, the neighbor ebgp-multihop command will not install default routes of the multihop peer. Networks not directly connected are not considered valid for best path selection.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor fall-over

E C S Enable or disable fast fall-over for BGP neighbors.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ipv4-address* | *peer-group-name*} **fall-over**

To disable, use the **no neighbor** {*ipv4-address* | *peer-group-name*} **fall-over** command.

Parameters

ipv4-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information When fall-over is enabled, BGP keeps track of IP or IPv6 reachability to the peer remote address and the peer local address. Whenever either address becomes unreachable (i.e, no active route exists in the routing table for peer IP or IPv6 destination/local address), BGP brings down the session with the peer.

Related Commands

show ip bgp neighbors	Display information on the BGP neighbors

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

neighbor filter-list

C E S

Configure a BGP filter based on the AS-PATH attribute.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **filter-list** *as-path-name* {**in** | **out**}

To delete a BGP filter, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **filter-list** *as-path-name* {**in** | **out**} command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to apply the filter to all routers in the peer group.
as-path-name	Enter the name of an established AS-PATH access list (up to 140 characters). If the AS-PATH access list is not configured, the default is permit (allow routes).
in	Enter the keyword **in** to filter inbound BGP routes.
out	Enter the keyword **out** to filter outbound BGP routes.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

Use the ip as-path access-list command syntax in the CONFIGURATION mode to enter the AS-PATH ACL mode and configure AS-PATH filters to deny or permit BGP routes based on information in their AS-PATH attribute.

Related Commands

ip as-path access-list	Enter AS-PATH ACL mode and configure AS-PATH filters.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, ACL names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor graceful-restart

C E S

Enable graceful restart on a BGP neighbor.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **graceful-restart** [**restart-time** *seconds*] [**stale-path-time** *seconds*] [**role receiver-only**]

To return to the default, enter the **no bgp graceful-restart** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to apply the filter to all routers in the peer group.

restart-time *seconds*	Enter the keyword **restart-time** followed by the maximum number of seconds needed to restart and bring-up all the peers. Range: 1 to 3600 seconds Default: 120 seconds
stale-path-time *seconds*	Enter the keyword **stale-path-time** followed by the maximum number of seconds to wait before restarting a peer's stale paths. Default: 360 seconds.
role receiver-only	Enter the keyword **role receiver-only** to designate the local router to support graceful restart as a receiver only.

Defaults as above

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information This feature is advertised to BGP neighbors through a capability advertisement. In receiver only mode, BGP saves the advertised routes of peers that support this capability when they restart.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor local-as

C E S

Configure Internal BGP (IBGP) routers to accept *external* routes from neighbors with a local AS number in the AS number path

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **local-as** *as-number* [no-prepend]

To return to the default value, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **local-as** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to set the advertisement interval for all routers in the peer group.
as-number	Enter the AS number to reset all neighbors belonging to that AS. Range: 0-65535 (2-Byte) *or* 1-4294967295 (4-Byte) *or* 0.1-65535.65535 (Dotted format)
no prepend	Specifies that local AS values are not prepended to announcements from the neighbor.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Related Commands

bgp four-octet-as-support	Enable 4-Byte support for the BGP process.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced command Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor maximum-prefix

C E S

Control the number of network prefixes received.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **maximum-prefix** *maximum* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**]

To return to the default values, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **maximum-prefix** *maximum* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group.
maximum	Enter a number as the maximum number of prefixes allowed for this BGP router. Range: 1 to 4294967295.
threshold	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number to be used as a percentage of the *maximum* value. When the number of prefixes reaches this percentage of the *maximum* value, the E-Series software sends a message. Range: 1 to 100 percent. Default: 75
warning-only	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **warning-only** to set the router to send a log message when the maximum value is reached. If this parameter is not set, the router stops peering when the maximum number of prefixes is reached.

Defaults

threshold = 75

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

If the neighbor maximum-prefix is configured and the neighbor receives more prefixes than allowed by the neighbor maximum-prefix command configuration, the neighbor goes down and the show ip bgp summary command displays (`prfxd`) in the State/PfxRcd column for that neighbor. The neighbor remains down until you enter the clear ip bgp command for the neighbor or the peer group to which the neighbor belongs or you enter neighbor shutdown and neighbor no shutdown commands.

Related Commands

show ip bgp summary	Displays the current BGP configuration.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor next-hop-self

C E S

Enables you to configure the router as the next hop for a BGP neighbor. (This command is used for IBGP).

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **next-hop-self**

To return to the default setting, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **next-hop-self** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group.

Defaults

Disabled.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

If the set next-hop command in the ROUTE-MAP mode is configured, its configuration takes precedence over the neighbor next-hop-self command.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor password

C E S

Enable Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication on the TCP connection between two neighbors.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **password** [*encryption-type*] *password*

To delete a password, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **password** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the router to be included in the peer group.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of a configured peer group.
encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter 7 as the encryption type for the *password* entered. 7 means that the password is encrypted and hidden.
password	Enter a text string up to 80 characters long. The first character of the *password* must be a letter. You cannot use spaces in the password.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

Configure the same password on both BGP peers or a connection does not occur. When you configure MD5 authentication between two BGP peers, each segment of the TCP connection between them is verified and the MD5 digest is checked on every segment sent on the TCP connection.

Configuring a password for a neighbor will cause an existing session to be torn down and a new one established.

If you specify a BGP peer group by using the *peer-group-name* parameter, all the members of the peer group will inherit the characteristic configured with this command.

If you configure a password on one neighbor, but you have not configured a password for the neighboring router, the following message appears on the console while the routers attempt to establish a BGP session between them:

```
%RPM0-P:RP1 %KERN-6-INT: No BGP MD5 from [peer's IP address]
:179 to  [local router's IP address]:65524
```

Also, if you configure different passwords on the two routers, the following message appears on the console:

```
%RPM0-P:RP1 %KERN-6-INT: BGP MD5 password mismatch from
[peer's IP address] : 11502 to [local router's IP address] :179
```

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor peer-group (assigning peers)

C E S

Enables you to assign one peer to a existing peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** *ip-address* **peer-group** *peer-group-name*

To delete a peer from a peer group, use the **no neighbor** *ip-address* **peer-group** *peer-group-name* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the router to be included in the peer group.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of a configured peer group.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information You can assign up to 256 peers to one peer group.

When you add a peer to a peer group, it inherits all the peer group's configured parameters. A peer cannot become part of a peer group if any of the following commands are configured on the peer:

- neighbor advertisement-interval
- neighbor distribute-list out
- neighbor filter-list out
- neighbor next-hop-self
- neighbor route-map out
- neighbor route-reflector-client
- neighbor send-community

A neighbor may keep its configuration after it was added to a peer group if the neighbor's configuration is more specific than the peer group's, and the neighbor's configuration does not affect outgoing updates.

A peer group must exist before you add a peer to it. If the peer group is disabled (shutdown) the peers within the group are also disabled (shutdown).

Related Commands

clear ip bgp	Resets BGP sessions.
neighbor peer-group (creating group)	Create a peer group.
show ip bgp peer-group	View BGP peers.
show ip bgp neighbors	View BGP neighbors configurations.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor peer-group (creating group)

C E S

Enables you to create a peer group and assign it a name.

Syntax **neighbor** *peer-group-name* **peer-group**

To delete a peer group, use the **no neighbor** *peer-group-name* **peer-group** command.

Parameters

peer-group-name	Enter a text string up to 16 characters long as the name of the peer group.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information When a peer group is created, it is disabled (shut mode).

Related Commands

neighbor peer-group (assigning peers)	Assign routers to a peer group.
neighbor remote-as	Assign a indirectly connected AS to a neighbor or peer group.
neighbor shutdown	Disable a peer or peer group.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor peer-group passive

C E S

Enable passive peering on a BGP peer group, that is, the peer group does not send an OPEN message, but will respond to one.

Syntax **neighbor** *peer-group-name* **peer-group passive**

To delete a passive peer-group, use the **no neighbor** *peer-group-name* **peer-group passive** command.

Parameters

peer-group-name	Enter a text string up to 16 characters long as the name of the peer group.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information After you configure a peer group as passive, you must assign it a subnet using the neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound command.

Related Commands

neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound	Assign a subnet to a dynamically-configured BGP neighbor.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor remote-as

C E S

Create and specify the remote peer to the BGP neighbor.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *number*

To delete a remote AS entry, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remote-as** *number* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor to enter the remote AS in its routing table.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to enter the remote AS into routing tables of all routers within the peer group.
number	Enter a number of the AS. Range: 0-65535 (2-Byte) or 1-4294967295 (4-Byte)

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information You must configure your system to accept 4-Byte formats before entering a 4-Byte AS Number. If the *number* parameter is the same as the AS number used in the router bgp command, the remote AS entry in the neighbor is considered an internal BGP peer entry.

This command creates a peer and the newly created peer is disabled (shutdown).

Related Commands

router bgp	Enter the ROUTER BGP mode and configure routes in an AS.
bgp four-octet-as-support	Enable 4-Byte support for the BGP process.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series Added 4-Byte support.

neighbor remove-private-as

C E S Remove private AS numbers from the AS-PATH of outgoing updates.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remove-private-as**

To return to the default, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **remove-private-as** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor to remove the private AS numbers.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to remove the private AS numbers

Defaults Disabled (that is, private AS number are not removed).

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information Applies to EBGP neighbors only.

You must configure your system to accept 4-Byte formats before entering a 4-Byte AS Number.

If the AS-PATH contains both public and private AS number or contains AS numbers of an EBGP neighbor, the private AS numbers are not removed.

If a confederation contains private AS numbers in its AS-PATH, the software removes the private AS numbers only if they follow the confederation numbers in the AS path.

Private AS numbers are 64512 to 65535 (2-Byte).

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series Added 4-Byte support.

neighbor route-map

C E S Apply an established route map to either incoming or outbound routes of a BGP neighbor or peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**}

To remove the route map, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **route-map** *map-name* {**in** | **out**} command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group.
map-name	Enter the name of an established route map. If the Route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).
in	Enter the keyword **in** to filter inbound routes.
out	Enter the keyword **out** to filter outbound routes.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information When you apply a route map to outbound routes, only routes that match at least one section of the route map are permitted.

If you identify a peer group by name, the peers in that peer group inherit the characteristics in the Route map used in this command. If you identify a peer by IP address, the Route map overwrites either the inbound or outbound policies on that peer.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor route-reflector-client

C E S Configure a neighbor as a member of a route reflector cluster.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **route-reflector-client**

To indicate that the neighbor is not a route reflector client or to delete a route reflector configuration, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **route-reflector-client** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group. All routers in the peer group receive routes from a route reflector.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information The first time you enter this command it configures the neighbor as a route reflector and members of the route-reflector cluster. Internal BGP (IBGP) speakers do not need to be fully meshed if you configure a route reflector.

When all clients of a route reflector are disabled, the neighbor is no longer a route reflector.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor send-community

C E S

Send a COMMUNITY attribute to a BGP neighbor or peer group. A COMMUNITY attribute indicates that all routes with that attribute belong to the same community grouping.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **send-community**

To disable sending a COMMUNITY attribute, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **send-community** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the peer router in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to send a COMMUNITY attribute to all routers within the peer group.

Defaults

Not configured and COMMUNITY attributes are not sent to neighbors.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

To configure a COMMUNITY attribute, use the set community command in the ROUTE-MAP mode.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor shutdown

C E S

Disable a BGP neighbor or peer group.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **shutdown**

To enable a disabled neighbor or peer group, use the **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **no shutdown** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to disable or enable all routers within the peer group.

Defaults

Enabled (that is, BGP neighbors and peer groups are disabled.)

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

Peers that are enabled within a peer group are disabled when their peer group is disabled.

The neighbor shutdown command terminates all BGP sessions on the BGP neighbor or BGP peer group. Use this command with caution as it terminates the specified BGP sessions. When a neighbor or peer group is shutdown, use the show ip bgp summary command to confirm its status.

Related Commands

show ip bgp summary	Displays the current BGP configuration.
show ip bgp neighbors	Displays the current BGP neighbors.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound

C E S

Enable soft-reconfiguration for BGP.

Syntax

neighbor {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **soft-reconfiguration inbound**

To disable, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **soft-reconfiguration inbound** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to disable or enable all routers within the peer group.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

This command enables soft-reconfiguration for the BGP neighbor specified. BGP will store all the updates received by the neighbor but will not reset the peer-session.

△ **Caution:** Inbound update storage is a memory-intensive operation. The entire BGP update database from the neighbor is stored in memory *regardless* of the inbound policy results applied on the neighbor.

Note: This command is supported in BGP Router Configuration mode for IPv4 Unicast address only.

Related Commands

show ip bgp neighbors	Display routes received by a neighbor

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

neighbor subnet

C E S

Enable passive peering so that the members of the peer group are dynamic

Syntax

neighbor *peer-group-name* **subnet** *subnet-number mask*

To remove passive peering, use the **no neighbor** *peer-group-name* **subnet** *subnet-number mask* command.

Parameters

subnet-number	Enter a subnet number in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.) as the allowable range of addresses included in the Peer group. To allow all addresses, enter 0.0.0.0/0.
mask	Enter a prefix mask in / prefix-length format (/x).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor timers

C E S

Set keepalive and hold time timers for a BGP neighbor or a peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **timers** *keepalive holdtime*

To return to the default values, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **timers** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the peer router in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to set the timers for all routers within the peer group.
keepalive	Enter a number for the time interval, in seconds, between keepalive messages sent to the neighbor routers. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 60 seconds
holdtime	Enter a number for the time interval, in seconds, between the last keepalive message and declaring the router dead. Range: 3 to 65535 Default: 180 seconds

Defaults *keepalive* = 60 seconds; *holdtime* = 180 seconds.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information Timer values configured with the neighbor timers command override the timer values configured with the any other command.

When two neighbors, configured with different *keepalive* and *holdtime* values, negotiate for new values, the resulting values will be as follows:

- the lower of the *holdtime* values is the new *holdtime* value, and
- whichever is the lower value; one-third of the new *holdtime* value, or the configured *keepalive* value is the new *keepalive* value.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor update-source

C E S

Enable the E-Series software to use Loopback interfaces for TCP connections for BGP sessions.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **update-source** *interface*

To use the closest interface, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **update-source** *interface* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the peer router in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to disable all routers within the peer group.
interface	Enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number of the loopback interface. Range: 0 to 16383.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information Loopback interfaces are up constantly and the BGP session may need one interface constantly up to stabilize the session. The neighbor update-source command is not necessary for directly connected internal BGP sessions.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

neighbor weight

C E S

Assign a weight to the neighbor connection, which is used to determine the best path.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **weight** *weight*

To remove a weight value, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **weight** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the peer router in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to disable all routers within the peer group.
weight	Enter a number as the weight. Range: 0 to 65535 Default: 0

Defaults 0

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

In the FTOS best path selection process, the path with the highest weight value is preferred.

Note: Reset the neighbor connection (clear ip bgp * command) to apply the weight to the connection and recompute the best path.

If the set weight command is configured in a route map applied to this neighbor, the weight set in that command overrides the weight set in the neighbor weight command.

Related Commands

set weight	Assign a weight to all paths meeting the route map criteria.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

network

C E S

Specify the networks for the BGP process and enter them in the BGP routing table.

Syntax

network *ip-address mask* [**route-map** *map-name*]

To remove a network, use the **no network** *ip-address mask* [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format of the network.
mask	Enter the mask of the IP address in the slash prefix length format (for example, /24). The mask appears in command outputs in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of an established route map. Only the following ROUTE-MAP mode commands are supported: • match ip address • set community • set local-preference • set metric • set next-hop • set origin • set weight If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP

Usage Information

FTOS software resolves the network address configured by the network command with the routes in the main routing table to ensure that the networks are reachable via non-BGP routes and non-default routes.

Related Commands

redistribute	Redistribute routes into BGP.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

network backdoor

C E S Specify this IGP route as the preferred route.

Syntax **network** *ip-address mask* **backdoor**

To remove a network, use the **no network** *ip-address mask* **backdoor** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format of the network.
mask	Enter the mask of the IP address in the slash prefix length format (for example, /24). The mask appears in command outputs in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information Though FTOS does not generate a route due to backdoor config, there is an option for injecting/ sourcing a local route in presence of network backdoor config on a learned route.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

redistribute

C E S Redistribute routes into BGP.

Syntax **redistribute** {**connected** | **static**} [**route-map** *map-name*]

To disable redistribution, use the **no redistribution** {**connected** | **static**} command.

Parameters

connected	Enter the keyword **connected** to redistribute routes from physically connected interfaces.

static	Enter the keyword **static** to redistribute manually configured routes. These routes are treated as incomplete routes.
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of an established route map. Only the following ROUTE-MAP mode commands are supported: • match ip address • set community • set local-preference • set metric • set next-hop • set origin • set weight If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information With FTOS version 8.3.1.0 and later, the redistribute command can be used to advertise the IGP cost as the MED on redistributed routes. When the route-map is set with metric-type internal and applied outbound to an EBGP peer/peer-group, the advertised routes corresponding to those peer/peer-group will have IGP cost set as MED.

If you do not configure default-metric command, in addition to the redistribute command, or there is no route map to set the metric, the metric for redistributed static and connected is "0".

To redistribute the default route (0.0.0.0/0) configure the neighbor default-originate command.

Related Commands

neighbor default-originate	Inject the default route.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced ability to substitute IGP cost for MED when a peer/peer-group outbound route-map is set as internal.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

redistribute isis

E Redistribute IS-IS routes into BGP.

Syntax **redistribute isis** [*WORD*] [**level-1**| **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To return to the default values, enter the **no redistribute isis** [*WORD*] [**level-1**| **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

WORD	ISO routing area tag
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-1** to independently redistributed into Level 1 routes only.
level-1-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-1-2** to independently redistributed into Level 1 and Level 2 routes. This is the default.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-2** to independently redistributed into Level 2 routes only
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric** followed by the metric value used for the redistributed route. Use a metric value that is consistent with the destination protocol. Range: 0 to 16777215 Default: 0
route-map *map-name*	Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the map name that is an identifier for a configured route map. The route map should filter imported routes from the source routing protocol to the current routing protocol. If you do not specify a *map-name,* all routes are redistributed. If you specify a keyword, but fail to list route map tags, no routes will be imported.

Defaults **level-1-2**

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Example

Figure 7-3. Command Example: redistribute isis

```
FTOS(conf)#router bgp 1
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#redistribute isis level-1 metric 44 route-map rmap-is2bgp
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#show running-config bgp
!
router bgp 1
redistribute isis level-1 metric 44 route-map rmap-is2bgp
```

Usage Information

With FTOS version 8.3.1.0 and later, the redistribute command can be used to advertise the IGP cost as the MED on redistributed routes. When the route-map is set with metric-type internal and applied outbound to an EBGP peer/peer-group, the advertised routes corresponding to those peer/peer-group will have IGP cost set as MED.

IS-IS to BGP redistribution supports matching of **level-1** or **level-2** routes or all routes (default). More advanced match options can be performed using route maps. The metric value of redistributed routes can be set by the redistribution command.

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced ability to substitute IGP cost for MED when a peer/peer-group outbound route-map is set as internal.
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

redistribute ospf

C E S

Redistribute OSPF routes into BGP.

Syntax **redistribute ospf** *process-id* [[**match external** {**1** | **2**}] [**match internal**]] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To stop redistribution of OSPF routes, use the **no redistribute ospf** *process-id* command.

Parameters

process-id	Enter the number of the OSPF process. Range: 1 to 65535
match external {**1** | **2**}	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords match external to redistribute OSPF external routes. You can specify 1 or 2 to redistribute those routes only.
match internal	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **match internal** to redistribute OSPF internal routes only.
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **route-map** followed by the name of a configured Route map.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Usage Information With FTOS version 8.3.1.0 and later, the redistribute command can be used to advertise the IGP cost as the MED on redistributed routes. When the route-map is set with metric-type internal and applied outbound to an EBGP peer/peer-group, the advertised routes corresponding to those peer/peer-group will have IGP cost set as MED.

When you enter redistribute isis *process-id* command without any other parameters, FTOS redistributes all OSPF internal routes, external type 1 routes, and external type 2 routes. This feature is not supported by an RFC.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced ability to substitute IGP cost for MED when a peer/peer-group outbound route-map is set as internal.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

router bgp

C E S

Enter ROUTER BGP mode to configure and enable BGP.

Syntax **router bgp** *as-number*

To disable BGP, use the **no router bgp** *as-number* command.

Parameters

as-number	Enter the AS number. Range: 1 to 65535 (2-Byte) or 1-4294967295 (4-Byte) *or* 0.1-65535.65535 (Dotted format)

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Example

Figure 7-4. Command Example: router bgp

```
FTOS(conf)#router bgp 3
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#
```

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

Usage Information

At least one interface must be in Layer 3 mode for the router bgp command to be accepted. If no interfaces are enabled for Layer 3, an error message appears: `% Error: No router id configured`.

show capture bgp-pdu neighbor

C E S

Display BGP packet capture information for an IPv4 address on the system.

Syntax **show capture bgp-pdu neighbor** *ipv4-address*

Parameters

ipv4-address	Enter the IPv4 address (in dotted decimal format) of the BGP address to display packet information for that address.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-5. Command Example: show capture bgp-pdu neighbor

```
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#show capture bgp-pdu neighbor 20.20.20.2

Incoming packet capture enabled for BGP neighbor 20.20.20.2
Available buffer size 40958758, 26 packet(s) captured using 680 bytes
  PDU[1] : len 101, captured 00:34:51 ago
    ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff 00650100 00000013 00000000
00000000 419ef06c 00000000
    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0181a1e4 0181a25c 41af92c0
00000000 00000000 00000000
    00000000 00000001 0181a1e4 0181a25c 41af9400 00000000
  PDU[2] : len 19, captured 00:34:51 ago
    ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff 00130400
  PDU[3] : len 19, captured 00:34:51 ago
    ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff 00130400
 [. . .]

Outgoing packet capture enabled for BGP neighbor 20.20.20.2
Available buffer size 40958758, 27 packet(s) captured using 562 bytes
  PDU[1] : len 41, captured 00:34:52 ago
    ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff 00290104 000100b4 14141401
0c020a01 04000100 01020080
    00000000
  PDU[2] : len 19, captured 00:34:51 ago
    ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff 00130400
  PDU[3] : len 19, captured 00:34:50 ago
    ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff ffffffff 00130400
 [. . .]
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

capture bgp-pdu max-buffer-size	Specify a size for the capture buffer.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

show config

C E S View the current ROUTER BGP configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Example

Figure 7-6. Command Example: show config

```
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#show confi
!
router bgp 45
 neighbor suzanne peer-group
 neighbor suzanne no shutdown
 neighbor sara peer-group
 neighbor sara shutdown
 neighbor 13.14.15.20 peer-group suzanne
 neighbor 13.14.15.20 shutdown
 neighbor 123.34.55.123 peer-group suzanne
 neighbor 123.34.55.123 shutdown
FTOS(conf-router_bgp)#
```

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp

C E S View the current BGP IPv4 routing table for the system.

Syntax **show ip bgp** *[ipv4 unicast]* [*network* [*network-mask*] [**longer-prefixes**]]

Parameters

ipv4 unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **ipv4 unicast** keywords to view information only related to ipv4 unicast routes.
network	(OPTIONAL) Enter the network address (in dotted decimal format) of the BGP network to view information only on that network.
network-mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter the network mask (in slash prefix format) of the BGP network address.
longer-prefixes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **longer-prefixes** to view all routes with a common prefix.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information

When you enable **bgp non-deterministic-med** command, the **show ip bgp** command output for a BGP route does not list the INACTIVE reason.

Example

Figure 7-7. Command Example: show ip bgp (Partial)

```
FTOS>show ip bgp
BGP table version is 847562, local router ID is 63.114.8.131
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n - network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network             Next Hop            Metric        LocPrf     Weight  Path
*>  0.0.0.0/0           63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 i
*   3.0.0.0/8           63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 209 701 80 i
*>                      63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 701 80 i
*>  3.3.0.0/16          0.0.0.0                22                    32768  ?
                        63.114.8.35                                       0  18508 ?
*>  4.0.0.0/8           63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 701 1 i
*>  4.2.49.12/30        63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 209 i
*   4.17.250.0/24       63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 209 1239 13716 i
*>                      63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 701 1239 13716 i
*   4.21.132.0/23       63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 209 6461 16422 i
*>                      63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 701 6461 16422 i
*>  4.24.118.16/30      63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 209 i
*>  4.24.145.0/30       63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 209 i
*>  4.24.187.12/30      63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 209 i
*>  4.24.202.0/30       63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 209 i
*>  4.25.88.0/30        63.114.8.33                                       0  18508 209 3561 3908 i
*>  5.0.0.0/9           63.114.8.33             0                         0  18508 ?
*>  5.0.0.0/10          63.114.8.33             0                         0  18508 ?
*>  5.0.0.0/11          63.114.8.33             0                         0  18508 ?
--More--
```

Table 7-1 defines the information displayed in Figure 7-7

Table 7-1. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp

Field	Description
Network	Displays the destination network prefix of each BGP route.
Next Hop	Displays the next hop address of the BGP router. If 0.0.0.0 is listed in this column, then local routes exist in the routing table.
Metric	Displays the BGP route's metric, if assigned.
LocPrf	Displays the BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute for the route.
Weight	Displays the route's weight
Path	Lists all the ASs the route passed through to reach the destination network.

Related Commands

show ip bgp community	View BGP communities.
neighbor maximum-prefix	Control number of network prefixes received.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp cluster-list

C E S View BGP neighbors in a specific cluster.

Syntax **show ip bgp** *[ipv4 unicast]* **cluster-list** [*cluster-id*]

Parameters

ipv4 unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **ipv4 unicast** keywords to view information only related to ipv4 unicast routes.
cluster-id	(OPTIONAL) Enter the cluster id in dotted decimal format.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-8. Command Example: show ip bgp cluster-list (Partial)

```
FTOS#show ip bgp cluster-list
BGP table version is 64444683, local router ID is 120.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n
- network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

     Network             Next Hop            Metric     LocPrf Weight Path
* I 10.10.10.1/32       192.68.16.1              0        100      0 i
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 i
*>I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 i
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 i
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 i
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 i
* I 10.19.75.5/32       192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
*>I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
* I 10.30.1.0/24        192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
*>I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
* I                     192.68.16.1              0        100      0 ?
```

Table 7-2 defines the information displayed in Figure 7-8.

Table 7-2. show ip bgp cluster-list Command Fields

Field	Description
Network	Displays the destination network prefix of each BGP route.
Next Hop	Displays the next hop address of the BGP router. If 0.0.0.0 is listed in this column, then local routes exist in the routing table.
Metric	Displays the BGP route's metric, if assigned.
LocPrf	Displays the BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute for the route.
Weight	Displays the route's weight
Path	Lists all the ASs the route passed through to reach the destination network.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp community

C E S

View information on all routes with Community attributes or view specific BGP community groups.

Syntax

show ip bgp [*ipv4 unicast]* **community** [*community-number*] [**local-as**] [**no-export**] [**no-advertise**]

Parameters

ipv4 unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **ipv4 unicast** keywords to view information only related to ipv4 unicast routes.
community-number	Enter the community number in AA:NN format where AA is the AS number (2 bytes) and NN is a value specific to that autonomous system. You can specify up to eight community numbers to view information on those community groups.
local-AS	Enter the keywords **local-AS** to view all routes with the COMMUNITY attribute of NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED. All routes with the NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED (0xFFFFFF03) community attribute must not be advertised to external BGP peers.
no-advertise	Enter the keywords **no-advertise** to view all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_ADVERTISE. All routes with the NO_ADVERTISE (0xFFFFFF02) community attribute must not be advertised to other BGP peers.
no-export	Enter the keywords **no-export** to view all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_EXPORT. All routes with the NO_EXPORT (0xFFFFFF01) community attribute must not be advertised outside a BGP confederation boundary.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information

To view the total number of COMMUNITY attributes found, use the show ip bgp summary command. The text line above the route table states the number of COMMUNITY attributes found.

Example **Figure 7-9. Command Example: show ip bgp community (Partial)**

```
FTOS>show ip bgp community
BGP table version is 3762622, local router ID is 63.114.8.48
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n - network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network          Next Hop            Metric        LocPrf    Weight  Path
* i 3.0.0.0/8        205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 701 80 i
*>i 4.2.49.12/30     205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 i
* i 4.21.132.0/23    205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 6461 16422 i
*>i 4.24.118.16/30   205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 i
*>i 4.24.145.0/30    205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 i
*>i 4.24.187.12/30   205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 i
*>i 4.24.202.0/30    205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 i
*>i 4.25.88.0/30     205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 3561 3908 i
*>i 6.1.0.0/16       205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.2.0.0/22       205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.3.0.0/18       205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.4.0.0/16       205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.5.0.0/19       205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.8.0.0/20       205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.9.0.0/20       205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.10.0.0/15      205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.14.0.0/15      205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.133.0.0/21     205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
*>i 6.151.0.0/16     205.171.0.16                          100         0  209 7170 1455 i
--More--
```

The show ip bgp community command without any parameters lists BGP routes with at least one BGP community attribute and the output is the same as for the show ip bgp command output.

Table 7-3. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp community

Field	Description
Network	Displays the destination network prefix of each BGP route.
Next Hop	Displays the next hop address of the BGP router. If 0.0.0.0 is listed in this column, then local routes exist in the routing table.
Metric	Displays the BGP route's metric, if assigned.
LocPrf	Displays the BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute for the route.
Weight	Displays the route's weight
Path	Lists all the ASs the route passed through to reach the destination network.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp community-list

C E S View routes that are affected by a specific community list.

Syntax **show ip bgp** *[ipv4 unicast]* **community-list** *community-list-name* [**exact-match**]

Parameters

ipv4 unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **ipv4 unicast** keywords to view information only related to ipv4 unicast routes.
community-list-name	Enter the name of a configured IP community list. (max 16 chars)
exact-match	Enter the keyword for an exact match of the communities.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-10. Command Example: show ip bgp community-list

```
FTOS#show ip bgp community-list pass
BGP table version is 0, local router ID is 10.101.15.13
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n - network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network             Next Hop            Metric        LocPrf    Weight  Path
FTOS#
```

The show ip bgp community-list command without any parameters lists BGP routes matching the Community List and the output is the same as for the show ip bgp command output.

Table 7-4. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp community-list

Field	Description
Network	Displays the destination network prefix of each BGP route.
Next Hop	Displays the next hop address of the BGP router. If 0.0.0.0 is listed in this column, then local routes exist in the routing table.
Metric	Displays the BGP route's metric, if assigned.
LocPrf	Displays the BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute for the route.
Weight	Displays the route's weight
Path	Lists all the ASs the route passed through to reach the destination network.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp dampened-paths

C E S View BGP routes that are dampened (non-active).

Syntax **show ip bgp** *[ipv4 unicast]* **dampened-paths**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 7-11. Command Example: show ip bgp dampened-paths**

```
FTOS>show ip bgp damp
BGP table version is 210708, local router ID is 63.114.8.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n - network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
    Network            From            Reuse     Path
FTOS>
```

Table 7-5 defines the information displayed in Figure 7-11.

Table 7-5. Command Example: show ip bgp dampened-paths

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network ID to which the route is dampened.
From	Displays the IP address of the neighbor advertising the dampened route.
Reuse	Displays the hour:minutes:seconds until the dampened route is available.
Path	Lists all the ASs the dampened route passed through to reach the destination network.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp detail

C E S Display BGP internal information for IPv4 Unicast address family.

Syntax **show ip bgp** *[ipv4 unicast]* **detail**

Defaults none

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-12. Command Example: show ip bgp detail

```
R2#show ip bgp detail

Detail information for BGP Node
bgpNdP 0x41a17000 : NdTmrP 0x41a17000 : NdKATmrP 0x41a17014 : NdTics 74857 :
NhLocAS 1 : NdState 2 : NdRPMPrim 1 : NdListSoc 13
NdAuto 1 : NdEqCost 1 : NdSync 0 : NdDefOrg 0
NdV6ListSoc 14 NdDefDid 0 : NdConfedId 0 : NdMedConfed 0 : NdMedMissVal -1 :
NdIgnrIllId 0 : NdRRC2C 1 : NdClstId 33686273 : NdPaTblP 0x41a19088
NdASPTblP 0x41a19090 : NdCommTblP 0x41a19098 : NhOptTransTblP 0x41a190a0 :
NdRRClsTblP 0x41a190a8
NdPktPA 0 : NdLocCBP 0x41a6f000 : NdTmpPAP 0x419efc80 : NdTmpASPAP 0x41a25000 :
NdTmpCommP 0x41a25800
NdTmpRRClP 0x41a4b000 : NdTmpOptP 0x41a4b800 : NdTmpNHP  : NdOrigPAP 0
NdOrgNHP 0 : NdModPathP 0x419efcc0 : NdModASPAP 0x41a4c000 : NdModCommP 0x41a4c800
NdModOptP 0x41a4d000 : NdModNHP  : NdComSortBufP 0x41a19110 : NdComSortHdP
0x41a19d04 : NdUpdAFMsk 0 : AFRstSet 0x41a1a298 : NHopDfrdHdP 0x41a1a3e0 :

NumNhDfrd 0 : CfgHdrAFMsk 1
AFChkNetTmrP 0x41ee705c :  AFRtDamp 0 : AlwysCmpMed 0 : LocrHld 10 : LocrRem 10 :
softReconfig 0x41a1a58c
DefMet 0 : AutoSumm 1 : NhopsP 0x41a0d100 : Starts 0 : Stops 0 : Opens 0
Closes 0 : Fails 0 : Fatals 0 : ConnExps 0 : HldExps 0 : KeepExps 0
RxOpens 0 : RxKeeps 0 : RxUpds 0 : RxNotifs 0 : TxUpds 0 : TxNotifs 0
BadEvts 0 : SynFails 0 : RxeCodeP 0x41a1b6b8 : RxHdrCodeP 0x41a1b6d4 : RxOpCodeP
0x41a1b6e4
RxUpdCodeP 0x41a1b704 : TxEcodeP 0x41a1b734 : TxHdrcodeP 0x41a1b750 : TxOpCodeP
0x41a1b760
TxUpdCodeP 0x41a1b780 : TrEvt 0 : LocPref 100 : tmpPathP 0x41a1b7b8 : LogNbrChgs 1
RecursiveNH 1 : PgCfgId 0 : KeepAlive 0 : HldTime 0 : DioHdl 0 : AggrValTmrP
0x41ee7024
UpdNetTmrP 0 : RedistTmrP 0x41ee7094 : PeerChgTmrP 0 : CleanRibTmrP 0x41ee7104
PeerUpdTmrP 0x41ee70cc : DfrdNHTmrP 0x41ee7174 : DfrdRtselTmrP 0x41ee713c :
FastExtFallover 1 : FastIntFallover 0 : Enforce1stAS 1
PeerIdBitsP 0x41967120 : softOutSz 16 : RibUpdCtxCBP 0
UpdPeerCtxCBP 0 : UpdPeerCtxAFI 0 : TcpioCtxCB 0 : RedistBlk 1
NextCBPurg 1101119536 : NumPeerToPurge 0 : PeerIBGPCnt 0 : NonDet 0 : DfrdPathSel 0
BGPRst 0 : NumGrCfg 1 : DfrdTmestmp 0 : SnmpTrps 0 : IgnrBestPthASP 0
RstOn 1 : RstMod 1 : RstRole 2 : AFFalgs 7 : RstInt 120 : MaxeorExtInt 361
FixedPartCrt 1 : VarParCrt 1
Packet Capture max allowed length 40960000 : current length 0

Peer Grp List
Nbr List
Confed Peer List
Address Family specific Information
AFIndex 0
NdSpFlag 0x41a190b0 : AFRttP 0x41a0d200 : NdRTMMkrP 0x41a19d28 : NdRTMAFTblVer 0 :
NdRibCtxAddr 1101110688
NdRibCtxAddrLen 255 : NdAFPrefix 0 : NdAfNLRIP 0 : NdAFNLRILen 0 : NdAFWPtrP 0
NdAFWLen 0 : NdAfNH  : NdAFRedRttP 0x41a0d400 : NdRecCtxAdd 1101110868
NdRedCtxAddrLen 255 : NdAfRedMkrP 0x41a19e88 : AFAggRttP 0x41a0d600 : AfAggCtxAddr
1101111028 : AfAggrCtxAddrLen 255
AfNumAggrPfx 0 : AfNumAggrASSet 0 : AfNumSuppmap 0 : AfNumAggrValidPfx 0 :
AfMPathRttP 0x41a0d700
MpathCtxAddr 1101111140 : MpathCtxAddrlen 255 : AfEorSet 0x41a19f98 : NumDfrdPfx 0
AfActPeerHd 0x41a1a3a4 : AfExtDist 1101112312 : AfIntDist 200 : AfLocDist 200
AfNumRRc 0 : AfRR 0 : AfNetRttP 0x41a0d300 : AfNetCtxAddr 1101112392 :
AfNetCtxAddrlen 255
AfNwCtxAddr 1101112443 : AfNwCtxAddrlen 255 : AfNetBKDrRttP 0x41a0d500 :
AfNetBKDRCnt 0 : AfDampHLife 0
AfDampReuse 0 : AfDampSupp 0 : AfDampMaxHld 0 : AfDampCeiling 0 : AfDampRmapP
```

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

show ip bgp extcommunity-list

C E S

View information on all routes with Extended Community attributes.

Syntax

show ip bgp [*ipv4 unicast]* **extcommunity-list** [*list name*]

Parameters

ipv4 unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **ipv4 unicast** keywords to view information only related to ipv4 unicast routes.
list name	Enter the extended community list name you wish to view.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information

To view the total number of COMMUNITY attributes found, use the show ip bgp summary command. The text line above the route table states the number of COMMUNITY attributes found.

The show ip bgp community command without any parameters lists BGP routes with at least one BGP community attribute and the output is the same as for the show ip bgp command output.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp filter-list

C E S

View the routes that match the filter lists.

Syntax

show ip bgp *[ipv4 unicast]* **filter-list** *as-path-name*

Parameters

ipv4 unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **ipv4 unicast** keywords to view information only related to ipv4 unicast routes.
as-path-name	Enter the name of an AS-PATH.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-13. Command Example: show ip bgp filter-list

```
FTOS#show ip bgp filter-list hello
BGP table version is 80227, local router ID is 120.1.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n -
network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network            Next Hop            Metric     LocPrf Weight Path
* I 6.1.5.0/24         192.100.11.2         20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    192.100.8.2          20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    192.100.9.2          20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    192.100.10.2         20000       9999      0 ?
*>I                    6.1.5.1              20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    6.1.6.1              20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    6.1.20.1             20000       9999      0 ?
* I 6.1.6.0/24         192.100.11.2         20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    192.100.8.2          20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    192.100.9.2          20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    192.100.10.2         20000       9999      0 ?
*>I                    6.1.5.1              20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    6.1.6.1              20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    6.1.20.1             20000       9999      0 ?
* I 6.1.20.0/24        192.100.11.2         20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    192.100.8.2          20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    192.100.9.2          20000       9999      0 ?
* I                    192.100.10.2         20000       9999      0 ?
FTOS#
```

Table 7-6 defines the information displayed in Figure 7-13.

Table 7-6. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp filter-list

Field	Description
Path source codes	Lists the path sources shown to the right of the last AS number in the Path column: • i = internal route entry • a = aggregate route entry • c = external confederation route entry • n = network route entry • r = redistributed route entry
Next Hop	Displays the next hop address of the BGP router. If 0.0.0.0 is listed in this column, then local routes exist in the routing table.
Metric	Displays the BGP route's metric, if assigned.
LocPrf	Displays the BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute for the route.
Weight	Displays the route's weight
Path	Lists all the ASs the route passed through to reach the destination network.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp flap-statistics

C E S View flap statistics on BGP routes.

Syntax **show ip bgp** *[ipv4 unicast]* **flap-statistics** [*ip-address* [*mask*]] [**filter-list** *as-path-name*] [**regexp** *regular-expression*]

Parameters

ipv4 unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **ipv4 unicast** keywords to view information only related to ipv4 unicast routes.
ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address (in dotted decimal format) of the BGP network to view information only on that network.
mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter the network mask (in slash prefix (/x) format) of the BGP network address.
filter-list *as-path-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **filter-list** followed by the name of a configured AS-PATH ACL.
regexp *regular-expression*	Enter a regular expression then use one or a combination of the following characters to match: • **.** = (period) any single character (including a white space) • ***** = (asterisk) the sequences in a pattern (0 or more sequences) • **+** = (plus) the sequences in a pattern (1 or more sequences) • **?** = (question mark) sequences in a pattern (either 0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CTRL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • **[ ]** = (brackets) a range of single-character patterns. • **( )** = (parenthesis) groups a series of pattern elements to a single element • **{ }** = (braces) minimum and the maximum match count • **^** = (caret) the beginning of the input string. If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified. • **$** = (dollar sign) the end of the output string.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 7-14. Command Example: show ip bgp flap-statistics**

```
FTOS>show ip bgp flap
BGP table version is 210851, local router ID is 63.114.8.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n - network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network             From             Flaps Duration Reuse     Path
FTOS>
```

Table 7-7 defines the information displayed in Figure 7-14.

Table 7-7. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp flap-statistics

Field	Description
Network	Displays the network ID to which the route is flapping.
From	Displays the IP address of the neighbor advertising the flapping route.
Flaps	Displays the number of times the route flapped.
Duration	Displays the hours:minutes:seconds since the route first flapped.
Reuse	Displays the hours:minutes:seconds until the flapped route is available.
Path	Lists all the ASs the flapping route passed through to reach the destination network.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp inconsistent-as

C E S

View routes with inconsistent originating Autonomous System (AS) numbers, that is, prefixes that are announced from the same neighbor AS but with a different AS-Path.

Syntax **show ip bgp** *[ipv4 unicast]* **inconsistent-as**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-15. Command Example: show ip bgp inconsistent-as (Partial)

```
FTOS>show ip bgp inconsistent-as
BGP table version is 280852, local router ID is 10.1.2.100
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n - network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network          Next Hop            Metric     LocPrf Weight Path
*   3.0.0.0/8        63.114.8.33                           0 18508 209 7018 80  i
*                    63.114.8.34                           0 18508 209 7018 80  i
*                    63.114.8.60                           0 18508 209 7018 80  i
*>                     63.114.8.33                             0 18508 701 80  i
*>  3.18.135.0/24      63.114.8.60                           0 18508 209 7018  ?
*                    63.114.8.34                           0 18508 209 7018  ?
*                    63.114.8.33                           0 18508 701 7018  ?
*                    63.114.8.33                           0 18508 209 7018  ?
*>  4.0.0.0/8          63.114.8.60                             0 18508 209 1  i
*                    63.114.8.34                             0 18508 209 1  i
*                    63.114.8.33                             0 18508 701 1  i
*                    63.114.8.33                             0 18508 209 1  i
*   6.0.0.0/20       63.114.8.60                           0 18508 209 3549  i
*                    63.114.8.34                           0 18508 209 3549  i
*>                   63.114.8.33             0               0 18508  ?
*                    63.114.8.33                           0 18508 209 3549  i
*   9.2.0.0/16       63.114.8.60                            0 18508 209 701  i
*                    63.114.8.34                            0 18508 209 701  i
--More--
```

Table 7-8. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp inconsistent-as

Fields	Description
Network	Displays the destination network prefix of each BGP route.
Next Hop	Displays the next hop address of the BGP router. If 0.0.0.0 is listed in this column, then local routes exist in the routing table.
Metric	Displays the BGP route's metric, if assigned.
LocPrf	Displays the BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute for the route.
Weight	Displays the route's weight
Path	Lists all the ASs the route passed through to reach the destination network.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp neighbors

C E S

Enables you to view the information exchanged by BGP neighbors.

Syntax

show ip bgp *[ipv4 unicast]* **neighbors** [*ip-address* [**advertised-routes** | **dampened-routes** | **detail** | **flap-statistics** | **routes |** {**received-routes** [*network* [*network-mask*]]} **|** {**denied-routes** [*network* [*network-mask*]]}]

Parameters

ipv4 unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **ipv4 unicast** keywords to view information only related to ipv4 unicast routes.
ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor to view only BGP information exchanged with that neighbor.
advertised-routes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **advertised-routes** to view only the routes the neighbor sent.
dampened-routes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dampened-routes** to view information on dampened routes from the BGP neighbor.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to view neighbor-specific internal information for the IPv4 Unicast address family.
flap-statistics	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **flap-statistics** to view flap statistics on the neighbor's routes.
routes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **routes** to view only the neighbor's feasible routes.
received-routes [*network* [*network-mask*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **received-routes** followed by either the network address (in dotted decimal format) or the network mask (in slash prefix format) to view all information received from neighbors. **Note**: neighbor soft-reconfiguration inbound must be configured prior to viewing all the information received from the neighbors.
denied-routes [*network* [*network-mask*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **denied-routes** followed by either the network address (in dotted decimal format) or the network mask (in slash prefix format) to view all information on routes denied via neighbor inbound filters.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added **detail** option and output now displays default MED value
Version 7.2.1.0	Added received and denied route options
Version 6.3.10	The output is changed to display the total number of advertised prefixes

Example 1

Figure 7-16. Command Example: show ip bgp neighbors (Partial)

```
FTOS#show ip bgp neighbors

BGP neighbor is 100.10.10.2, remote AS 200, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.2.101
  BGP state ESTABLISHED, in this state for 00:16:12
  Last read 00:00:12, last write 00:00:03
  Hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Received 1404 messages, 0 in queue
    3 opens, 1 notifications, 1394 updates
    6 keepalives, 0 route refresh requests
  Sent 48 messages, 0 in queue
    3 opens, 2 notifications, 0 updates
    43 keepalives, 0 route refresh requests
Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds
  Minimum time before advertisements start is 0 seconds

  Capabilities received from neighbor for IPv4 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)

  Capabilities advertised to neighbor for IPv4 Unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    GRACEFUL_RESTART(64)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)

  Route map for incoming advertisements is test
  Maximum prefix set to 4 with threshold 75

  For address family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP table version 34, neighbor version 34
  5 accepted prefixes consume 20 bytes
  Prefix advertised 0, denied 4, withdrawn 0

Prefixes accepted 1 (consume 4 bytes), withdrawn 0 by peer
  Prefixes advertised 0, rejected 0, withdrawn 0 from peer

  Connections established 2; dropped 1
  Last reset 00:18:21, due to Maximum prefix limit reached

  Notification History
   'Connection Reset' Sent : 1  Recv: 0

Local host: 100.10.10.1, Local port: 179
Foreign host: 100.10.10.2, Foreign port: 47496

FTOS#
```

Example 2 **Figure 7-17. Command Example: show ip bgp neighbors advertised-routes**

```
FTOS>show ip bgp neighbors 192.14.1.5 advertised-routes

BGP table version is 74103, local router ID is 33.33.33.33
Status codes: s suppressed, S stale, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed,
n - network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network            Next Hop            Metric     LocPrf Weight Path
*>r 1.10.1.0/24        0.0.0.0               5000             32768 ?
*>r 1.11.0.0/16        0.0.0.0               5000             32768 ?
.....
.....
*>I 223.94.249.0/24    223.100.4.249            0        100      0 ?
*>I 223.94.250.0/24    223.100.4.250            0        100      0 ?
*>I 223.100.0.0/16     223.100.255.254          0        100      0 ?
Total number of prefixes: 74102
```

Example 3 **Figure 7-18. Command Example: show ip bgp neighbors received-routes**

```
FTOS#show ip bgp neighbors 100.10.10.2 received-routes
BGP table version is 13, local router ID is 120.10.10.1
Status codes: s suppressed, S stale, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed
n - network, D - denied, S - stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network            Next Hop            Metric     LocPrf Weight Path
D   70.70.21.0/24      100.10.10.2                          0      0 100 200 ?
D   70.70.22.0/24      100.10.10.2                          0      0 100 200 ?
D   70.70.23.0/24      100.10.10.2                          0      0 100 200 ?
D   70.70.24.0/24      100.10.10.2                          0      0 100 200 ?
*>  70.70.25.0/24      100.10.10.2                          0      0 100 200 ?
*>  70.70.26.0/24      100.10.10.2              0           0      0 100 200 ?
*>  70.70.27.0/24      100.10.10.2              0           0      0 100 200 ?
*>  70.70.28.0/24      100.10.10.2              0           0      0 100 200 ?
*>  70.70.29.0/24      100.10.10.2              0           0      0 100 200 ?
FTOS#
```

Example 4 **Figure 7-19. Command Example: show ip bgp neighbors denied-routes**

```
FTOS#show ip bgp  neighbors  100.10.10.2 denied-routes
4 denied paths using 205 bytes of memory
BGP table version is 34, local router ID is 100.10.10.2
Status codes: s suppressed, S stale, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed
             n - network,  D - denied,  S - stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network            Next Hop            Metric     LocPrf Weight Path
D   70.70.21.0/24      100.10.10.2                          0      0 100 200 ?
D   70.70.22.0/24      100.10.10.2                          0      0 100 200 ?
D   70.70.23.0/24      100.10.10.2                          0      0 100 200 ?
D   70.70.24.0/24      100.10.10.2                          0      0 100 200 ?
FTOS#
```

Table 7-9. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp neighbors

Lines beginning with	Description
BGP neighbor	Displays the BGP neighbor address and its AS number. The last phrase in the line indicates whether the link between the BGP router and its neighbor is an external or internal one. If they are located in the same AS, then the link is internal; otherwise the link is external.
BGP version	Displays the BGP version (always version 4) and the remote router ID.

Table 7-9. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp neighbors

Lines beginning with	Description
BGP state	Displays the neighbor's BGP state and the amount of time in hours:minutes:seconds it has been in that state.
Last read	This line displays the following information: • last read is the time (hours:minutes:seconds) the router read a message from its neighbor • hold time is the number of seconds configured between messages from its neighbor • keepalive interval is the number of seconds between keepalive messages to help ensure that the TCP session is still alive.
Received messages	This line displays the number of BGP messages received, the number of notifications (error messages) and the number of messages waiting in a queue for processing.
Sent messages	The line displays the number of BGP messages sent, the number of notifications (error messages) and the number of messages waiting in a queue for processing.
Received updates	This line displays the number of BGP updates received and sent.
Soft reconfiguration	This line indicates that soft reconfiguration inbound is configured.
Minimum time	Displays the minimum time, in seconds, between advertisements.
(list of inbound and outbound policies)	Displays the policy commands configured and the names of the Route map, AS-PATH ACL or Prefix list configured for the policy.
For address family:	Displays IPv4 Unicast as the address family.
BGP table version	Displays the which version of the primary BGP routing table the router and the neighbor are using.
accepted prefixes	Displays the number of network prefixes accepted by the router and the amount of memory used to process those prefixes.
Prefix advertised	Displays the number of network prefixes advertised, the number rejected and the number withdrawn from the BGP routing table.
Connections established	Displays the number of TCP connections established and dropped between the two peers to exchange BGP information.
Last reset	Displays the amount of time since the peering session was last reset. Also states if the peer resets the peering session. If the peering session was never reset, the word never is displayed.
Local host:	Displays the peering address of the local router and the TCP port number.
Foreign host:	Displays the peering address of the neighbor and the TCP port number.

Related Commands

show ip bgp	View the current BGP routing table.

show ip bgp next-hop

C E S View all next hops (via learned routes only) with current reachability and flap status. This command only displays one path, even if the next hop is reachable by multiple paths.

Syntax **show ip bgp next-hop**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-20. Command Example: show ip bgp next-hop

```
FTOS>show ip bgp next-hop
 Next-hop        Via                          RefCount  Cost  Flaps Time Elapsed
 63.114.8.33     63.114.8.33, Gi 12/22          240984     0      0 00:18:25
 63.114.8.34     63.114.8.34, Gi 12/22          135152     0      0 00:18:13
 63.114.8.35     63.114.8.35, Gi 12/22               1     0      0 00:18:07
 63.114.8.60     63.114.8.60, Gi 12/22          135155     0      0 00:18:11
FTOS>
```

Table 7-10. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp next-hop

Field	Description
Next-hop	Displays the next-hop IP address.
Via	Displays the IP address and interface used to reach the next hop.
RefCount	Displays the number of BGP routes using this next hop.
Cost	Displays the cost associated with using this next hop.
Flaps	Displays the number of times the next hop has flapped.
Time Elapsed	Displays the time elapsed since the next hop was learned. If the route is down, then this field displays time elapsed since the route went down.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp paths

C E S View all the BGP path attributes in the BGP database.

Syntax **show ip bgp paths** [**regexp** *regular-expression*]

Parameters

regexp *regular-expression*	Enter a regular expression then use one or a combination of the following characters to match: • **.** = (period) any single character (including a white space) • ***** = (asterisk) the sequences in a pattern (0 or more sequences) • **+** = (plus) the sequences in a pattern (1 or more sequences) • **?** = (question mark) sequences in a pattern (either 0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CTRL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • **[ ]** = (brackets) a range of single-character patterns. • **( )** = (parenthesis) groups a series of pattern elements to a single element • **{ }** = (braces) minimum and the maximum match count • **^** = (caret) the beginning of the input string. If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified. • **$** = (dollar sign) the end of the output string.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-21. Command Example: show ip bgp paths (Partial)

```
FTOS#show ip bgp path
Total 16 Paths
Address       Hash Refcount Metric Path
0x1efe7e5c      15     10000        32 ?
0x1efe7e1c      71     10000        23 ?
0x1efe7ddc     127     10000        22 ?
0x1efe7d9c     183     10000        43 ?
0x1efe7d5c     239     10000        42 ?
0x1efe7c9c     283         6        {102 103} ?
0x1efe7b1c     287       336 20000  ?
0x1efe7d1c     295     10000        13 ?
0x1efe7c5c     339         6        {92 93} ?
0x1efe7cdc     351     10000        12 ?
0x1efe7c1c     395         6        {82 83} ?
0x1efe7bdc     451         6        {72 73} ?
0x1efe7b5c     491        78     0  ?
0x1efe7adc     883         2   120  i
0x1efe7e9c     983     10000        33 ?
0x1efe7b9c    1003         6     0  i
FTOS#
```

Table 7-11. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp paths

Field	Description
Total	Displays the total number of BGP path attributes.
Address	Displays the internal address where the path attribute is stored.
Hash	Displays the hash bucket where the path attribute is stored.
Refcount	Displays the number of BGP routes using this path attribute.
Metric	Displays the MED attribute for this path attribute.
Path	Displays the AS path for the route, with the origin code for the route listed last. Numbers listed between braces {} are AS_SET information.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp paths as-path

C E S View all unique AS-PATHs in the BGP database

Syntax **show ip bgp paths as-path**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 7-22. Command Example: show ip bgp paths as-path (Partial)**

```
FTOS#show ip bgp paths as-path
Total 13 AS-Paths
Address       Hash Refcount AS-Path
0x1ea3c1ec     251         1 42
0x1ea3c25c     251         1 22
0x1ea3c1b4     507         1 13
0x1ea3c304     507         1 33
0x1ea3c10c     763         1 {92 93}
0x1ea3c144     763         1 {102 103}
0x1ea3c17c     763         1 12
0x1ea3c2cc     763         1 32
0x1ea3c09c     764         1 {72 73}
0x1ea3c0d4     764         1 {82 83}
0x1ea3c224    1019         1 43
0x1ea3c294    1019         1 23
0x1ea3c02c    1021         4
FTOS#
```

Table 7-12. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp paths community

Field	Description
Address	Displays the internal address where the path attribute is stored.
Hash	Displays the hash bucket where the path attribute is stored.
Refcount	Displays the number of BGP routes using these AS-Paths.
AS-Path	Displays the AS paths for this route, with the origin code for the route listed last. Numbers listed between braces {} are AS_SET information.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp paths community

C E S View all unique COMMUNITY numbers in the BGP database.

Syntax **show ip bgp paths community**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-23. Command Example: show ip bgp paths community (Partial)

```
E1200-BGP>show ip bgp paths community
Total 293 Communities
Address       Hash Refcount Community
0x1ec88a5c       3          4 209:209 209:6059 209:31272 3908:900 19092:300
0x1e0f10ec      15          4 209:209 209:3039 209:31272 3908:900 19092:300
0x1c902234      37          2 209:209 209:7193 209:21362 3908:900 19092:300
0x1f588cd4      41         24 209:209 209:6253 209:21362 3908:900 19092:300
0x1e805884      46          2 209:209 209:21226 286:777 286:3033 1899:3033
64675:21092
0x1e433f4c      46          8 209:209 209:5097 209:21362 3908:900 19092:300
0x1f173294      48         16 209:209 209:21226 286:40 286:777 286:3040 5606:40
12955:5606
0x1c9f8e24      50          6 209:209 209:4069 209:21362 3908:900 19092:300
0x1c9f88e4      53          4 209:209 209:3193 209:21362 3908:900 19092:300
0x1f58a944      57          6 209:209 209:2073 209:21362 3908:900 19092:300
0x1ce6be44      80          2 209:209 209:999 209:40832
0x1c6e2374      80          2 209:777 209:41528
0x1f58ad6c      82         46 209:209 209:41528
0x1c6e2064      83          2 209:777 209:40832
0x1f588ecc      85        570 209:209 209:40832
0x1f57cc0c      98          2 209:209 209:21226 286:3031 13646:1044 13646:1124
13646:1154 13646:1164 13646:1184 13646:1194 13646:1204 13646:1214 13646:1224
13646:1234 13646:1244 13646:1254 13646:1264 13646:3000
0x1d65b2ac     117          6 209:209 209:999 209:31272
0x1f5854ac     119         18 209:209 209:21226 286:108 286:111 286:777 286:3033
517:5104
```

Table 7-13. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp paths community

Field	Description
Address	Displays the internal address where the path attribute is stored.
Hash	Displays the hash bucket where the path attribute is stored.
Refcount	Displays the number of BGP routes using these communities.
Community	Displays the community attributes in this BGP path.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp peer-group

C E S Enables you to view information on the BGP peers in a peer group.

Syntax **show ip bgp** *[ipv4 unicast]* **peer-group** [*peer-group-name* [**detail** | **summary**]]

Parameters

ipv4 unicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **ipv4 unicast** keywords to view information only related to ipv4 unicast routes.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a peer group to view information about that peer group only.

detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to view detailed status information of the peers in that peer group.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view status information of the peers in that peer group. The output is the same as that found in show ip bgp summary command

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-24. Command Example: show ip bgp peer-group (Partial)

```
FTOS#show ip bgp peer-group


Peer-group RT-PEERS
Description: ***peering-with-RT***
BGP version 4
Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds

For address family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP neighbor is RT-PEERS
Number of peers in this group 20
Peer-group members (* - outbound optimized):
  12.1.1.2*
  12.1.1.3*
  12.1.1.4*
  12.1.1.5*
  12.1.1.6*
  12.2.1.2*
  12.2.1.3*
  12.2.1.4*
  12.2.1.5*
  12.2.1.6*
  12.3.1.2*
  12.3.1.3*
  12.3.1.4*
  12.3.1.5*
  12.3.1.6*
  12.4.1.2*
  12.4.1.3*
  12.4.1.4*
  12.4.1.5*
  12.4.1.6*
```

Table 7-14. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp peer-group

Line beginning with	Description
Peer-group	Displays the peer group's name.
Administratively shut	Displays the peer group's status if the peer group is not enabled. If the peer group is enabled, this line is not displayed.
BGP version	Displays the BGP version supported.
Minimum time	Displays the time interval between BGP advertisements.
For address family	Displays IPv4 Unicast as the address family.
BGP neighbor	Displays the name of the BGP neighbor.
Number of peers	Displays the number of peers currently configured for this peer group.
Peer-group members:	Lists the IP addresses of the peers in the peer group. If the address is outbound optimized, a * is displayed next to the IP address.

Related Commands

neighbor peer-group (assigning peers)	Assign peer to a peer-group.
neighbor peer-group (creating group)	Create a peer group.
show ip bgp peer-group (multicast)	View information on the BGP peers in a peer group.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series

show ip bgp regexp

C E S

Display the subset of BGP routing table matching the regular expressions specified.

Syntax **show ip bgp regexp** *regular-expression* [*character*]

Parameters

regular-expression [*character*]	Enter a regular expression then use one or a combination of the following characters to match: • **.** = (period) any single character (including a white space) • ***** = (asterisk) the sequences in a pattern (0 or more sequences) • **+** = (plus) the sequences in a pattern (1 or more sequences) • **?** = (question mark) sequences in a pattern (either 0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CTRL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • **[ ]** = (brackets) a range of single-character patterns. • **( )** = (parenthesis) groups a series of pattern elements to a single element • **{ }** = (braces) minimum and the maximum match count • ^ = (caret) the beginning of the input string. If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified. • **$** = (dollar sign) the end of the output string.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 7-25. Command Example: show ip bgp regexp (Partial)**

```
FTOS#show ip bgp regexp ^2914+
BGP table version is 3700481, local router ID is 63.114.8.35
Status codes: s suppressed, S stale, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n - network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
    Network            Next Hop            Metric     LocPrf Weight Path
*>I 3.0.0.0/8          1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 1239 80 i
*>I 4.0.0.0/8          1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 3356 i
*>I 4.17.225.0/24      1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 11853 11853 11853 11853 11853 6496
*>I 4.17.226.0/23      1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 11853 11853 11853 11853 11853 6496
*>I 4.17.251.0/24      1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 11853 11853 11853 11853 11853 6496
*>I 4.17.252.0/23      1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 11853 11853 11853 11853 11853 6496
*>I 4.19.2.0/23        1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 701 6167 6167 6167 i
*>I 4.19.16.0/23       1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 701 6167 6167 6167 i
*>I 4.21.80.0/22       1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 174 4200 16559 i
*>I 4.21.82.0/24       1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 174 4200 16559 i
*>I 4.21.252.0/23      1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 701 6389 8063 19198 i
*>I 4.23.180.0/24      1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 3561 6128 30576 i
*>I 4.36.200.0/21      1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 14742 11854 14135 i
*>I 4.67.64.0/22       1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 11608 19281 i
*>I 4.78.32.0/21       1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 3491 29748 i
*>I 6.1.0.0/16         1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 701 668 i
*>I 6.2.0.0/22         1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 701 668 i
*>I 6.3.0.0/18         1.1.1.2                  0        100      0 2914 701 668 i
```

Table 7-15. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp regexp

Field	Description
Network	Displays the destination network prefix of each BGP route.
Next Hop	Displays the next hop address of the BGP router. If 0.0.0.0 is listed in this column, then non-BGP routes exist in the router's routing table.
Metric	Displays the BGP router's metric, if assigned.
LocPrf	Displays the BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute for the route.
Weight	Displays the route's weight
Path	Lists all the AS paths the route passed through to reach the destination network.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp summary

C E S Enables you to view the status of all BGP connections.

Syntax **show ip bgp** *[ipv4 unicast]* **summary**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-26. Command Example: show ip bgp summary

```
FTOS#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 120.10.10.1, local AS number 100
BGP table version is 34, main routing table version 34
9 network entrie(s) using 1372 bytes of memory
5 paths using 380 bytes of memory
4 denied paths using 164 bytes of memory
BGP-RIB over all using 385 bytes of memory
2 BGP path attribute entrie(s) using 168 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entrie(s) using 39 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entrie(s) using 43 bytes of memory
2 neighbor(s) using 7232 bytes of memory

Neighbor        AS     MsgRcvd  MsgSent     TblVer  InQ  OutQ Up/Down  State/Pfx

100.10.10.2     200         46       41         34    0     0 00:14:33          5
120.10.10.2     300         40       47         34    0     0 00:37:10          0
FTOS#
```

Table 7-16. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp summary

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	Displays the local router ID and the AS number.
BGP table version	Displays the BGP table version and the main routing table version.
network entries	Displays the number of network entries and route paths and the amount of memory used to process those entries.
paths	Displays the number of paths and the amount of memory used.
denied paths	Displays the number of denied paths and the amount of memory used.
BGP path attribute entries	Displays the number of BGP path attributes and the amount of memory used to process them.
BGP AS-PATH entries	Displays the number of BGP AS_PATH attributes processed and the amount of memory used to process them.
BGP community entries	Displays the number of BGP COMMUNITY attributes processed and the amount of memory used to process them. The show ip bgp community command provides more details on the COMMUNITY attributes.
Dampening enabled	Displayed only when dampening is enabled. Displays the number of paths designated as history, dampened, or penalized.
Neighbor	Displays the BGP neighbor address.
AS	Displays the AS number of the neighbor.
MsgRcvd	Displays the number of BGP messages that neighbor received.
MsgSent	Displays the number of BGP messages that neighbor sent.
TblVer	Displays the version of the BGP table that was sent to that neighbor.
InQ	Displays the number of messages from that neighbor waiting to be processed.
OutQ	Displays the number of messages waiting to be sent to that neighbor. If a number appears in parentheses, the number represents the number of messages waiting to be sent to the peer group.

Table 7-16. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp summary

Field	Description
Up/Down	Displays the amount of time that the neighbor is in the Established stage. If the neighbor has never moved into the Established stage, the word never is displayed. The output format is: **Time Established----------Display Example** < 1 day ---------- 00:12:23 (hours:minutes:seconds) < 1 week ---------- 1d21h (DaysHours) > 1 week ---------- 11w2d (WeeksDays)
State/Pfxrcd	If the neighbor is in Established stage, the number of network prefixes received. If a maximum limit was configured with the neighbor maximum-prefix command, (prfxd) appears in this column. If the neighbor is not in Established stage, the current stage is displayed (Idle, Connect, Active, OpenSent, OpenConfirm) When the peer is transitioning between states and clearing the routes received, the phrase (Purging) may appear in this column. If the neighbor is disabled, the phrase (Admin shut) appears in this column.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show running-config bgp

C E S

Use this feature to display the current BGP configuration.

Syntax **show running-config bgp**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

timers bgp

C E S

Adjust BGP Keep Alive and Hold Time timers.

Syntax **timers bgp** *keepalive holdtime*

To return to the default, enter **no timers bgp**.

Parameters

keepalive	Enter a number for the time interval, in seconds, between keepalive messages sent to the neighbor routers. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 60 seconds
holdtime	Enter a number for the time interval, in seconds, between the last keepalive message and declaring the router dead. Range: 3 to 65535 Default: 180 seconds

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes ROUTER BGP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

MBGP Commands

Multiprotocol BGP (MBGP) is an enhanced BGP that enables multicast routing policy throughout the Internet and connecting multicast topologies between BGP and autonomous systems (AS). FTOS MBGP is implemented as per IETF RFC 1858.

FTOS version 7.8.1.0 and later support MBGP for IPv6 on E-T and C platforms.

FTOS version 7.8.1.0 and later support MBGP for IPv4 Multicast only on the S platform.

FTOS version 8.2.1.0 and later support MBGP on the E-Series ExaScale E-X platform.

The MBGP commands are:

- address family ipv4 multicast (MBGP)
- aggregate-address
- bgp dampening
- clear ip bgp ipv4 multicast
- clear ip bgp dampening
- clear ip bgp flap-statistics
- debug ip bgp dampening
- debug ip bgp dampening
- debug ip bgp dampening
- debug ip bgp peer-group updates
- debug ip bgp updates
- distance bgp
- neighbor activate
- neighbor advertisement-interval
- neighbor default-originate

- neighbor distribute-list
- neighbor filter-list
- neighbor maximum-prefix
- neighbor next-hop-self
- neighbor remove-private-as
- neighbor route-map
- neighbor route-reflector-client
- network
- redistribute
- redistribute ospf
- show ip bgp ipv4 multicast
- show ip bgp cluster-list
- show ip bgp community
- show ip bgp community-list
- show ip bgp dampened-paths
- show ip bgp filter-list
- show ip bgp flap-statistics
- show ip bgp inconsistent-as
- show ip bgp ipv4 multicast neighbors
- show ip bgp peer-group
- show ip bgp summary

address family ipv4 multicast (MBGP)

C E T S

This command changes the context to SAFI (Subsequent Address Family Identifier).

Syntax

address family ipv4 multicast

To remove SAFI context, use the **no address family ipv4 multicast** command.

Parameters

ipv4	Enter the keyword **ipv4** to specify the address family as IPV4.
multicast	Enter the keyword **multicast** to specify multicast as SAFI.

Defaults

IPv4 Unicast

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP (conf-router_bgp)

Usage Information

All subsequent commands will apply to this address family once this command is executed. You can exit from this AFI/SAFI to the IPv4 Unicast (the default) family by entering exit and returning to the Router BGP context.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series for MBGP IPv4 Multicast
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

aggregate-address

C E T S

Summarize a range of prefixes to minimize the number of entries in the routing table.

Syntax

aggregate-address *ip-address mask* [**advertise-map** *map-name*] [**as-set**] [**attribute-map** *map-name*] [**summary-only**] [**suppress-map** *map-name*]

Parameters

ip-address mask	Enter the IP address and mask of the route to be the aggregate address. Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) and mask in / prefix format (/x).
advertise-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **advertise-map** followed by the name of a configured route map to set filters for advertising an aggregate route.
as-set	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **as-set** to generate path attribute information and include it in the aggregate. AS_SET includes AS_PATH and community information from the routes included in the aggregated route.
attribute-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **attribute-map** followed by the name of a configured route map to modify attributes of the aggregate, excluding AS_PATH and NEXT_HOP attributes.
summary-only	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary-only** to advertise only the aggregate address. Specific routes will not be advertised.
suppress-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **suppress-map** followed by the name of a configured route map to identify which more-specific routes in the aggregate are suppressed.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information

At least one of the routes included in the aggregate address must be in the BGP routing table for the configured aggregate to become active.

Do not add the **as-set** parameter to the aggregate. If routes within the aggregate are constantly changing, the aggregate will flap to keep track of the changes in the AS_PATH.

In route maps used in the **suppress-map** parameter, routes meeting the **deny** clause are not suppress; in other words, they are allowed. The opposite is true: routes meeting the **permit** clause are suppressed.

If the route is injected via the network command, that route will still appear in the routing table if the summary-only parameter is configured in the aggregate-address command.

The summary-only parameter suppresses all advertisements. If you want to suppress advertisements to only specific neighbors, use the neighbor distribute-list command.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

bgp dampening

C E T S

Enable MBGP route dampening.

Syntax **bgp dampening** [*half-life time*] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To disable route dampening, use the **no bgp dampening** [*half-life time*] [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

half-life time	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of minutes after which the Penalty is decreased. After the router assigns a Penalty of 1024 to a route, the Penalty is decreased by half, after the half-life period expires. Range: 1 to 45. Default: 15 minutes
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of a configured route map. Only match commands in the configured route map are supported.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

clear ip bgp ipv4 multicast

C E T S

Reset MBGP sessions.

Syntax **clear ip bgp ipv4 multicast *** *ip-address* [**dampening** | **flap-statistics**] **peer-group**]

Parameters

*****	Enter the character ***** to clear all peers.
ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format to clear the prefixes from that neighbor.
dampening	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dampening** to clear route flap dampening information.
flap-statistics	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **flap-statistics** to reset the flap statistics on all prefixes from that neighbor.
peer-group	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peer-group** to clear all members of a peer-group.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

clear ip bgp dampening

C E T S

Clear information on route dampening.

Syntax **clear ip bgp dampening ipv4 multicast** *network network-mask*

Parameters

dampening	Enter the keyword **dampening** to clear route flap dampening information.
network	(OPTIONAL) Enter the network address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
network-mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter the network mask in slash prefix format (/x).

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

clear ip bgp flap-statistics

C E T S

Clear BGP flap statistics, which includes number of flaps and the time of the last flap.

Syntax **clear ip bgp ipv4 multicast flap-statistics network | filter-list** *list* |**regexp** *regexp*

Parameters

Network	(OPTIONAL) Enter the network address to clear flap statistics in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
filter-list *list*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **filter-list** followed by the name of a configured AS-PATH list (max 16 characters).
regexp *regexp*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **regexp** followed by regular expressions. Use one or a combination of the following: • **.** = (period) any single character (including a white space) • ***** = (asterisk) the sequences in a pattern (0 or more sequences) • **+** = (plus) the sequences in a pattern (1 or more sequences) • **?** = (question mark) sequences in a pattern (either 0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CTRL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • **[ ]** = (brackets) a range of single-character patterns. • **( )** = (parenthesis) groups a series of pattern elements to a single element • **{ }** = (braces) minimum and the maximum match count • ^ = (caret) the beginning of the input string. If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified. • **$** = (dollar sign) the end of the output string.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

debug ip bgp dampening

C E T S View information on routes being dampened.

Syntax **debug ip bgp ipv4 multicast dampening**

To disable debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp ipv4 multicast dampening**

Parameters

dampening	Enter the keyword **dampening** to clear route flap dampening information.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

debug ip bgp peer-group updates

C E T S View information about BGP peer-group updates.

debug ip bgp peer-group *peer-group-name* **updates** [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp peer-group** *peer-group-name* **updates** [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

peer-group *peer-group-name*	Enter the keyword **peer-group** followed by the name of the peer-group.
updates	Enter the keyword **updates** to view BGP update information.
in	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **in** to view only BGP updates received from neighbors.
out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **out** to view only BGP updates sent to neighbors.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

debug ip bgp updates

C E T S View information about BGP updates.

debug ip bgp updates [**in** | **out**]

To disable debugging, enter **no debug ip bgp updates** [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

updates	Enter the keyword **updates** to view BGP update information.
in	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **in** to view only BGP updates received from neighbors.
out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **out** to view only BGP updates sent to neighbors.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Defaults Disabled.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

distance bgp

C E T S

Define an administrative distance for routes.

Syntax **distance bgp** *external-distance internal-distance local-distance*

To return to default values, enter **no distance bgp**.

Parameters

external-distance	Enter a number to assign to routes learned from a neighbor external to the AS. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 20
internal-distance	Enter a number to assign to routes learned from a router within the AS. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 200
local-distance	Enter a number to assign to routes learned from networks listed in the network command. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 200

Defaults *external-distance* = 20; *internal-distance* = 200; *local-distance* = 200.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP (conf-router_bgp_af)

△ **Caution:** Dell Networking recommends that you do not change the administrative distance of internal routes. Changing the administrative distances may cause routing table inconsistencies.

Usage Information The higher the administrative distance assigned to a route means that your confidence in that route is low. Routes assigned an administrative distance of 255 are not installed in the routing table. Routes from confederations are treated as internal BGP routes.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor activate

C E T S

This command allows the specified neighbor/peer group to be enabled for the current AFI/SAFI.

Syntax **neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **activate**

To disable, use the **no neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **activate** command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group
activate	Enter the keyword **activate** to enable the neighbor/peer group in the new AFI/SAFI.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information By default, when a neighbor/peer group configuration is created in the Router BGP context, it is enabled for the IPv4/Unicast AFI/SAFI. By using **activate** in the new context, the neighbor/peer group is enabled for AFI/SAFI.

Related Commands

address family ipv4 multicast (MBGP)	Changes the context to SAFI

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor advertisement-interval

C E T S

Set the advertisement interval between BGP neighbors or within a BGP peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **advertisement-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default value, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **advertisement-interval** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to set the advertisement interval for all routers in the peer group.
seconds	Enter a number as the time interval, in seconds, between BGP advertisements. Range: 0 to 600 seconds. Default: 5 seconds for internal BGP peers; 30 seconds for external BGP peers.

Defaults *seconds* = 5 seconds (internal peers); *seconds* = 30 seconds (external peers)

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor default-originate

C E T S

Inject the default route to a BGP peer or neighbor.

Syntax **neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **default-originate** [**route-map** *map-name*]

To remove a default route, use the **no neighbor** {*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*} **default-originate** command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to set the default route of all routers in that peer group.
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of a configured route map.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor distribute-list

C E T S

Distribute BGP information via an established prefix list.

Syntax **neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* [**in** | **out**]

To delete a neighbor distribution list, use the **no neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to apply the distribute list filter to all routers in the peer group.
prefix-list-name	Enter the name of an established prefix list. If the prefix list is not configured, the default is permit (to allow all routes).
in	Enter the keyword **in** to distribute only inbound traffic.
out	Enter the keyword **out** to distribute only outbound traffic.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information Other BGP filtering commands include: neighbor filter-list, ip as-path access-list, and neighbor route-map.

Related Commands

ip as-path access-list	Configure IP AS-Path ACL.
neighbor filter-list	Assign a AS-PATH list to a neighbor or peer group.
neighbor route-map	Assign a route map to a neighbor or peer group.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor filter-list

C E T S

Configure a BGP filter based on the AS-PATH attribute.

Syntax **neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **filter-list aspath** *access-list-name* [**in** | **out**]

To delete a BGP filter, use the **no neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **filter-list aspath** *access-list-name* [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	Enter the name of the peer group to apply the filter to all routers in the peer group.
access-list-name	Enter the name of an established AS-PATH access list (up to 140 characters). If the AS-PATH access list is not configured, the default is permit (to allow routes).
in	Enter the keyword **in** to filter inbound BGP routes.
out	Enter the keyword **out** to filter outbound BGP routes.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information Use the ip as-path access-list command syntax in the CONFIGURATION mode to enter the AS-PATH ACL mode and configure AS-PATH filters to deny or permit BGP routes based on information in their AS-PATH attribute.

Related Commands

ip as-path access-list	Enter AS-PATH ACL mode and configure AS-PATH filters.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor maximum-prefix

C E T S

Control the number of network prefixes received.

Syntax

neighbor *ip-address* | *peer-group-name* **maximum-prefix** *maximum* [*threshold*] [**warning-only**]

To return to the default values, use the **no neighbor** *ip-address* | *peer-group-name* **maximum-prefix** *maximum* command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group.
maximum	Enter a number as the maximum number of prefixes allowed for this BGP router. Range: 1 to 4294967295.
threshold	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number to be used as a percentage of the *maximum* value. When the number of prefixes reaches this percentage of the *maximum* value, FTOS sends a message. Range: 1 to 100 percent. Default: 75
warning-only	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **warning-only** to set the router to send a log message when the maximum value is reached. If this parameter is not set, the router stops peering when the maximum number of prefixes is reached.

Defaults

threshold = 75

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor next-hop-self

C E T S

Enables you to configure the router as the next hop for a BGP neighbor.

Syntax

neighbor *ip-address* | *peer-group-name* **next-hop-self**

To return to the default setting, use the **no neighbor** *ip-address* | *peer-group-name* **next-hop-self** command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group.

Defaults

Disabled.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information

If the set next-hop command in the ROUTE-MAP mode is configured, its configuration takes precedence over the neighbor next-hop-self command.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor remove-private-as

C E T S

Remove private AS numbers from the AS-PATH of outgoing updates.

Syntax **neighbor** *ip-address* | *peer-group-name* **remove-private-as**

To return to the default, use the **no neighbor** *ip-address* | *peer-group-name* **remove-private-as** command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor to remove the private AS numbers.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group to remove the private AS numbers

Defaults Disabled (that is, private AS number are not removed).

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor route-map

C E T S

Apply an established route map to either incoming or outbound routes of a BGP neighbor or c peer group.

Syntax **neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **route-map** *map-name* [**in** | **out**]

To remove the route map, use the **no neighbor** [*ip-address* | *peer-group-name*] **route-map** *map-name* [**in** | **out**] command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group.
map-name	Enter the name of an established route map. If the Route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).
in	Enter the keyword **in** to filter inbound routes.
out	Enter the keyword **out** to filter outbound routes.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information

When you apply a route map to outbound routes, only routes that match at least one section of the route map are permitted.

If you identify a peer group by name, the peers in that peer group inherit the characteristics in the Route map used in this command. If you identify a peer by IP address, the Route map overwrites either the inbound or outbound policies on that peer.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

neighbor route-reflector-client

C E T S

Configure a neighbor as a member of a route reflector cluster.

Syntax

neighbor *ip-address* | *peer-group-name* **route-reflector-client**

To indicate that the neighbor is not a route reflector client or to delete a route reflector configuration, use the **no neighbor** *ip-address* | *peer-group-name* **route-reflector-client** command.

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the neighbor in dotted decimal format.
peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the peer group. All routers in the peer group receive routes from a route reflector.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information

The first time you enter this command it configures the neighbor as a route reflector and members of the route-reflector cluster. Internal BGP (IBGP) speakers do not need to be fully meshed if you configure a route reflector.

When all clients of a route reflector are disabled, the neighbor is no longer a route reflector.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

network

C E T S

Specify the networks for the BGP process and enter them in the BGP routing table.

Syntax

network *ip-address mask* [**route-map** *map-name*]

To remove a network, use the **no network** *ip-address mask* [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format of the network.
mask	Enter the mask of the IP address in the slash prefix length format (for example, /24). The mask appears in command outputs in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of an established route map. Only the following ROUTE-MAP mode commands are supported: • match ip address • set community • set local-preference • set metric • set next-hop • set origin • set weight If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information FTOS resolves the network address configured by the network command with the routes in the main routing table to ensure that the networks are reachable via non-BGP routes and non-default routes.

Related Commands

redistribute	Redistribute routes into BGP.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

redistribute

C E T S

Redistribute routes into BGP.

Syntax **redistribute** [**connected** | **static**] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To disable redistribution, use the **no redistribution** [**connected** | **static**] [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

connected	Enter the keyword **connected** to redistribute routes from physically connected interfaces.

static	Enter the keyword **static** to redistribute manually configured routes. These routes are treated as incomplete routes.
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of an established route map. Only the following ROUTE-MAP mode commands are supported: • match ip address • set community • set local-preference • set metric • set next-hop • set origin • set weight If the route map is not configured, the default is deny (to drop all routes).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information If you do not configure default-metric command, in addition to the redistribute command, or there is no route map to set the metric, the metric for redistributed static and connected is "0".

To redistribute the default route (0.0.0.0/0) configure the neighbor default-originate command.

Related Commands

neighbor default-originate	Inject the default route.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

redistribute ospf

C E T S

Redistribute OSPF routes into BGP.

Syntax **redistribute ospf** *process-id* [[**match external** {**1** | **2**}] [**match internal**]] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To stop redistribution of OSPF routes, use the **no redistribute ospf** *process-id* command.

Parameters

process-id	Enter the number of the OSPF process. Range: 1 to 65535
match external {**1** | **2**}	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords match external to redistribute OSPF external routes. You can specify 1 or 2 to redistribute those routes only.
match internal	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **match internal** to redistribute OSPF internal routes only.
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **route-map** followed by the name of a configured Route map.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER BGP Address Family (conf-router_bgp_af)

Usage Information When you enter redistribute ospf *process-id* command without any other parameters, FTOS redistributes all OSPF internal routes, external type 1 routes, and external type 2 routes.

This feature is not supported by an RFC.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

show ip bgp ipv4 multicast

C E T S

View the current MBGP routing table for the system.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast** [**detail |** *network* [*network-mask*] [**length**]]

Parameters

detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to display BGP internal information for the IPv4 Multicast address family.
network	(OPTIONAL) Enter the network address (in dotted decimal format) of the BGP network to view information only on that network.
network-mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter the network mask (in slash prefix format) of the BGP network address.
longer-prefixes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **longer-prefixes** to view all routes with a common prefix.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 7-27. Command Example: show ip bgp**

```
FTOS#show ip bgp ipv4 multicast
BGP table version is 14, local router ID is 100.10.10.1
Status codes: s suppressed, S stale, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
Path source: I - internal, a - aggregate, c - confed-external, r - redistributed, n - network
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

    Network            Next Hop            Metric     LocPrf Weight Path
*>I 25.1.0.0/16        25.25.25.25              0        100      0 i
*>I 25.2.0.0/16        25.25.25.26              0        100      0 ?
*>I 25.3.0.0/16        211.1.1.165              0        100      0 ?
*>r 144.1.0.0/16       0.0.0.0                  0             32768 ?
*>r 144.2.0.0/16       100.10.10.10             0             32768 ?
*>r 144.3.0.0/16       211.1.1.135              0             32768 ?
*>n 145.1.0.0/16       0.0.0.0                  0             32768 i
FTOS#
```

Table 7-17. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp

Field	Description
Network	Displays the destination network prefix of each BGP route.
Next Hop	Displays the next hop address of the BGP router. If 0.0.0.0 is listed in this column, then local routes exist in the routing table.
Metric	Displays the BGP route's metric, if assigned.
LocPrf	Displays the BGP LOCAL_PREF attribute for the route.
Weight	Displays the route's weight
Path	Lists all the ASs the route passed through to reach the destination network.

Related Commands

show ip bgp community	View BGP communities.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series

show ip bgp cluster-list

C E T S

View BGP neighbors in a specific cluster.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast cluster-list** [*cluster-id*]

Parameters

cluster-id	(OPTIONAL) Enter the cluster id in dotted decimal format.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

show ip bgp community

C E S

View information on all routes with Community attributes or view specific BGP community groups.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast community** [*community-number*] [**local-as**] [**no-export**] [**no-advertise**]

Parameters

community-number	Enter the community number in AA:NN format where AA is the AS number (2 bytes) and NN is a value specific to that autonomous system. You can specify up to eight community numbers to view information on those community groups.
local-AS	Enter the keywords **local-AS** to view all routes with the COMMUNITY attribute of NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED. All routes with the NO_EXPORT_SUBCONFED (0xFFFFFF03) community attribute must not be advertised to external BGP peers.
no-advertise	Enter the keywords **no-advertise** to view all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_ADVERTISE. All routes with the NO_ADVERTISE (0xFFFFFF02) community attribute must not be advertised to other BGP peers.
no-export	Enter the keywords **no-export** to view all routes containing the well-known community attribute of NO_EXPORT. All routes with the NO_EXPORT (0xFFFFFF01) community attribute must not be advertised outside a BGP confederation boundary.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information

To view the total number of COMMUNITY attributes found, use the show ip bgp summary command. The text line above the route table states the number of COMMUNITY attributes found.

The show ip bgp community command without any parameters lists BGP routes with at least one BGP community attribute and the output is the same as for the show ip bgp command output.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

show ip bgp community-list

C E T S

View routes that are affected by a specific community list.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast community-list** *community-list-name*

Parameters

community-list-name	Enter the name of a configured IP community list.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp dampened-paths

C E T S

View BGP routes that are dampened (non-active).

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast dampened-paths**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

show ip bgp filter-list

C E T S

View the routes that match the filter lists.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast filter-list** *as-path-name*

Parameters

as-path-name	Enter the name of an AS-PATH.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

show ip bgp flap-statistics

C E T S

View flap statistics on BGP routes.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast flap-statistics** [*ip-address* [*mask*]] [**filter-list** *as-path-name*] [**regexp** *regular-expression*]

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address (in dotted decimal format) of the BGP network to view information only on that network.
mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter the network mask (in slash prefix (/x) format) of the BGP network address.

filter-list *as-path-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **filter-list** followed by the name of a configured AS-PATH ACL.
regexp *regular-expression*	Enter a regular expression then use one or a combination of the following characters to match: • **.** = (period) any single character (including a white space) • ***** = (asterisk) the sequences in a pattern (0 or more sequences) • **+** = (plus) the sequences in a pattern (1 or more sequences) • **?** = (question mark) sequences in a pattern (either 0 or 1 sequences). **You must enter an escape sequence (CTRL+v) prior to entering the ? regular expression.** • **[ ]** = (brackets) a range of single-character patterns. • **( )** = (parenthesis) groups a series of pattern elements to a single element • **{ }** = (braces) minimum and the maximum match count • ^ = (caret) the beginning of the input string. If the caret is used at the beginning of a sequence or range, it matches on everything BUT the characters specified. • **$** = (dollar sign) the end of the output string.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

show ip bgp inconsistent-as

C E T S

View routes with inconsistent originating Autonomous System (AS) numbers, that is, prefixes that are announced from the same neighbor AS but with a different AS-Path.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast inconsistent-as**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series

show ip bgp ipv4 multicast neighbors

C E T S

Enables you to view the information exchanged by BGP neighbors.

Syntax

show ip bgp ipv4 multicast neighbors [*ip-address* [**advertised-routes** | **dampened-routes** | **detail** | **flap-statistics** | **routes**]]

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address, in either IPv4 or IPv6 format, of the neighbor to view only BGP information exchanged with that neighbor.
advertised-routes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **advertised-routes** to view only the routes the neighbor sent.
dampened-routes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dampened-routes** to view information on dampened routes from the BGP neighbor.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Display detailed neighbor information.
flap-statistics	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **flap-statistics** to view flap statistics on the neighbor's routes.
routes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **routes** to view only the neighbor's feasible routes.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 7-28. Command Example: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast neighbors**

```
FTOS#show ip bgp ipv4 multicast neighbors
BGP neighbor is 25.25.25.25, remote AS 6400, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 25.25.25.25
  BGP state ESTABLISHED, in this state for 00:02:18
  Last read 00:00:16, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Received 1404 messages, 0 in queue
    3 opens, 1 notifications, 1394 updates
    6 keepalives, 0 route refresh requests
  Sent 48 messages, 0 in queue
    3 opens, 2 notifications, 0 updates
    43 keepalives, 0 route refresh requests
Minimum time between advertisement runs is 5 seconds
Minimum time before advertisements start is 0 seconds
  Capabilities received from neighbor for IPv4 unicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)
  Capabilities advertised to neighbor for IPv4 Multicast :
    MULTIPROTO_EXT(1)
    ROUTE_REFRESH(2)
    CISCO_ROUTE_REFRESH(128)
  Update source set to Loopback 0
  For address family: IPv4 Multicast
  BGP table version 14, neighbor version 14
  3 accepted prefixes consume 12 bytes
Prefixes accepted 1 (consume 4 bytes), withdrawn 0 by peer
  Prefixes advertised 0, rejected 0, withdrawn 0 from peer
Connections established 2; dropped 1
  Last reset 00:03:17, due to user reset

  Notification History
   'Connection Reset' Sent : 1  Recv: 0

Local host: 100.10.10.1, Local port: 179
Foreign host: 25.25.25.25, Foreign port: 2290

BGP neighbor is 211.1.1.129, remote AS 640, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
  BGP state ACTIVE, in this state for 00:00:36
  Last read 00:00:41, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Received 28 messages, 0 notifications, 0 in queue
  Sent 6 messages, 3 notifications, 0 in queue
  Received 18 updates, Sent 6 updates
  Route refresh request: received 0, sent 0
  Minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds

  For address family: IPv4 Multicast
  BGP table version 14, neighbor version 0
  0 accepted prefixes consume 0 bytes
  Prefix advertised 0, rejected 0, withdrawn 0

  Connections established 3; dropped 3
  Last reset 00:00:37, due to user reset

  Notification History
   'Connection Reset' Sent : 3  Recv: 0

  No active TCP connection
FTOS#
```

Table 7-18. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast neighbors

Lines beginning with	Description
BGP neighbor	Displays the BGP neighbor address and its AS number. The last phrase in the line indicates whether the link between the BGP router and its neighbor is an external or internal one. If they are located in the same AS, then the link is internal; otherwise the link is external.
BGP version	Displays the BGP version (always version 4) and the remote router ID.

Table 7-18. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast neighbors

Lines beginning with	Description
BGP state	Displays the neighbor's BGP state and the amount of time in hours:minutes:seconds it has been in that state.
Last read	This line displays the following information: • last read is the time (hours:minutes:seconds) the router read a message from its neighbor • hold time is the number of seconds configured between messages from its neighbor • keepalive interval is the number of seconds between keepalive messages to help ensure that the TCP session is still alive.
Received messages	This line displays the number of BGP messages received, the number of notifications (error messages) and the number of messages waiting in a queue for processing.
Sent messages	The line displays the number of BGP messages sent, the number of notifications (error messages) and the number of messages waiting in a queue for processing.
Received updates	This line displays the number of BGP updates received and sent.
Minimum time	Displays the minimum time, in seconds, between advertisements.
(list of inbound and outbound policies)	Displays the policy commands configured and the names of the Route map, AS-PATH ACL or Prefix list configured for the policy.
For address family:	Displays IPv4 Unicast as the address family.
BGP table version	Displays the which version of the primary BGP routing table the router and the neighbor are using.
accepted prefixes	Displays the number of network prefixes accepted by the router and the amount of memory used to process those prefixes.
Prefix advertised	Displays the number of network prefixes advertised, the number rejected and the number withdrawn from the BGP routing table.
Connections established	Displays the number of TCP connections established and dropped between the two peers to exchange BGP information.
Last reset	Displays the amount of time since the peering session was last reset. Also states if the peer resets the peering session. If the peering session was never reset, the word never is displayed.
Local host:	Displays the peering address of the local router and the TCP port number.
Foreign host:	Displays the peering address of the neighbor and the TCP port number.

Related Commands

show ip bgp	View the current BGP routing table.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

show ip bgp peer-group

C E T S

Enables you to view information on the BGP peers in a peer group.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast peer-group** [*peer-group-name* [**detail | summary**]]

Parameters

peer-group-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a peer group to view information about that peer group only.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to view detailed status information of the peers in that peer group.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view status information of the peers in that peer group. The output is the same as that found in show ip bgp summary command

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Related Commands

neighbor peer-group (assigning peers)	Assign peer to a peer-group.
neighbor peer-group (creating group)	Create a peer group.
show ip bgp peer-group	View information on the BGP peers in a peer group.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Modified: added **detail** option

show ip bgp summary

C E T S

Enables you to view the status of all BGP connections.

Syntax **show ip bgp ipv4 multicast summary**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-29. Command Example: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast summary

```
FTOS#sho ip bgp ipv4 multicast summary
BGP router identifier 100.10.10.1, local AS number 6400
BGP table version is 14, main routing table version 14
7 network entrie(s) and 7 paths using 972 bytes of memory
2 BGP path attribute entrie(s) using 112 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entrie(s) using 35 bytes of memory

Neighbor        AS     MsgRcvd  MsgSent     TblVer  InQ  OutQ Up/Down  State/Pfx

25.25.25.25     6400        21        9         14    0     0 00:02:04         3
211.1.1.129     640         28        6          0    0     0 00:00:21 Active
FTOS#
```

Table 7-19. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast summary

Field	Description
BGP router identifier	Displays the local router ID and the AS number.
BGP table version	Displays the BGP table version and the main routing table version.
network entries	Displays the number of network entries and route paths and the amount of memory used to process those entries.
BGP path attribute entries	Displays the number of BGP path attributes and the amount of memory used to process them.
BGP AS-PATH entries	Displays the number of BGP AS_PATH attributes processed and the amount of memory used to process them.
BGP community entries	Displays the number of BGP COMMUNITY attributes processed and the amount of memory used to process them. The show ip bgp community command provides more details on the COMMUNITY attributes.
Dampening enabled	Displayed only when dampening is enabled. Displays the number of paths designated as history, dampened, or penalized.
Neighbor	Displays the BGP neighbor address.
AS	Displays the AS number of the neighbor.
MsgRcvd	Displays the number of BGP messages that neighbor received.
MsgSent	Displays the number of BGP messages that neighbor sent.
TblVer	Displays the version of the BGP table that was sent to that neighbor.
InQ	Displays the number of messages from that neighbor waiting to be processed.
OutQ	Displays the number of messages waiting to be sent to that neighbor. If a number appears in parentheses, the number represents the number of messages waiting to be sent to the peer group.
Up/Down	Displays the amount of time (in hours:minutes:seconds) that the neighbor is in the Established stage. If the neighbor has never moved into the Established stage, the word never is displayed.
State/Pfx	If the neighbor is in Established stage, the number of network prefixes received. If a maximum limit was configured with the neighbor maximum-prefix command, (prfxd) appears in this column. If the neighbor is not in Established stage, the current stage is displayed (Idle, Connect, Active, OpenSent, OpenConfirm) When the peer is transitioning between states and clearing the routes received, the phrase (Purging) may appear in this column. If the neighbor is disabled, the phrase (Admin shut) appears in this column.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced support on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced IPv6 MGBP support for E-Series

BGP Extended Communities (RFC 4360)

BGP Extended Communities, as defined in RFC 4360, is an optional transitive BGP attribute. It provides two major advantages over Standard Communities:

- The range is extended from 4-octet (AA:NN) to 8-octet (Type**:**Value) to provide enough number communities.
- Communities are structured using a new “Type” field (1 or 2-octets), allowing you to provide granular control/filter routing information based on the type of extended communities.

The BGP Extended Community commands are:

deny

C E S

Use this feature to reject (deny) from the two types of extended communities, Route Origin (rt) or Site-of-Origin (soo).

Syntax

deny {**rt** | **soo**} {**as4** *ASN4:NN* | *ASN:NNNN* | *IPADDR:NN*}

To remove (delete) the rule, use the **no deny** {**rt** | **soo**} {**as4** *ASN4:NN* | *ASN:NNNN* | *IPADDR:NN*} command.

Parameters

rt	Enter the keyword **rt** to designate a Route Origin community
soo	Enter the keyword **soo** to designate a Site-of-Origin community (also known as Route Origin).
as4 *ASN4:NN*	Enter the keyword **as4** followed by the 4-octet AS specific extended community number in the format ASN4:NN (4-byte AS number:2-byte community value).
ASN:NNNN	Enter the 2-octet AS specific extended community number in the format ASN:NNNN (2-byte AS number:4-byte community value).
IPADDR:NN	Enter the IP address specific extended community in the format IPADDR:NN (4-byte IPv4 Unicast Address:2-byte community value)

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-ext-community-list)

Related Commands

permit	Configure to add (permit) rules
show ip extcommunity-list	Display the Extended Community list

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

deny regex

C E S

This features enables you to specify an extended communities to reject (deny) using a regular expressions (regex).

Syntax **deny regex** {*regex*}

To remove, use the **no deny regex** {*regex*} command.

Parameters

regex	Enter a regular expression.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-ext-community-list)

Usage Information Duplicate commands are silently accepted.

Example

Figure 7-30. Commands Example: deny regexp

```
FTOS(conf-ext-community-list)#deny regexp 123
FTOS(conf-ext-community-list)#
```

Related Commands

permit regex	Permit a community using a regular expression

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

description

C E S

Use this feature to designate a meaningful description to the extended community.

Syntax **description** {*line*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*line*} command.

Parameters

line	Enter a description (maximum 80 characters).

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-ext-community-list)

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

ip extcommunity-list

C E S Use this feature to enter the Extended Community-list mode.

Syntax **ip extcommunity-list** *word*

To exit from this mode, use the **exit** command.

Parameters

word	Enter a community list name (maximum 16 characters).

Defaults No defaults values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-ext-community-list)

Usage Information This new mode will change the prompt. See the example below.

Example

Figure 7-31. Command Example: ip extcommunity-list

```
FTOS(conf)#ip extcommunity-list test
FTOS(conf-ext-community-list)#
```

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

match extcommunity

C E S Use this feature to match an extended community in the Route Map mode.

Syntax **match extcommunity** {*extended community list name*}

To change the match, use the **no match extcommunity** {*extended community list name*} command.

Parameters

extended community list name	Enter the name of the extended community list.

Defaults No defaults values or behavior

Command Modes ROUTE MAP (config-route-map)

Usage Information Like standard communities, extended communities can be used in route-map to match the attribute.

Example

Figure 7-32. Command Example: match extcommunity

```
FTOS(config-route-map)#match extcommunity Freedombird
FTOS(config-route-map)#
```

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

permit

C E S

Use this feature to add rules (permit) from the two types of extended communities, Route Origin (rt) or Site-of-Origin (soo).

Syntax

permit {**rt** | **soo**} {**as4** *ASN4:NN* | *ASN:NNNN* | *IPADDR:NN*}

To change the rules, use the **no permit** {**rt** | **soo**} {**as4** *ASN4:NN* | *ASN:NNNN* | *IPADDR:NN*} command.

Parameters

rt	Enter the keyword **rt** to designate a Route Origin community
soo	Enter the keyword **soo** to designate a Site-of-Origin community (also known as Route Origin).
as4 *ASN4:NN*	Enter the keyword **as4** followed by the 4-octet AS specific extended community number in the format ASN4:NN (4-byte AS number:2-byte community value).
ASN:NNNN	Enter the 2-octet AS specific extended community number in the format ASN:NNNN (2-byte AS number:4-byte community value).
IPADDR:NN	Enter the IP address specific extended community in the format IPADDR:NN (4-byte IPv4 Unicast Address:2-byte community value)

Defaults

Not Configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-ext-community-list)

Related Commands

deny	Configure to delete (deny) rules
show ip extcommunity-list	Display the Extended Community list

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

permit regex

C E S

This features enables you specify an extended communities to forward (permit) using a regular expressions (regex).

Syntax

permit regex {*regex*}

To remove, use the **no permit regex** {*regex*} command.

Parameters

regex	Enter a regular expression.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-ext-community-list)

Usage Information Duplicate commands are silently accepted.

Example

Figure 7-33. Command Example: permit regexp

```
FTOS(conf-ext-community-list)#permit regexp 123
FTOS(conf-ext-community-list)#
```

Related Commands

deny regex	Deny a community using a regular expression

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

set extcommunity rt

C E S

Use this feature to set Route Origin community attributes in Route Map.

Syntax **set extcommunity rt** {**as4** *ASN4:NN* [**non-trans**] | *ASN:NNNN* [**non-trans**] | *IPADDR:NN* [**non-trans**]} [**additive**]

To delete the Route Origin community, use the **no set extcommunity** command.

Parameters

as4 *ASN4:NN*	Enter the keyword **as4** followed by the 4-octet AS specific extended community number in the format ASN4:NN (4-byte AS number:2-byte community value).
ASN:NNNN	Enter the 2-octet AS specific extended community number in the format ASN:NNNN (2-byte AS number:4-byte community value).
IPADDR:NN	Enter the IP address specific extended community in the format IPADDR:NN (4-byte IPv4 Unicast Address:2-byte community value)
additive	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **additive** to add to the existing extended community.
non-trans	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **non-trans** to indicate a non-transitive BGP extended community.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes ROUTE MAP (config-route-map)

Usage Information If the set community **rt** and **soo** are in the same route-map entry, we can define the behavior as:

- If **rt** option comes before **soo**, with or without **additive** option, then **soo** overrides the communities set by **rt**

- If **rt** options comes after **soo,** without the **additive** option, then **rt** overrides the communities set by **soo**
- If **rt** with **additive** option comes after **soo**, then **rt** adds the communities set by **soo**

Related Commands

set extcommunity soo	Set extended community site-of-origin in route-map.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

set extcommunity soo

C E S

Use this feature to set extended community site-of-origin in Route Map.

Syntax

set extcommunity soo {**as4** *ASN4:NN* | *ASN:NNNN* | *IPADDR:NN* [**non-trans**]}

To delete the site-of-origin community, use the **no set extcommunity** command.

Parameters

as4 *ASN4:NN*	Enter the keyword **as4** followed by the 4-octet AS specific extended community number in the format ASN4:NN (4-byte AS number:2-byte community value).
ASN:NNNN	Enter the 2-octet AS specific extended community number in the format ASN:NNNN (2-byte AS number:4-byte community value).
IPADDR:NN	Enter the IP address specific extended community in the format IPADDR:NN (4-byte IPv4 Unicast Address:2-byte community value)
non-trans	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **non-trans** to indicate a non-transitive BGP extended community.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

ROUTE MAP (config-route-map)

Usage Information

If the set community **rt** and **soo** are in the same route-map entry, we can define the behavior as:

- If **rt** option comes before **soo**, with or without **additive** option, then **soo** overrides the communities set by **rt**
- If **rt** options comes after **soo,** without the **additive** option, then **rt** overrides the communities set by **soo**
- If **rt** with **additive** option comes after **soo**, then **rt** adds the communities set by **soo**

Related Commands

set extcommunity rt	Set extended community route origins via the route-map

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

show ip bgp ipv4 extcommunity-list

C E S Use this feature to display IPv4 routes matching the extended community list name.

Syntax **show ip bgp [ipv4** [**multicast | unicast**] | **ipv6 unicast**] **extcommunity-list** *name*

Parameters

multicast	Enter the keyword **multicast** to display the multicast route information.
unicast	Enter the keyword **unicast** to display the unicast route information.
ipv6 unicast	Enter the keywords **ipv6 unicast** to display the IPv6 unicast route information.
name	(OPTIONALLY) Enter the name of the extcommunity-list.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Usage Information If there is a type or sub-type that is not well-known, it will be displayed as:

```
TTSS:XX:YYYY
```

Where TT is type, SS is sub-type displayed in hexadecimal format, XX:YYYY is the value divided into 2-byte and 4-byte values in decimal format. This format is consistent with other vendors.

For example, if the extended community has type 0x04, sub-type 0x05, value 0x20 00 00 00 10 00, it will be displayed as:

```
0x0405:8192:4096
```

Non-transitive extended communities are marked with an asterisk, as shown in the figure below.

Example

Figure 7-34. Command Example: show ip bgp ipv4 multicast extcommunity-list

```
FTOS#show ip bgp ipv4 multicast extcommunity-list
BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.0/24, version 2

Paths: (1 available, table Default-IP-Routing-Table.)
Not advertised to any peer
Received from :
  100.100.1.2  (2.4.0.1)    Best
    AS_PATH :  200
    Next-Hop : 100.100.1.2, Cost : 0
    Origin IGP, Metric  4294967295 (Default), LocalPref  100, Weight  0,
external
    Communities :
    300:400         500:600

    Extended Communities :
    RT:1111:4278080  SoO:35:4        SoO:36:50529043     SoO:37:50529044
    SoO:38:50529045  SoO:0.0.0.2:33  SoO:506.62106:34    0x0303:254:11223*

FTOS#
```

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

show ip bgp paths extcommunity

C E S Use this feature to display all BGP paths having extended community attributes.

Syntax **show ip bgp paths extcommunity**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 7-35. Command Example: show ip bgp paths community (Partial)**

```
FTOS#show ip bgp paths extcommunity
Total 1 Extended Communities

Address           Hash        Refcount    Extended Community

0x41d57024        12272       1           RT:7:200 SoO:5:300 SoO:0.0.0.3:1285
FTOS#
```

Table 7-20. Command Example Fields: show ip bgp paths community

Field	Description
Address	Displays the internal address where the path attribute is stored.
Hash	Displays the hash bucket where the path attribute is stored.
Refcount	Displays the number of BGP routes using these extended communities.
Community	Displays the extended community attributes in this BGP path.

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

show ip extcommunity-list

C E S Display the IP extended community list.

Syntax **show ip extcommunity-list** [*word*]

Parameters

word	Enter the name of the extended community list you want to view.

Defaults Defaults.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-36. Command Example: show ip extcommunity-list

```
FTOS#show ip extcommunity-list test
ip extcommunity-list test
 deny RT:1234:12
 permit regexp 123
 deny regexp 234
 deny regexp 123
FTOS#
```

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

show running-config extcommunity-list

C E S Use this feature to display the current configuration of the extended community lists.

Syntax **show running-config extcommunity-list** [*word*]

Parameters

word	Enter the name of the extended community list you want to view.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 7-37. Command Example: show running-config extcommunity-list

```
FTOS#show running-config extcommunity-list test

ip extcommunity-list test
  permit rt 65033:200
  deny soo 101.11.11.2:23
  permit rt as4 110212:340
  deny regex ^(65001_)$
FTOS#
```

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

8

Bare Metal Provisioning

Overview

Bare Metal Provisioning version 2.0 is supported on the following platforms: S55 S60 S4810 Z

In a data center network, Bare Metal Provisioning (BMP) automates the configuration and updating of switches, ensuring standard configurations across installed devices.

You can configure auto-configuration on a single switch or on multiple switches. BMP allows you to set up a group of switches with a minimum of effort, but is also useful for quick configuration of a single switch.

For additional information on BMP in an auto-configuration mode, refer to the *Open Automation Guide*.

Note: BMP 2.0 does not support stacking in this release.

BMP eases configuration by automating the following steps:

- Boot images and running configurations are specified in a DHCP server.
- Switch boots up in Layer 3 mode with interfaces already in no shutdown mode and only enabling some basic protocols to protect the switch and the network.
- The first port that receives the DHCP server response retains the IP address provided by the DHCP server during the BMP process. All other management and user ports are shut down.
- Files are automatically downloaded from a file server.
- After the BMP process is complete, the IP address is released and the configuration is applied by the switch.

Commands

- reload factory-default
- reload factory-default dhcp-client-mode
- reload factory-default dhcp-client-only-mode
- reload factory-default dhcp-server-mode
- reload-type

- show reload-type
- stop jump-start

reload factory-default

S55 S60

BMP 1.5 auto-configuration mode A: Reload the switch with the FTOS image stored in the local flash and apply the factory-default startup configuration. A temporary management IP address (192.168.0.1) is created.

Note: This command has been deprecated in FTOS software version 8.3.3.9.

Syntax

reload factory-default

Defaults

Loads the factory-default startup configuration file (see Example below).

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Deprecated command.
Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Usage Information

This is the reload mode when a new Dell Networking switch (without BMP) arrives. You can replace the temporary management IP address with a user-configured management IP address. The IP address 192.168.0.1 continues to be active for ten minutes. After ten minutes, a user-configured IP address is applied to the management interface.

Example

The factory-default startup configuration file is as follows:

```
interface range GigabitEthernet 0/0 - 47
 no shutdown
 switchport
!
interface range TenGigabitEthernet 0/48 - 51
 no shutdown
 switchport
!
interface ManagementEthernet 0/0
 ip address 192.168.0.1/24
 no shutdown
!
ip telnet server enable
!
ip ssh server enable
!
protocol spanning-tree rstp
 no disable
!
protocol lldp
 no disable
 advertise dot1-tlv port-vlan-id
```

```
 advertise dot3-tlv max-frame-size
 advertise management-tlv system-description system-name
 advertise med
no disable
!
```

reload factory-default dhcp-client-mode

S55 S60

BMP 1.5 auto-configuration mode C: Reload a switch in DHCP-client mode with a specified FTOS image and a startup configuration file.

Note: This command has been deprecated in FTOS software version 8.3.3.9.

Syntax

reload factory-default dhcp-client-mode [**honor-startup-config**]

Parameters

honor-startup-config	Honor the startup configuration file stored in the local flash. If this option is not entered, retrieve the configuration file from the configured file server.

Defaults

This is the default reload mode when a new Dell Networking switch configured with BMP arrives. The switch contacts a DHCP server to download an FTOS image and configuration file. If no DHCP server responds, the system reloads in factory-default mode.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Deprecated command.
Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

reload factory-default dhcp-client-only-mode

S55 S60

BMP 1.5 auto-configuration mode D: Reload the switch in DHCP-client-only mode with a specified FTOS image and startup configuration file for a specified number of discovery attempts.

Note: This command has been deprecated in FTOS software version 8.3.3.9.

Syntax

reload factory-default dhcp-client-only-mode [*retries*] [**honor-startup-config**]

Parameters

retries	Enter the number of times that the switch attempts to reach a DHCP server. If no number of retries is entered, the switch continues to try to locate a DHCP server an infinite number of times and does not complete reloading. Range: 2 - 214748364 Default: Infinite number of retry attempts.
honor-startup-config	Honor the startup configuration file stored in the local flash. If this option is not entered, retrieve the configuration file from the configured file server.

Defaults

The switch reloads by attempting to contact a DHCP server to download the FTOS image and startup configuration file. By default, an infinite number of retries are attempted.

When a switch that is reloading in DHCP-client-only mode cannot reach a DHCP server and has a number of retries configured, the switch attempts to reach the DHCP server only the specified number of times. If a DHCP server cannot be reached within the configured number of retries, the switch reloads in factory-default mode.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Deprecated command.
Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Usage Information

Important: Do not use Mode D unless the DHCP, DNS, and file servers are already configured. If the servers are not configured in the network, a switch endlessly attempts to discover the DHCP and other servers and does not complete the reload.

reload factory-default dhcp-server-mode

S55 S60

BMP 1.5 auto-configuration mode B: Reload the switch using the FTOS image stored in the local flash and apply the factory-default and DHCP server configurations. The switch boots up with a temporary management IP address (192.168.0.1/24) and functions as a DHCP server.

Note: This command has been deprecated in FTOS software version 8.3.3.9.

Syntax

reload factory-default dhcp-server-mode

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Deprecated command.
]Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Usage Information

You must replace the temporary management IP address within ten minutes with a user-configured, permanent management IP address in order to secure the switch. During the first ten minutes, after authentication is enabled, access to the switch does not require a password.

reload-type

S55 S60 S4810 Z

Configure a switch to reload in normal mode or as a DHCP client with all ports configured for Layer 3 traffic.

Syntax

reload-type {**normal-reload** | **jump-start** [**config-download** {**enable** | **disable**}] [**dhcp-timeout** *minutes*]}

Parameters

normal-reload	The switch reloads in normal mode using the FTOS image and startup configuration file stored in the local flash.
jump-start	The switch reloads in JumpStart mode as a DHCP client.
config-download {**enable** | **disable**}	(Optional) Configure whether the switch boots up using the configuration file downloaded from the DHCP/file servers (*enable*) OR if the downloaded file will be discarded and the startup configuration file stored in the local flash will be used (*disable*). Default: None
dhcp-timeout *minutes*	(Optional) Configure the DHCP timeout (in minutes) after which the JumpStart reload stops. Range: 1 to 50. Default: Infinite number of retries.

Defaults

A switch running BMP 2.0 reloads in JumpStart mode as a DHCP client with all ports configured for Layer 3 traffic.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.5.3	Introduced on S55
Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.11.4	Introduced on Z9000
Version 8.3.10.1	Introduced on S4810.

Usage Information

For an initial setup, the **config-download** parameter of the **reload-type** command is enabled. After the configuration file is successfully downloaded, the **config-download** parameter is automatically disabled. You can enable it again using the **reload-type** command.

After you set the auto-configuration mode (JumpStart or Normal reload) using the **reload-type** command, you must enter the **reload** command to reload the switch in the configured mode.

When a switch reloads in JumpStart mode, all ports, including the management port, are automatically configured as Layer 3 physical ports. The switch acts as a DHCP client on the ports for a user-configured time (*dhcp-timeout* option). You can reconfigure the default startup configuration and DHCP timeout values.

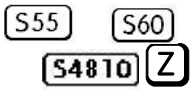
If a switch enters a loop while reloading in JumpStart mode because the switch continuously tries to contact a DHCP server and a DHCP server is not found, connect to the switch using the console terminal and enter the **stop jump-start** command to interrupt the reload and boot up in normal mode. The startup configuration is then loaded from the local flash on the switch and the auto-configuration mode is automatically changed to Normal reload.

Use the **reload-type** command in BMP 2.0 to toggle between Normal and JumpStart auto-configuration modes. The reload settings for the auto-configuration mode that you configure are stored in memory and retained for future reboots and BMP software upgrades. You can enter the **reload** command at any time to reload the switch in the last configured mode: Normal reload or JumpStart mode.

Related Commands

show reload-type	Display the current reload mode (Normal or jump-start mode)
stop jump-start	Stops the JumpStart process to prevent a loop if the DHCP server is not found.

show reload-type



Display the currently configured reload mode.

Syntax **show reload-type**

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.5.3	Introduced on S55
Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.11.4	Introduced on Z9000
Version 8.3.10.1	Introduced on S4810.

Usage Information

Use the **show reload-type** command to check the currently configured auto-configuration mode (JumpStart or Normal reload) on a switch running BMP 2.0.

You can also use the **show bootvar** command to display the current reload mode for BMP 2.0 with the path of the FTOS image file retrieved from a DHCP server.

Example

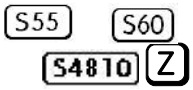
```
FTOS#show reload-type

Reload-Type     :       normal-reload [Next boot : normal-reload]
```

Related Commands

reload-type	Configure the reload mode as normal or JumpStart.

stop jump-start



Stop the switch from reloading in JumpStart mode to prevent an infinite loop.

Syntax **stop jump-start**

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.5.3	Introduced on S55
Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.11.4	Introduced on Z9000
Version 8.3.10.1	Introduced on S4810.

Related Commands

reload-type	Configure the reload mode as normal or JumpStart.

Usage Information

Use the **stop jump-start** command from the console of a switch running BMP 2.0 if the switch enters a loop while reloading in JumpStart mode because it is continuously trying to contact a DHCP server and a DHCP server is not found.The **stop jump-start** command stops the switch from connecting to the DHCP server. After the **stop jump-start** command is used, the next default reload type will be a normal reload. This will be indicated in the show reload-type command.

9

Content Addressable Memory (CAM)

Overview

Content Addressable Memory (CAM) commands are supported C-Series, E-Series TeraScale and S-Series, as indicated by the symbols under each command heading: C E T S

This chapter includes information relating to the E-Series TeraScale platform. Refer to Chapter 11, "Content Addressable Memory (CAM) for ExaScale for information on the commands for the E-Series ExaScale platform.

Note: Not all CAM commands are supported on all platforms. Be sure to note the platform symbol when looking for a command.

Warning: If you are using these features for the first time, contact Dell Networking Technical Assistance Center (TAC) for guidance. For information on contacting Dell Networking TAC, visit the Dell Networking website at http://support.dell.com/force10

This chapter includes the following sections:

- CAM Profile Commands

CAM Profile Commands

The CAM profiling feature enables you to partition the CAM to best suit your application. For example:

- Configure more Layer 2 FIB entries when the system is deployed as a switch.
- Configure more Layer 3 FIB entries when the system is deployed as a router.
- Configure more ACLs (when IPv6 is not employed).
- Hash MPLS packets based on source and destination IP addresses for LAGs.
- Hash based on bidirectional flow for LAGs.
- Optimize the VLAN ACL Group feature, which permits group VLANs for IP egress ACLs.

Important Points to Remember

- CAM Profiles are available on FTOS versions 6.3.1.1 and later for the E-Series TeraScale.
- FTOS versions 7.8.1.0 and later support CAM allocations on the C-Series and S-Series.
- All line cards within a single system must have the same CAM profile (including CAM sub-region configurations); this profile must match the system CAM profile (the profile on the primary RPM).
- FTOS automatically reconfigures the CAM profile on line cards and the secondary RPM to match the system CAM profile by saving the correct profile on the card and then rebooting it.
- The CAM configuration is applied to entire system when you use CONFIGURATION mode commands. You must save the running-configuration to affect the change.
- When budgeting your CAM allocations for ACLs and QoS configurations, remember that ACL and QoS rules might consume more than one CAM entry depending on complexity. For example, TCP and UDP rules with port range options might require more than one CAM entry.
- After you install a secondary RPM, copy the running-configuration to the startup-configuration so that the new RPM has the correct CAM profile.
- You MUST save your changes and reboot the system for CAM profiling or allocations to take effect.

The CAM Profiling commands are:

cam-acl

C S

Allocate CAM for IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs

Syntax

cam-acl {**default | l2acl** *number* **ipv4acl** *number* **ipv6acl** *number*, **ipv4qos** *number* **l2qos** *number*, **l2pt** *number* **ipmacacl** *number* **ecfmacl** *number* [**vman-qos** | **vman-dual-qos** *number*}

Parameters

default	Use the default CAM profile settings, and set the CAM as follows. L3 ACL (ipv4acl): 6 L2 ACL(l2acl): 5 IPv6 L3 ACL (ipv6acl): 0 L3 QoS (ipv4qos): 1 L2 QoS (l2qos): 1
l2acl *number* **ipv4acl** *number* **ipv6acl** *number*, **ipv4qos** *number* **l2qos** *number*, **l2pt** *number* **ipmacacl** *number* **ecfmacl** *number* [**vman-qos** | **vman-dual-qos** *number*	Allocate space to each CAM region. Enter the CAM profile name followed by the amount to be allotted. The total space allocated must equal 13. The **ipv6acl** range must be a factor of 2.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Added **ecfmacl**, **vman-qos**, and **vman-dual-qos** keywords.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series

Usage Information You must save the new CAM settings to the startup-config (**write-mem** or **copy run start**) then reload the system for the new settings to take effect.

The total amount of space allowed is 16 FP Blocks. System flow requires 3 blocks and these cannot be reallocated.

When configuring space for IPv6 ACLs, the total number of Blocks must equal 13.

Ranges for the CAM profiles are 1-10, except for the **ipv6acl** profile which is 0-10. The **ipv6acl** allocation must be a factor of 2 (2, 4, 6, 8, 10).

cam-acl-egress

S60

Allocate CAM for egress ACLs

Syntax **cam-acl-egress** *default* | *l2acl*

Parameters

default	Reset egress CAM ACL entries to default settings.
l2acl *number*	Allocate space for Layer 2 egress ACL. Range: 1-4 FP blocks

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on the S60.

cam-optimization

C S

Optimize CAM utilization for QoS Entries by minimizing require policy-map CAM space.

Syntax **cam-optimization [qos]**

Parameters

qos	Optimize CAM usage for Quality of Service (QoS)

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Defaults Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the s-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information When this command is enabled, if a Policy Map containing classification rules (ACL and/or dscp/ip-precedence rules) is applied to more than one physical interface on the same port pipe, only a single copy of the policy will be written (only 1 FP entry will be used).

Note that an ACL itself may still require more that a single FP entry, regardless of the number of interfaces. Refer to *IP Access Control Lists, Prefix Lists, and Route-map* in the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for complete discussion.

cam-profile

E

Set the default CAM profile and the required microcode.

Syntax **cam-profile** *profile* **microcode** *microcode*

Parameters

profile	Choose one of the following CAM profiles: • Enter the keyword **default** to specify the default CAM profile. • Enter the keyword **eg-default** to specify the default CAM profile for EG (dual-CAM) line cards. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-320k** to specify the CAM profile that provides 320K entries for the IPv4 Forwarding Information Base (FIB). • Enter the keyword **ipv4-egacl-16k** to specify the CAM profile that provides 16K entries for egress ACLs. • Enter the keyword **ipv6-extacl** to specify the CAM profile that provides IPv6 functionality. • Enter the keyword **l2-ipv4-inacl** to specify the CAM profile that provides 32K entries for ingress ACLs. • Enter the keyword **unified-default** to specify the CAM profile that maintains the CAM allocations for the IPv6 and IPv4 FIB while allocating more CAM space for the Ingress and Egress Layer 2 ACL, and IPv4 ACL regions. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-vrf** to specify the CAM profile that maintains the CAM allocations for the IPv4 FIB while allocating CAM space for VRF. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-v6-vrf** to specify the CAM profile that maintains the CAM allocations for the IPv4 and IPv6FIB while allocating CAM space for VRF. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-64k-ipv6** to specify the CAM profile that provides an alternate to ipv6-extacl that redistributes CAM space from the IPv4FIB to IPv4Flow and IPv6FIB.
microcode *microcode*	Choose a microcode based on the CAM profile you chose. Not all microcodes are available to be paired with a CAM profile. • Enter the keyword **default** to select the microcode that distributes CAM space for a typical deployment. • Enter the keyword **lag-hash-align** to select the microcode for applications that require the same hashing for bi-directional traffic. • Enter the keyword **lag-hash-mpls** to select the microcode for hashing based on MPLS labels (up to five labels deep). • Enter the keyword **ipv6-extacl** to select the microcode for IPv6. • Enter the keyword **acl-group** to select the microcode for applications that need 16k egress IPv4 ACLs. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-vrf** to select the microcode for IPv4 VRF applications. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-v6-vrf** to select the microcode forIPv4 and IPv6 VRF applications.

Defaults

cam-profile default microcode default

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Added support for **ipv4-64k-ipv6** profile
Version 7.9.1.0	Added support for VRF protocols.
Version 7.5.1.0	Added the l2-ipv4-inacl CAM profile
Version 7.4.2.0	Added the unified-default CAM profile and lag-hash-align microcode
Version 7.4.1.0	Added the lag-hash-mpls microcode
Version 6.5.1.0	Added the eg-default and ipv4-320k CAM profiles
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

You must save the running configuration using the command **copy running-config startup-config** after changing the CAM profile from CONFIGURATION mode. CAM profile changes take effect after the next chassis reboot.

Note: Do not use the ipv4-egacl-16 CAM profile for Layer 2 egress ACLs.

Note: Do not make any changes to the CAM profile after you change the profile to ipv4-320K and save the configuration until after you reload the chassis; any changes lead to unexpected behavior. After you reload the chassis, you may make changes to the IPv4 Flow partition.

show cam-acl

C

Display the details of the CAM profiles on the chassis and all line cards.

Syntax **show cam-acl**

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information The display reflects the settings implemented with the **cam-acl** command.

Example

Figure 9-1. Command Output: show cam-acl (default)

```
FTOS#show cam-acl

-- Chassis Cam ACL --
              Current Settings(in block sizes)
L2Acl      :          5
Ipv4Acl    :          6
Ipv6Acl    :          0
Ipv4Qos    :          1
L2Qos      :          1

-- Line card 4 --
             Current Settings(in block sizes)
L2Acl      :          5
Ipv4Acl    :          6
Ipv6Acl    :          0
Ipv4Qos    :          1
L2Qos      :          1

FTOS#
```

Figure 9-2. Command Output: show cam-acl (non-default)

```
FTOS#show cam-acl

-- Chassis Cam ACL --
              Current Settings(in block sizes)
L2Acl      :          2
Ipv4Acl    :          2
Ipv6Acl    :          4
Ipv4Qos    :          2
L2Qos      :          3

-- Line card 4 --
            Current Settings(in block sizes)
L2Acl      :          2
Ipv4Acl    :          2
Ipv6Acl    :          4
Ipv4Qos    :          2
L2Qos      :          3

FTOS#
```

show cam-profile

E Display the details of the CAM profiles on the chassis and all line cards.

Syntax **show cam-profile** [*profile* **microcode** *microcode* | **summary**]

Parameters

profile	(OPTIONAL) Choose a single CAM profile to display: • Enter the keyword **default** to specify the default CAM profile. • Enter the keyword **eg-default** to specify the default CAM profile for EG (dual-CAM) line cards. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-320k** to specify the CAM profile that provides 320K entries for the IPv4 Forwarding Information Base (FIB). • Enter the keyword **ipv4-egacl-16k** to specify the CAM profile that provides 16K entries for egress ACLs. • Enter the keyword **ipv6-extacl** to specify the CAM profile that provides IPv6 functionality. • Enter the keyword **l2-ipv4-inacl** to specify the CAM profile that provides 32K entries for ingress ACLs. • Enter the keyword **unified-default** to specify the CAM profile that maintains the CAM allocations for the IPv6 and IPv4 FIB while allocating more CAM space for the Ingress and Egress Layer 2 ACL, and IPv4 ACL regions. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-vrf** to specify the CAM profile that maintains the CAM allocations for the IPv4 FIB while allocating CAM space for VRF. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-v6-vrf** to specify the CAM profile that maintains the CAM allocations for the IPv4 and IPv6FIB while allocating CAM space for VRF.
microcode *microcode*	Choose the microcode to display. Not all microcodes are available to be paired with a CAM profile. • Enter the keyword **default** to select the microcode that distributes CAM space for a typical deployment. • Enter the keyword **lag-hash-align** to select the microcode for applications that require the same hashing for bi-directional traffic. • Enter the keyword **lag-hash-mpls** to select the microcode for hashing based on MPLS labels (up to five labels deep). • Enter the keyword **ipv6-extacl** to select the microcode for IPv6. • Enter the keyword **acl-group** to select the microcode for applications that need 16k egress IPv4 ACLs. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-vrf** to select the microcode for IPv4 VRF applications. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-v6-vrf** to select the microcode forIPv4 and IPv6 VRF applications. • Enter the keyword **ipv4-64k-ipv6** to specify the CAM profile that provides an alternate to ipv6-extacl that redistributes CAM space from the IPv4FIB to IPv4Flow and IPv6FIB.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to view a summary listing of the CAM profile and microcode on the chassis and all line cards.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Added support for **ipv4-64k-ipv6** profile
Version 7.9.1.0	Added support for VRF protocols.
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

If the CAM profile has been changed, this command displays the current CAM profile setting in one column and in the other column displays the CAM profile and the microcode that will be configured for the chassis and all online line cards *after the next reboot*.

Example 1

Figure 9-3. Command Output: show cam-profile summary

```
FTOS#show cam-profile summary

-- Chassis CAM Profile --
                  : Current Settings : Next Boot
Profile Name      : Default          : Default
MicroCode Name    : Default          : Default

                  : Current Settings : Next Boot
-- Line card 1 --
Profile Name      : Default          : Default
MicroCode Name    : Default          : Default

                  : Current Settings : Next Boot
-- Line card 6 --
Profile Name      : Default          : Default
MicroCode Name    : Default          : Default
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 9-4. Command Output: show cam-profile

```
FTOS#show cam-profile

-- Chassis Cam Profile --

CamSize           : 18-Meg
                  : Current Settings : Next Boot
Profile Name      : DEFAULT          : DEFAULT
L2FIB             : 32K entries      : 32K entries
L2ACL             : 1K entries       : 1K entries
IPv4FIB           : 256K entries     : 256K entries
IPv4ACL           : 12K entries      : 12K entries
IPv4Flow          : 24K entries      : 24K entries
EgL2ACL           : 1K entries       : 1K entries
EgIPv4ACL         : 1K entries       : 1K entries
Reserved          : 8K entries       : 8K entries
IPv6FIB           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6ACL           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6Flow          : 0  entries       : 0  entries
EgIPv6ACL         : 0  entries       : 0  entries
MicroCode Name    : Default          : Default

-- Line card 0 --
CamSize           : 18-Meg
                  : Current Settings : Next Boot
Profile Name      : DEFAULT          : DEFAULT
L2FIB             : 32K entries      : 32K entries
L2ACL             : 1K entries       : 1K entries
IPv4FIB           : 256K entries     : 256K entries
IPv4ACL           : 12K entries      : 12K entries
IPv4Flow          : 24K entries      : 24K entries
EgL2ACL           : 1K entries       : 1K entries
EgIPv4ACL         : 1K entries       : 1K entries
Reserved          : 8K entries       : 8K entries
IPv6FIB           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6ACL           : 0  entries       : 0  entries
IPv6Flow          : 0  entries       : 0  entries
EgIPv6ACL         : 0  entries       : 0  entries
MicroCode Name    : Default          : Default
FTOS#
```

show cam-usage

E Display Layer 2, Layer 3, ACL, or all CAM usage statistics.

Syntax **show cam-usage** [**acl** | **router** | **switch**]

Parameters

acl	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display Layer 2 and Layer 3 ACL CAM usage.
router	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display Layer 3 CAM usage.
switch	(OPTIONAL) Enter this keyword to display Layer 2 CAM usage.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 9-5. Command Example: show cam-usage

```
FTOS#show cam-usage
Linecard|Portpipe| CAM Partition    | Total CAM    |  Used CAM    |Available CAM
========|========|=================|==============|==============|==============
    1   |   0    | IN-L2 ACL       |      1008    |       320    |       688
        |        | IN-L2 FIB       |     32768    |      1132    |     31636
        |        | IN-L3 ACL       |     12288    |         2    |     12286
        |        | IN-L3 FIB       |    262141    |        14    |    262127
        |        | IN-L3-SysFlow   |      2878    |        45    |      2833
        |        | IN-L3-TrcList   |      1024    |         0    |      1024
        |        | IN-L3-McastFib  |      9215    |         0    |      9215
        |        | IN-L3-Qos       |      8192    |         0    |      8192
        |        | IN-L3-PBR       |      1024    |         0    |      1024
        |        | IN-V6 ACL       |         0    |         0    |         0
        |        | IN-V6 FIB       |         0    |         0    |         0
        |        | IN-V6-SysFlow   |         0    |         0    |         0
        |        | IN-V6-McastFib  |         0    |         0    |         0
        |        | OUT-L2 ACL      |      1024    |         0    |      1024
        |        | OUT-L3 ACL      |      1024    |         0    |      1024
        |        | OUT-V6 ACL      |         0    |         0    |         0
    1   |   1    | IN-L2 ACL       |       320    |         0    |       320
        |        | IN-L2 FIB       |     32768    |      1136    |     31632
        |        | IN-L3 ACL       |     12288    |         2    |     12286
        |        | IN-L3 FIB       |    262141    |        14    |    262127
        |        | IN-L3-SysFlow   |      2878    |        44    |      2834
--More--
```

Example

Figure 9-6. Command Example: show cam-usage acl

```
FTOS#show cam-usage acl

Linecard|Portpipe| CAM Partition    | Total CAM    |  Used CAM    |Available CAM
========|========|=================|==============|==============|==============
   11   |   0    | IN-L2 ACL       |      1008    |         0    |       1008
        |        | IN-L3 ACL       |     12288    |         2    |      12286
        |        | OUT-L2 ACL      |      1024    |         2    |       1022
        |        | OUT-L3 ACL      |      1024    |         0    |       1024

FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 9-7. Command Example: show cam-usage router

```
FTOS#show cam-usage router

Linecard|Portpipe| CAM Partition    | Total CAM   |  Used CAM   |Available CAM
========|========|==================|=============|=============|==============
   11   |    0   | IN-L3 ACL        |       8192  |          3  |       8189
        |        | IN-L3 FIB        |     196607  |          1  |     196606
        |        | IN-L3-SysFlow    |       2878  |          0  |       2878
        |        | IN-L3-TrcList    |       1024  |          0  |       1024
        |        | IN-L3-McastFib   |       9215  |          0  |       9215
        |        | IN-L3-Qos        |       8192  |          0  |       8192
        |        | IN-L3-PBR        |       1024  |          0  |       1024
        |        | OUT-L3 ACL       |      16384  |          0  |      16384
   11   |    1   | IN-L3 ACL        |       8192  |          3  |       8189
        |        | IN-L3 FIB        |     196607  |          1  |     196606
        |        | IN-L3-SysFlow    |       2878  |          0  |       2878
        |        | IN-L3-TrcList    |       1024  |          0  |       1024
        |        | IN-L3-McastFib   |       9215  |          0  |       9215
        |        | IN-L3-Qos        |       8192  |          0  |       8192
        |        | IN-L3-PBR        |       1024  |          0  |       1024
        |        | OUT-L3 ACL       |      16384  |          0  |      16384

FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 9-8. Command Example: show cam-usage switch

```
FTOS#show cam-usage switch

Linecard|Portpipe| CAM Partition    | Total CAM   |  Used CAM   |Available CAM
========|========|==================|=============|=============|==============
   11   |    0   | IN-L2 ACL        |       7152  |          0  |       7152
        |        | IN-L2 FIB        |      32768  |       1081  |      31687
        |        | OUT-L2 ACL       |          0  |          0  |          0
   11   |    1   | IN-L2 ACL        |       7152  |          0  |       7152
        |        | IN-L2 FIB        |      32768  |       1081  |      31687
        |        | OUT-L2 ACL       |          0  |          0  |          0

FTOS#
```

test cam-usage

C E S

Verify that enough CAM space is available for the IPv6 ACLs you have created.

Syntax

test cam-usage service-policy input *input policy name* **linecard** {*number* | **all**}

Parameters

policy-map name	Enter the name of the policy-map to verify.
number	Enter **all** to get information for all the linecards/stack-units, or enter the linecard/stack-unit *number* to get information for a specific card. **Range**: 0-6 for E-Series, 0-7 for C-Series, 0-11 for S60; 0-7 for all other S-Series

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

This command applies to both IPv4 and IPv6 CAM Profiles, but is best used when verifying QoS optimization for IPv6 ACLs.

QoS Optimization for IPv6 ACLs does not impact the CAM usage for applying a policy on a single (or the first of several) interfaces. It is most useful when a policy is applied across multiple interfaces; it can reduce the impact to CAM usage across subsequent interfaces.

Example The following examples show some sample output when using the **test cam-usage** command.

Figure 9-9. Command Example: test cam-usage (C-Series)

```
FTOS#test cam-usage service-policy input LauraMapTest linecard all

Linecard | Portpipe | CAM Partition | Available CAM | Estimated CAM per Port | Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       2 |        1 | IPv4Flow      |           232 |                      0 | Allowed
       2 |        1 | IPv6Flow      |             0 |                      0 | Allowed
       4 |        0 | IPv4Flow      |           232 |                      0 | Allowed
       4 |        0 | IPv6Flow      |             0 |                      0 | Allowed
FTOS#


FTOS#test cam-usage service-policy input LauraMapTest linecard 4 port-set 0

Linecard | Portpipe | CAM Partition | Available CAM | Estimated CAM per Port | Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       4 |        0 | IPv4Flow      |           232 |                      0 | Allowed
       4 |        0 | IPv6Flow      |             0 |                      0 | Allowed
FTOS#


FTOS#test cam-usage service-policy input LauraMapTest linecard 2 port-set 1

Linecard | Portpipe | CAM Partition | Available CAM | Estimated CAM per Port | Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       2 |        1 | IPv4Flow      |           232 |                      0 | Allowed
       2 |        1 | IPv6Flow      |             0 |                      0 | Allowed
FTOS#
```

Table 9-1. Output Explanations: test cam-usage (C-Series)

Term	Explanation
Linecard	Lists the line card or linecards that are checked. Entering **all** shows the status for linecards in the chassis
Portpipe	Lists the portpipe (port-set) or port pipes (port-sets) that are checked. Entering **all** shows the status for linecards and port-pipes in the chassis.
CAM Partition	Shows the CAM profile of the CAM
Available CAM	Identifies the amount of CAM space remaining for that profile
Estimated CAM per Port	Estimates the amount of CAM space the listed policy will require.
Status	Indicates whether or not the policy will be allowed in the CAM

Figure 9-10. Command Example: test cam-usage (S-Series)

```
FTOS#test cam-usage service-policy input LauraIn stack-unit all

Stack-Unit | Portpipe | CAM Partition | Available CAM | Estimated CAM per Port | Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
         0 |        0 | IPv4Flow      |           102 |                      0 | Allowed
         0 |        1 | IPv4Flow      |           102 |                      0 | Allowed
FTOS#
!
FTOS#test cam-usage service-policy input LauraIn stack-unit 0 port-set 1

Stack-Unit | Portpipe | CAM Partition | Available CAM | Estimated CAM per Port | Status
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
         0 |        1 | IPv4Flow      |           102 |                      0 | Allowed
FTOS#
```

Table 9-2. Output Explanations: test cam-usage (S-Series)

Term	Explanation
Stack-Unit	Lists the stack unit or units that are checked. Entering **all** shows the status for all stacks.
Portpipe	Lists the portpipe (port-set) or port pipes (port-sets) that are checked. Entering **all** shows the status for linecards and port-pipes in the chassis.
CAM Partition	Shows the CAM profile of the CAM
Available CAM	Identifies the amount of CAM space remaining for that profile
Estimated CAM per Port	Estimates the amount of CAM space the listed policy will require.
Status	Indicates whether or not the policy will be allowed in the CAM

10

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

Overview

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is an application layer protocol that dynamically assigns IP addresses and other configuration parameters to network end-stations (hosts) based on configuration policies determined by network administrators.

Commands to Configure the System to be a DHCP Server

clear ip dhcp

C S Reset DHCP counters.

Syntax **clear ip dhcp [binding {*address}* | conflict | server statistics]**

Parameters

binding	Enter this keyword to delete all entries in the binding table.
address	Enter the IP address to clear the binding entry for a single IP address.
conflict	Enter this keyword to delete all of the log entries created for IP address conflicts.
server statistics	Enter this keyword to clear all the server counter information.

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Usage Information Entering <CR> after **clear ip dhcp binding**, clears all the IPs from the binding table.

debug ip dhcp server

C S Display FTOS debugging messages for DHCP.

Syntax **debug ip dhcp server [events | packets]**

Parameters

events	Enter this keyword to display DHCP state changes.
packet	Enter this keyword to display packet transmission/reception.

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

default-router

C S Assign a default gateway to clients based on address pool.

Syntax **default-router** *address* [*address2...address8*]

Parameters

address	Enter the a list of routers that may be the default gateway for clients on the subnet. You may specify up to 8. List them in order of preference.

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

disable

C S

Disable DHCP Server.

DHCP Server is disabled by default. Enable the system to be a DHCP server using the no form of the disable command.

Syntax **disable**

Command Mode DHCP

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

dns-server

C S

Assign a DNS server to clients based on address pool.

Syntax **dns-server** *address* [*address2...address8*]

Parameters

address	Enter the a list of DNS servers that may service clients on the subnet. You may list up to 8 servers, in order of preference.

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

domain-name

C S

Assign a domain to clients based on address pool.

Syntax **domain-name** *name*

Parameters

name	Give a name to the group of addresses in a pool.

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

excluded-address

C S Prevent the server from leasing an address or range of addresses in the pool.

Syntax **excluded-address** [*address* | *low-address high-address*]

Parameters

address	Enter a single address to be excluded from the pool.
low-address	Enter the lowest address in a range of addresses to be excluded from the pool.
high-address	Enter the highest address in a range of addresses to be excluded from the pool.

Command Mode DHCP

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

hardware-address

C S For manual configurations, specify the client hardware address.

Syntax **hardware-address** *address*

Parameters

address	Enter the hardware address of the client.

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

host

C S For manual (rather than automatic) configurations, assign a host to a single-address pool.

Syntax **host** *address*

Parameters

address/mask	Enter the host IP address and subnet mask.

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

ip dhcp relay information-option remote-id

S60 S4810

Manually re-set the remote-id (MAC address) for Option 82.

Syntax **ip dhcp relay information-option [remote-id** {*hostname* **|** *remote-id*}**]**

Parameters

hostname	Set the hostname of the switch as the remote-id for Option 82.
remote-id	Configure the system to enable the remote-id (MAC address) for Option 82. Enter the name of the remote-id, maximum 64 characters.

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 9.0.0.0	Introduced on the Z9000.
Version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.5.3	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series (S25/S50).

Usage Information Option 82 is comprised of two sub-options, **circuit id** and **remote id**. Remote id uses the MAC address of the relay information which adds Option 82 to identify the host sending the message. Use the **ip dhcp relay information-option remote-id** command to change the default remote-id value of the switch.

lease

C S

Specify a lease time for the addresses in a pool.

Syntax **lease** {*days* [*hours*] [*minutes*] | **infinite**}

Parameters

days	Enter the number of days of the lease. Range: 0-31
hours	Enter the number of hours of the lease. Range: 0-23

minutes	Enter the number of minutes of the lease. Range: 0-59
infinite	Specify that the lease never expires.

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default 24 hours

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

netbios-name-server

C S

Specify the NetBIOS Windows Internet Naming Service (WINS) name servers, in order of preference, that are available to Microsoft Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) clients.

Syntax **netbios-name-server** *address* [*address2...address8*]

Parameters

address	Enter the address of the NETBIOS name server. You may enter up to 8, in order of preference.

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

netbios-node-type

C S

Specify the NetBIOS node type for a Microsoft DHCP client. Dell Networking recommends specifying clients as hybrid.

Syntax **netbios-node-type** *type*

Parameters

type	Enter the NETBIOS node type. Broadcast: Enter the keyword b-node. Hybrid: Enter the keyword h-node. Mixed: Enter the keyword m-node. Peer-to-peer: Enter the keyword p-node.

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default Hybrid

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

network

C S

Specify the range of addresses in an address pool.

Syntax **network** *network /prefix-length*

Parameters

network/ prefix-length	Specify a range of addresses. Prefix-length Range: 17-31

Command Mode DHCP <POOL>

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

pool

C S

Create an address pool

Syntax **pool** *name*

Parameters

name	Enter the address pool's identifying name

Command Mode DHCP

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

show ip dhcp binding

C S

Display the DHCP binding table.

Syntax **show ip dhcp binding**

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

show ip dhcp configuration

C S Display the DHCP configuration.

Syntax **show ip dhcp configuration [global | pool** *name*]

Parameters

pool *name*	Display the configuration for a DHCP pool.
global	Display the DHCP configuration for the entire system.

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

show ip dhcp conflict

C S Display the address conflict log.

Syntax **show ip dhcp conflict** *address*

Parameters

address	Display a particular conflict log entry.

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

show ip dhcp server

C S Display the DHCP server statistics.

Syntax **show ip dhcp server statistics**

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Commands to Configure Secure DHCP

DHCP as defined by RFC 2131 provides no authentication or security mechanisms. Secure DHCP is a suite of features that protects networks that use dynamic address allocation from spoofing and attacks.

- arp inspection
- arp inspection-trust
- clear ip dhcp snooping
- ip dhcp snooping
- ip dhcp snooping database
- ip dhcp snooping binding
- ip dhcp snooping database renew
- ip dhcp snooping trust
- ip dhcp source-address-validation
- ip dhcp snooping vlan
- ip dhcp relay
- ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address
- show ip dhcp snooping

arp inspection

C E S

Enable Dynamic Arp Inspection (DAI) on a VLAN.

Syntax **arp inspection**

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

arp inspection-trust	Specify a port as trusted so that ARP frames are not validated against the binding table.

arp inspection-trust

C E S

Specify a port as trusted so that ARP frames are not validated against the binding table.

Syntax **arp inspection-trust**

Command Modes INTERFACE

INTERFACE PORT-CHANNEL

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

arp inspection	Enable Dynamic ARP Inspection on a VLAN.

clear ip dhcp snooping

C E S

Clear the DHCP binding table.

Syntax **clear ip dhcp snooping binding**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

show ip dhcp snooping	Display the contents of the DHCP binding table.

ip dhcp snooping

C E S

Enable DHCP Snooping globally.

Syntax **[no] ip dhcp snooping**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series for Layer 2 interfaces.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series on Layer 3 interfaces.

Usage Information

When enabled, no learning takes place until snooping is enabled on a VLAN. Upon disabling DHCP Snooping the binding table is deleted, and Option 82, IP Source Guard, and Dynamic ARP Inspection are disabled.

Introduced in FTOS version 7.8.1.0, DHCP Snooping was available for Layer 3 only and dependent on DHCP Relay Agent (ip helper-address). FTOS version 8.2.1.0 extends DHCP Snooping to Layer 2, and you do not have to enable relay agent to snoop on Layer 2 interfaces.

Related Commands

ip dhcp snooping vlan	Enable DHCP Snooping on one or more VLANs.

ip dhcp snooping database

C E S Delay writing the binding table for a specified time.

Syntax **ip dhcp snooping database write-delay** *minutes*

Parameters

minutes	Range: 5-21600

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

ip dhcp snooping binding

C E S Create a static entry in the DHCP binding table.

Syntax **[no] ip dhcp snooping binding mac** *address* **vlan-id** *vlan-id* **ip** *ip-address* **interface** *type slot/port* **lease** *number*

Parameters

mac *address*	Enter the keyword **mac** followed by the MAC address of the host to which the server is leasing the IP address.
vlan-id *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan-id** followed by the VLAN to which the host belongs. Range: 2-4094
ip *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **ip** followed by the IP address that the server is leasing.
interface *type*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the type of interface to which the host is connected. • For an 10/100 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **fastethernet**. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet**. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet**. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tengigabitethernet**.
slot/port	Enter the slot and port number of the interface.
lease *number*	Enter the keyword lease followed by the amount of time the IP address will be leased. Range: 1-4294967295

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

show ip dhcp snooping	Display the contents of the DHCP binding table.

ip dhcp snooping database renew

C E S

Renew the binding table.

Syntax **ip dhcp snooping database renew**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

ip dhcp snooping trust

C E S

Configure an interface as trusted.

Syntax **[no] ip dhcp snooping trust**

Command Modes INTERFACE

Default Untrusted

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

ip dhcp source-address-validation

C E S

Enable IP Source Guard.

Syntax **[no] ip dhcp source-address-validation** [**ipmac**]

Parameters

ipmac	Enable IP+MAC Source Address Validation (Not available on E-Series).

Command Modes INTERFACE

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 8.2.1.0	Added keyword **ipmac**.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information You must allocate at least one FP block to ipmacacl before you can enable IP+MAC Source Address Validation.

1. Use the command cam-acl l2acl from CONFIGURATION mode
2. Save the running-config to the startup-config
3. Reload the system.

ip dhcp snooping vlan

C E S Enable DHCP Snooping on one or more VLANs.

Syntax **[no] ip dhcp snooping vlan** *name*

Parameters

name	Enter the name of a VLAN on which to enable DHCP Snooping.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information When enabled the system begins creating entries in the binding table for the specified VLAN(s). Note that learning only happens if there is a trusted port in the VLAN.

Related Commands

ip dhcp snooping trust	Configure an interface as trusted.

ip dhcp relay

C E S Enable Option 82.

Syntax **ip dhcp relay information-option [trust-downstream]**

Parameters

trust-downstream	Configure the system to trust Option 82 when it is received from the previous-hop router.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

show ip dhcp snooping

C E S

Display the contents of the DHCP binding table or display the interfaces configured with IP Source Guard.

Syntax **show ip dhcp snooping [binding | source-address-validation]**

Parameters

binding	Display the binding table.
source-address-validation	Display the interfaces configured with IP Source Guard.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

clear ip dhcp snooping	Clear the contents of the DHCP binding table.

ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address

C E S

Validate a DHCP packet's source hardware address against the client hardware address field (CHADDR) in the payload.

Syntax **[no] ip dhcp snooping verify mac-address**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

11

Force10 Resilient Ring Protocol (FRRP)

Overview

Force10 Resilient Ring Protocol (FRRP) is supported on platforms C E S

FRRP is a proprietary protocol for that offers fast convergence in a Layer 2 network without having to run the Spanning Tree Protocol. The Resilient Ring Protocol is an efficient protocol that transmits a high-speed token across a ring to verify the link status. All the intelligence is contained in the master node with practically no intelligence required of the transit mode.

Commands

The FRRP commands are:

- clear frrp
- debug frrp
- description
- disable
- interface
- member-vlan
- mode
- protocol frrp
- show frrp
- timer

Important Points to Remember

- FRRP is media- and speed-independent.
- FRRP is a Dell Networking proprietary protocol that does not interoperate with any other vendor.
- Spanning Tree must be disabled on both primary and secondary interfaces before Resilient Ring protocol is enabled.
- A VLAN configured as control VLAN for a ring cannot be configured as control or member VLAN for any other ring.
- Member VLANs across multiple rings are not supported in Master nodes.
- If multiple rings share one or more member VLANs, they cannot share any links between them.
- Each ring can have only one Master node; all others are Transit nodes.

clear frrp

C E S

Clear the FRRP statistics counters.

Syntax

clear frrp [*ring-id*]

Parameters

ring-id	(Optional) Enter the ring identification number. Range: 1 to 255

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

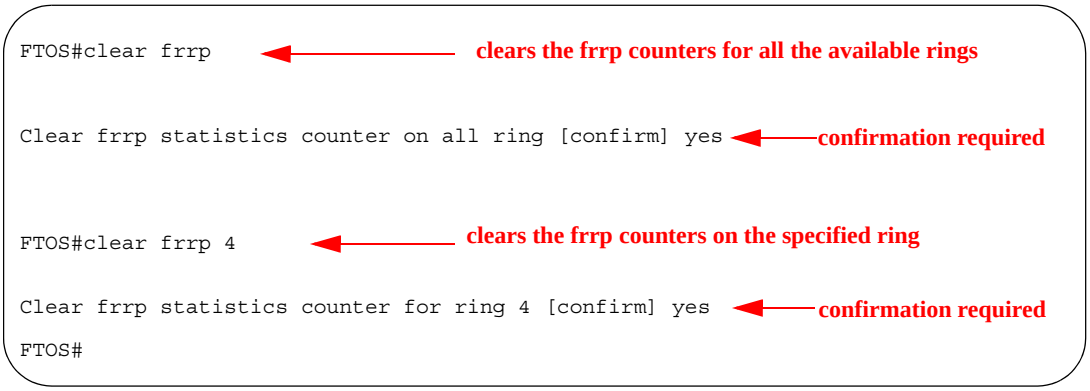
EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 11-1. clear frrp Command Examples



Usage Information

Executing this command, without the optional *ring-id,* will clear statistics counters on all the available rings. FTOS requires a command line confirmation before the command is executed. This commands clears the following counters:

- hello Rx and Tx counters
- Topology change Rx and Tx counters
- The number of state change counters

Related Commands

show frrp	Display the Resilient Ring Protocol configuration

debug frrp

C E S

Enable FRRP debugging.

Syntax

debug frrp {**event** | **packet** | **detail**} [*ring-id*] [**count** *number*]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug frrp** {**event** | **packet** | **detail**} {*ring-id*} [**count** *number*] command.

Parameters

event	Enter the keyword **event** to display debug information related to ring protocol transitions.
packet	Enter the keyword **packet** to display brief debug information related to control packets.
detail	Enter the keyword **detail** to display detailed debug information related to the entire ring protocol packets.
ring-id	(Optional) Enter the ring identification number. Range: 1 to 255
count *number*	Enter the keyword **count** followed by the number of debug outputs. Range: 1 to 65534

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-frrp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Since the Resilient Ring Protocol can potentially transmit 20 packets per interface, debug information must be restricted.

description

C E S

Enter an identifying description of the ring.

Syntax **description** *Word*

To remove the ring description, use the **no description** [*Word*] command.

Parameters

Word	Enter a description of the ring. Maximum: 255 characters

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-frrp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

disable

C E S

Disable the Resilient Ring Protocol.

Syntax **disable**

To enable the Resilient Ring Protocol, use the **no disable** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-frrp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

interface

C E S

Configure the primary, secondary, and control-vlan interfaces.

Syntax **interface** {**primary** *interface* **secondary** *interface* **control-vlan** *vlan-id*}

To return to the default, use the **no interface** {**primary** *interface* **secondary** *interface* **control-vlan** *vlan-id*} command.

Parameters

primary *interface*	Enter the keyword **primary** to configure the primary interface followed by one of the following interfaces and slot/port information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel interface types, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
secondary *interface*	Enter the keyword **secondary** to configure the secondary interface followed by one of the following interfaces and slot/port information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel interface types, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
control-vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **control-vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-frrp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

This command causes the Ring Manager to take ownership of these two ports after the configuration is validated by the IFM. Ownership is relinquished for a port only when the interface does not play a part in any control VLAN, that is, the interface does not belong to any ring.

Related Commands

show frrp	Display the Resilient Ring Protocol configuration information

member-vlan

C E S

Specify the member VLAN identification numbers.

Syntax

member-vlan{*vlan-range*}

To return to the default, use the **no member-vlan**[*vlan-range*] command.

Parameters

vlan-range	Enter the member VLANs using comma separated VLAN IDs, a range of VLAN IDs, a single VLAN ID, or a combination. For example: Comma separated: 3, 4, 6 Range: 5-10 Combination: 3, 4, 5-10, 8

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-frrp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

mode

C E S

Set the Master or Transit mode of the ring.

Syntax

mode {**master** | **transit**}

To reset the mode, use the **no mode** {**master** | **transit**} command.

Parameters

master	Enter the keyword **master** to set the Ring node to Master mode.
transit	Enter the keyword **transit** to set the Ring node to Transit mode.

Defaults

Mode None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-frrp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

protocol frrp

C E S

Enter the Resilient Ring Protocol and designate a ring identification.

Syntax **protocol frrp** {*ring-id*}

To exit the ring protocol, use the **no protocol frrp** {*ring-id*} command.

Parameters

ring-id	Enter the ring identification number. Range: 1 to 255

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information This command places you into the Resilient Ring Protocol. After executing this command, the command line prompt changes to conf-frrp.

show frrp

C E S

Display the Resilient Ring Protocol configuration.

Syntax **show frrp** [*ring-id* [**summary**]] | [**summary**]

Parameters

ring-id	Enter the ring identification number. Range: 1 to 255
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view just a summarized version of the Ring configuration.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example 1

Figure 11-2. show frrp summary Command Example

```
FTOS#show frrp summary

Ring-ID     State      Mode        Ctrl_Vlan     Member_Vlans
-------------------------------------------------------------------
2           UP         Master      2             11-20, 25,27-30
31          UP         Transit     31            40-41
50          Down       Transit     50            32
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 11-3. show frrp *ring-id* Command Example

```
FTOS#show frrp 1
Ring protocol 1 is in Master mode
Ring Protocol Interface:
Primary : GigabitEthernet 0/16 State: Forwarding
Secondary: Port-channel 100 State: Blocking
Control Vlan: 1
Ring protocol Timers: Hello-Interval 50 msec Dead-Interval 150 msec
Ring Master's MAC Address is 00:01:e8:13:a3:19
Topology Change Statistics: Tx:110 Rx:45
Hello Statistics: Tx:13028 Rx:12348
Number of state Changes: 34
Member Vlans: 1000-1009

FTOS#
```

Example 3

Figure 11-4. show frrp *ring-id* summary Command Example

```
FTOS#show frrp 2 summary

Ring-ID    State       Mode     Ctrl_Vlan     Member_Vlans
-------------------------------------------------------------------
2          Up          Master    2             11-20, 25, 27-30
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

protocol frrp	Enter the Resilient Ring Protocol and designate a ring identification

timer

C E S

Set the hello or dead interval for the Ring control packets.

Syntax **timer** {**hello-interval** *milliseconds*}| {**dead-interval** *milliseconds*}

To remove the timer, use the **no timer** {**hello-interval** [*milliseconds*]}| {**dead-interval** *milliseconds*} command.

Parameters

hello-interval *milliseconds*	Enter the keyword **hello-interval** followed by the time, in milliseconds, to set the hello interval of the control packets. The milliseconds must be enter in increments of 50 milliseconds, for example 50, 100, 150 and so on. If an invalid value is enter, an error message is generated. Range: 50 to 2000ms Default: 500 ms
dead-interval *milliseconds*	Enter the keyword **dead-interval** followed by the time, in milliseconds, to set the dead interval of the control packets. Range: 50 to 6000ms Default: 1500ms **Note:** The configured dead interval should be at least three times the hello interval

Defaults

Default as shown

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-frrp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced for the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The hello interval is the interval at which ring frames are generated from the primary interface of the master node. The dead interval is the time that elapses before a timeout occurs.

12

GARP VLAN Registration (GVRP)

Overview

GARP VLAN Registration (GVRP) is supported on platforms C E S

Commands

The GVRP commands are:

- clear gvrp statistics
- bpdu-destination-mac-address
- debug gvrp
- disable
- garp timers
- gvrp enable
- gvrp registration
- protocol gvrp
- show config
- show garp timers
- show gvrp
- show gvrp statistics on page 27

The GARP (Generic Attribute Registration Protocol) mechanism allows the configuration of a GARP participant to propagate through a network quickly. A GARP participant registers or de-registers its attributes with other participants by making or withdrawing declarations of attributes. At the same time, based on received declarations or withdrawals, GARP handles attributes of other participants.

GVRP enables a device to propagate local VLAN registration information to other participant devices and dynamically update the VLAN registration information from other devices. The registration information updates local databases regarding active VLAN members and through which port the VLANs can be reached.

GVRP ensures that all participants on a bridged LAN maintain the same VLAN registration information. The VLAN registration information propagated by GVRP include both manually configured local static entries and dynamic entries from other devices.

GVRP participants have the following components:

- The GVRP application
- GARP Information Propagation (GIP)
- GARP Information Declaration (GID)

Important Points to Remember

- GVRP is supported on Layer 2 ports only.
- All VLAN ports added by GVRP are tagged.
- GVRP is supported on untagged ports belonging to a default VLAN, and tagged ports.
- GVRP cannot be enabled on untagged ports belonging to a non-default VLAN *unless* native VLAN is turned on.
- GVRP requires end stations with dynamic access NICs.
- Based on updates from GVRP-enabled devices, GVRP allows the system to dynamically create a port-based VLAN (unspecified) with a specific VLAN ID and a specific port.
- On a port-by-port basis, GVRP allows the system to learn about GVRP updates to an existing port-based VLAN with that VLAN ID and IEEE 802.1Q tagging.
- GVRP allows the system to send dynamic GVRP updates about your existing port-based VLAN.
- GVRP updates are not sent to any blocked Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) ports. GVRP operates only on ports that are in the forwarding state.
- GVRP operates only on ports that are in the STP forwarding state. If GVRP is enabled, a port that changes to the STP forwarding state automatically begins to participate in GVRP. A port that changes to an STP state other than forwarding no longer participates in GVRP.
- VLANs created dynamically with GVRP exist only as long as a GVRP-enabled device is sending updates. If the devices no longer send updates, or GVRP is disabled, or the system is rebooted, all dynamic VLANs are removed.
- GVRP manages the active topology, not non-topological data such as VLAN protocols. If a local bridge needs to classify and analyze packets by VLAN protocols, you must manually configure protocol-based VLANs, and simply rely on GVRP for VLAN updates. But if the local bridge needs to know only how to reach a given VLAN, then GVRP provides all necessary information.
- The VLAN topologies that GVRP learns are treated differently from VLANs that are statically configured. The GVRP dynamic updates are not saved in NVRAM, while static updates are saved in NVRAM. When GVRP is disabled, the system deletes all VLAN interfaces that were learned through GVRP and leaves unchanged all VLANs that were manually configured.

clear gvrp statistics

C E S

Clear GVRP statistics on an interface.

Syntax **clear gvrp statistics interface** *interface*

Parameters

interface *interface*	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the Port Channel number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Related Commands

show gvrp statistics	Display the GVRP statistics

debug gvrp

C E S Enable debugging on GVRP.

Syntax **debug gvrp** {**config** | **events** | **pdu**}

To disable debugging, use the **no debug gvrp** {**config** | **events** | **pdu**} command.

Parameters

config	Enter the keyword **config** to enable debugging on the GVRP configuration.
event	Enter the keyword **event** to enable debugging on the JOIN/LEAVE events.
pdu	Enter the keyword **pdu** followed one of the following Interface keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the Port Channel number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

disable

C E S Globally disable GVRP.

Syntax **disable**

To re-enable GVRP, use the **no disable** command.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-GVRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Related Commands

gvrp enable	Enable GVRP on physical interfaces and LAGs.
protocol gvrp	Access GVRP protocol

garp timers

C E S

Set the intervals (in milliseconds) for sending GARP messages.

Syntax

garp timers {**join** | **leave** | **leave-all**}

To return to the previous setting, use the **no garp timers** {**join** | **leave** | **leave-all**} command.

Parameters

join	Enter the keyword **join** followed by the number of milliseconds to configure the join time. Range: 100-2147483647 milliseconds Default: 200 milliseconds **Note**: Designate the milliseconds in multiples of 100
leave	Enter the keyword **leave** followed by the number of milliseconds to configure the leave time. Range: 100-2147483647 milliseconds Default: 600 milliseconds **Note**: Designate the milliseconds in multiples of 100
leave-all	Enter the keyword **leave-all** followed by the number of milliseconds to configure the leave-all time. Range: 100-2147483647 milliseconds Default: 1000 milliseconds **Note**: Designate the milliseconds in multiples of 100

Defaults

Default as above

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-GVRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Usage Information

Join Timer—Join messages announce the willingness to register some attributes with other participants. Each GARP application entity sends a Join message twice, for reliability, and uses a join timer to set the sending interval.

Leave Timer—Leave announces the willingness to de-register with other participants. Together with the Join, Leave messages help GARP participants complete attribute reregistration and de-registration. Leave Timer starts upon receipt of a **leave** message sent for de-registering some attribute information. If a **join** message is *not* received before the **leave** time expires, the GARP application entity removes the attribute information as requested.

Leave All Timer—The Leave All Timer starts when a GARP application entity starts. When this timer expires, the entity sends a **leave-all** message so that other entities can re-register their attribute information. Then, the **leave-all** time begins again.

Related Commands

show garp timers	Display the current GARP times

gvrp enable

C E S

Enable GVRP on physical interfaces and LAGs.

Syntax **gvrp enable**

To disable GVRP on the interface, use the **no gvrp enable** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Related Commands

disable	Globally disable GVRP.

gvrp registration

C E S

Configure the GVRP register type.

Syntax **gvrp registration** {**fixed** | **normal** | **forbidden**}

To return to the default, use the **gvrp register normal** command.

Parameters

fixed	Enter the keyword **fixed** followed by the VLAN range in a comma separated VLAN ID set.
normal	Enter the keyword **normal** followed by the VLAN range in a comma separated VLAN ID set. This is the default
forbidden	Enter the keyword **forbidden** followed by the VLAN range in a comma separated VLAN ID set.

Defaults Default registration is **normal**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Usage Information

The **fixed** registration prevents an interface, configured via the command line to belong to a VLAN (static configuration), from being un-configured when it receives a Leave message. Therefore, the registration mode on that interface is fixed.

The **normal** registration is the default registration. The port's membership in the VLANs depends on GVRP. The interface becomes a member of VLANs after learning about the VLAN through GVRP. If the VLAN is removed from the port that sends GVRP advertisements to this device, then the port will stop being a member of the VLAN.

The **forbidden** is used when you do not want the interface to advertise or learn about VLANs through GVRP.

Related Commands

show gvrp	Display the GVRP configuration including the registration

protocol gvrp

C E S

Access GVRP protocol — (config-gvrp)#.

Syntax **protocol gvrp**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Related Commands

disable	Globally disable GVRP.

show config

C E S

Display the global GVRP configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION-GVRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Related Commands

gvrp enable	Enable GVRP on physical interfaces and LAGs.
protocol gvrp	Access GVRP protocol.

show garp timers

C E S

Display the GARP timer settings for sending GARP messages.

Syntax **show garp timers**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Example

Figure 12-1. show garp timers Command Example

```
FTOS#show garp timers
GARP Timers     Value (milliseconds)
----------------------------------------
Join Timer        200
Leave Timer       600
LeaveAll Timer    10000
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

garp timers	Set the intervals (in milliseconds) for sending GARP messages.

show gvrp

C E S

Display the GVRP configuration.

Syntax **show gvrp** [**brief** | *interface*]

Parameters

brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display a brief summary of the GVRP configuration.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the Port Channel number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Example

Figure 12-2. show gvrp brief Command Example

```
R3#show gvrp brief
GVRP Feature is currently enabled.

Port                GVRP Status           Edge-Port
-----------------------------------------------------
Gi 3/0              Disabled                    No
Gi 3/1              Disabled                    No
Gi 3/2              Enabled                     No
Gi 3/3              Disabled                    No
Gi 3/4              Disabled                    No
Gi 3/5              Disabled                    No
Gi 3/6              Disabled                    No
Gi 3/7              Disabled                    No
Gi 3/8              Disabled                    No
R3#show gvrp brief
```

Usage Information

If no ports are GVRP participants, the message output changes from:

GVRP Participants running on <port_list>

to

GVRP Participants running on no ports

Related Commands

show gvrp statistics	Display the GVRP statistics

show gvrp statistics

C E S

Display the GVRP configuration statistics.

Syntax

show gvrp statistics {**interface** *interface* | **summary**}

Parameters

interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by one of the interface keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the Port Channel number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
summary	Enter the keyword **summary** to display just a summary of the GVRP statistics.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C, E, and S-Series

Example

Figure 12-3. show gvrp statistics Command Example

```
FTOS#show gvrp statistics int gi 1/0

Join Empty Received: 0
Join In Received: 0
Empty Received: 0
LeaveIn Received: 0
Leave Empty Received: 0
Leave All Received: 40
Join Empty Transmitted: 156
Join In Transmitted: 0
Empty Transmitted: 0
Leave In Transmitted: 0
Leave Empty Transmitted: 0
Leave All Transmitted: 41
Invalid Messages/Attributes skipped: 0
Failed Registrations: 0
FTOS#
```

Usage Information

Invalid messages/attributes skipped can occur in the following cases:

- The incoming GVRP PDU has an incorrect length.
- “End of PDU” was reached before the complete attribute could be parsed.
- The Attribute Type of the attribute that was being parsed was not the GVRP VID Attribute Type (0x01).
- The attribute that was being parsed had an invalid attribute length.
- The attribute that was being parsed had an invalid GARP event.
- The attribute that was being parsed had an invalid VLAN ID. The valid range is 1 - 4095.

A failed registration can occur for the following reasons:

- Join requests were received on a port that was blocked from learning dynamic VLANs (GVRP Blocking state).
- An entry for a new GVRP VLAN could not be created in the GVRP database.

Related Commands

show gvrp	Display the GVRP configuration

13

Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)

Overview

The platforms on which a command is supported is indicated by the character — E for the E-Series, C for the C-Series, and S for the S-Series — that appears below each command heading.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- IGMP Commands
- IGMP Snooping Commands

IGMP Commands

FTOS supports IGMPv1/v2/v3 and is compliant with RFC-3376.

Important Points to Remember

- FTOS supports PIM-SM and PIM-SSM include and exclude modes.
- IGMPv2 is the default version of IGMP on interfaces. IGMPv3 can be configured on interfaces, and is backward compatible with IGMPv2.
- The maximum number of interfaces supported is 512 on the E-Series. On the C-Series and S-Series 31 interfaces are supported.

Note: The S60 supports up to 95 interfaces.

- Maximum number of groups supported – no hard limit
- IGMPv3 router interoperability with IGMPv2 and IGMPv1 routers on the same subnet is *not* supported.
- An administrative command (**ip igmp version**) is added to manually set the IGMP version.
- All commands, previously used for IGMPv2, are compatible with IGMPv3.

The commands include:

- clear ip igmp groups
- debug ip igmp
- ip igmp access-group
- ip igmp group-join-limit
- ip igmp immediate-leave
- ip igmp last-member-query-interval

- ip igmp querier-timeout
- ip igmp query-interval
- ip igmp query-max-resp-time
- ip igmp ssm-map
- ip igmp static-group
- ip igmp version
- show ip igmp groups
- show ip igmp interface
- show ip igmp ssm-map

clear ip igmp groups

C E S

Clear entries from the group cache table.

Syntax **clear ip igmp groups** [*group-address* | *interface*]

Parameters

group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP multicast group address in dotted decimal format.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Base-T Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tengigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information IGMP commands accept *only* non-VLAN interfaces—specifying VLAN will not yield a results.

Note: The S60 supports up to 95 interfaces.

debug ip igmp

C E S

Enable debugging of IGMP packets.

Syntax **debug ip igmp** [*group address* | *interface*]

To disable IGMP debugging, enter **no debug ip igmp** [*group address* | *interface*]. To disable all debugging, enter **undebug all**.

Parameters

group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP multicast group address in dotted decimal format.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: ▪ For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. ▪ For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1 to 32 for EtherScale, 1 to 255 for TeraScale ▪ For SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. This keyword is only available on E-Series and C-Series. ▪ For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. ▪ Enter the keyword **backup** to view the backup interface for this interface.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information IGMP commands accept *only* non-VLAN interfaces—specifying VLAN will not yield a results. This command displays packets for IGMP and IGMP Snooping.

Note: The S60 supports up to 95 interfaces.

ip igmp access-group

C E S

Use this feature to specify access control for packets.

Syntax **ip igmp access-group** *access-list*

To remove the feature, use the **no ip igmp access-group** *access-list* command.

Parameters

access-list	Enter the name of the extended ACL (16 characters maximum).

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The access list accepted is an extended ACL. This feature is used to block IGMP reports from hosts, on a per-interface basis; based on the group address and source address specified in the access list.

ip igmp group-join-limit

C E S

Use this feature to limit the number of IGMP groups that can be joined in a second.

Syntax **ip igmp group-join-limit** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the number of IGMP groups permitted to join in a second. Range: 1 to 10000

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

ip igmp immediate-leave

C E S

Enable IGMP immediate leave.

Syntax **ip igmp immediate-leave** [**group-list** *prefix-list-name*]

To disable ip igmp immediate leave, use the **no ip igmp immediate-leave** command.

Parameters

group-list *prefix-list-name*	Enter the keyword **group-list** followed by a string up to 16 characters long of the *prefix-list-name*.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information Querier normally send a certain number of group specific queries when a leave message is received, for a group, prior to deleting a group from the membership database. There may be situations in which immediate deletion of a group from the membership database is required. This command provides a way to achieve the immediate deletion. In addition, this command provides a way to enable immediate-leave processing for specified groups.

ip igmp last-member-query-interval

C E S

Change the last member query interval, which is the Max Response Time inserted into Group-Specific Queries sent in response to Leave Group messages. This interval is also the interval between Group-Specific Query messages.

Syntax

ip igmp last-member-query-interval *milliseconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no ip igmp last-member-query-interval**.

Parameters

milliseconds	Enter the number of milliseconds as the interval. Default: 1000 milliseconds Range: 100 to 65535

Defaults

1000 milliseconds

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

ip igmp querier-timeout

C E S

Change the interval that must pass before a multicast router decides that there is no longer another multicast router that should be the querier.

Syntax

ip igmp querier-timeout *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no ip igmp querier-timeout**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds the router must wait to become the new querier. Default: 125 seconds Range: 60 to 300

Defaults

125 seconds

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series in Interface VLAN mode only to enable that system to act as an IGMP Proxy Querier.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series in Interface VLAN mode only to enable that system to act as an IGMP Proxy Querier.
E-Series legacy command	

ip igmp query-interval

C E S

Change the transmission frequency of IGMP general queries sent by the Querier.

Syntax **ip igmp query-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default values, enter **no ip igmp query-interval**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds between queries sent out. Default: 60 seconds Range: 1 to 18000

Defaults 60 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series in Interface VLAN mode only to enable that system to act as an IGMP Proxy Querier.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series in Interface VLAN mode only to enable that system to act as an IGMP Proxy Querier.
E-Series legacy command	

ip igmp query-max-resp-time

C E S

Set the maximum query response time advertised in general queries.

Syntax **ip igmp query-max-resp-time** *seconds*

To return to the default values, enter **no ip igmp query-max-resp-time**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds for the maximum response time. Default: 10 seconds Range: 1 to 25

Defaults 10 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series in Interface VLAN mode only to enable that system to act as an IGMP Proxy Querier.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series in Interface VLAN mode only to enable that system to act as an IGMP Proxy Querier.
E-Series legacy command	

ip igmp ssm-map

C E S

Use a statically configured list to translate (*,G) memberships to (S,G) memberships.

Syntax

ip igmp ssm-map *std-access-list source-address*

Undo this configuration, that is, remove SSM map (S,G) states and replace them with (*,G) states using the command **ip igmp ssm-map** *std-access-list source-address* command.

Parameters

std-access-list	Specify the standard IP access list that contains the mapping rules for multicast groups.
source-address	Specify the multicast source address to which the groups are mapped.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Mapping applies to both v1 and v2 IGMP joins; any updates to the ACL are reflected in the IGMP groups. You may not use extended access lists with this command. When a static SSM map is configured and the router cannot find any matching access lists, the router continues to accept (*,G) groups.

Related Commands

ip access-list standard	Create a standard access list to filter based on IP address.

ip igmp static-group

C E S

Configure an IGMP static group.

Syntax

ip igmp static-group {*group address* [**exclude** [*source address*]] | [**include** {*source address*}]}

To delete a static address, use the **no ip igmp static-group** {*group address* [**exclude** [*source address*]] | [**include** {*source address*}]} command.

Parameters

group address	Enter the group address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D)
exclude *source address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **exclude** followed by the source address, in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D), for which a static entry needs to be added.
include *source address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **include** followed by the source address, in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D), for which a static entry needs to be added. **Note:** A group in **include** mode must have at least one source address defined.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Expanded to support the **exclude** and **include** options
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

A group in the **include** mode should have at least one source address defined. In **exclude** mode if no source address is specified, FTOS implicitly assumes all sources are included. If neither **include** or **exclude** is specified, FTOS implicitly assumes a IGMPv2 static join.

Command Limitations

- Only one mode (**include** or **exclude**) is permitted per multicast group per interface. To configure another mode, all sources belonging to the original mode must be unconfigured.
- If a static configuration is present and a packet for the same group arrives on an interface, the dynamic entry will completely overwrite all the static configuration for the group.

Related Commands

show ip igmp groups	Display IGMP group information

ip igmp version

C E S

Manually set the version of the router to IGMPv2 or IGMPv3.

Syntax **ip igmp version** {**2 | 3**}

Parameters

2	Enter the number **2** to set the IGMP version number to IGMPv2.
3	Enter the number **3** to set the IGMP version number to IGMPv3.

Defaults 2 (that is IGMPv2)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

show ip igmp groups

C E S

View the IGMP groups.

Syntax **show ip igmp groups** [*group-address* [**detail**] | **detail** | *interface* [*group-address* [**detail**]]]

Parameters

group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the group address in dotted decimal format to view information on that group only.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the interface type and slot/port information: • For a 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a port-channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the port-channel number. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tengigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to display the IGMPv3 source information.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series and on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Expanded to support the **detail** option.
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

This command displays the IGMP database including configured entries for either all groups on all interfaces, or all groups on specific interfaces, or specific groups on specific interfaces.

Note: The S60 supports up to 95 interfaces.

Example

Figure 13-1. show ip igmp groups Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip igmp groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address    Interface                Uptime    Expires   Last Reporter
224.0.1.40       GigabitEthernet 13/6     09:45:23  00:02:08  10.87.7.5
FTOS#
```

Table 13-1. show ip igmp groups Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Group Address	Lists the multicast address for the IGMP group.
Interface	Lists the interface type, slot and port number.
Uptime	Displays the amount of time the group has been operational.
Expires	Displays the amount of time until the entry expires.
Last Reporter	Displays the IP address of the last host to be a member of the IGMP group.

show ip igmp interface

C E S View information on the interfaces participating in IGMP.

Syntax **show ip igmp interface** [*interface*]

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the interface type and slot/port information: • For a 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a port-channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the port-channel number. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tengigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface enter the keyword vlan followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

IGMP commands accept *only* non-VLAN interfaces—specifying VLAN will not yield a results.

Note: The S60 supports up to 95 interfaces.

Example

Figure 13-2. show ip igmp interface Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip igmp interface
GigabitEthernet 0/0 is down, line protocol is down
  Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet 0/5 is down, line protocol is down
  Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet 0/6 is down, line protocol is down
  Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet 0/7 is up, line protocol is down
  Internet protocol processing disabled
GigabitEthernet 7/9 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 10.87.5.250/24
  IGMP is enabled on interface
  IGMP query interval is 60 seconds
  IGMP querier timeout is 120 seconds
  IGMP max query response time is 10 seconds
  IGMP last member query response interval is 1000 ms
  IGMP activity: 0 joins, 0 leaves
  IGMP querying router is 10.87.5.250 (this system)
  IGMP version is 2
```

show ip igmp ssm-map

C E S

Display is a list of groups that are currently in the IGMP group table and contain SSM mapped sources.

Syntax **show ip igmp ssm-map** [*group*]

Parameters

group	(OPTIONAL) Enter the multicast group address in the form A.B.C.D to display the list of sources to which this group is mapped.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

ip igmp ssm-map	Use a statically configured list to translate (*,G) memberships to (S,G) memberships.

IGMP Snooping Commands

FTOS supports IGMP Snooping version 2 and 3 on all Dell Networking systems:

- ip igmp snooping enable
- ip igmp snooping fast-leave
- ip igmp snooping flood
- ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval
- ip igmp snooping mrouter
- ip igmp snooping querier
- show ip igmp snooping mrouter

Important Points to Remember for IGMP Snooping

- FTOS supports version 1, version 2, and version 3 hosts.
- FTOS IGMP snooping implementation is based on IP multicast address (not based on Layer 2 multicast mac-address) and the IGMP snooping entries are in Layer 3 flow table not in Layer 2 FIB.
- FTOS IGMP snooping implementation is based on draft-ietf-magma-snoop-10.
- FTOS supports IGMP snooping on JUMBO enabled cards.
- IGMP snooping is not enabled by default on the switch.
- A maximum of 1800 groups and 600 VLAN are supported.
- IGMP snooping is not supported on default VLAN interface.
- IGMP snooping is not supported over VLAN-Stack-enabled VLAN interfaces (you must disable IGMP snooping on a VLAN interface before configuring VLAN-Stack-related commands).
- IGMP snooping does not react to Layer 2 topology changes triggered by STP.

- IGMP snooping reacts to Layer 2 topology changes triggered by MSTP by sending a general query on the interface that comes in FWD state.

Important Points to Remember for IGMP Querier

- The IGMP snooping Querier supports version 2.
- You must configure an IP address to the VLAN interface for IGMP snooping Querier to begin. The IGMP snooping Querier disables itself when a VLAN IP address is cleared, and then it restarts itself when an IP address is re-assigned to the VLAN interface.
- When enabled, IGMP snooping Querier will not start if there is a statically configured multicast router interface in the VLAN.
- When enabled, IGMP snooping Querier starts after one query interval in case no IGMP general query (with IP SA lower than its VLAN IP address) is received on any of its VLAN members.
- When enabled, IGMP snooping Querier periodically sends general queries with an IP source address of the VLAN interface. If it receives a general query on any of its VLAN member, it will check the IP source address of the incoming frame.

  If the IP SA in the incoming IGMP general query frame is lower than the IP address of the VLAN interface, then the switch disables its IGMP snooping Querier functionality.

  If the IP SA of the incoming IGMP general query is higher than the VLAN IP address, the switch will continue to work as an IGMP snooping Querier.

ip igmp snooping enable

C E S

Enable IGMP snooping on all or a single VLAN. This is the master on/off switch to enable IGMP snooping.

Syntax

ip igmp snooping enable

To disable IGMP snooping, enter **no ip igmp snooping enable** command.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

You must enter this command to enable IGMP snooping. When enabled from CONFIGURATION mode, IGMP snooping is enabled on all VLAN interfaces (except default VLAN).

Note: You must execute the **no shutdown** command on the VLAN interface for IGMP Snooping to function.

Related Commands

no shutdown	Activate an interface

ip igmp snooping fast-leave

C E S

Enable IGMP snooping fast leave for this VLAN.

Syntax **ip igmp snooping fast-leave**

To disable IGMP snooping fast leave, use the **no igmp snooping fast-leave** command.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN—(conf-if-vl-*n*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information Queriers normally send a certain number of queries when a leave message is received prior to deleting a group from the membership database. There may be situations in which *fast* deletion of a group is required. When IGMP fast leave processing is enabled, the switch will remove an interface from the multicast group as soon as it detects an IGMP version 2 leave message on the interface.

ip igmp snooping flood

C E S

This command controls the flooding behavior of unregistered multicast data packets. On the E-Series, when flooding is enabled (the default), unregistered multicast data traffic is flooded to all ports in a VLAN. When flooding is disabled, unregistered multicast data traffic is forwarded to *only* multicast router ports, both static and dynamic, in a VLAN. If there is no multicast router port in a VLAN, then unregistered multicast data traffic is dropped. On the

C-Series and S-Series, unregistered multicast data traffic is dropped when flooding is disabled; they do not forward the packets to multicast router ports. On the C-Series and S-Series, Layer 3 multicast must be disabled (**no ip multicast-routing**) in order to disable Layer 2 multicast flooding.

Syntax **ip igmp snooping flood**

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series.
Version 7.7.1.1	Introduced on E-Series.

ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval

C E S

The last member query interval is the "maximum response time" inserted into Group-Specific queries sent in response to Group-Leave messages. This interval is also the interval between successive Group-Specific Query messages. Use this command to change the last member query interval.

Syntax

ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval *milliseconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no ip igmp snooping last-member-query-interval**.

Parameters

milliseconds	Enter the interval in milliseconds. Default: 1000 milliseconds Range: 100 to 65535

Defaults

1000 milliseconds

Command Modes

INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

ip igmp snooping mrouter

C E S

Statically configure a VLAN member port as a multicast router interface.

Syntax

ip igmp snooping mrouter interface *interface*

To delete a specific multicast router interface, use the **no igmp snooping mrouter interface** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface *interface*	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: C-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

INTERFACE VLAN—(conf-if-vl-*n*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

FTOS provides the capability of statically configuring interface to which a multicast router is attached. To configure a static connection to the multicast router, enter the **ip igmp snooping mrouter interface** command in the VLAN context. The interface to the router must be a part of the VLAN where you are entering the command.

Note: The S60 supports up to 95 interfaces.

ip igmp snooping querier

C E S

Enable IGMP querier processing for the VLAN interface.

Syntax

ip igmp snooping querier

To disable IGMP querier processing for the VLAN interface, enter **no ip igmp snooping querier** command.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

INTERFACE VLAN—(conf-if-vl-*n*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

This command enables the IGMP switch to send General Queries periodically. This is useful when there is no multicast router present in the VLAN because the multicast traffic does not need to be routed. An IP address must be assigned to the VLAN interface for the switch to act as a querier for this VLAN.

show ip igmp snooping mrouter

C E S

Display multicast router interfaces.

Syntax

show ip igmp snooping mrouter [**vlan** *number*]

Parameters

vlan *number*	Enter the keyword vlan followed by the vlan number. Range: 1-4094

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Example

Figure 13-3. show ip igmp snooping mrouter Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip igmp snooping mrouter
Interface Router Ports
Vlan 2    Gi 13/3, Po 1
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show ip igmp groups	Use this IGMP command to view groups

14

Interfaces

Overview

This chapter defines interface commands and is divided into the following sections:

- Basic Interface Commands
- Port Channel Commands
- UDP Broadcast

The symbols C E S under command headings indicate which Dell Networking platforms — C-Series, E-Series, or S-Series, respectively — support the command.

Although all interfaces are supported on E-Series ExaScale, some interface functionality is supported on E-Series ExaScale ex with FTOS 8.2.1.0. and later. When this is the case that is noted in the command history.

Basic Interface Commands

The following commands are for physical, Loopback, and Null interfaces:

- auto-mdix
- clear counters
- clear dampening
- cx4-cable-length
- dampening
- description
- disable-on-sfm-failure
- duplex (Management)
- duplex (10/100 Interfaces)
- flowcontrol
- interface
- interface loopback
- interface ManagementEthernet
- interface null
- interface range
- interface range macro (define)
- interface range macro name
- interface vlan
- ipg (10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces)

auto-mdix

S55 S60

Enable Auto-MDIX on copper ports.

Syntax **[no] auto-mdix**

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.5.3	Introduced on the S55.
Version 8.3.3.3	Introduced on the S60.

Usage Information With Auto-MDIX enabled, you can connect two network devices irrespective of the cable type (straight-through or crossover) and the MDI mode of the peer device. When Auto-MDIX is disabled at both ends, the copper ports behave as MDI. In this case, you need a crossover cable to connect the port to another MDI port, or a straight-through cable to connect the port to a MDIX port. The link will not come up when wrong cables are used.

clear counters

C E S

Clear the counters used in the **show interfaces** commands for all VRRP groups, VLANs, and physical interfaces, or selected ones.

Syntax

clear counters [*interface*] [**vrrp** [*vrid*] | **learning-limit**]

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For a port channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the number of the port channel: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For the management interface on the RPM, enter the keyword **ManagementEthernet** followed by slot/port information. The slot range is 0-1, and the port range is 0. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
vrrp *vrid*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vrrp** to clear statistics for all VRRP groups configured. Enter a number from 1 to 255 as the *vrid*.
learning-limit	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **learning-limit** to clear unknown source address (SA) drop counters when MAC learning limit is configured on the interface. **Note:** This option is not supported on the S-Series, as the MAC learning limit is not supported

Defaults

Without an interface specified, the command clears all interface counters.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support for 4093 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale. Prior to release supported 2094.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Updated definition of the learning-limit option for clarity.

Example

Figure 14-1. clear counters Command Example

```
FTOS#clear counters
Clear counters on all interfaces [confirm]
```

Related Commands

mac learning-limit	Allow aging of MACs even though a learning-limit is configured or disallow station move on learnt MACs.
show interfaces	Displays information on the interfaces.

clear dampening

C E S

Clear the dampening counters on all the interfaces or just the specified interface.

Syntax **clear dampening** [*interface*]

Parameters

interface	(Optional) Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a port channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults Without a specific interface specified, the command clears all interface dampening counters

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

```
FTOS#clear dampening gigabitethernet 1/2
Clear dampening counters on Gi 1/2 [confirm] y
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show interfaces dampening	Display interface dampening information.
dampening	Configure dampening on an interface.

cx4-cable-length

S

Configure the length of the cable to be connected to the selected CX4 port.

Syntax [**no**] **cx4-cable-length** {**long** | **medium** | **short**}

Parameters

long | **medium** | **short**	Enter the keyword that matches the cable length to be used at the selected port: **short** = For 1-meter and 3-meter cable lengths **medium** = For 5-meter cable length **long** = For 10-meter and 15-meter cable lengths

Defaults **medium**

Mode Interface

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information This command only works on ports that the system recognizes as CX4 ports. So, for example, Figure 14-2 shows an attempt to configure an XFP port in an S25P with the command after inserting a CX4 converter into the port:

Note: When using a long CX4 cable between the C-Series and the S-Series, configure the cable using the **cx4-cable-length short** command only to avoid any errors.

Example

Figure 14-2. Example of Unsuccessful CX4 Cable Length Configuration

```
FTOS#show interfaces tengigabitethernet 0/26 | grep "XFP type"

Pluggable media present, XFP type is 10GBASE-CX4

FTOS(conf-if-te-0/26)#cx4-cable-length short
% Error: Unsupported command.
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/26)#cx4-cable-length medium
% Error: Unsupported command.
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/26)#cx4-cable-length long
% Error: Unsupported command.
FTOS(conf-if-te-0/26)#
```

Figure 14-3 shows a successful CX4 cable length configuration.

Example

Figure 14-3. Example of CX4 Cable Length Configuration

```
FTOS#config
FTOS(config)#interface tengigabitethernet 0/52
FTOS(conf-if-0/52)#cx4-cable-length long
FTOS(conf-if-0/52)#show config
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet 0/51
 no ip address
 cx4-cable-length long
 shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-0/52)#exit
FTOS(config)#
```

For details on using XFP ports with CX4 cables, see your S-Series hardware guide.

Related Commands

show config	Display the configuration of the selected interface.

dampening

C E S

Configure dampening on an interface.

Syntax

dampening [[[[h*alf-life*] [*reuse-threshold*]] [*suppress-threshold*]] [*max-suppress-time*]]

To disable dampening, use the **no dampening** [[[[*half-life*] [*reuse-threshold*]] [*suppress-threshold*]] [*max-suppress-time*]] command syntax.

Parameters

half-life	Enter the number of seconds after which the penalty is decreased. The penalty is decreased by half after the half-life period expires. Range: 1 to 30 seconds Default: 5 seconds
reuse-threshold	Enter a number as the reuse threshold, the penalty value below which the interface state is changed to “up”. Range: 1 to 20000 Default: 750
suppress-threshold	Enter a number as the suppress threshold, the penalty value above which the interface state is changed to “error disabled”. Range: 1 to 20000 Default: 2500
max-suppress-time	Enter the maximum number for which a route can be suppressed. The default is four times the half-life value. Range: 1 to 86400 Default: 20 seconds

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

INTERFACE (conf-if-)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

```
FTOS(conf-if-gi-3/2)#dampening 20 800 4500 120
FTOS(conf-if-gi-3/2)#
```

Usage Information

With each flap, FTOS penalizes the interface by assigning a penalty (1024) that decays exponentially depending on the configured half-life. Once the accumulated penalty exceeds the suppress threshold value, the interface is moved to the error-disabled state. This interface state is deemed as “down” by all static/dynamic Layer 2 and Layer 3 protocols. The penalty is exponentially decayed based on the half-life timer. Once the penalty decays below the reuse threshold, the interface is enabled. The configured parameters should follow:

- *suppress-threshold* should be greater than *reuse-threshold*
- *max-suppress-time* should be at least 4 times *half-life*

Note: Dampening cannot be applied on an interface that is monitoring traffic for other interfaces.

Related Commands

clear dampening	Clear the dampening counters on all the interfaces or just the specified interface.
show interfaces dampening	Display interface dampening information.

description

C E S

Assign a descriptive text string to the interface.

Syntax **description** *desc_text*

To delete a description, enter **no description**.

Parameters

desc_text	Enter a text string up to 240 characters long.

Defaults No description is defined.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Modified for E-Series: Revised from 78 to 240 characters.

Usage Information Entering a text string after the description command overwrites any previous text string configured as the description. The shutdown and description commands are the only commands that you can configure on an interface that is a member of a port channel. Use the show interfaces description command to display descriptions configured for each interface.

Related Commands

show interfaces description	Display description field of interfaces.

disable-on-sfm-failure

E

Disable select ports on E300 systems when a single SFM is available.

Syntax **disable-on-sfm-failure**

To delete a description, enter **no disable-on-sfm-failure**.

Defaults Port is not disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E300 systems only

Usage Information

When an E300 system boots up and a single SFM is active this configuration, any ports configured with this feature will be shut down. If an SFM fails (or is removed) in an E300 system with two SFM, ports configured with this feature will be shut down. All other ports are treated normally.

When a second SFM is installed or replaced, all ports are booted up and treated as normally. This feature does not take affect until a single SFM is active in the E300 system.

duplex (Management)

C E

Set the mode of the Management interface.

Syntax

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

To return to the default setting, enter **no duplex**.

Parameters

half	Enter the keyword **half** to set the Management interface to transmit only in one direction.
full	Enter the keyword **full** to set the Management interface to transmit in both directions.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Documentation modified—added Management to distinguish from duplex (10/100 Interfaces)

Usage Information

This command applies only to the Management interface on the RPMs.

Related Commands

interface ManagementEthernet	Configure the Management port on the system (either the Primary or Standby RPM).
duplex (Management)	Set the mode of the Management interface.
management route	Configure a static route that points to the Management interface or a forwarding router.
speed (Management interface)	Set the speed on the Management interface.

duplex (10/100 Interfaces)

C E S

Configure duplex mode on any physical interfaces where the speed is set to 10/100.Syntax

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

To return to the default setting, enter **no duplex**.

Parameters

half	Enter the keyword **half** to set the physical interface to transmit only in one direction.
full	Enter the keyword **full** to set the physical interface to transmit in both directions.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information This command applies to any physical interface with speed set to 10/100.

Note: Starting with FTOS 7.8.1.0, when a copper SFP2 module with catalog number GP-SFP2-1T is used in the S25P model of the S-Series, its speed can be manually set with the **speed** command. When the speed is set to 10 or 100 Mbps, the **duplex** command can also be executed.

Related Commands

speed (for 10/100/1000 interfaces)	Set the speed on the Base-T Ethernet interface.
negotiation auto	Enable or disable auto-negotiation on an interface.

flowcontrol

C E S

Control how the system responds to and generates 802.3x pause frames on 1Gig and 10Gig line cards.

Syntax **flowcontrol rx** {**off** | **on**} **tx** {**off** | **on**} **threshold** {<1-2047> <1-2013> <1-2013>}

The **threshold** keyword is supported on C-Series and S-Series only.

To return to the default, use the **no flowcontrol rx** {**off** | **on**} **tx** {**off** | **on**} **threshold** command.

Parameters

rx on	Enter the keywords **rx on** to process the received flow control frames on this port. This is the default value for the receive side.
rx off	Enter the keywords **rx off** to ignore the received flow control frames on this port.
tx on	Enter the keywords **tx on** to send control frames from this port to the connected device when a higher rate of traffic is received. This is the default value on the send side.
tx off	Enter the keywords **tx off** so that flow control frames are not sent from this port to the connected device when a higher rate of traffic is received.
threshold (C-Series and S-Series only)	When **tx on** is configured, you can set the threshold values for: Number of flow-control packet pointers: 1-2047 (default = 75) Flow-control buffer threshold in KB: 1-2013 (default = 49KB) Flow-control discard threshold in KB: 1-2013 (default= 75KB)

Defaults C-Series: **rx off tx off**

E-Series: **rx on tx on**

S-Series (S25/S50): **rx off tx off**

S60: **rx on**

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60, **rx** only.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 6.5.1.9 and 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series with thresholds

Usage Information

The globally assigned 48-bit Multicast address 01-80-C2-00-00-01 is used to send and receive pause frames. To allow full duplex flow control, stations implementing the pause operation instruct the MAC to enable reception of frames with a destination address equal to this multicast address.

The pause:

- Starts when *either* the packet pointer or the buffer threshold is met (whichever is met first). When the discard threshold is met, packets are dropped.
- Ends when *both* the packet pointer and the buffer threshold fall below 50% of the threshold settings.

The *discard threshold* defines when the interface starts dropping the packet on the interface. This may be necessary when a connected device does not honor the flow control frame sent by the S-Series. The discard threshold should be larger than the *buffer threshold* so that the buffer holds at least hold at least 3 packets.

Note: The S60 supports only the **rx** control option. The S60 does not transmit pause frames.

Important Points to Remember

- Do not enable **tx** pause when buffer carving is enabled. Consult Dell Networking TAC for information and assistance.
- Asymmetric flow control (**rx on tx off** or **rx off tx on**) setting for the interface port less than 100 Mb/s speed is not permitted. The following error is returned:

```
Can’t configure Asymmetric flowcontrol when speed <1G, config
ignored
```

- The only configuration applicable to half duplex ports is **rx off tx off**. The following error is returned:

```
Can’t configure flowcontrol when half duplex is configure,
config ignored
```

- Half duplex cannot be configured when the flow control configuration is on (default is **rx on tx on**). The following error is returned:

```
Can’t configure half duplex when flowcontrol is on, config
ignored
```

Note: The flow control must be off (**rx off tx off**) before configuring the half duplex.

- Speeds less than 1 Gig cannot be configured when the asymmetric flow control configuration is on. The following error is returned:

```
Can't configure speed <1G when Asymmetric flowcontrol is on,
config ignored
```

- FTOS only supports **rx on tx on** and **rx off tx off** for speeds less than 1 Gig (Symmetric).
- On the C-Series and S-Series systems, the flow-control sender and receiver must be on the same port-pipe. Flow control is not supported across different port-pipes on the C-Series or S-Series system.

Example

Figure 14-4. show running config (partial)

```
FTOS(conf-if-gi-0/1)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
no ip address
switchport
no negotiation auto
flowcontrol rx off tx on
no shutdown
...
```

The table below displays how FTOS negotiates the flow control values between two Dell Networking chassis connected back-to-back using 1G copper ports.

Table 14-1. Negotiated Flow Control Values

Configured				Negotiated			
LocRxConf	**LocTxConf**	**RemoteRxConf**	**RemoteTxConf**	**LocNegRx**	**LocNegTx**	**RemNegRx**	**RemNegTx**
off	off	off	off	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
		off	on	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
		on	off	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
		on	on	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
off	on	off	off	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
		off	on	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
		on	off	**off**	**on**	**on**	**off**
		on	on	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
on	off	off	off	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
		off	on	**on**	**off**	**off**	**on**
		on	off	**on**	**on**	**on**	**on**
		on	on	**on**	**on**	**on**	**on**
on	on	off	off	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
		off	on	**off**	**off**	**off**	**off**
		on	off	**on**	**on**	**on**	**on**
		on	on	**on**	**on**	**on**	**on**

Related Commands

show running-config	Display the flow configuration parameters (non-default values only).
show interfaces	Display the negotiated flow control parameters.

interface

C E S

Configure a physical interface on the switch.

Syntax

interface *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 14-5. interface Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)#interface gig 0/0
FTOS(conf-if-gi-0/0)#exit#
```

Usage Information

You cannot delete a physical interface.

By default, physical interfaces are disabled (shutdown) and are in Layer 3 mode. To place an interface in mode, ensure that the interface's configuration does not contain an IP address and enter the switchport command.

Related Commands

interface loopback	Configure a Loopback interface.
interface null	Configure a Null interface.
interface port-channel	Configure a port channel.
interface sonet	Configure a SONET interface.
interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.
show interfaces	Display interface configuration.

interface loopback

C E S

Configure a Loopback interface.

Syntax

interface loopback *number*

To remove a loopback interface, use the **no interface loopback** *number* command.

Parameters

number	Enter a number as the interface number. Range: 0 to 16383.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 14-6. interface loopback Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)#interface loopback 1655
FTOS(conf-if-lo-1655)#
```

Related Commands

interface	Configure a physical interface.
interface null	Configure a Null interface.
interface port-channel	Configure a port channel.
interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.

interface ManagementEthernet

C E S60

Configure the Management port on the system (either the Primary or Standby RPM).

Syntax

interface ManagementEthernet *slot/port*

Parameters

slot/port	Enter the keyword **ManagementEthernet** followed by slot number (0-1) and port number zero (0).

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 14-7. interface ManagementEthernet Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)#interface managementethernet 0/0
FTOS(conf-if-ma-0/0)#
```

Usage Information

You cannot delete a Management port.

The Management port is enabled by default (no shutdown). Use the ip address command to assign an IP address to the Management port.

If two RPMs are installed in your system, use the show redundancy command to display which RPM is the Primary RPM.

Related Commands

management route	Configure a static route that points to the Management interface or a forwarding router.
duplex (Management)	Clear FIB entries on a specified line card.
speed (Management interface)	Clear FIB entries on a specified line card.

interface null

C E S

Configure a Null interface on the switch.

Syntax **interface null** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter zero (0) as the Null interface number.

Defaults Not configured; *number* = 0

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 14-8. interface null Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)#interface null 0
FTOS(conf-if-nu-0)#
```

Usage Information

You cannot delete the Null interface. The only configuration command possible in a Null interface is ip unreachables.

Related Commands

interface	Configure a physical interface.
interface loopback	Configure a Loopback interface.
interface port-channel	Configure a port channel.

interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.
ip unreachables	Enable generation of ICMP unreachable messages.

interface range

C E S

This command permits configuration of a range of interfaces to which subsequent commands are applied (bulk configuration). Using the **interface range** command, identical commands can be entered for a range of interface.

Syntax

interface range *interface* **,** *interface* **,** ...

Parameters

interface, *interface*, ...	Enter the keyword **interface range** and one of the interfaces — slot/port, port-channel or VLAN number. Select the range of interfaces for bulk configuration. You can enter up to six comma separated ranges—spaces are **not** required between the commas. Comma-separated ranges can include VLANs, port-channels and physical interfaces. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a port channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support for 4093 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale. Prior releases supported 2094.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

When creating an interface range, interfaces appear in the order they are entered; they are not sorted. The command verifies that interfaces are present (physical) or configured (logical). Important things to remember:

- Bulk configuration is created if at least one interface is valid.
- Non-existing interfaces are excluded from the bulk configuration with a warning message (Figure 14-9).
- The interface range prompt includes interface types with slot/port information for valid interfaces. The prompt allows for a maximum of 32 characters. If the bulk configuration exceeds 32 characters, it is represented by an ellipsis (...).

- When the interface range prompt has multiple port ranges, the smaller port range is excluded from the prompt (Figure 14-10).
- If overlapping port ranges are specified, the port range is extended to the smallest start port and the biggest end port (Figure 14-11).

Example **Figure 14-9. Bulk Configuration Warning Message**

```
FTOS(conf)#interface range so 2/0 - 1 , te 10/0 , gi 3/0  , fa 0/0
% Warning: Non-existing ports (not configured) are ignored by
interface-range
```

Example **Figure 14-10. Interface Range prompt with Multiple Ports**

```
FTOS(conf)#interface range gi 2/0 - 23 , gi 2/1 - 10
FTOS(conf-if-range-gi-2/0-23#
```

Example **Figure 14-11. Interface Range prompt Overlapping Port Ranges**

```
FTOS(conf)#interface range gi 2/1 - 11 , gi 2/1 - 23
FTOS(conf-if-range-gi-2/1-23#
```

Only VLAN and port-channel interfaces created using the interface vlan and interface port-channel commands can be used in the **interface range** command.

Use the show running-config command to display the VLAN and port-channel interfaces. VLAN or port-channel interfaces that are not displayed in the show running-config command can not be used with the bulk configuration feature of the **interface range** command. You cannot create virtual interfaces (VLAN, Port-channel) using the **interface range** command.

Note: If a range has VLAN, physical, port-channel, and SONET interfaces, only commands related to physical interfaces can be bulk configured. To configure commands specific to VLAN, port-channel or SONET, only those respective interfaces should be configured in a particular range.

Figure 14-12 is an example of a single range bulk configuration.

Example **Figure 14-12. Single Range Bulk Configuration**

```
FTOS(config)# interface range gigabitethernet 5/1 - 23
FTOS(config-if-range)# no shutdown
FTOS(config-if-range)#
```

Figure 14-13 shows how to use commas to add different interface types to the range enabling all Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in the range 5/1 to 5/23 and both Ten Gigabit Ethernet interfaces 1/1 and 1/2.

Example **Figure 14-13. Multiple Range Bulk Configuration Gigabit Ethernet and Ten Gigabit Ethernet**

```
FTOS(config-if)# interface range gigabitethernet 5/1 - 23, tengigabitethernet 1/1 - 2
FTOS(config-if-range)# no shutdown
FTOS(config-if-range)#
```

Figure 14-14 shows how to use commas to add SONET, VLAN, and port-channel interfaces to the range.

Example **Figure 14-14. Multiple Range Bulk Configuration with SONET, VLAN, and port channel**

```
FTOS(config-if)# interface range gigabitethernet 5/1 - 23, tengigabitethernet 1/1 – 2,
Vlan 2 – 100 , Port 1 – 25
FTOS(config-if-range)# no shutdown
FTOS(config-if-range)#
```

Related Commands

interface port-channel	Configure a port channel group.
interface vlan	Configure a VLAN interface.
show config (from INTERFACE RANGE mode)	Show the bulk configuration interfaces.
show range	Show the bulk configuration ranges.
interface range macro (define)	Define a macro for an interface-range.

interface range macro (define)

C E S

Defines a macro for an interface range and then saves the macro in the running configuration.

Syntax **define interface range macro** *name interface*, *interface*, ...

Parameters

name	Enter up to 16 characters for the macro name.
interface , *interface* ,...	Enter the **interface** keyword (see below) and one of the interfaces slot/port, port-channel or VLAN numbers. Select the range of interfaces for bulk configuration. You can enter up to six comma separated ranges—spaces are **not** required between the commas. Comma-separated ranges can include VLANs, port-channels and physical interfaces. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a port channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults This command has no default behavior or value

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support for 4093 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale. Prior releases supported 2094.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Example

Figure 14-15. define interface-range macro Command Example

```
FTOS(config)# define interface-range test tengigabitethernet 0/0 - 3 ,
gigabitethernet 5/0 - 47 , gigabitethernet 13/0 - 89

FTOS# show running-config | grep define
define interface-range test tengigabitethernet 0/0 - 3 , gigabitethernet 5/0 - 47 ,
gigabitethernet 13/0 - 89
FTOS(config)#interface range macro test
FTOS(config-if-range-te-0/0-3,gi-5/0-47,gi-13/0-89)#
```

Usage Information

Figure 14-15 is an example of how to define an interface range macro named *test*. Execute the **show running-config** command to display the macro definition. Applying the macro is shown in Figure 14-17.

Related Commands

interface range	Configure a range of command (bulk configuration)
interface range macro name	Run an interface range macro.

interface range macro *name*

C E S

Run the interface-range macro to automatically configure the pre-defined range of interfaces.

Syntax **interface range macro** *name*

Parameters

name	Enter the name of an existing macro.

Defaults This command has no default behavior or value

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information

Figure 14-16 runs the macro named *test* that was defined in Figure 14-15.

Example

Figure 14-16. interface-range macro Command Example

```
FTOS(config)#interface range macro test
FTOS(config-if-range-te-0/0-3,gi-5/0-47,gi-13/0-89)#
FTOS
```

Related Commands

interface range	Configure a range of command (bulk configuration)
interface range macro (define)	Define a macro for an interface range (bulk configuration)

interface vlan

C E S

Configure a VLAN. You can configure up to 4094 VLANs.

Syntax

interface vlan *vlan-id*

To delete a VLAN, use the **no interface vlan** *vlan-id* command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter a number as the VLAN Identifier. Range: 1 to 4094.

Defaults

Not configured, except for the Default VLAN, which is configured as VLAN 1.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support for 4093 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale. Prior releases supported 2094.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 14-17. interface vlan Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)#int vlan 3
FTOS(conf-if-vl-3)#
```

Usage Information

For more information on VLANs and the commands to configure them, refer to Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands.

FTP, TFTP, and SNMP operations are not supported on a VLAN. MAC ACLs are not supported in VLANs. IP ACLs are supported. See Chapter 6, Access Control Lists (ACL).

Related Commands

interface	Configure a physical interface.
interface loopback	Configure a loopback interface.
interface null	Configure a null interface.
interface port-channel	Configure a port channel group.
show vlan	Display the current VLAN configuration on the switch.
shutdown	Disable/Enable the VLAN.
tagged	Add a Layer 2 interface to a VLAN as a tagged interface.
untagged	Add a Layer 2 interface to a VLAN as an untagged interface.

ipg (10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces)

E

Set the Inter-packet Gap for traffic on 10 Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Syntax

ipg {**ieee-802.3ae** | **shrink**}

To return to the default of averaging the IPG, enter **no ipg** {**shrink** | **ieee-802.3ae**}

Parameters

ieee-802.3ae	Enter the keyword **ieee-802.3ae** to set the IPG to 12 (12-15) bytes (packet size dependent)
shrink	Enter the keyword **shrink** to set the IPG to 8 (8-11) bytes (packet size dependent).

Defaults averaging the IPG

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information For 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only.

IPG equals 96 bits times from end of the previous packet to start of the pre-amble of the next packet.

keepalive

C E S

On SONET interfaces, send keepalive packets periodically to keep an interface alive when it is not transmitting data.

Syntax **keepalive** [*seconds*]

To stop sending SONET keepalive packets, enter **no keepalive**.

Parameters

seconds	(OPTIONAL) For SONET interfaces with PPP encapsulation enabled, enter the number of seconds between keepalive packets. Range: 0 to 23767 Default: 10 seconds

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information When you configure **keepalive**, the system sends a self-addressed packet out of the configured interface to verify that the far end of a WAN link is up. When you configure **no keepalive**, the system does not send keepalive packets and so the local end of a WAN link remains up even if the remote end is down.

lfs enable

E

Enable Link Fault Signaling (LFS) on 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only.

Syntax

lfs enable

To disable LFS, enter **no lfs enable**.

Defaults

Enabled.

Command Modes

INTERFACE (10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces only)

Command History

pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

If there is a failure on the link, FTOS brings down the interface. The interface will stay down until the link failure signal stops.

Note: On TeraScale line cards, LFS is always enabled by default.

link debounce-timer

E

Assign the debounce time for link change notification on this interface.

Syntax

link debounce [*milliseconds*]

Parameters

milliseconds	Enter the time to delay link status change notification on this interface. Range: 100-5000 ms • Default for copper is 3100 ms • Default for fiber is 100 ms

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Changes do not affect any ongoing debounces. The timer changes take affect from the next debounce onward.

monitor

C E S

Monitor counters on a single interface or all interfaces on a line card. The screen is refreshed every 5 seconds and the CLI prompt disappears.

Syntax

monitor interface [*interface*]

To disable monitoring and return to the CLI prompt, press the q key.

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For the management port, enter the keyword **managementethernet** followed by the slot (0-1) and the port (0). • For SONET interface types, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The delta column displays changes since the last screen refresh.

Example

Figure 14-18. monitor Command Example of a Single Interface

```
systest-3   Monitor time: 00:00:06   Refresh Intvl.: 2s   Time: 03:26:26

Interface: Gi 0/3, Enabled, Link is Up, Linespeed is 1000 Mbit

 Traffic statistics:              Current           Rate                 Delta
        Input bytes:              9069828         43 Bps                    86
       Output bytes:            606915800         43 Bps                    86
      Input packets:               54001          0 pps                     1
     Output packets:             9401589          0 pps                     1
        64B packets:                  67          0 pps                     0
   Over 64B packets:               49166          0 pps                     1
  Over 127B packets:                 350          0 pps                     0
  Over 255B packets:                1351          0 pps                     0
  Over 511B packets:                 286          0 pps                     0
 Over 1023B packets:                2781          0 pps                     0
Error statistics:
    Input underruns:                   0          0 pps                     0
       Input giants:                   0          0 pps                     0
    Input throttles:                   0          0 pps                     0
          Input CRC:                   0          0 pps                     0
  Input IP checksum:                   0          0 pps                     0
      Input overrun:                   0          0 pps                     0
   Output underruns:                   0          0 pps                     0
   Output throttles:                   0          0 pps                     0

      m - Change mode                          c - Clear screen
      l - Page up                              a - Page down
      T - Increase refresh interval            t - Decrease refresh interval
      q - Quit
```

Figure 14-19. monitor Command Example of All Interfaces on a Line Card

```
 systest-3   Monitor time: 00:01:31   Refresh Intvl.: 2s   Time: 03:54:14

Interface   Link            In Packets          [delta]          Out Packets
[delta]
   Gi 0/0   Down                    0                0                   0              0
   Gi 0/1   Down                    0                0                   0              0
   Gi 0/2     Up                61512               52               66160             42
   Gi 0/3     Up                63086               20             9405888             24
   Gi 0/4     Up          14697471418          2661481          13392989657
2661385
   Gi 0/5     Up                 3759                3              161959604         832816
   Gi 0/6     Up                 4070                3                8680346              5
   Gi 0/7     Up                61934               34              138734357             72
   Gi 0/8     Up                61427                1                  59960              1
   Gi 0/9     Up                62039               53              104239232              3
  Gi 0/10     Up          17740044091              372             7373849244             79
  Gi 0/11     Up          18182889225               44             7184747584            138
  Gi 0/12     Up          18182682056                0                   3682              1
  Gi 0/13     Up          18182681434               43             6592378911            144
  Gi 0/14     Up                61349               55               86281941             15
  Gi 0/15     Up                59808               58                  62060             27
  Gi 0/16     Up                59889                1                  61616              1
  Gi 0/17     Up                    0                0               14950126          81293
  Gi 0/18     Up                    0                0                      0              0
  Gi 0/19   Down                    0                0                      0              0
  Gi 0/20     Up                62734               54                  62766             18
  Gi 0/21     Up                60198                9                 200899              9
  Gi 0/22     Up          17304741100          3157554          10102508511
1114221
  Gi 0/23     Up          17304769659          3139507           7133354895
523329

       m - Change mode                          c - Clear screen
       b - Display bytes                        r - Display pkts/bytes per sec
       l - Page up                              a - Page down
       T - Increase refresh interval            t - Decrease refresh interval
       q - Quit
```

Table 14-2. monitor Command Menu Options

Key	Description
systest-3	Displays the host name assigned to the system.
monitor time	Displays the amount of time since the monitor command was entered.
time	Displays the amount of time the chassis is up (since last reboot).
m	Change the view from a single interface to all interfaces on the line card or visa-versa.
c	Refresh the view.
b	Change the counters displayed from Packets on the interface to Bytes.
r	Change the [delta] column from change in the number of packets/bytes in the last interval to rate per second.
l	Change the view to next interface on the line card, or if in the line card mode, the next line card in the chassis.
a	Change the view to the previous interface on the line card, or if the line card mode, the previous line card in the chassis.
T	Increase the screen refresh rate.
t	Decrease the screen refresh rate.
q	Return to the CLI prompt.

mtu

C E S

Set the maximum Link MTU (frame size) for an Ethernet interface.

Syntax

mtu *value*

To return to the default MTU value, enter **no mtu**.

Parameters

value	Enter a maximum frame size in bytes. Range: 594 to 9252 Default: 1554

Defaults

1554

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S-Series
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

If the packet includes a Layer 2 header, the difference between the link MTU and IP MTU (**ip mtu** command) must be enough bytes to include the Layer 2 header:

- On C-Series, the IP MTU will get adjusted automatically when the Layer 2 MTU is configured with the **mtu** command.
- On the E-Series, you must compensate for a Layer 2 header when configuring IP MTU and link MTU on an Ethernet interface. Use the **ip mtu** command.

When you enter the **no mtu** command, FTOS reduces the IP MTU value to 1536 bytes. On the E-Series, to return the IP MTU value to the default, enter **no ip mtu**.

Link MTU and IP MTU considerations for port channels and VLANs are as follows.

port channels:

- All members must have the same link MTU value and the same IP MTU value.
- The port channel link MTU and IP MTU must be less than or equal to the link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the channel members.

Example: if the members have a link MTU of 2100 and an IP MTU 2000, the port channel's MTU values cannot be higher than 2100 for link MTU or 2000 bytes for IP MTU.

VLANs:

- All members of a VLAN must have same IP MTU value.
- Members can have different Link MTU values. Tagged members must have a link MTU 4 bytes higher than untagged members to account for the packet tag.
- The VLAN link MTU and IP MTU must be less than or equal to the link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the VLAN members.

Example

The VLAN contains tagged members with Link MTU of 1522 and IP MTU of 1500 and untagged members with Link MTU of 1518 and IP MTU of 1500. The VLAN's Link MTU cannot be higher than 1518 bytes and its IP MTU cannot be higher than 1500 bytes.

Table 14-3. Difference between Link MTU and IP MTU

Layer 2 Overhead	Link MTU and IP MTU Delta
Ethernet (untagged)	18 bytes
VLAN Tag	22 bytes
Untagged Packet with VLAN-Stack Header	22 bytes
Tagged Packet with VLAN-Stack Header	26 bytes

negotiation auto

C E S

Enable auto-negotiation on an interface.

Syntax **negotiation auto**

To disable auto-negotiation, enter **no negotiation auto**.

Defaults Enabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information This command is available on C-Series and S-Series 10/100/1000 Base-T Ethernet interfaces, and on TeraScale 10/100/1000 Base-T Ethernet line cards.

The **no negotiation auto** command is only available if you first manually set the speed of a port to 10Mbits or 100Mbits.

The **negotiation auto** command provides a **mode** option for configuring an individual port to forced-master/forced slave once auto-negotiation is enabled

Note: The **mode** option is not available on non-10/100/1000 Base-T Ethernet line cards.

Figure 14-20. negotiation auto Master/Slave Example

```
FTOS(conf)# int gi 0/0
FTOS(conf-if)#neg auto
FTOS(conf-if-autoneg)# ?

end                     Exit from configuration mode
exit                    Exit from autoneg configuration mode
mode                    Specify autoneg mode
no                      Negate a command or set its defaults
show                    Show autoneg configuration information
FTOS(conf-if-autoneg)#mode ?
forced-master           Force port to master mode
forced-slave            Force port to slave mode
FTOS(conf-if-autoneg)#
```

If the **mode** option is not used, the default setting is slave. If you do not configure **forced-master** or **forced slave** on a port, the port negotiates to either a master or a slave state. Port status is one of the following:

- Forced-master
- Force-slave
- Master
- Slave
- Auto-neg Error—typically indicates that both ends of the node are configured with forced-master or forced-slave.

△ **Caution:** Ensure that one end of your node is configured as forced-master and one is configured as forced-slave. If both are configured the same (that is forced-master or forced-slave), the show interfaces command will flap between an auto-neg-error and forced-master/slave states

You can display master/slave settings with the **show interfaces** command.

Figure 14-21. Display Auto-negotiation Master/Slave Setting (partial)

```
FTOS#show interfaces configured
GigabitEthernet 13/18 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:05:f7:fc
    Current address is 00:01:e8:05:f7:fc
Interface index is 474791997
Internet address is 1.1.1.1/24
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 1000 Mbit, Mode full duplex, Master
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interfaces" counters 00:12:42
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
...
```

Both sides of the link must have auto-negotiation enabled or disabled for the link to come up.

The following table details the possible speed and auto-negotiation combinations for a line between two 10/100/1000 Base-T Ethernet interfaces.

Table 14-4. Auto-negotiation and Link Speed Combinations

Port 0	Port 1	Link Status between Port 1 and Port 2
auto-negotiation enabled* speed 1000 or auto	auto-negotiation enabled* speed 1000 or auto	Up at 1000 Mb/s
auto-negotiation enabled speed 100	auto-negotiation enabled speed 100	Up at 100 Mb/s
auto-negotiation disabled speed 100	auto-negotiation disabled speed 100	Up at 100 Mb/s
auto-negotiation disabled speed 100	auto-negotiation enabled speed 100	Down

Table 14-4. Auto-negotiation and Link Speed Combinations

Port 0	Port 1	Link Status between Port 1 and Port 2
auto-negotiation enabled* speed 1000 or auto	auto-negotiation disabled speed 100	Down

* You cannot disable auto-negotiation when the speed is set to 1000 or auto.

Related Commands

speed (for 10/100/1000 interfaces)	Set the link speed to 10, 100, 1000 or auto-negotiate the speed.

portmode hybrid

C E S

Set a physical port or port-channel to accept *both* tagged and untagged frames. A port configured this way is identified as a hybrid port in report displays.

Syntax **portmode hybrid**

To return a port to accept *either* tagged or untagged frames (non-hybrid), use the **no portmode hybrid** command.

Defaults non-hybrid

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series and S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series only

Example

Figure 14-22. portmode hybrid configuration example

```
FTOS(conf)#interface gi 7/0
FTOS(conf-if-gi-7/0)#portmode hybrid
FTOS(conf-if-gi-7/0)#interface vlan 10
FTOS(conf-if-vl-10)#untagged gi 7/0
FTOS(conf-if-vl-10)#interface vlan 20
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#tagged gi 7/0
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#
```

Usage Information

The figure above sets a port as hybrid, makes the port a tagged member of VLAN 20, and an untagged member of VLAN 10, which becomes the native VLAN of the port. The port will now accept:

- untagged frames and classify them as VLAN 10 frames
- VLAN 20 tagged frames

The next figure is an example show output with “Hybrid” as the newly added value for 802.1QTagged. The options for this field are:

- True—port is tagged
- False—port is untagged
- Hybrid—port accepts both tagged and untagged frames

Example

Figure 14-23. Display the Tagged Hybrid Interface

```
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#do show interfaces switchport
Name: GigabitEthernet 7/0
802.1QTagged: Hybrid
Vlan membership:
Vlan   10, Vlan   20
Native VlanId:    10
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#
```

The figure below is an example unconfiguration of the hybrid port using the **no portmode hybrid** command.

Note: You must remove all other configurations on the port before you can remove the hybrid configuration from the port.

Example

Figure 14-24. Unconfigure the hybrid port

```
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#interface vlan 10
FTOS(conf-if-vl-10)#no untagged gi 7/0
FTOS(conf-if-vl-10)#interface vlan 20
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#no tagged gi 7/0
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#interface gi 7/0
FTOS(conf-if-gi-7/0)#no portmode hybrid
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#
```

Related Commands

show interfaces switchport	Display the configuration of switchport (Layer 2) interfaces on the switch.
switchport	Place the interface in a Layer 2 mode.
vlan-stack trunk	Specify an interface as a trunk port to the Stackable VLAN network.

rate-interval

C E S

Configure the traffic sampling interval on the selected interface.

Syntax **rate-interval** *seconds*

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds for which to collect traffic data. Range: 30 to 299 seconds **Note:** Since polling occurs every 15 seconds, the number of seconds designated here will round to the multiple of 15 seconds lower than the entered value. For example, if 44 seconds is designated it will round to 30; 45 to 59 seconds will round to 45, and so forth.

Defaults 299 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The configured rate interval is displayed, along with the collected traffic data, in the output of **show interfaces** commands.

Related Commands

show interfaces	Display information on physical and virtual interfaces.

show config

C E S

Display the interface configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 14-25. show config Command Example for the INTERFACE Mode

```
FTOS(conf-if)#show conf
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/7
 no ip address
 switchport
 no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if)#
```

show config (from INTERFACE RANGE mode)

C E S

Display the bulk configured interfaces (interface range).

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION INTERFACE (conf-if-range)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 14-26. show config (Bulk Configuration) Command Example**

```
FTOS(conf)#interface range gigabitethernet 1/1 - 2
FTOS(conf-if-range-gi-1/1-2)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
 no ip address
 switchport
 no shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/2
 no ip address
 switchport
 no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-range-gi-1/1-2)#
```

show interfaces

C E S Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

Syntax **show interfaces** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For the management interface on an RPM, enter the keyword **ManagementEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. The slot range is 0-1 and the port range is 0. • For a Null interface, enter the keywords **null 0**. • For a port channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60. SFP and SFP+ optics power detail is included the S60.
Version 8.2.1.2	Include SFP and SFP+ optics power detail in E-Series and C-Series output.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support for 4093 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale. Prior releases supported 2094.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Output expanded to include SFP+ media in C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Version 6.4.1.0	Changed organization of display output
Version 6.3.1.0	Added Pluggable Media Type field in E-Series TeraScale output

Usage Use this **show interfaces** command for details on a specific interface. Use the **show interfaces linecard** command for details on all interfaces on the designated line card.

Example

Figure 14-27. show interfaces Command Example for 10G Port (E-Series)

```
FTOS#show interfaces tengigabitethernet 2/0
TenGigabitEthernet 2/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:05:f7:3a
Interface index is 100990998
Internet address is 213.121.22.45/28
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 10000 Mbit
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interfaces" counters 02:31:45
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
     0 packets, 0 bytes
     Input 0 IP Packets, 0 Vlans 0 MPLS
     0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 symbol errors, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 CRC, 0 IP Checksum, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
     1 packets, 64 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 Multicasts, 2 Broadcasts, 0 Unicasts
     0 IP Packets, 0 Vlans, 0 MPLS
     0 throttles, 0 discarded
Rate info (interval 299 seconds):
     Input 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
     Output 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Time since last interface status change: 00:00:27
```

Table 14-5. Lines in show interfaces Command Example

Line	Description
TenGigabitEthernet 2/0...	Displays the interface's type, slot/port, and administrative and line protocol status.
Hardware is...	Displays the interface's hardware information and its assigned MAC address.
Interface index...	Displays the interface index number used by SNMP to identify the interface.
Internet address...	States whether an IP address is assigned to the interface. If one is, that address is displayed.
MTU 1554...	Displays link and IP MTU information. If the chassis is in Jumbo mode, this number can range from 576 to 9252.
LineSpeed	Displays the interface's line speed.
ARP type:...	Displays the ARP type and the ARP timeout value for the interface.
Last clearing...	Displays the time when the **show interfaces** counters where cleared.
Queuing strategy...	States the packet queuing strategy. FIFO means first in first out.

Table 14-5. Lines in show interfaces Command Example (continued)

Line	Description
Input Statistics:	Displays all the input statistics including: • Number of packets and bytes into the interface • Number of packets with IP headers, VLAN tagged headers and MPLS headers **Note:** The sum of the number of packets may not be as expected since a VLAN tagged IP packet counts as both a VLAN packet and an IP packet. • Packet size and the number of those packets inbound to the interface • Number of symbol errors, runts, giants, and throttles packets: runts = number of packets that are less than 64B giants = packets that are greater than the MTU size throttles = packets containing PAUSE frames • Number of CRC, IP Checksum, overrun, and discarded packets: CRC = packets with CRC/FCS errors IP Checksum = packets with IP Checksum errors overrun = number of packets discarded due to FIFO overrun conditions discarded = the sum of input symbol errors, runts, giants, CRC, IP Checksum, and overrun packets discarded without any processing
Output Statistics:	Displays output statistics sent out of the interface including: • Number of packets, bytes and underruns out of the interface packets = total number of packets bytes = total number of bytes underruns = number of packets with FIFO underrun conditions • Number of Multicast, Broadcast and Unicast packets: Multicasts = number of MAC multicast packets Broadcasts = number of MAC broadcast packets Unicasts = number of MAC unicast packets • Number of IP, VLAN and MPLs packets: IP Packets = number of IP packets Vlans = number of VLAN tagged packets MPLS = number of MPLS packets (found on a LSR interface) • Number of throttles and discards packets: throttles = packets containing PAUSE frames discarded = number of packets discarded without any processing
Rate information...	Estimate of the input and output traffic rate over a designated interval (30 to 299 seconds). Traffic rate is displayed in bits, packets per second, and percent of line rate.
Time since...	Elapsed time since the last interface status change (hh:mm:ss format).

Example

Figure 14-28. show interfaces Command Example for 10G (TeraScale)

```
FTOS#show interfaces tengigabitethernet 0/0
TenGigabitEthernet 3/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:41:77:c5
    Current address is 00:01:e8:41:77:c5
Pluggable media present, XFP type is 10GBASE-SR
    Medium is MultiRate, Wavelength is 850.00nm
    XFP receive power reading is -2.4834
Interface index is 134545468
Port will not be disabled on partial SFM failure
MTU 9252 bytes, IP MTU 9234 bytes
LineSpeed 10000 Mbit
Flowcontrol rx on tx on
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:15:14
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
     4410013700 packets, 282240876800 bytes
     0 Vlans
     4410013700 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
     857732 packets, 54894848 bytes, 0 underruns
     857732 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     24 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts, 857708 Unicasts
     0 Vlans,0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions, 4409143619 wredDrops
Rate info (interval 30 seconds):
     Input 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
     Output 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Time since last interface status change: 00:12:14
FTOS#
```

Table 14-6. Fields in show interfaces Command Example (TeraScale)

Line	Description
TenGigabitEthernet 0/0...	Interface type, slot/port and administrative and line protocol status.
Hardware is...	Interface hardware information, assigned MAC address, and current address.
Pluggable media present...	Present pluggable media wavelength, type, and rate. The error scenarios are: • Wavelength, Non-qualified — FTOS ID is not present, but wavelength information is available from XFP or SFP serial data • Wavelength, F10 unknown— FTOS ID is present, but not able to determine the optics type • Unknown, Non-qualified— if wavelength is reading error, and F10 ID is not present Dell Networking allows unsupported SFP and XFP transceivers to be used, but FTOS might not be able to retrieve some data about them. In that case, typically when the output of this field is “Pluggable media present, Media type is unknown”, the Medium and the XFP/SFP receive power reading data might not be present in the output.
Interface index...	Displays the interface index number used by SNMP to identify the interface.
Internet address...	States whether an IP address is assigned to the interface. If one is, that address is displayed.
MTU 1554...	Displays link and IP MTU information.
LineSpeed	Displays the interface’s line speed, duplex mode, and Slave
ARP type:...	Displays the ARP type and the ARP timeout value for the interface.
Last clearing...	Displays the time when the **show interfaces** counters where cleared.

Table 14-6. Fields in show interfaces Command Example (TeraScale)

Line	Description
Queuing strategy...	States the packet queuing strategy. FIFO means first in first out.
Input Statistics:	Displays all the input statistics including: • Number of packets and bytes into the interface • Number of packets with VLAN tagged headers • Packet size and the number of those packets inbound to the interface • Number of Multicast and Broadcast packets: Multicasts = number of MAC multicast packets Broadcasts = number of MAC broadcast packets • Number of runts, giants, and throttles packets: runts = number of packets that are less than 64B giants = packets that are greater than the MTU size throttles = packets containing PAUSE frames • Number of CRC, overrun, and discarded packets: CRC = packets with CRC/FCS errors overrun = number of packets discarded due to FIFO overrun conditions discarded = the sum of runts, giants, CRC, and overrun packets discarded without any processing
Output Statistics:	Displays output statistics sent out the interface including: • Number of packets, bytes and underruns out of the interface • Packet size and the number of those packets outbound to the interface • Number of Multicast, Broadcast and Unicast packets: Multicasts = number of MAC multicast packets Broadcasts = number of MAC broadcast packets Unicasts = number of MAC unicast packets • Number of VLANs, throttles, discards, and collisions: Vlans = number of VLAN tagged packets throttles = packets containing PAUSE frames discarded = number of packets discarded without any processing collisions = number of packet collisions wred=count both packets discarded in the MAC and in the hardware-based queues
Rate information...	Estimate of the input and output traffic rate over a designated interval (30 to 299 seconds) Traffic rate is displayed in bits, packets per second, and percent of line rate.
Time since...	Elapsed time since the last interface status change (hh:mm:ss format).

Example

Figure 14-29. show interfaces Command Example for 1G SFP Interface

```
FTOS#show interfaces gigabitethernet 2/0
GigabitEthernet 2/0 is up, line protocol is down
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:41:77:95
    Current address is 00:01:e8:41:77:95
Pluggable media present, SFP type is 1000BASE-SX
    Wavelength is 850nm
Interface index is 100974648
Port will not be disabled on partial SFM failure
Internet address is not set
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 1000 Mbit
Flowcontrol rx on tx on
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 1w0d5h
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
     0 packets, 0 bytes
     0 Vlans
     0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
     0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts, 0 Unicasts
     0 Vlans, 0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions, 0 wreddrops
Rate info (interval 299 seconds):
     Input 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
     Output 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Time since last interface status change: 1w0d5h
FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 14-30. show interfaces Command Example for 10G SFP+ Interface in C-Series

```
FTOS#show interfaces tengigabitethernet 0/44
TenGigabitEthernet 0/44 is down, line protocol is down
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:32:44:26
    Current address is 00:01:e8:32:44:26
Pluggable media present, SFP+ type is 10GBASE-CU5M
    Medium is MultiRate
Interface index is 45417732
FTOS#
```

Usage Information

On the C-Series and S-Series, the interface counter “over 1023-byte pkts” does not increment for packets in the range 9216 > x < 1023.

Related Commands

show interfaces configured	Display any interface with a non-default configuration.
show interfaces linecard	Display information on all interfaces on a specific line card.
show interfaces phy	
show interfaces rate	Display information of either rate limiting or rate policing on the interface.
show interfaces switchport	Display Layer 2 information about the interfaces.
show inventory (C-Series and E-Series)	Display the chassis type, components (including media), FTOS version including hardware identification numbers and configured protocols.
show inventory (S-Series)	Display the S-Series switch type, components (including media), FTOS version including hardware identification numbers and configured protocols.
show ip interface	Display Layer 3 information about the interfaces.

show linecard	Display the line card(s) status.
show range	Display all interfaces configured using the interface range command.

show interfaces configured

C E S

Display any interface with a non-default configuration.

Syntax **show interfaces configured**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Changed organization of display output

Example

Figure 14-31. show interfaces configured Command Output

```
FTOS#show interfaces configured
GigabitEthernet 13/18 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:05:f7:fc
    Current address is 00:01:e8:05:f7:fc
Interface index is 474791997
Internet address is 1.1.1.1/24
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 1000 Mbit, Mode full duplex, Master
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interfaces" counters 00:12:42
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
     10 packets, 10000 bytes
     0 Vlans
     0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 10 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
     1 packets, 64 bytes, 0 underruns
     1 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 Multicasts, 1 Broadcasts, 0 Unicasts
     0 Vlans, 0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions
Rate info (interval 299 seconds):
     Input 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
     Output 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Time since last interface status change: 00:04:59
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

show interfaces dampening

C E S Display interface dampening information.

Syntax **show interfaces dampening** [[*interface*] [**summary**] [**detail**]]

Parameters

interface	(Optional) Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a port channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 • **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to display the current summary of dampening data, including the number of interfaces configured and the number of interfaces suppressed, if any.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to display detailed interface dampening data.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example **Figure 14-32. show interfaces dampening Command Example**

```
FTOS#show interfaces dampening
Interface     Supp      Flaps     Penalty     Half-Life    Reuse     Suppress    Max-Sup
              State
Gi 3/2        Up        0         0           20           800       4500        120
Gi 3/10       Up        0         0           5            750       2500        20
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

dampening	Configure dampening on an interface
show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.
show interfaces configured	Display any interface with a non-default configuration.

show interfaces debounce

E Display information on interfaces with debounce timer configured.

Syntax **show interfaces debounce** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

show interfaces description

C E S Display the descriptions configured on the interface.

Syntax **show interfaces** [*interface*] **description**

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For the management interface on the RPM, enter the keyword **ManagementEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. The slot range is 0-1 and the port range is 0. • For the Null interface, enter the keywords **null 0**. • For a port channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For VLAN interfaces, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support for 4093 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale. Prior releases supported 2094.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 14-33. show interfaces description Command Example

```
FTOS>
Interface                OK? Status     Protocol    Description
GigabitEthernet 4/17     NO  admin down down        ***connected-to-host***
GigabitEthernet 4/18     NO  admin down down        ***connected-to-Tom***
GigabitEthernet 4/19     NO  admin down down        ***connected-to-marketing***
GigabitEthernet 4/20     NO  admin down down        ***connected-to-Bill***
GigabitEthernet 4/21     NO  up         down       ***connected-to-Radius-Server***
GigabitEthernet 4/22     NO  admin down down        ***connected-to-Web-Server***
GigabitEthernet 4/23     NO  admin down down        ***connected-to-PC-client***
TenGigabitEthernet 6/0   NO  admin down down
GigabitEthernet 8/0      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/1      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/2      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/3      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/4      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/5      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/6      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/7      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/8      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/9      YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/10     YES up         up
GigabitEthernet 8/11     YES up         up
FTOS>
```

Table 14-7. show interfaces description Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Interface	Displays type of interface and associated slot and port number.
OK?	Indicates if the hardware is functioning properly.
Status	States whether the interface is enabled (up) or disabled (administratively down).
Protocol	States whether IP is enabled (up) or disabled (down) on the interface.
Description	Displays the description (if any) manually configured for the interface.

Related Commands

show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

show interfaces linecard

C E Display information on all interfaces on a specific line card.

Syntax **show interfaces linecard** *slot-number*

Parameters

slot-number	Enter a number for the line card slot. C-Series Range: 0-7 for C300; 0–3 for C150 E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on the E1200/1200i, 0 to 6 on the E600/600i, 0 to 5 on the E300

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced support on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Figure 14-34 shows a line card that has an XFP interface. The type, medium, wavelength, and receive power details are displayed. When a device that is not certified by Dell Networking is inserted, it might work, but its details might not be readable by FTOS and not displayed here.

Example

Figure 14-34. show interfaces linecard Command Example (in C150)

```
FTOS#show interfaces linecard 0
TenGigabitEthernet 0/0 is down, line protocol is down
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:51:b2:d4
    Current address is 00:01:e8:51:b2:d4
Pluggable media present, XFP type is 10GBASE-SR
    Medium is MultiRate, Wavelength is 850.00nm
    XFP receive power reading is -2.3538
Interface index is 33883138
Internet address is not set
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 10000 Mbit
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 20:16:29
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
     0 packets, 0 bytes
     0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
     0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
--More--
```

Related Commands

show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

show interfaces phy

C E S Display auto-negotiation and link partner information.

Syntax **show interfaces gigabitethernet** *slot/port* **phy**

Parameters

gigabitethernet	Enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 14-35. show interfaces gigabitethernet phy Command Example (Partial)

```
FTOS#show int gigabitethernet 1/0 phy
Mode Control:
   SpeedSelection:              10b
   AutoNeg:                     ON
   Loopback:                    False
   PowerDown:                   False
   Isolate:                     False
   DuplexMode:                  Full
Mode Status:
   AutoNegComplete:             False
   RemoteFault:                 False
   LinkStatus:                  False
   JabberDetect:                False
AutoNegotation Advertise:
   100MegFullDplx:              True
   100MegHalfDplx:              True
   10MegFullDplx:               False
   10MegHalfDplx:               True
   Asym Pause:                  False
   Sym  Pause:                  False
AutoNegotiation Remote Partner's Ability:
   100MegFullDplx:              False
   100MegHalfDplx:              False
   10MegFullDplx:               False
   10MegHalfDplx:               False
   Asym Pause:                  False
   Sym  Pause:                  False
AutoNegotiation Expansion:
   ParallelDetectionFault:      False
...
```

Table 14-8. Lines in show interfaces gigabitethernet Command Example

Line	Description
Mode Control	Indicates if auto negotiation is enabled. If so, indicates the selected speed and duplex.
Mode Status	Displays auto negotiation fault information. When the interface completes auto negotiation successfully, the autoNegComplete field and the linkstatus field read “True.”
AutoNegotiation Advertise	Displays the control words advertised by the local interface during negotiation. Duplex is either half or full. Asym- and Sym Pause is the types of flow control supported by the local interface.

Table 14-8. Lines in show interfaces gigabitethernet Command Example

Line	Description
AutoNegotiation Remote Partner's Ability	Displays the control words advertised by the remote interface during negotiation. Duplex is either half or full. Asym- and Sym Pause is the types of flow control supported by the remote interface
AutoNegotiation Expansion	ParallelDetectionFault is the handshaking scheme in which the link partner continuously transmit an "idle" data packet using the Fast Ethernet MLT-3 waveform. Equipment that does not support auto-negotiation must be configured to exactly match the mode of operation as the link partner or else no link can be established.
1000Base-T Control	1000Base-T requires auto-negotiation. The IEEE Ethernet standard does not support setting a speed to 1000 Mbps with the speed command without auto-negotiation. E-Series line cards support both full-duplex and half-duplex 1000BaseT.
Phy Specific Control	Values are: 0 - Manual MDI 1 - Manual MDIX 2 - N/A 3 - Auto MDI/MDIX
Phy Specific Status	Displays PHY-specific status information. Cable length represents a rough estimate in meters: 0 - < 50 meters 1 - 50 - 80 meters 2 - 80 - 110 meters 3 - 110 - 140 meters 4 - 140 meters. Link Status: Up or Down Speed: Auto 1000MB 100MB 10MB

Related Commands

show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

show interfaces stack-unit

S Display information on all interfaces on a specific S-Series stack member.

Syntax **show interfaces stack-unit** *unit-number*

Parameters

unit-number	Enter the stack member number Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series only

Example

Figure 14-36. show interfaces status Command Example

```
FTOS#show interfaces stack-unit 0
GigabitEthernet 0/1 is down, line protocol is down
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:4c:f2:82
    Current address is 00:01:e8:4c:f2:82
Pluggable media not present
Interface index is 34129154
Internet address is not set
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed auto, Mode auto
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 3w0d17h
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
     0 packets, 0 bytes
     5144 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts
     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
     0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 64-byte pkts, 0 over 64-byte pkts, 0 over 127-byte pkts
     0 over 255-byte pkts, 0 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 Multicasts, 0 Broadcasts, 0 Unicasts
     0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions
Rate info (interval 299 seconds):
     Input 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
     Output 00.00 Mbits/sec,          0 packets/sec, 0.00% of line-rate
Time since last interface status change: 3w0d17h

GigabitEthernet 0/2 is down, line protocol is down
Hardware is Force10Eth, address is 00:01:e8:4c:f2:83
    Current address is 00:01:e8:4c:f2:83
!-------------output truncated ----------------!
```

Related Commands

show hardware stack-unit	Display data plane and management plane input/output statistics.
show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

show interfaces status

C E S

Display a summary of interface information or specify a line card slot and interface to display status information on that specific interface only.

Syntax

show interfaces [*interface* | **linecard** *slot-number*] **status**

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
linecard *slot-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the slot number. **C-Series** Range: 0 to 7 for C300; 0–3 for C150 **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on the E1200, 0 to 6 on the E600, 0 to 5 on the E300

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 14-37. show interfaces status Command Example

```
FTOS#show interfaces status
Port     Description  Status Speed     Duplex Vlan
Gi 0/0                Up     1000 Mbit Auto   --
Gi 0/1                Down   Auto      Auto   1
Gi 0/2                Down   Auto      Auto   1
Gi 0/3                Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/4   Force10Port  Up     1000 Mbit Auto   30-130
Gi 0/5                Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/6                Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/7                Up     1000 Mbit Auto   1502,1504,1506-1508,1602
Gi 0/8                Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/9                Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/10               Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/11               Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/12               Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/13               Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/14               Down   Auto      Auto   --
Gi 0/15               Down   Auto      Auto   --
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

show interfaces switchport

C E S

Display only virtual and physical interfaces in Layer 2 mode. This command displays the Layer 2 mode interfaces' IEEE 802.1Q tag status and VLAN membership.

Syntax

show interfaces switchport [*interface* [**linecard** *slot-number*] | **stack-unit** *unit-id*]

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a port channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale • For SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. This keyword is only available on E-Series and C-Series. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • Enter the keyword **backup** to view the backup interface for this interface.
linecard *slot-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the slot number. This option is available only on E-Series and C-Series. **C-Series** Range: 0-7 for C300; 0–3 for C150 **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on the E1200, 0 to 6 on the E600, 0 to 5 on the E300
stack-unit *unit-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by the stack member number. This option is available only on S-Series. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support for 4093 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for hybrid port/native VLAN, introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Example

Figure 14-38. show interfaces switchport Command Example

```
FTOS#show interfaces switchport
Name: GigabitEthernet 13/0
802.1QTagged: Hybrid
Vlan membership:
Vlan    2, Vlan    20
Native VlanId: 20


Name: GigabitEthernet 13/1
802.1QTagged: True
Vlan membership:
Vlan    2


Name: GigabitEthernet 13/2
802.1QTagged: True
Vlan membership:
Vlan    2


Name: GigabitEthernet 13/3
802.1QTagged: True
Vlan membership:
Vlan    2

--More--
```

Table 14-9. Items in show interfaces switchport Command Example

Items	Description
Name	Displays the interface's type, slot and port number.
802.1QTagged	Displays whether if the VLAN tagged ("True"), untagged ("False"), or hybrid ("Hybrid", which supports both untagged and tagged VLANs by port 13/0.
Vlan membership	Lists the VLANs to which the interface is a member. Starting with FTOS 7.6.1, this field can display native VLAN membership by port 13/0.

Related Commands

interface	Configure a physical interface on the switch.
show ip interface	Displays Layer 3 information about the interfaces.
show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.
show interfaces transceiver	Display the physical status and operational status of an installed transceiver. The output also displays the transceiver's serial number.

show interfaces transceiver

C E S

Display the physical status and operational status of an installed transceiver. The output also displays the transceiver's serial number.

Syntax **show interfaces** [**gigabitethernet | tengigabitethernet**] *slot/port* **transceiver**

Parameters

gigabitethernet	For a 10/100/1000 interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information.
tengigabitethernet	For a 10G interface, enter the keyword **tengigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Output augmented with diagnostic data for pluggable media
Version 7.7.1.0	Removed three fields in output: Vendor Name, Vendor OUI, Vendor PN
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 6.5.4.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage

See the figure below for an example screenshot, and see the following table or a description of the output fields.

For related commands, see the Related Commands section, below, and see the Debugging and Diagnostics chapter for your platform at the end of this book.

Example **Figure 14-39. show interfaces gigabitethernet transceiver Command Example**

```
FTOS#show interfaces gigabitethernet 1/0 transceiver
SFP is present.

SFP 0 Serial Base ID fields
SFP 0 Id                    = 0x03
SFP 0 Ext Id                = 0x04
SFP 0 Connector            = 0x07
SFP 0 Transciever Code      = 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x01 0x20 0x40 0x0c 0x05
SFP 0 Encoding             = 0x01
SFP 0 BR Nominal             = 0x15
SFP 0 Length(9um)     Km    = 0x00
SFP 0 Length(9um)     100m  = 0x00
SFP 0 Length(50um)    10m   = 0x1e
SFP 0 Length(62.5um)  10m   = 0x0f
SFP 0 Length(Copper)  10m   = 0x00
SFP 0 Vendor Rev           = A
SFP 0 Laser Wavelength      = 850 nm
SFP 0 CheckCodeBase         = 0x66
SFP 0 Serial Extended ID fields
SFP 0 Options= 0x00 0x12
SFP 0 BR max= 0
SFP 0 BR min= 0
SFP 0 Vendor SN= P5N1ACE
SFP 0 Datecode              = 040528
SFP 0 CheckCodeExt         = 0x5b

SFP 1 Diagnostic Information
==================================
SFP 1 Rx Power measurement type         = Average
==================================
SFP 1 Temp High Alarm threshold         = 95.000C
SFP 1 Voltage High Alarm threshold      = 3.900V
SFP 1 Bias High Alarm threshold         = 17.000mA
SFP 1 TX Power High Alarm threshold     = 0.631mW
SFP 1 RX Power High Alarm threshold     = 1.259mW
SFP 1 Temp Low Alarm threshold          = -25.000C
SFP 1 Voltage Low Alarm threshold       = 2.700V
SFP 1 Bias Low Alarm threshold          = 1.000mA
SFP 1 TX Power Low Alarm threshold      = 0.067mW
SFP 1 RX Power Low Alarm threshold      = 0.010mW
==================================
SFP 1 Temp High Warning threshold       = 90.000C
SFP 1 Voltage High Warning threshold    = 3.700V
SFP 1 Bias High Warning threshold       = 14.000mA
SFP 1 TX Power High Warning threshold   = 0.631mW
SFP 1 RX Power High Warning threshold   = 0.794mW
SFP 1 Temp Low Warning threshold        = -20.000C
SFP 1 Voltage Low Warning threshold     = 2.900V
SFP 1 Bias Low Warning threshold        = 2.000mA
SFP 1 TX Power Low Warning threshold    = 0.079mW
SFP 1 RX Power Low Warning threshold    = 0.016mW
==================================
SFP 1 Temperature                       = 39.930C
SFP 1 Voltage                           = 3.293V
SFP 1 Tx Bias Current                   = 6.894mA
SFP 1 Tx Power                          = 0.328mW
SFP 1 Rx Power                          = 0.000mW
==================================
SFP 1 Data Ready state Bar              = False
SFP 1 Rx LOS state                      = True
SFP 1 Tx Fault state                    = False
SFP 1 Rate Select state                 = False
SFP 1 RS state                          = False
SFP 1 Tx Disable state                  = False
==================================
SFP 1 Temperature High Alarm Flag       = False
SFP 1 Voltage High Alarm Flag           = False
SFP 1 Tx Bias High Alarm Flag           = False
SFP 1 Tx Power High Alarm Flag          = False
SFP 1 Rx Power High Alarm Flag          = False
SFP 1 Temperature Low Alarm Flag        = False
SFP 1 Voltage Low Alarm Flag            = False
SFP 1 Tx Bias Low Alarm Flag            = False
SFP 1 Tx Power Low Alarm Flag           = False
SFP 1 Rx Power Low Alarm Flag           = True
==================================
!-------output truncated -------------------------!
```

Table 14-10. Diagnostic Data in show interfaces transceiver

Line	Description
Rx Power measurement type	Output depends on the vendor, typically either “Average” or “OMA” (Receiver optical modulation amplitude).
Temp High Alarm threshold	Factory-defined setting, typically in Centigrade. Value differs between SFPs and SFP+.
Voltage High Alarm threshold	Displays the interface index number used by SNMP to identify the interface.
Bias High Alarm threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
TX Power High Alarm threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
RX Power High Alarm threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Temp Low Alarm threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Voltage Low Alarm threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Bias Low Alarm threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
TX Power Low Alarm threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
RX Power Low Alarm threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Temp High Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Voltage High Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Bias High Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
TX Power High Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
RX Power High Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Temp Low Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Voltage Low Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Bias Low Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
TX Power Low Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Power Low Warning threshold	Factory-defined setting. Value can differ between SFP and SFP+.
Temperature	Current temperature of the sfps.If this temperature crosses Temp High alarm/ warning thresholds, then the temperature high alarm/warning flag is set to true.
Voltage	Current voltage of the sfps.If this voltage crosses voltage high alarm/warning thresholds, then the voltage high alarm/warning flag is set to true.
Tx Bias Current	Present Tx bias current of the SFP. If this crosses bias high alarm/warning thresholds, then the tx bias high alarm/warning flag is set to true. If it falls below the low alarm/warning thresholds, then the tx bias low alarm/warning flag is set to true.

Table 14-10. Diagnostic Data in show interfaces transceiver (continued)

Line	Description
Tx Power	Present Tx power of the SFP. If this crosses Tx power alarm/warning thresholds, then the Tx power high alarm/warning flag is set to true. If it falls below the low alarm/warning thresholds, then the Tx power low alarm/ warning flag is set to true.
Rx Power	Present Rx power of the SFP. This value is either average Rx power or OMA.This depends upon on the Rx Power measurement type displayed above. If this crosses Rx power alarm/warning thresholds, then the Rx power high alarm/warning flag is set to true. If it falls below the low alarm/warning thresholds, then the Rx power low alarm/warning flag is set to true.
Data Ready state Bar	This field indicates that the transceiver has achieved power up and data is ready. This is set to true if data is ready to be sent, false if data is being transmitted.
Rx LOS state	This is the digital state of the Rx_LOS output pin.This is set to true if the operating status is down.
Tx Fault state	This is the digital state of the Tx Fault output pin.
Rate Select state	This is the digital state of the SFP rate_select input pin.
RS state	This is the reserved digital state of the pin AS(1) per SFF-8079 and RS(1) per SFF-8431.
Tx Disable state	If the admin status of the port is down then this flag will be set to true.
Temperature High Alarm Flag	This can be either true/False and it depends on the Current Temperature value displayed above.
Voltage High Alarm Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current voltage value displayed above.
Tx Bias High Alarm Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the present Tx bias current value displayed above.
Tx Power High Alarm Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Tx power value displayed above.
Rx Power High Alarm Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Rx power value displayed above.
Temperature Low Alarm Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Temperature value displayed above.
Voltage Low Alarm Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current voltage value displayed above.
Tx Bias Low Alarm Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Tx bias current value displayed above.
Tx Power Low Alarm Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Tx power value displayed above.
Rx Power Low Alarm Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Rx power value displayed above.
Temperature High Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Temperature value displayed above.
Voltage High Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current voltage value displayed above.
Tx Bias High Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Tx bias current value displayed above.

Table 14-10. Diagnostic Data in show interfaces transceiver (continued)

Line	Description
Tx Power High Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Tx power value displayed above.
Rx Power High Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Tx power value displayed above.
Temperature Low Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Temperature value displayed above.
Voltage Low Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current voltage value displayed above.
Tx Bias Low Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the present Tx bias current value displayed above.
Tx Power Low Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Tx power value displayed above.
Rx Power Low Warning Flag	This can be either true or false, depending on the Current Rx power value displayed above.

Related Commands

interface	Configure a physical interface on the switch.
show ip interface	Displays Layer 3 information about the interfaces.
show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.
show inventory (C-Series and E-Series)	Display the chassis type, components (including media), FTOS version including hardware identification numbers and configured protocols.
show inventory (S-Series)	Display the S-Series switch type, components (including media), FTOS version including hardware identification numbers and configured protocols.

show range

C E S

Display all interfaces configured using the interface range command.

Syntax **show range**

Command Mode INTERFACE RANGE (config-if-range)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support for 4093 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 14-40. show range Command Example

```
FTOS(conf-if-range-so-2/0-1,fa-0/0)#show range
interface sonet 2/0 - 1
interface fastethernet 0/0
FTOS(conf-if-range-so-2/0-1,fa-0/0)#
```

Related Commands

interface	Configure a physical interface on the switch.
show ip interface	Displays Layer 3 information about the interfaces.
show interfaces	Display information on a specific physical interface or virtual interface.

shutdown

C E S

Disable an interface.

Syntax

shutdown

To activate an interface, enter **no shutdown**.

Defaults

The interface is disabled.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

The shutdown command marks a physical interface as unavailable for traffic. To discover if an interface is disabled, use the show ip interface brief command. Disabled interfaces are listed as down.

Disabling a VLAN or a port channel causes different behavior. When a VLAN is disabled, the Layer 3 functions within that VLAN are disabled. Layer 2 traffic continues to flow. Entering the shutdown command on a port channel disables all traffic on the port channel and the individual interfaces within the port channel. To enable a port channel, you must enter no shutdown on the port channel interface and at least one interface within that port channel.

The shutdown and description commands are the only commands that you can configure on an interface that is a member of a port channel.

Related Commands

interface port-channel	Create a port channel interface.
interface vlan	Create a VLAN.
show ip interface	Displays the interface routing status. Add the keyword **brief** to display a table of interfaces and their status.

speed (for 10/100/1000 interfaces)

C E S

Set the speed for 10/100/1000 Base-T Ethernet interfaces. Both sides of a link must be set to the same speed (10/100/1000) or to auto or the link may not come upSyntax

speed {**10 | 100** | **1000** | **auto**}

To return to the default setting, use the **no speed** {**10 | 100** | **1000**} command.

Parameters

10	Enter the keyword **10** to set the interface's speed to 10 Mb/s. **Note:** This speed is not supported on the LC-EH-GE-50P or the LC-EJ-GE-50P card. If the command is entered for these interfaces, an error message appears.
100	Enter the keyword **100** to set the interface's speed to 10/100 Mb/s. **Note:** When this setting is enabled, only 100Base-FX optics are supported on the LC-EH-GE-50P or the LC-EJ-GE-50P card.
1000	Enter the keyword **1000** to set the interface's speed to 1000 Mb/s. (Auto-negotiation is enabled. See negotiation auto for more information) **Note:** When this setting is enabled, only 100oBase-FX optics are supported on the LC-EH-GE-50P or the LC-EJ-GE-50P card.
auto	Enter the keyword **auto** to set the interface to auto-negotiate its speed. (Auto-negotiation is enabled. See negotiation auto for more information)

Defaults **auto**

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Supported on LC-EH-GE-50P or the LC-EJ-GE-50P cards
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

This command is found on the 10/100/1000 Base-T Ethernet interfaces.

With **speed 1000** configured on a copper interface, the speed is not auto-negotiated. The interface will operate only at 1000 Mbps.

With **speed 100** configured on a copper interface, the speed is auto-negotiated. The interface will operate at 10 Mbps or at 100 Mbps.

When auto is enabled, the system performs and automatic discovery to determine the optics installed and configure the appropriate speed.

When you configure a speed for the 10/100/1000 interface, you should confirm negotiation auto command setting. Both sides of the link should have auto-negotiation either enabled or disabled. For speed settings of 1000 or auto, the software sets the link to auto-negotiation, and you cannot change that setting.

Note: Starting with FTOS 7.8.1.0, when a copper SFP2 module with catalog number GP-SFP2-1T is used in the S25P model of the S-Series, its speed can be manually set with the **speed** command. When the speed is set to 10 or 100 Mbps, the **duplex** command can also be executed.

Related Commands

duplex (10/100 Interfaces)	Configure duplex mode on physical interfaces with the speed set to 10/100.
negotiation auto	Enable or disable auto-negotiation on an interface.

speed (Management interface)

C E

Set the speed for the Management interface.

Syntax **speed** {**10** | **100** | **auto**}

To return to the default setting, use the **no speed** {**10** | **100**} command.

Parameters

10	Enter the keyword **10** to set the interface's speed to 10 Mb/s.
100	Enter the keyword **100** to set the interface's speed to 100 Mb/s.
auto	Enter the keyword **auto** to set the interface to auto-negotiate its speed.

Defaults **auto**

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information This command is found on the Management interface only.

Related Commands

interface ManagementEthernet	Configure the Management port on the system (either the Primary or Standby RPM).
duplex (Management)	Set the mode of the Management interface.
management route	Configure a static route that points to the Management interface or a forwarding router.

stack-unit module

S

Pre-configure ports on 10G optical modules in optional slots to preserve configuration.

Syntax

stack-unit {*stack-unit id*} **module** {*module id*}

Parameters

stack-unit id	Enter the unit number of the stacked unit. Range: 0 - 11
module id	Enter the module id number of the optional slot. Range: 0 - 1

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Configuration

Command History

Version 8.3.3.7	Introduced on S-Series S60

Usage Information

Pre-configuring the interfaces for the optical module preserves the configuration if/when an optical module is removed. The optional 10G optical module is automatically recognized and the interfaces are created when the module is inserted into the slot. However, if the system is not already configured for the interfaces, when the module is removed the interfaces and their configurations are removed as well.

switchport

C E S

Place the interface in Layer 2 mode.

Syntax

switchport [**backup interface** {**gigabit | tengigabit**} *slot/port*]

To remove the interface from Layer 2 mode and place it in Layer 3 mode, enter **no switchport**. If a switchport backup relationship exists, remove that relationship first.

To remove a switchport backup relationship created on this port, enter **no switchport backup interface** {**gigabit | tengigabit**} *slot/port*].

Parameters

backup interface	Use this option to configure a redundant Layer 2 link without using Spanning Tree. This keyword configures a backup port so that if the primary port fails the backup port changes to the up state. If the primary later comes up, it becomes the backup.
gigabit	Enter this keyword if the backup port is a 1G port.
tengigabit	Enter this keyword if the backup port is a 10G port.
slot/port	Specify the line card and port number of the backup port.

Defaults

Disabled (The interface is in Layer 3 mode.)

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Added **backup interface** option.

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

If an IP address or VRRP group is assigned to the interface, you cannot use the **switchport** command for that interface. To use the **switchport** command on an interface, only the **no ip address** and **no shutdown** statements must be listed in the **show config** for that command.

When you enable the **switchport** command, the interface is automatically added to the Default VLAN.

To use the **switchport backup interface** command on a port, first execute the **switchport** command on the port. For details, see the section Configuring Redundant Links in the Layer 2 chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

interface port-channel	Create a port channel interface.
show interfaces switchport	Display information about switchport interfaces.

wanport

(E) Enable the WAN mode on a TenGigabitEthernet interface.

Syntax **wanport**

To disable the WAN Port, enter **no wanport**.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The port must be in a shutdown state to change from LAN mode to WAN mode and vice-versa as shown in the figure below.

For E-Series ExaScale systems, you must configure all the ports in a port-pipe to either WANPHY or non-WANPHY. They cannot be mixed on the same port-pipe.

Example

Figure 14-41. wanport Command with shutdown Command Example

```
interface TenGigabitEthernet 13/0
 no ip address
 no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-te-13/0)#
FTOS(conf-if-te-13/0)#wanport
% Error: Port should be in shutdown mode, config ignored Te 13/0.
FTOS(conf-if-te-13/0)#
FTOS(conf-if-te-13/0)#shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-te-13/0)#
FTOS(conf-if-te-13/0)#wanport
FTOS(conf-if-te-13/0)#
```

Related Commands

The following related commands are valid for E-Series only.

ais-shut	Send LAIS on shutdown
alarm-report	Enable reporting of a selected alarm
clock source	Configure a clock source
down-when-looped	Send a message when a loopback condition is detected
flag	Set flags to ensure interoperability
framing	Set framing type
keepalive	Enable keepalive
loopback	Troubleshoot a SONET loopback

Port Channel Commands

A Link Aggregation Group (LAG) is a group of links that appear to a MAC client as if they were a single link according to IEEE 802.3ad. In FTOS, a LAG is referred to as a Port Channel.

Table 14-11. Port Channel Limits

Platform	Maximum Port Channel IDs	Maximum Members per Port Channel
E-Series ExaScale	255	64
E-Series TeraScale	255	16
C-Series	128	8
S-Series	128	8

Because each port can be assigned to only one Port Channel, and each Port Channel must have at least one port, some of those nominally available Port Channels might have no function because they could have no members if there are not enough ports installed. In the S-Series, those ports could be provided by stack members.

The commands in this section are specific to Port Channel interfaces:

- channel-member
- group
- interface port-channel
- minimum-links
- port-channel failover-group
- show config
- show interfaces port-channel
- show port-channel-flow

Note: The FTOS implementation of LAG or Port Channel requires that you configure a LAG on both switches manually. For information on FTOS Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) for dynamic LAGs, refer to Chapter 19, Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).

For more information on configuring and using Port Channels, refer to the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

channel-member

C E S

Add an interface to the Port Channel, while in the INTERFACE PORTCHANNEL mode.

Syntax

channel-member *interface*

To delete an interface from a Port Channel, use the **no channel-member** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE PORTCHANNEL

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

Use the interface port-channel command to access this command.

You cannot add an interface to a Port Channel if the interface contains an IP address in its configuration. Only the shutdown, description, mtu, and ip mtu commands can be configured on an interface if it is to be added to a Port Channel. The mtu and ip mtu commands are only available when the chassis is in Jumbo mode.

Link MTU and IP MTU considerations for Port Channels are:

- All members must have the same link MTU value and the same IP MTU value.
- The Port Channel link MTU and IP MTU must be less than or equal to the link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the channel members.

Example: If the members have a link MTU of 2100 and an IP MTU 2000, the Port Channel's MTU values cannot be higher than 2100 for link MTU or 2000 bytes for IP MTU.

When an interface is removed from a Port Channel with the no channel-member command syntax, the interface reverts to its configuration prior to joining the Port Channel.

An interface can belong to only one Port Channel.

On the E-Series TeraScale, you can add up to 16 interfaces to a Port Channel; E-Series ExaScale can have up to 64. You can have eight interfaces per Port Channel on the C-Series and S-Series. The interfaces can be located on different line cards but must be the same physical type and speed (for example, all 1-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces). However, you can combine 100/1000 interfaces and GE interfaces in the same Port Channel.

If the Port Channel contains a mix of interfaces with 100 Mb/s speed and 1000 Mb/s speed, the software disables those interfaces whose speed does not match the speed of the first interface configured and enabled in the Port Channel. If that first interface goes down, the Port Channel does not change its designated speed; you must disable and re-enable the Port Channel or change the order of the channel members configuration to change the designated speed. Refer to the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information on Port Channels.

Related Commands

description	Assign a descriptive text string to the interface.
interface port-channel	Create a Port Channel interface.
shutdown	Disable/Enable the port channel.

group

C E S

Group two LAGs in a supergroup ("fate-sharing group" or "failover group").

Syntax **group** *group_number* **port-channel** *number* **port-channel** *number*

To remove an existing LAG supergroup, use the **no group** *group_number* command.

Parameters

group_number	Enter an integer from 1 to 32 that will uniquely identify this LAG fate-sharing group.
port-channel *number*	Enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by an existing LAG *number*. Enter this keyword/variable combination twice, identifying the two LAGs to be paired.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes PORT-CHANNEL FAILOVER-GROUP (conf-po-failover-grp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series

Example

```
FTOS(conf)#port-channel failover-group
FTOS(conf-po-failover-grp)#group 1 port-channel 1 port-channel 2
FTOS(conf-po-failover-grp)#
```

Related Commands

port-channel failover-group	Access the PORT-CHANNEL FAILOVER-GROUP mode to configure a LAG failover group.
show interfaces port-channel	Display information on configured Port Channel groups.

interface port-channel

C E S

Create a Port Channel interface, which is a link aggregation group containing up to 16 physical interfaces on E-Series, eight physical interfaces on C-Series and S-Series.

Syntax

interface port-channel *channel-number*

To delete a Port Channel, use the **no interface port-channel** *channel-number* command.

Parameters

channel-number	Enter a number as the interface number. **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 14-42. interface port-channel Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)#int port-channel 2
FTOS(conf-if-po-2)#
```

Usage Information

Port Channel interfaces are logical interfaces and can be either in Layer 2 mode (by using the switchport command) or Layer 3 mode (by configuring an IP address). You can add a Port Channel in Layer 2 mode to a VLAN.

The shutdown, description, and name commands are the only commands that you can configure on an interface while it is a member of a Port Channel. To add a physical interface to a Port Channel, the interface can only have the shutdown, description, and name commands configured. The Port Channel's configuration is applied to the interfaces within the Port Channel.

A Port Channel can contain both 100/1000 interfaces and GE interfaces. Based on the first interface configured in the Port Channel and enabled, FTOS determines if the Port Channel uses 100 Mb/s or 1000 Mb/s as the common speed. Refer to channel-member for more information.

If the line card is in a Jumbo mode chassis, then the mtu and ip mtu commands can also be configured. The Link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the channel members must be greater than the Link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the Port Channel interface.

Note: In a Jumbo-enabled system, all members of a Port Channel must be configured with the same link MTU values and the same IP MTU values.

Related Commands

channel-member	Add a physical interface to the LAG.
interface	Configure a physical interface.
interface loopback	Configure a Loopback interface.
interface null	Configure a null interface.

interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.
shutdown	Disable/Enable the port channel.

minimum-links

C E S

Configure the minimum number of links in a LAG (Port Channel) that must be in “oper up” status for the LAG to be also in “oper up” status.

Syntax **minimum-links** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the number of links in a LAG that must be in “oper up” status. Range: 1 to 16 Default: 1

Defaults 1

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information If you use this command to configure the minimum number of links in a LAG that must be in “oper up” status, then the LAG must have at least that number of “oper up” links before it can be declared as up.

For example, if the required minimum is four, and only three are up, then the LAG will be considered down.

port-channel failover-group

C E S

Access the PORT-CHANNEL FAILOVER-GROUP mode to configure a LAG failover group.

Syntax **port-channel failover-group**

To remove all LAG failover groups, use the **no port-channel failover-group** command.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series

Usage Information

This feature groups two LAGs to work in tandem as a supergroup, so that, for example, if one LAG goes down, the other LAG is taken down automatically, providing an alternate path to reroute traffic, avoiding oversubscription on the other LAG. You can use both static and dynamic (LACP) LAGs to configure failover groups. For details, see the Port Channel chapter in the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Related Commands

group	Group two LAGs in a supergroup ("fate-sharing group").
show interfaces port-channel	Display information on configured Port Channel groups.

show config

C E S

Display the current configuration of the selected LAG.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes INTERFACE PORTCHANNEL

Example

Figure 14-43. show config Command Sample Output for a Selected LAG

```
FTOS(conf-if-po-1)#show config
!
interface Port-channel 1
 no ip address
 shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-po-1)#
```

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

show interfaces port-channel

C E S

Display information on configured Port Channel groups.

Syntax **show interfaces port-channel** [*channel-number*] [**brief**]

Parameters

channel-number	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of the port channel to display information on that port channel: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display only the port channel number, the state of the port channel, and the number of interfaces in the port channel.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series; Modified to display LAG failover group status
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Example

Figure 14-44. show interfaces port-channel Command Example

```
FTOS#show interfaces port-channel 20
Port-channel 20 is up, line protocol is up (Failover-group 1 is down)
Hardware address is 00:01:e8:01:46:fa
Port-channel is part of failover-group 1
Internet address is 1.1.120.1/24
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 2000 Mbit
Members in this channel:  Gi 0/5 Gi 0/18
ARP type: ARPA, ARP timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interfaces" counters 00:00:00
Queueing strategy: fifo
     44507301 packets input, 3563070343 bytes
     Input 44506754 IP Packets, 0 Vlans 0 MPLS
     41 64-byte pkts, 44502871 over 64-byte pkts, 249 over 127-byte pkts
     407 over 255-byte pkts, 3127 over 511-byte pkts, 606 over 1023-byte pkts
     Received 0 input symbol errors, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 CRC, 0 IP Checksum, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
     1218120 packets output, 100745130 bytes, 0 underruns
     Output 5428 Multicasts, 4 Broadcasts, 1212688 Unicasts
     1216142 IP Packets, 0 Vlans, 0 MPLS
     0 throttles, 0 discarded
Rate info (interval 299 sec):
     Input 01.50Mbits/sec,       2433 packets/sec
     Output 00.02Mbits/sec,          4 packets/sec
Time since last interface status change: 00:22:34

FTOS#
```

Table 14-12. show interfaces port-channel Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Port-Channel 1...	Displays the LAG's status. In the example, the status of the LAG's LAG fate-sharing group ("Failover-group") is listed.
Hardware is...	Displays the interface's hardware information and its assigned MAC address.
Port-channel is part...	Indicates whether the LAG is part of a LAG fate-sharing group ("Failover-group").
Internet address...	States whether an IP address is assigned to the interface. If one is, that address is displayed.
MTU 1554...	Displays link and IP MTU.
LineSpeed	Displays the interface's line speed. For a port channel interface, it is the line speed of the interfaces in the port channel.
Members in this...	Displays the interfaces belonging to this port channel.
ARP type:...	Displays the ARP type and the ARP timeout value for the interface.
Last clearing...	Displays the time when the **show interfaces** counters were cleared.
Queueing strategy.	States the packet queuing strategy. FIFO means first in first out.
packets input...	Displays the number of packets and bytes into the interface.
Input 0 IP packets...	Displays the number of packets with IP headers, VLAN tagged headers and MPLS headers. The number of packets may not add correctly because a VLAN tagged IP packet counts as both a VLAN packet and an IP packet.

Table 14-12. show interfaces port-channel Command Example Fields (continued)

Field	Description
0 64-byte...	Displays the size of packets and the number of those packets entering that interface. This information is displayed over two lines.
Received 0...	Displays the type and number of errors or other specific packets received. This information is displayed over three lines.
Output 0...	Displays the type and number of packets sent out the interface. This information is displayed over three lines.
Rate information...	Displays the traffic rate information into and out of the interface. Traffic rate is displayed in bits and packets per second.
Time since...	Displays the time since the last change in the configuration of this interface.

Figure 14-45. show interfaces port-channel brief Command Example

```
FTOS#sh int por 1 br

LAG Mode  Status       Uptime     Ports
1   L2    up           00:00:08   Gi 3/0      (Up) *
                                  Gi 3/1      (Down)
                                  Gi 3/2      (Up)
FTOS#
```

Table 14-13. show interfaces port-channel brief Command Example Fields

Field	Description
LAG	Lists the port channel number.
Mode	Lists the mode: • L3 - for Layer 3 • L2 - for Layer 2
Status	Displays the status of the port channel. • down - if the port channel is disabled (shutdown) • up - if the port channel is enabled (no shutdown)
Uptime	Displays the age of the port channel in hours:minutes:seconds.
Ports	Lists the interfaces assigned to this port channel.
(untitled)	Displays the status of the physical interfaces (`up` or `down`). In Layer 2 port channels, an * (asterisk) indicates which interface is the primary port of the port channel. The primary port sends out interface PDU. In Layer 3 port channels, the primary port is not indicated.

Related Commands

show lacp	Display the LACP matrix.

show port-channel-flow

C E S Display an egress port in a given port-channel flow.

Syntax

show port-channel-flow outgoing-port-channel *number* **incoming-interface** *interface* {**source-ip** *address* **destination-ip** *address*} | {**protocol** *number* | **icmp** | **tcp** | **udp**} | {**source-port** *number* **destination-port** *number*} | {**source-mac** *address* **destination-mac** *address*}

Parameters

outgoing-port-channel *number*	Enter the keyword **outgoing-port-channel** followed by the number of the port channel to display flow information. • For a port channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale
incoming-interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **incoming-interface** followed by the interface type and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
source-ip *address*	Enter the keyword **source-ip** followed by the IP source address in IP address format.
destination-ip *address*	Enter the keyword **destination-ip** followed by the IP destination address in IP address format.
protocol *number* | **icmp** | **tcp** | **udp**	On the E-Series only, enter the keyword protocol followed by one of the protocol type keywords: **tcp**, **udp**, **icmp** or **protocol number** **Note:** The protocol number keyword applies to E-Series only.
source-port *number*	Enter the keyword **source-port** followed by the source port number. Range: 1-65536 Default: None
destination-port *number*	Enter the keyword **destination-port** followed by the destination port number. Range: 1-65536 Default: None
source-mac *address*	Enter the keyword **source-mac** followed by the MAC source address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
destination-mac *address*	Enter the keyword **destination-mac** followed by the MAC destination address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.

Command Modes

EXEC

Usage Information

Since this command calculates based on a Layer 2 hash algorithm, use this command to display flows for switched Layer 2 packets, *not* for routed packets (use the **show ip flow** command to display routed packets).

The **show port-channel-flow** command returns the egress port identification in a given port-channel, if a valid flow is entered. A mismatched flow error occurs if MAC-based hashing is configured for a Layer 2 interface and the user is trying to display a Layer 3 flow.

The output will display three entries:

- Egress port for unfragmented packets.
- In the event of fragmented packets, egress port of the first fragment.
- In the event of fragmented packets, egress port of the subsequent fragments.

Example **show port-channel-flow outgoing-port-channel** *number* **incoming-interface** *interface* **source-mac** *address* **destination-mac** *address*

- Load-balance is configured for MAC
- Load balance is configured for IP 4-tuple/2-tuple for the C-Series and S-Series
- A non-IP payload is going out of Layer 2 LAG interface that is a member of VLAN with an IP address.

Figure 14-46. show port-channel-flow Command for MAC Addresses

```
FTOS#show port-channel-flow outgoing-port-channel 1 incoming-interface gi 3/0
source-mac 00:00:50:00:00:00 destination-mac 00:00:a0:00:00:00

    Egress Port for port-channel 1, for the given flow, is Te 13/01
```

Example On the E-Series only:

show port-channel-flow outgoing-port-channel *number* **incoming-interface** *interface* **source-ip** *address* **destination-ip** *address* {**protocol** *number* [**icmp**/**tcp**/**udp**]} {**source-port** *number* **destination-port** *number*}

- Load balance is configured for IP 5-tuple/3-tuple.
- An IP payload is going out of a Layer 2 LAG interface that is a member of a VLAN with an IP address.

```
FTOS#show port-channel-flow outgoing-port-channel 2
incoming-interface gi 3/0 source-ip 2.2.2.0 destination-ip 3.2.3.1
protocol tcp source-port 5 destination-port 6

Egress Port for port-channel 2, for the given flow:
Unfragmented packet: Gi 1/6
Fragmented packets (first fragment): Gi 1/12
Fragmented packets (remaining fragments): Gi 1/12
```

Related Commands

load-balance (E-Series)	Balance traffic over E-Series port channel members.

UDP Broadcast

The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) broadcast feature is a software-based method to forward low throughput (not to exceed 200 pps) IP/UDP broadcast traffic arriving on a physical or VLAN interface.

Important Points to Remember

- This feature is available only on the E-Series platform, as noted by this symbol under each command heading: E
- This feature applies only to E-Series Layer 3 physical or VLAN interfaces.
- Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is not supported with the UDP Broadcast feature.
- If this feature is configured on an interface using ip udp-helper udp-port, then the command ip directed-broadcast becomes ineffective on that interface.
- The existing command show interface has been modified to display the configured broadcast address.

The commands for UDP Broadcast are:

- debug ip udp-helper
- ip udp-helper udp-port
- show ip udp-helper

debug ip udp-helper

E S60 S4810

Enable UDP debug and display the debug information on a console.

Syntax debug ip udp-helper

To disable debug information, use the no debug ip udp-helper command.

Defaults Debug disabled

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

```
FTOS#debug ip udp-helper
UDP helper debugging is on

01:20:22: Pkt rcvd on Gi 5/0 with IP DA (0xffffffff) will be sent on Gi 5/1 Gi 5/2 Vlan 3

01:44:54: Pkt rcvd on Gi 7/0 is handed over for DHCP processing.
```

Related Commands

ip udp-helper udp-port	Enable the UDP broadcast feature on an interface.
show ip udp-helper	Display the configured UDP helper(s) on all interfaces.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on S4810
Pre-version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

ip udp-helper udp-port

E S60 S4810

Enable the UDP broadcast feature on an interface either for all UDP ports or a specified list of UDP ports.

Syntax

ip udp-helper udp-port [*udp-port-list*]

To disable the UDP broadcast on a port, use the no ip udp-helper udp-port [*udp-port-list*] command.

Parameters

udp-port-list	(OPTIONAL) Enter up to 16 comma separated UDP port numbers. **Note:** If this option is not used, all UDP Ports are considered by default.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

INTERFACE (config-if)

Usage Information

If the ip helper-address command and ip udp-helper udp-port command are configured, the behavior is that the UDP broadcast traffic with port numbers 67/68 will be unicast relayed to the DHCP server per the ip helper-address configuration. This will occur regardless if the ip udp-helper udp-port command contains port numbers 67/68 or not.

If only the ip udp-helper udp-port command is configured, all the UDP broadcast traffic is flooded, including ports 67/68 traffic if those ports are part of the *udp-port-list.*

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on S4810
Pre-version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Related Commands

ip helper-address	Configure the destination broadcast or host address for DHCP server.
debug ip udp-helper	Enable debug and display the debug information on a console.
show ip udp-helper	Display the configured UDP helper(s) on all interfaces.

show ip udp-helper

E S60 S4810

Display the configured UDP helper(s) on all interfaces.

Syntax show ip udp-helper

Defaults No default configuration or values

Command Modes EXEC

Example

```
FTOS#show ip udp-helper
------------------------------------------------
Port     UDP port list
------------------------------------------------
Gi 10/0  656, 658
Gi 10/1  All
```

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on S4810
Pre-version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Related Commands

debug ip udp-helper	Enable debug and display the debug information on a console.
ip udp-helper udp-port	Enable the UDP broadcast feature on an interface either for all UDP ports or a specified list of UDP ports.

15

IPv4 Routing

Overview

The characters that appear below command headings indicate support for the associated Dell Networking platform, as follows:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

Commands

IPv4-related commands are described in this chapter. They are:

arp

C E S

Use Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) to associate an IP address with a MAC address in the switch.

Syntax

arp *vrf {vrf name} ip-address mac-address interface*

To remove an ARP address, use the **no arp** *ip-address* command.

Parameters

vrf name	**E-Series Only**: Enter the VRF process identifier to tie the static route to the VRF process.
ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format.

mac-address	Enter a MAC address in nnnn.nnnn.nnnn format.
interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For the Management interface, enter the keyword **ManagementEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. The slot range is 0-1 and the port range is 0. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information You cannot use Class D or Class E IP addresses or zero IP address (0.0.0.0) when creating a static ARP. Zero MAC addresses (00:00:00:00:00:00) are also invalid.

Related Commands

clear arp-cache	Clear dynamic ARP entries from the ARP table.
show arp	Display ARP table.

arp learn-enable

C E S

Enable ARP learning via Gratuitous ARP.

Syntax **arp learn-enable**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information In FTOS versions prior to 8.3.1.0, if a gratuitous ARP is received some time after an ARP request is sent, only RP2 installs the ARP information. For example:

1. At time t=0 FTOS sends an ARP request for IP *A.B.C.D*
2. At time t=1 FTOS receives an ARP request for IP *A.B.C.D*

3 At time t=2 FTOS installs an ARP entry for *A.B.C.D* only on RP2.

Beginning with version 8.3.1.0, when a Gratuitous ARP is received, FTOS installs an ARP entry on all 3 CPUs.

arp retries

C E S

Set the number of ARP retries in case the system does not receive an ARP reply in response to an ARP request.

Syntax **arp retries** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the number of retries. Range: 5 to 20. Default: 5

Defaults 5

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Retries are 20 seconds apart.

Related Commands

show arp retries	Display the configured number of ARP retries.

arp timeout

C E S

Set the time interval for an ARP entry to remain in the ARP cache.

Syntax **arp timeout** *minutes*

To return to the default value, enter **no arp timeout**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of minutes. Range: 0 to 35790. Default: 240 minutes.

Defaults 240 minutes (4 hours)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show interfaces	Displays the ARP timeout value for all available interfaces.

clear arp-cache

C E S

Clear the dynamic ARP entries from a specific interface or optionally delete (**no-refresh**) ARP entries from CAM.

Syntax **clear arp-cache** [*vrf name* | *interface* | **ip** *ip-address*] [**no-refresh**]

Parameters

vrf name	**E-Series Only**: Clear only the ARP cache entries tied to the VRF process.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For the Management interface, enter the keyword **ManagementEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. The slot range is 0-1 and the port range is 0. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
ip *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword ip followed by the IP address of the ARP entry you wish to clear.
no-refresh	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **no-refresh** to delete the ARP entry from CAM. Or use this option with *interface* or **ip** *ip-address* to specify which dynamic ARP entries you want to delete. **Note:** Transit traffic may not be forwarded during the period when deleted ARP entries are resolved again and re-installed in CAM. Use this option with extreme caution.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support 4094 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale (prior limit was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF on the E-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

clear host

C E S

Remove one or all dynamically learnt host table entries.

Syntax **clear host** *name*

Parameters

name	Enter the name of the host to delete. Enter * to delete all host table entries.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

clear ip fib linecard

C E S

Clear all Forwarding Information Base (fib) entries in the specified line card (use this command with caution, see Usage Information below)

Syntax **clear ip fib linecard** *slot-number* | **vrf** *vrf instance*

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the number of the line card slot. **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 0-7 **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on E12001200i, 0 to 6 on E600/E600i; 0 to 5 on E300
vrf instance	(Optional) **E-Series Only**: Clear only the FIB entries on the specified card associated with the VRF instance.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced support on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF on the E-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Use this command to clear Layer 3 CAM inconsistencies.

△ **Caution:** Executing this command will cause traffic disruption.

Related Commands

show ip fib linecard	Show FIB entries.

clear ip route

C E S

Clear one or all routes in the routing table.

Syntax

clear ip route {* | *ip-address mask* | **vrf** *vrf instance*}

Parameters

*****	Enter an asterisk (*****) to clear all learned IP routes.
ip-address mask	Enter a specific IP address and mask in dotted decimal format to clear that IP address from the routing table.
vrf instance	(Optional) **E-Series Only**: Clear only the routes tied to the VRF instance.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

ip route	Assign an IP route to the switch.
show ip route	View the routing table.
show ip route summary	View a summary of the routing table.

clear tcp statistics

C E S

Clear TCP counters.

Syntax

clear tcp statistics [**all** | **cp** | **rp1** | **rp2**]

Note: These options are supported only on the E-Series.

Parameters

all	Enter the keyword **all** to clear all TCP statistics maintained on all switch processors.
cp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **cp** to clear only statistics from the Control Processor.
rp1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp1** to clear only the statistics from Route Processor 1.
rp2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp2** to clear only the statistics from Route Processor 2.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

debug arp

C E S

View information on ARP transactions.

Syntax **debug arp** [*interface*] [**count** *value*]

To stop debugging ARP transactions, enter **no debug arp**.

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For the Management interface, enter the keyword **managementethernet** followed by the slot/port information. The slot range is 0-1 and the port range is 0. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tengigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
count *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** followed by the count value. Range: 1 to 65534

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support 4094 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale (prior limit was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Added the count option

Defaults No default behavior or values

Usage Information Use the **count** option to stop packets from flooding the user terminal when debugging is turned on.

debug ip dhcp

C E S

Enable debug information for DHCP relay transactions and display the information on the console.

Syntax **debug ip dhcp**

To disable debug, use the **no debug ip dhcp** command.

Defaults Debug disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.4.10	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 15-1. debug ip dhcp Command Example

```
FTOS#debug ip dhcp
00:12:21 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 113.3.3.17 BOOTP
Request, hops = 0, XID = 0xbf05140f, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 0.0.0.0
00:12:21 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREQUEST: Forwarded BOOTREQUEST for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 14.4.4.2
00:12:26 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 113.3.3.17 BOOTP
Request, hops = 0, XID = 0xbf05140f, secs = 5, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 0.0.0.0
00:12:26 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREQUEST: Forwarded BOOTREQUEST for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 14.4.4.2
00:12:40 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 113.3.3.17 BOOTP
Request, hops = 0, XID = 0xda4f9503, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 0.0.0.0
00:12:40 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREQUEST: Forwarded BOOTREQUEST for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 14.4.4.2
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REPLY (Unicast) received at interface 14.4.4.1 BOOTP Reply,
hops = 0, XID = 0xda4f9503, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 113.3.3.17
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREPLY: Forwarded BOOTREPLY for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 113.3.3.254
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REQUEST (Unicast) received at interface 113.3.3.17 BOOTP
Request, hops = 0, XID = 0xda4f9503, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 0.0.0.0
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREQUEST: Forwarded BOOTREQUEST for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 14.4.4.2
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-PACKET: BOOTP REPLY (Unicast) received at interface 14.4.4.1 BOOTP Reply,
hops = 0, XID = 0xda4f9503, secs = 0, hwaddr = 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C, giaddr = 113.3.3.17
00:12:42 : %RELAY-I-BOOTREPLY: Forwarded BOOTREPLY for 00:60:CF:20:7B:8C to 113.3.3.254
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

ip helper-address	Specify the destination broadcast or host address for DHCP server request.
ip helper-address hop-count disable	Disable hop-count increment for DHCP relay agent.

debug ip icmp

C E S

View information on the Internal Control Message Protocol (ICMP).

Syntax **debug ip icmp** [*interface*] [**count** *value*]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip icmp** command.

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For the Management interface, enter the keyword **ManagementEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. The slot range is 0 and the port range is 0-1. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
count *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** followed by the count value. Range: 1 to 65534 Default: Infinity

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support 4094 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale (prior limit was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Added the count option

Example

Figure 15-2. debug ip icmp Command Example (Partial)

```
ICMP: echo request rcvd from src 40.40.40.40
ICMP: src 40.40.40.40, dst 40.40.40.40, echo reply
ICMP: src 40.40.40.40, dst 40.40.40.40, echo reply
ICMP: echo request sent to dst 40.40.40.40
ICMP: echo request rcvd from src 40.40.40.40
ICMP: src 40.40.40.40, dst 40.40.40.40, echo reply
ICMP: src 40.40.40.40, dst 40.40.40.40, echo reply
ICMP: echo request sent to dst 40.40.40.40
```

Usage Information Use the **count** option to stop packets from flooding the user terminal when debugging is turned on.

debug ip packet

C E S View a log of IP packets sent and received.

Syntax **debug ip packet** [**access-group** *name*] [**count** *value*] [*interface*]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip packet** [**access-group** *name*] [**count** *value*] [*interface*] command.

Parameters

access-group *name*	Enter the keyword **access-group** followed by the access list name (maximum 16 characters) to limit the debug output based on the defined rules in the ACL.
count *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** followed by the count value. Range: 1 to 65534 Default: Infinity
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For the management interface on the RPM, enter the keyword **managementethernet** followed by the slot/port information. The slot range is 0-1 and the port range is 0. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tengigabitethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Mode

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support 4094 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale (prior limit was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added the access-group option
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Added the count option

Example

Figure 15-3. debug ip packet Command Example (Partial)

```
IP: s=10.1.2.62 (local), d=10.1.2.206 (Ma 0/0), len 54, sending
    TCP src=23, dst=40869, seq=2112994894, ack=606901739, win=8191 ACK PUSH
IP: s=10.1.2.206 (Ma 0/0), d=10.1.2.62, len 40, rcvd
    TCP src=0, dst=0, seq=0, ack=0, win=0
IP: s=10.1.2.62 (local), d=10.1.2.206 (Ma 0/0), len 226, sending
    TCP src=23, dst=40869, seq=2112994896, ack=606901739, win=8192 ACK PUSH
IP: s=10.1.2.216 (Ma 0/0), d=10.1.2.255, len 78, rcvd
    UDP src=0, dst=0
IP: s=10.1.2.62 (local), d=10.1.2.3 (Ma 0/0), len 1500, sending fragment
    IP Fragment, Ident = 4741, fragment offset = 0
    ICMP type=0, code=0
IP: s=10.1.2.62 (local), d=10.1.2.3 (Ma 0/0), len 1500, sending fragment
    IP Fragment, Ident = 4741, fragment offset = 1480
IP: s=40.40.40.40 (local), d=224.0.0.5 (Gi 4/11), len 64, sending broad/multicast
proto=89
IP: s=40.40.40.40 (local), d=224.0.0.6 (Gi 4/11), len 28, sending broad/multicast
proto=2
IP: s=0.0.0.0, d=30.30.30.30, len 100, unroutable
    ICMP type=8, code=0
IP: s=0.0.0.0, d=30.30.30.30, len 100, unroutable
    ICMP type=8, code=0
```

Table 15-1. debug ip packet Command Example Fields

Field	Description
s=	Lists the source address of the packet and the name of the interface (in parentheses) that received the packet.
d=	Lists the destination address of the packet and the name of the interface (in parentheses) through which the packet is being sent out on the network.
len	Displays the packet's length.
sending rcvd fragment sending broad/multicast proto unroutable	The last part of each line lists the status of the packet.
TCP src=	Displays the source and destination ports, the sequence number, the acknowledgement number, and the window size of the packets in that TCP packets.
UDP src=	Displays the source and destination ports for the UDP packets.
ICMP type=	Displays the ICMP type and code.
IP Fragment	States that it is a fragment and displays the unique number identifying the fragment (Ident) and the offset (in 8-byte units) of this fragment (fragment offset) from the beginning of original datagram.

Usage Information

Use the **count** option to stop packets from flooding the user terminal when debugging is turned on.

The **access-group** option supports only the equal to (**eq**) operator in TCP ACL rules. Port operators not equal to (**neq**), greater than (**gt**), less than (**lt**), or **range** are not supported in **access-group** option (see Figure 15-4). ARP packets (**arp**) and Ether-type (**ether-type)** are also not supported in **access-group** option. The entire rule is skipped to compose the filter.

The **access-group** option pertains to:

- IP Protocol Number 0 to 255

- Internet Control Message Protocol* — icmp
  * but not the ICMP message type (0-255)
- Any Internet Protocol — ip
- Transmission Control Protocol* — tcp
  * but not on the rst, syn, or urg bit
- User Datagram Protocol — udp

In the case of ambiguous access control list rules, the debug ip packet access-control command will be disabled. A message appears identifying the error (see Figure 15-4).

Example

Figure 15-4. debug ip packet access-group Command Errors

```
FTOS#debug ip packet access-group test
%Error: port operator GT not supported in access-list debug
%Error: port operator LT not supported in access-list debug
%Error: port operator RANGE not supported in access-list debug
%Error: port operator NEQ not supported in access-list debug

FTOS#00:10:45: %RPM0-P:CP
%IPMGR-3-DEBUG_IP_PACKET_ACL_AMBIGUOUS_EXP: Ambiguous rules not
supported in access-list debug, access-list debugging is turned off
FTOS#
```

ip address

C E S

Assign a primary and secondary IP address to the interface.

Syntax

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

To delete an IP address from an interface, use the **no ip address** [*ip-address*] command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format.
mask	Enter the mask of the IP address in slash prefix format (for example, /24).
secondary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **secondary** to designate the IP address as the secondary address.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information

You must be in the INTERFACE mode before you add an IP address to an interface. Assign an IP address to an interface prior to entering the ROUTER OSPF mode.

ip directed-broadcast

C E S

Enables the interface to receive directed broadcast packets.

Syntax **ip directed-broadcast**

To disable the interface from receiving directed broadcast packets, enter no ip directed-broadcast.

Defaults Disabled (that is, the interface does not receive directed broadcast packets)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

ip domain-list

C E S

Configure names to complete unqualified host names.

Syntax **ip domain-list** *name*

To remove the name, use the **no ip domain-list** *name* command.

Parameters

name	Enter a domain name to be used to complete unqualified names (that is, incomplete domain names that cannot be resolved).

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information Configure the ip domain-list command up to 6 times to configure a list of possible domain names.

If both the ip domain-name and ip domain-list commands are configured, the software will try to resolve the name using the ip domain-name command. If the name is not resolved, the software goes through the list of names configured with the ip domain-list command to find a match.

Use the following steps to enable dynamic resolution of hosts:

- specify a domain name server with the ip name-server command.
- enable DNS with the ip domain-lookup command.

To view current bindings, use the show hosts command. To view DNS related configuration, use the **show running-config resolve** command.

Related Commands

ip domain-name	Specify a DNS server.

ip domain-lookup

C E S

Enable dynamic host-name to address resolution (that is, DNS).

Syntax **ip domain-lookup**

To disable DNS lookup, use the **no ip domain-lookup**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information To fully enable DNS, also specify one or more domain name servers with the ip name-server command.

FTOS does not support sending DNS queries over a VLAN. DNS queries are sent out all other interfaces, including the Management port.

To view current bindings, use the show hosts command.

Related Commands

ip name-server	Specify a DNS server.
show hosts	View current bindings.

ip domain-name

C E S

Configure one domain name for the switch.

Syntax **ip domain-name** *name*

To remove the domain name, enter **no ip domain-name**.

Parameters

name	Enter one domain name to be used to complete unqualified names (that is, incomplete domain names that cannot be resolved).

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information

You can only configure one domain name with the ip domain-name command. To configure more than one domain name, configure the ip domain-list command up to 6 times.

Use the following steps to enable dynamic resolution of hosts:

- specify a domain name server with the ip name-server command.
- enable DNS with the ip domain-lookup command.

To view current bindings, use the show hosts command.

Related Commands

ip domain-list	Configure additional names.

ip fib download-igp-only

E

Configure the E-Series to download only IGP routes (for example, OSPF) on to line cards. When the command is configured or removed, it clears the routing table (similar to clear ip route command) and only IGP routes populate the table.

Syntax

ip fib download-igp-only [**small-fib**]

To return to default setting, use the **no ip fib download-igp-only** [**small-fib**] command.

Parameters

small-fib	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **small-fib** to download a smaller FIB table. This option is useful on line cards with a limited FIB size.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

ip helper-address

C E S

Specify the address of a DHCP server so that DHCP broadcast messages can be forwarded when the DHCP server is not on the same subnet as the client.

Syntax

ip helper-address *ip-address* | *default-vrf*

To remove a DHCP server address, enter **no ip helper-address**.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter an IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
default-vrf	(Optional) **E-Series Only**: Enter default-vrf for the DHCP server VRF is using.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF on the E-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information You can add multiple DHCP servers by entering the ip helper-address command multiple times. If multiple servers are defined, an incoming request is sent simultaneously to all configured servers and the reply is forwarded to the DHCP client.

FTOS uses standard DHCP ports, that is UDP ports 67 (server) and 68 (client) for DHCP relay services. It listens on port 67 and if it receives a broadcast, the software converts it to unicast, and forwards to it to the DHCP-server with source port=68 and destination port=67.

The server replies with source port=67, destination port=67 and FTOS forwards to the client with source port=67, destination port=68.

ip helper-address hop-count disable

C E S

Disable the hop-count increment for the DHCP relay agent.

Syntax **ip helper-address hop-count disable**

To reenable the hop-count increment, use the **no ip helper-address hop-count disable** command.

Defaults Enabled; the hops field in the DHCP message header is incremented by default

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information This command disables the incrementing of the hops field when boot requests are relayed to a DHCP server through FTOS. If the incoming boot request already has a non-zero hops field, the message will be relayed with the same value for hops. However, the message will be discarded if the hops field exceeds 16, to comply with the relay agent behavior specified in RFC 1542.

Related Commands

ip helper-address	Specify the destination broadcast or host address for DHCP server requests.
show running-config	Display the current configuration and changes from default values.

ip host

C E S

Assign a name and IP address to be used by the host-to-IP address mapping table.

Syntax

ip host *name ip-address*

To remove an IP host, use the **no ip host** *name* [*ip-address*] command.

Parameters

name	Enter a text string to associate with one IP address.
ip-address	Enter an IP address, in dotted decimal format, to be mapped to the name.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ip max-frag-count

C E S

Set the maximum number of fragments allowed in one packet for packet re-assembly.

Syntax

ip max-frag-count *count*

To place no limit on the number of fragments allowed, enter **no ip max-frag-count**.

Parameters

count	Enter a number for the number of fragments allowed for re-assembly. Range: 2 to 256

Defaults

No limit is set on number of fragments allowed.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

To avoid Denial of Service (DOS) attacks, keep the number of fragments allowed for re-assembly low.

ip mtu

E

Set the IP MTU (frame size) of the packet transmitted by the RPM for the line card interface. If the packet must be fragmented, FTOS sets the size of the fragmented packets to the size specified in this command.

Syntax

ip mtu *value*

To return to the default IP MTU value, enter **no ip mtu**.

Parameters

value	Enter the maximum MTU size if the IP packet is fragmented. Default: 1500 bytes Range: 576 to 9234

Defaults

1500 bytes

Command Modes

INTERFACE (Gigabit Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces)

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

When you enter no mtu command, FTOS reduces the ip mtu value to 1536 bytes. To return the IP MTU value to the default, enter **no ip mtu**.

You must compensate for Layer 2 header when configuring link MTU on an Ethernet interface or FTOS may not fragment packets. If the packet includes a Layer 2 header, the difference between the link MTU and IP MTU (ip mtu command) must be enough bytes to include for the Layer 2 header.

Link MTU and IP MTU considerations for Port Channels and VLANs are as follows.

Port Channels:

All members must have the same link MTU value and the same IP MTU value.

- The Port Channel link MTU and IP MTU must be less than or equal to the link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the channel members.

Example: if the members have a link MTU of 2100 and an IP MTU 2000, the Port Channel's MTU values cannot be higher than 2100 for link MTU or 2000 bytes for IP MTU.

VLANs:

- All members of a VLAN must have same IP MTU value.
- Members can have different Link MTU values. Tagged members must have a link MTU 4 bytes higher than untagged members to account for the packet tag.
- The VLAN link MTU and IP MTU must be less than or equal to the link MTU and IP MTU values configured on the VLAN members.

Example: The VLAN contains tagged members with Link MTU of 1522 and IP MTU of 1500 and untagged members with Link MTU of 1518 and IP MTU of 1500. The VLAN's Link MTU cannot be higher than 1518 bytes and its IP MTU cannot be higher than 1500 bytes.

Table 15-2. Difference between Link MTU and IP MTU

Layer 2 Overhead	Difference between Link MTU and IP MTU
Ethernet (untagged)	18 bytes
VLAN Tag	22 bytes
Untagged Packet with VLAN-Stack Header	22 bytes
Tagged Packet with VLAN-Stack Header	26 bytes

Related Commands

mtu	Set the link MTU for an Ethernet interface.

ip name-server

C E S

Enter up to 6 IP addresses of name servers. The order you enter the addresses determines the order of their use.

Syntax **ip name-server** *ip-address* [*ip-address2...ip-address6*]

To remove a name server, use the **no ip name-server** *ip-address* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address, in dotted decimal format, of the name server to be used.
ip-address2... ip-address6	(OPTIONAL) Enter up five more IP addresses, in dotted decimal format, of name servers to be used. Separate the IP addresses with a space.

Defaults No name servers are configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information FTOS does not support sending DNS queries over a VLAN. DNS queries are sent out all other interfaces, including the Management port.

ip proxy-arp

C E S

Enable Proxy ARP on an interface.

Syntax **ip proxy-arp**

To disable Proxy ARP, enter **no ip proxy-arp**.

Defaults Enabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

show ip interface	Displays the interface routing status and configuration.

ip redirects

E

Enable the interface to send ICMP redirect messages.

Syntax **ip redirects**

To return to default, enter **no ip redirects**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information This command is available for physical interfaces and port-channel interfaces on the E-Series.

Note: This command is not supported on default VLAN (default vlan-id command).

ip route

C E S

Assign a static route to the switch.

Syntax **ip route** *vrf {vrf instance} destination mask* {*ip-address* | *interface* [*ip-address*]} [*distance*] [**permanent**] [**tag** *tag-value*]

To delete a specific static route, use the **no ip route** *destination mask* {*address* **|** *interface* [*ip-address*]} command.

To delete all routes matching a certain route, use the **no ip route** *destination mask* command.

Parameters

vrf name	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series Only**: Enter the keyword **vrf** followed by the VRF Instances name to tie the static route to the VRF instance.
destination	Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format of the destination device.
mask	Enter the mask in slash prefix formation (/x) of the destination device's IP address.
ip-address	Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format of the forwarding router.

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16383. • For the null interface, enter the keyword **null** followed by zero (0). • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the sonet followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
distance	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the distance metric assigned to the route. Range: 1 to 255
permanent	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **permanent** to specify the route is not removed, even if the interface assigned to that route goes down. The route must be up initially to install it in the routing table. If you disable the interface with an IP address associated with the keyword **permanent**, the route disappears from the routing table.
tag *tag-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **tag** followed by a number to assign to the route. Range: 1 to 4294967295

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support 4094 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale (prior limit was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF on the E-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

Using the following example of a static route:
ip route 33.33.33.0 /24 gigabitethernet 0/0 172.31.5.43

- The software installs a next hop that is not on the directly connected subnet but which recursively resolves to a next hop on the interface's configured subnet. In the example, if gig 0/0 has ip address on subnet 2.2.2.0 and if 172.31.5.43 recursively resolves to 2.2.2.0, FTOS installs the static route.
- When the interface goes down, FTOS withdraws the route.
- When the interface comes up, FTOS re-installs the route.
- When recursive resolution is "broken," FTOS withdraws the route.
- When recursive resolution is satisfied, FTOS re-installs the route.

Related Commands

show ip route	View the switch routing table.

ip source-route

C E S

Enable FTOS to forward IP packets with source route information in the header.

Syntax **ip source-route**

To drop packets with source route information, enter **no ip route-source**.

Defaults Enabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ip unreachables

C E S

Enable the generation of Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) unreachable messages.

Syntax **ip unreachables**

To disable the generation of ICMP messages, enter **no ip unreachables**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

ip vlan-flooding

E

Enable unicast data traffic flooding on VLAN member ports.

Syntax **ip vlan-flooding**

To disable, use the **no ip vlan-flooding** command.

Defaults disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information By default this command is disabled. When enabled, all the Layer 3 unicast routed data traffic going through a VLAN member port is flooded across all the member ports of that VLAN. There might be some ARP table entries which are resolved through ARP packets which had Ethernet MAC SA different from MAC information inside the ARP packet. This unicast data traffic flooding occurs only for those packets which use these ARP entries.

load-balance (C-Series and S-Series)

C S

By default for C-Series and S-Series, FTOS uses an IP 4-tuple (IP SA, IP DA, Source Port, and Destination Port) to distribute IP traffic over members of a Port Channel as well as equal-cost paths. To designate another method to balance traffic over Port Channel members, use the load-balance command.

Syntax **load-balance** {**ip-selection** [**dest-ip | source-ip**]} | {**mac** [**dest-mac | source-dest-mac | source-mac**]} | {**tcp-udp** [**enable**]}

To return to the default setting (IP 4-tuple), use the **no** version of the command.

Parameters

ip-selection {dest-ip | source-ip}	Enter the keywords to distribute IP traffic based on the following criteria: • **dest-ip**—Uses destination IP address and destination port fields to hash. The hashing mechanism returns a 3-bit index indicating which port the packet should be forwarded to. • **source-ip**—Uses source IP address and source port fields to hash. The hashing mechanism returns a 3-bit index indicating which port the packet should be forwarded to.
mac {dest-mac | source-dest-mac | source-mac}	Enter the keywords to distribute MAC traffic based on the following criteria: • **dest-mac**—Uses the destination MAC address, VLAN, Ethertype, source module ID and source port ID fields to hash. The hashing mechanism returns a 3-bit index indicating which port the packet should be forwarded to. • **source-dest-mac**—Uses the destination and source MAC address, VLAN, Ethertype, source module ID and source port ID fields to hash. The hashing mechanism returns a 3-bit index indicating which port the packet should be forwarded to. • **source-mac**—Uses the source MAC address, VLAN, Ethertype, source module ID and source port ID fields to hash. The hashing mechanism returns a 3-bit index indicating which port the packet should be forwarded to.
tcp-udp enable	Enter the keywords to distribute traffic based on the following: • **enable**—Takes the TCP/UDP source and destination ports into consideration when doing hash computations. (By default, this is **enabled**)

Defaults IP 4-tuple (IP SA, IP DA, Source Port, Destination Port)

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information

By default, FTOS distributes incoming traffic based on a hash algorithm using the following criteria:

- IP source address
- IP destination address
- TCP/UDP source port
- TCP/UDP destination port

load-balance (E-Series)

E By default, for E-Series chassis, FTOS uses an IP 5-tuple to distribute IP traffic over members of a Port Channel as well as equal cost paths. To designate another method to balance traffic over Port Channel members, use the **load-balance** command.

Syntax **load-balance** [**ip-selection 3-tuple | ip-selection packet-based]** [**mac**]

To return to the default setting (IP 5-tuple), use one of the following commands:

- **no load-balance ip-selection 3-tuple**
- **no load-balance ip-selection packet-based**
- **no load-balance mac**

Parameters

ip-selection 3-tuple	Enter the keywords **ip-selection 3-tuple** to distribute IP traffic based on the following criteria: • IP source address • IP destination address • IP Protocol type **Note:** For IPV6, only the first 32 bits (LSB) of IP SA and IP DA are used for hash generation.
ip-selection packet-based	Enter the keywords **ip-selection packet-based** to distribute IPV4 traffic based on the IP Identification field in the IPV4 header. This option does *not* affect IPV6 traffic; that is, IPV6 traffic is not distributed when this command is executed. **Note:** Hash-based load-balancing on MPLS does not work when packet-based hashing (**load-balance ip-selection packet-based**) is enabled.
mac	Enter the keyword **mac** to distribute traffic based on the following: • MAC source address, and • MAC destination address.

Defaults IP 5-tuple (IP SA, IP DA, IP Protocol Type, Source Port and Destination Port)

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

By default, FTOS distributes incoming traffic based on a hash algorithm using the following criteria:

- IP source address
- IP destination address
- IP Protocol type
- TCP/UDP source port
- TCP/UDP destination port

Note: For IPV6, only the first 32 bits (LSB) of IP Source Address and IP Destination Address are used for hash generation.

The table below lists the load balance command options and how the command combinations effect the distribution of traffic.

Table 15-3. Configurations of the load-balance Command

Configuration	Switched IP Traffic	Routed IP Traffic (IPV4 Only)	Switched Non-IP Traffic
Default (IP 5-tuple)	IP 5-tuple	IP 5-tuple	MAC based
ip-selection 3-tuple	IP 3-tuple	IP 3-tuple	MAC based
mac	MAC based	IP 5-tuple	MAC based
ip-selection 3-tuple and **mac**	MAC based	IP 3-tuple	MAC based
ip-selection packet-based	Packet based: IPV4 No distribution: IPV6	Packet based: IPV4	MAC based
ip-selection packet-based and mac	MAC based	Packet based: IPV4	MAC based

Related Commands

ip address	Change the algorithm used to distribute traffic on an E-Series chassis.

management route

C E S55 S60

Configure a static route that points to the Management interface or a forwarding router.

Syntax

management route *ip-address mask* {*forwarding-router-address* | **managementethernet**}

To remove a static route, use the **no management route** *ip-address mask* {*forwarding-router-address* | **managementethernet**} command.

Parameters

ip-address mask	Enter an IP address (dotted decimal format) and mask (/prefix format) as the IP address for the Management interface.
forwarding-router-address	Enter an IP address (dotted decimal format) of a forwarding router.
managementethernet	Enter the keyword **managementethernet** for the Management interface on the Primary RPM.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on S55.
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

When a static route (or a protocol route) overlaps with Management static route, the static route (or a protocol route) is preferred over the Management Static route. Also, Management static routes and the Management Connected prefix are not reflected in the hardware routing tables.

Related Commands

interface ManagementEthernet	Configure the Management port on the system (either the Primary or Standby RPM).
duplex (Management)	Set the mode of the Management interface.
speed (Management interface)	Set the speed for the Management interface.

show arp

C E S

Display the ARP table.

Syntax

show arp [vrf *vrf name*][**interface** *interface* | **ip** *ip-address* [*mask*] | **macaddress** *mac-address* [*mac-address mask*]] [**cpu** {**cp** | **rp1** | **rp2**}] [**static** | **dynamic**] [**summary**]

Parameters

vrf name	**E-Series Only**: Show only the ARP cache entries tied to the VRF process.
cpu	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cpu** with one of the following keywords to view ARP entries on that CPU: • **cp** - view ARP entries on the control processer. • **rp1** - view ARP entries on Routing Processor 1. • **rp2** - view ARP entries on Routing Processor 2.
interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For the Management interface, enter the keyword **managementethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
ip *ip-address mask*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ip** followed by an IP address in the dotted decimal format. Enter the optional IP address mask in the slash prefix format (/x).

macaddress *mac-address mask*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **macaddress** followed by a MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format. Enter the optional MAC address mask in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format also.
static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** to view entries entered manually.
dynamic	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dynamic** to view dynamic entries.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a summary of ARP entries.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Support 4094 VLANs on E-Series ExaScale (prior limit was 2094)
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF on the E-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Augmented to display local ARP entries learned from private VLANs (PVLANs)
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The following figure shows two VLANs that are associated with a private VLAN (PVLAN) (see Chapter 29, Private VLAN (PVLAN)), a feature added for C-Series and S-Series in FTOS 7.8.1.0.

Example

Figure 15-5. show arp Command Example (Partial)

```
FTOS>show arp

Protocol    Address          Age(min)  Hardware Address    Interface  VLAN    CPU
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Internet    192.2.1.254             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.253             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.252             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.251             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.250             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.251             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.250             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.249             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.248             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.247             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.246             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
Internet    192.2.1.245             1   00:00:c0:02:01:02   Gi 9/13     -      CP
```

Figure 15-6. show arp Command Example with Private VLAN data

```
FTOS#show arp

Protocol    Address          Age(min)  Hardware Address    Interface  VLAN       CPU
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Internet    5.5.5.1              -   00:01:e8:43:96:5e      -       Vl 10 pv 200   CP
Internet    5.5.5.10             -   00:01:e8:44:99:55      -       Vl 10          CP
Internet    10.1.2.4             1   00:01:e8:d5:9e:e2   Ma 0/0      -           CP
Internet    10.10.10.4           1   00:01:e8:d5:9e:e2   Ma 0/0      -           CP
Internet    10.16.127.53         1   00:01:e8:d5:9e:e2   Ma 0/0      -           CP
Internet    10.16.134.254       20   00:01:e8:d5:9e:e2   Ma 0/0      -           CP
Internet    133.33.33.4          1   00:01:e8:d5:9e:e2   Ma 0/0      -           CP
```

Line 1 shows community VLAN 200 (in primary VLAN 10) in a PVLAN.

Line 2 shows primary VLAN 10.

Figure 15-7. show arp cpu cp Command Example

```
FTOS#sho arp cpu cp

Protocol    Address          Age(min)  Hardware Address    Interface  VLAN    CPU
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Internet    10.1.2.206             0   00:a0:80:00:15:b8   Ma 0/0      -      CP
Internet    182.16.1.20            0   00:30:19:24:2d:70   Gi 8/0      -      CP
Internet    100.10.10.10           0   00:30:19:4f:d3:80   Gi 8/12     -      CP
Internet    10.1.2.209            12   00:a0:80:00:12:6c   Ma 0/0      -      CP
FTOS#
```

Table 15-4. show arp Command Example Fields

Row Heading	Description
Protocol	Displays the protocol type.
Address	Displays the IP address of the ARP entry.
Age(min)	Displays the age in minutes of the ARP entry.
Hardware Address	Displays the MAC address associated with the ARP entry.
Interface	Displays the first two letters of the interfaces type and the slot/port associated with the ARP entry.
VLAN	Displays the VLAN ID, if any, associated with the ARP entry.
CPU	Lists which CPU the entries are stored on.

Figure 15-8. show arp summary Command Example

```
FTOS# show arp summary

Total Entries    Static Entries   Dynamic Entries  CPU
-------------------------------------------------------
83               0                83               CP
FTOS
```

Table 15-5. show arp summary Command Example Fields

Row Heading	Description
Total Entries	Lists the total number of ARP entries in the ARP table.
Static Entries	Lists the total number of configured or static ARP entries.
Dynamic Entries	Lists the total number of learned or dynamic ARP entries.
CPU	Lists which CPU the entries are stored on.

Related Commands

ip local-proxy-arp	Enable/disable Layer 3 communication in secondary VLANs.
switchport mode private-vlan	Set the PVLAN mode of the selected port.

show arp retries

C E S

Display the configured number of ARP retries.

Syntax **show arp retries**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

arp retries	Set the number of ARP retries in case the system does not receive an ARP reply in response to an ARP request.

show hosts

C E S

View the host table and DNS configuration.

Syntax **show hosts**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 15-9. show hosts Command Example

```
FTOS#show hosts
Default domain is not set
Name/address lookup uses static mappings
Name servers are not set
Host                      Flags      TTL    Type   Address
--------                  -----      ----   ----   -------
ks                        (perm, OK) -       IP    2.2.2.2
4200-1                    (perm, OK) -       IP    192.68.69.2
1230-3                    (perm, OK) -       IP    192.68.99.2
ZZr                       (perm, OK) -       IP    192.71.18.2
Z10-3                     (perm, OK) -       IP    192.71.23.1
FTOS#
```

Table 15-6. show hosts Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Default domain...	Displays the domain name (if configured).
Name/address lookup...	States if DNS is enabled on the system. If DNS is enabled, the Name/Address lookup is domain service. If DNS is not enabled, the Name/Address lookup is static mapping.
Name servers are...	Lists the name servers, if configured.
Host	Displays the host name assigned to the IP address.
Flags	Classifies the entry as one of the following: • perm - the entry was manually configured and will not time out • temp - the entry was learned and will time out after 72 hours of inactivity. Also included in the flag is an indication of the validity of the route: • ok - the entry is valid. • ex - the entry expired. • ?? - the entry is suspect.
TTL	Displays the amount of time until the entry ages out of the cache. For dynamically learnt entries only.
Type	Displays IP as the type of entry.
Address	Displays the IP address(es) assigned to the host.

Related Commands

traceroute	View DNS resolution
ip host	Configure a host.

show ip cam linecard

C E View CAM entries for a port pipe on a line card.

Syntax **show ip cam linecard** *number* **port-set** *pipe-number* [*ip-address mask* [**longer-prefixes**] | **index** *index-number* | **summary** | **vrf** *vrf instance*]

Parameters

number	Enter the number of the line card. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200/1200i, 0 to 6 on a E600600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
pipe-number	Enter the number of the line card's port-pipe. Range: 0 to 1
ip-address mask [**longer-prefix**]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address and mask of a route to CAM entries for that route only. Enter the keyword **longer-prefixes** to view routes with a common prefix.
index *index-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **index** followed by the CAM index number. Range: depends on CAM size
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a table listing route prefixes and the total number of routes that can be entered into the CAM.
vrf instance	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series Only**: Enter the keyword **vrf** following by the VRF Instance name to show CAM information as it applies to that VRF instance.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	E-Series ExaScale E600i supported
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF on the E-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 15-10. show ip cam Command Example on E-Series

```
FTOS#show ip cam linecard 13 port-set 0

 Index   Destination   EC CG V C       Next-Hop   VId      Mac-Addr      Port
------ --------------- -- -- - - --------------- ---- ---------------- -------
  3276        6.6.6.2  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    0 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c1 CP
  3277        5.5.5.2  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    0 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c1 CP
  3278        4.4.4.2  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    0 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c1 CP
  3279        3.3.3.2  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    0 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c1 CP
  3280        2.2.2.2  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    0 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c1 CP
 11144        6.6.6.0  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    6 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c5 RP2
 11145        5.5.5.0  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    5 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c5 RP2
 11146        4.4.4.0  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    4 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c5 RP2
 11147        3.3.3.0  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    3 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c5 RP2
 11148        2.2.2.0  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    2 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c5 RP2
 65535        0.0.0.0  0  0 1 1        0.0.0.0    0 00:00:00:00:00:00 17c5 RP2
FTOS#
```

Table 15-7. show ip cam Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Index	Displays the CAM index number of the entry.
Destination	Displays the destination route of the index.
EC	Displays the number of equal cost multipaths (ECMP) available for the default route for non-Jumbo line cards. Displays 0,1 when ECMP is more than 8, for Jumbo line cards.
CG	Displays 0.
V	Displays a 1 if the entry is valid and a 0 if the entry is for a line card with Catalog number beginning with LC-EF.

Table 15-7. show ip cam Command Example Fields (continued)

Field	Description
C	Displays the CPU bit. 1 indicates that a packet hitting this entry is forwarded to the CP or RP2, depending on Egress port.
Next-Hop	Displays the next hop IP address of the entry.
VId	Displays the VLAN ID. If the entry is 0, the entry is not part of a VLAN.
Mac Addr	Displays the next-hop router's MAC address.
Port	Displays the egress interface. Use the second half of the entry to determine the interface. For example, in the entry 17cl CP, the CP is the pertinent portion. CP = control processor RP2 = route processor 2 Gi = Gigabit Ethernet interface So = SONET interface Te = 10 Gigabit Ethernet interface

Example

Figure 15-11. show ip cam summary Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip cam linecard 4 port-set 0 summary
 Total Number of Routes in the CAM is 13
 Total Number of Routes which can be entered in CAM is 131072

 Prefix Len Current Use Initial Sz
 ---------- ----------- ----------
   32             7      37994
   31             0       1312
   30             0       3932
   29             0       1312
   28             0       1312
   27             0       1312
   26             0       1312
   25             0       1312
   24             6      40610
   23             0       3932
   22             0       2622
   21             0       2622
   20             0       2622
   19             0       2622
   18             0       1312
   17             0       1312
   16             0       3932
   15             0       1312
   14             0       1312
   13             0       1312
   12             0       1312
   11             0       1312
   10             0       1312
    9             0       1312
    8             0       1312
    7             0       1312
    6             0       1312
    5             0       1312
    4             0       1312
    3             0       1312
    2             0       1312
    1             0       1312
    0             0          8
FTOS#
```

Table 15-8. show ip cam summary Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Prefix Length	Displays the prefix-length or mask for the IP address configured on the linecard 0 port pipe 0.
Current Use	Displays the number of routes currently configured for the corresponding prefix or mask on the linecard 0 port pipe 0.
Initial Size	Displays the CAM size allocated by FTOS for the corresponding mask. The CAM size is adjusted by FTOS if the number of routes for the mask exceeds the initial allocation.

show ip cam stack-unit

S Display content-addressable memory (CAM) entries for an S-Series switch.

Syntax **show ip cam stack-unit** *id* **port-set** *pipe-number* [*ip-address mask* [**longer-prefixes**] | **summary**]

Parameters

id	Enter the stack-unit ID. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
pipe-number	Enter the number of the Port-Pipe number. S50n, S50V range: 0 to 1; S25N, S25P, S25V range: 0 to 0
ip-address mask [**longer-prefix**]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address and mask of a route to CAM entries for that route only. Enter the keyword **longer-prefixes** to view routes with a common prefix.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a table listing route prefixes and the total number routes which can be entered in to CAM.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Modified: Added support for up to seven stack members.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 15-12. show ip cam stack-unit Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip cam stack-unit 0 port-set 0 10.10.10.10/32 longer-prefixes

Destination     EC CG V C  VId     Mac-Addr          Port

-----------------  -- -- - - ----- ----------------- -------------
10.10.10.10         0  0 1 1     0 00:00:00:00:00:00   3f01   CP

FTOS#
```

Table 15-9. show ip cam Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Destination	Displays the destination route of the index.
EC	Displays the number of equal cost multipaths (ECMP) available for the default route for non-Jumbo line cards. Displays 0,1 when ECMP is more than 8, for Jumbo line cards.
CG	Displays 0.
V	Displays a 1 if the entry is valid and a 0 otherwise.
C	Displays the CPU bit. 1 indicates that a packet hitting this entry is forwarded to the control processor, depending on Egress port.
V Id	Displays the VLAN ID. If the entry is 0, the entry is not part of a VLAN.
Mac Addr	Displays the next-hop router's MAC address.
Port	Displays the egress interface. Use the second half of the entry to determine the interface. For example, in the entry 17cl CP, the CP is the pertinent portion. CP = control processor Gi = Gigabit Ethernet interface Te = 10 Gigabit Ethernet interface

show ip fib linecard

C E View all Forwarding Information Base (FIB) entries.

Syntax **show ip fib linecard** *slot-number* [**vrf** *vrf instance* | *ip-address*/*prefix-list* | **summary**]

Parameters

vrf instance	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series Only**: Enter the keyword **vrf** followed by the VRF INstance name to show the FIB cache entries tied to that VRF instance.
slot-number	Enter the number of the line card slot. C-Series Range: 0-7 E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, 0 to 5 on a E300
ip-address mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the network destination to view only information on that destination. You must enter the IP address is dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D). You must enter the mask in slash prefix format (/X).
longer-prefixes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **longer-prefixes** to view all routes with a common prefix.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view the total number of prefixes in the FIB.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF on the E-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example **Figure 15-13. show ip fib linecard Command Example**

```
FTOS>show ip fib linecard 12

 Destination         Gateway                      First-Hop      Mac-Addr           Port     VId  Index E
-------------------- ---------------------------- -------------  -----------------  -------- ---- ------
 3.0.0.0/8           via 100.10.10.10, So 2/8     100.10.10.10   00:01:e8:00:03:ff So 2/8   0    60260
 3.0.0.0/8           via 101.10.10.10, So 2/9
 100.10.10.0/24      Direct, So 2/8               0.0.0.0        00:01:e8:00:03:ff So 2/8   0    11144
 100.10.10.1/32      via 127.0.0.1                127.0.0.1      00:00:00:00:00:00 CP       0     3276
 100.10.10.10/32     via 100.10.10.10, So 2/8     100.10.10.10   00:01:e8:00:03:ff So 2/8   0        0
 101.10.10.0/24      Direct, So 2/9               0.0.0.0        00:00:00:00:00:00 RP2      0    11145
 101.10.10.1/32      via 127.0.0.1                127.0.0.1      00:00:00:00:00:00 CP       0     3277
 101.10.10.10/32     via 101.10.10.10, So 2/9     101.10.10.10   00:01:e8:01:62:32 So 2/9   0        1
FTOS>
```

Table 15-10. show ip fib linecard Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Destination	Lists the destination IP address.
Gateway	Displays either the word `direct` and an interface for a directly connected route or the remote IP address to be used to forward the traffic.
First-Hop	Displays the first hop IP address.
Mac-Addr	Displays the MAC address.
Port	Displays the egress-port information.
VId	Displays the VLAN ID. If no VLAN is assigned, zero (0) is listed.
Index	Displays the internal interface number.
EC	Displays the number of ECMP paths.

Related Commands

clear ip fib linecard	Clear FIB entries on a specified line card.

show ip fib stack-unit

S View all Forwarding Information Base (FIB) entries.

Syntax **show ip fib stack-unit** *id* [*ip-address* [*mask*] [**longer-prefixes**] | **summary**]

Parameters

id	Enter the S-Series stack unit ID.Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
ip-address mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address of the network destination to view only information on that destination. Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D). You must enter the mask in slash prefix format (/X).

longer-prefixes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **longer-prefixes** to view all routes with a common prefix.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view the total number of prefixes in the FIB.

Command Mode

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Modified: Added support for up to seven stack members.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 15-14. show ip fib linecard Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip fib stack-unit 0
   Destination                Gateway              First-Hop           Mac-Addr         Port     VId    EC
------------------  --------------------------- ----------------- ------------------- -------- ----- --
10.10.10.10/32       Direct, Nu 0                0.0.0.0           00:00:00:00:00:00 BLK HOLE       0   0
FTOS>
```

Table 15-11. show ip fib linecard Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Destination	Lists the destination IP address.
Gateway	Displays either the word `Direct` and an interface for a directly connected route or the remote IP address to be used to forward the traffic.
First-Hop	Displays the first hop IP address.
Mac-Addr	Displays the MAC address.
Port	Displays the egress-port information.
VId	Displays the VLAN ID. If no VLAN is assigned, zero (0) is listed.
EC	Displays the number of ECMP paths.

Related Commands

clear ip fib linecard	Clear FIB entries on a specified line card.

show ip flow

C E S

Show how a Layer 3 packet is forwarded when it arrives at a particular interface.

Syntax

show ip flow interface [**vrf** *vrf instance*] *interface* {**source-ip** *address* **destination-ip** *address*} {**protocol** *number* [**tcp** | **udp**] | **icmp**} {**src-port** *number* **destination-port** *number*}

Parameters

vrf instance	**E-Series Only**: Show only the L3 flow as they apply to that VRF process.
interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by of the following interface keywords. • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. (OPTIONAL) Enter an in or out parameter in conjunction with the optional interface:
source-ip *address*	Enter the keyword **source-ip** followed by the IP source address in IP address format.
destination-ip *address*	Enter the keyword **destination-ip** followed by the IP destination address in IP address format.
protocol *number* [**tcp** | **udp**] | **icmp**	**E-Series only:** Enter the keyword protocol followed by one of the protocol type keywords: **tcp**, **udp**, **icmp** or **protocol** *number*
src-port *number*	Enter the keyword **src-port** followed by the source port number.
destination-port *number*	Enter the keyword **destination-port** followed by the destination port number.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF on the E-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

This command provides egress port information for a given IP flow. This is useful in identifying which interface the packet will follow in the case of Port-channel and Equal Cost Multi Paths. Use this command for routed packed only. For switched packets use the show port-channel-flow command

show ip flow does not compute the egress port information when **load-balance mac hashing** is also configured due to insufficient information (the egress MAC is not available).

S-Series produces the following error message:

```
%Error: Unable to read IP route table
```

C-Series produces the message:

```
%Error: FIB cannot compute the egress port with the current trunk hash
setting.
```

Example **Figure 15-15. Command Example show ip flow on E-Series**

```
FTOS#show ip flow interface Gi 1/8 189.1.1.1 63.0.0.1 protocol tcp source-port 7898 destination-port 8976

   flow: 189.1.1.1 63.0.0.1 protocol 6 7868 8976
   Ingress interface: Gi 1/20
   Egress interface: Gi 1/14 to 1.7.1.2[CAM hit 103710] unfragmented packet
                     Gi 1/10 to 1.2.1.2[CAM hit 103710] fragmented packet
```

show ip interface

C E S View IP-related information on all interfaces.

Syntax **show ip interface** [*interface* **| brief** | **linecard** *slot-number*] [**configuration**]

Parameter

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **Loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For the Management interface, enter the keyword **ManagementEthernet** followed by zero (0). • For the Null interface, enter the keyword **null** followed by zero (0). • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view a brief summary of the interfaces and whether an IP address is assigned.
linecard *slot-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the number of the line card slot. C-Series Range: 0-7 E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200/1200i, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300 **Note:** This keyword is not available on the S-Series.
configuration	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **configuration** to display the physical interfaces with non-default configurations only.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.2	Supported on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 15-16. show ip interface Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip int te 0/0
TenGigabitEthernet 0/0 is down, line protocol is down
Internet address is not set
IP MTU is 1500 bytes
Inbound  access list is not set
Proxy ARP is enabled
Split Horizon is enabled
Poison Reverse is disabled
ICMP redirects are not sent
ICMP unreachables are not sent


FTOS#
```

Table 15-12. show ip interface Command Example Items

Lines	Description
TenGigabitEthernet 0/0...	Displays the interface's type, slot/port and physical and line protocol status.
Internet address...	States whether an IP address is assigned to the interface. If one is, that address is displayed.
IP MTU is...	Displays IP MTU value.
Inbound access...	Displays the name of the any configured incoming access list. If none is configured, the phrase "not set" is displayed.
Proxy ARP...	States whether proxy ARP is enabled on the interface.
Split horizon...	States whether split horizon for RIP is enabled on the interface.
Poison Reverse...	States whether poison for RIP is enabled on the interface
ICMP redirects...	States if ICMP redirects are sent.
ICMP unreachables...	States if ICMP unreachable messages are sent.

Figure 15-17. show ip interface brief Command Example (Partial)

```
FTOS#show ip int brief
Interface              IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
GigabitEthernet 1/0    unassigned      NO  Manual administratively down down
GigabitEthernet 1/1    unassigned      NO  Manual administratively down down
GigabitEthernet 1/2    unassigned      YES Manual up                    up
GigabitEthernet 1/3    unassigned      YES Manual up                    up
GigabitEthernet 1/4    unassigned      YES Manual up                    up
GigabitEthernet 1/5    10.10.10.1      YES Manual up                    up
GigabitEthernet 1/6    unassigned      NO  Manual administratively down down
```

Table 15-13. show ip interface brief Column Headings

Field	Description
Interface	Displays type of interface and the associated slot and port number.
IP-Address	Displays the IP address for the interface, if configured.
Ok?	Indicates if the hardware is functioning properly.
Method	Displays `Manual` if the configuration is read from the saved configuration.
Status	States whether the interface is enabled (`up`) or disabled (`administratively down`).
Protocol	States whether IP is enabled (`up`) or disabled (`down`) on the interface.

show ip management-route

C E S55 S60

View the IP addresses assigned to the Management interface.

Syntax **show ip management-route** [**all** | **connected** | **summary** | **static**]

Parameters

all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to view all IP addresses assigned to all Management interfaces on the switch.
connected	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **connected** to view only routes directly connected to the Management interface.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a table listing the number of active and non-active routes and their sources.
static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** to view non-active routes also.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.5.0	Introduced on S55.
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 15-18. show ip management route Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip management-route

Destination         Gateway                      State
-----------         -------                      -----
10.1.2.0/24         ManagementEthernet 0/0       Connected
172.16.1.0/24       10.1.2.4                     Active

FTOS#
```

show ip protocols

C E S View information on all routing protocols enabled and active on the switch.

Syntax **show ip protocols**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Regular evaluation optimization enabled/disabled added to display output
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example **Figure 15-19. show ip protocols Command Example**

```
FTOS#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "bgp 1"
 Cluster Id is set to 20.20.20.3
 Router Id is set to 20.20.20.3
 Fast-external-fallover enabled
 Regular expression evaluation optimization enabled
 Capable of ROUTE_REFRESH
 For Address Family IPv4 Unicast
   BGP table version is 0, main routing table version 0
   Distance: external 20 internal 200 local 200
   Neighbor(s):
    Address : 20.20.20.2
     Filter-list in : foo
     Route-map in : foo
     Weight : 0
    Address : 5::6
     Weight : 0
FTOS#
```

show ip route

C E S View information, including how they were learned, about the IP routes on the switch.

Syntax **show ip route** *[vrf [vrf name] hostname* | *ip-address* [*mask*] [**longer-prefixes**] | **list** *prefix-list* | *protocol* [*process-id* | *routing-tag*] | **all** | **connected** | **static** | **summary**]

Parameter

vrf name	**E-Series Only**: Clear only the route entries tied to the VRF process.
ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Specify a name of a device or the IP address of the device to view more detailed information about the route.
mask	(OPTIONAL) Specify the network mask of the route. Use this parameter with the IP address parameter.
longer-prefixes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **longer-prefixes** to view all routes with a common prefix.
list *prefix-list*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **list** and the name of a configured prefix list. See show ip route list.

protocol	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a routing protocol (**bgp**, **isis**, **ospf**, **rip**) or the keywords **connected** or **static**. **bgp**, **isis**, **ospf**, **rip** are E-Series-only options. If you enter **bgp,** you can include the BGP *as-number*. (E-Series only) If you enter **isis**, you can include the ISIS *routing-tag*. (E-Series only) If you enter **ospf**, you can include the OSPF *process-id*.
process-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify that only OSPF routes with a certain process ID must be displayed.
routing-tag	(OPTIONAL) Specify that only ISIS routes with a certain routing tag must be displayed.
connected	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **connected** to view only the directly connected routes.
all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to view both active and non-active routes.
static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** to view only routes configured by the ip route command.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary.** See show ip route summary.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF on the E-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 15-20. show ip route all Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip route all

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP
       B - BGP, IN - internal BGP, EX - external BGP, LO - Locally Originated
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1
       N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2, E1 - OSPF external type 1
       E2 - OSPF external type 2, i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1
       L2 - IS-IS level-2, IA - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default
       > - non-active route + - summary route

Gateway of last resort is not set

       Destination        Gateway                      Dist/Metric Last Change
       -----------        -------                      ----------- -----------
  R    3.0.0.0/8          via 100.10.10.10, So 2/8           120/1    00:07:12
                          via 101.10.10.10, So 2/9
  C    100.10.10.0/24     Direct, So 2/8                       0/0    00:08:54
> R    100.10.10.0/24     Direct, So 2/8                     120/0    00:08:54
  C    101.10.10.0/24     Direct, So 2/9                       0/0    00:09:15
> R    101.10.10.0/24     Direct, So 2/9                     120/0    00:09:15
FTOS#
```

Example **Figure 15-21. show ip route summary and show ip route static Command Examples**

```
FTOS#show ip route summary

Route Source              Active Routes   Non-active Routes
connected                 2               0
static                    1               0
Total                     3               0
Total 3 active route(s) using 612 bytes
R1_E600i>show ip route static ?
|                        Pipe through a command
<cr>
R1_E600i>show ip route static
       Destination        Gateway                      Dist/Metric Last Change
       -----------        -------                      ----------- -----------
 *S    0.0.0.0/0          via 10.10.91.9, Gi 1/2               1/0        3d2h
FTOS>
```

Table 15-14. show ip route all Command Example Fields

Field	Description
(undefined)	Identifies the type of route: • C = connected • S = static • R = RIP • B = BGP • IN = internal BGP • EX = external BGP • LO = Locally Originated • O = OSPF • IA = OSPF inter area • N1 = OSPF NSSA external type 1 • N2 = OSPF NSSA external type 2 • E1 = OSPF external type 1 • E2 = OSPF external type 2 • i = IS-IS • L1 = IS-IS level-1 • L2 = IS-IS level-2 • IA = IS-IS inter-area • * = candidate default • > = non-active route • + = summary routes
Destination	Identifies the route's destination IP address.
Gateway	Identifies whether the route is directly connected and on which interface the route is configured.
Dist/Metric	Identifies if the route has a specified distance or metric.
Last Change	Identifies when the route was last changed or configured.

show ip route list

C E S Display IP routes in an IP prefix list.

Syntax **show ip route list** *prefix-list*

Parameters

prefix-list	Enter the name of a configured prefix list.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

ip prefix-list	Enter the CONFIGURATION-IP PREFIX-LIST mode and configure a prefix list.
show ip prefix-list summary	Display a summary of the configured prefix lists.

Example

Figure 15-22. show ip route summary Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip route list test

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP,
       B - BGP, IN - internal BGP, EX - external BGP,LO - Locally Originated,
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area, N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1,
       N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2, E1 - OSPF external type 1,
       E2 - OSPF external type 2, i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1,
       L2 - IS-IS level-2, IA - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default,
       > - non-active route, + - summary route

Gateway of last resort is not set

       Destination        Gateway                     Dist/Metric Last Change
       -----------        -------                     ----------- -----------
  R    2.1.0.0/24         via 2.1.4.1, Gi 4/43              120/2        3d0h
  R    2.1.1.0/24         via 2.1.4.1, Gi 4/43              120/2        3d1h
  R    2.1.2.0/24         via 2.1.4.1, Gi 4/43              120/1        3d0h
  R    2.1.3.0/24         via 2.1.4.1, Gi 4/43              120/1        3d1h
  C    2.1.4.0/24         Direct, Gi 4/43                     0/0        3d1h
```

show ip route summary

C E S View a table summarizing the IP routes in the switch.

Syntax **show ip route summary**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 15-23. show ip route summary Command Example

```
FTOS>show ip route summary

Route Source    Active Routes   Non-active Routes
connected       17              0
static          3               0
ospf 100        1368            2
  Intra-area: 762 Inter-area: 1 External-1: 600 External-2: 5
Total           1388            2
Total 1388 active route(s) using 222440 bytes
Total 2 non-active route(s) using 128 bytes
FTOS>
```

Table 15-15. show ip route summary Column Headings

Column Heading	Description
Route Source	Identifies how the route is configured in FTOS.
Active Routes	Identifies the best route if a route is learned from two protocol sources.
Non-active Routes	Identifies the back-up routes when a route is learned by two different protocols. If the best route or active route goes down, the non-active route will become the best route.
ospf 100	If routing protocols (OSPF, RIP) are configured and routes are advertised, then information on those routes is displayed.
Total 1388 active...	Displays the number of active and non-active routes and the memory usage of those routes. If there are no routes configured in the FTOS, this line does not appear.

Related Commands

show ip route	Display information about the routes found in switch.

show ip traffic

C E S

View IP, ICMP, UDP, TCP and ARP traffic statistics.

Syntax **show ip traffic** [**all** | **cp** | **rp1** | **rp2**]

Note: These options are supported only on the E-Series.

Parameters

all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to view statistics from all processors. If you do not enter a keyword, you also view all statistics from all processors.
cp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the **cp** to view only statistics from the Control Processor.
rp1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp1** to view only the statistics from Route Processor 1.
rp2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rp2** to view only the statistics from Route Processor 2.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Version 6.5.1.0	F10 Monitoring MIB available for ip traffic statistics
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 15-24. show ip traffic Command Example (partial)

```
FTOS#show ip traffic
Control Processor IP Traffic:

IP statistics:
 Rcvd: 23857 total, 23829 local destination
    0 format errors, 0 checksum errors, 0 bad hop count
    0 unknown protocol, 0 not a gateway
    0 security failures, 0 bad options
 Frags: 0 reassembled, 0 timeouts, 0 too big
     0 fragmented, 0 couldn't fragment
 Bcast: 28 received, 0 sent; Mcast: 0 received, 0 sent
 Sent: 16048 generated, 0 forwarded
    21 encapsulation failed, 0 no route
ICMP statistics:
 Rcvd: 0 format errors, 0 checksum errors, 0 redirects, 0 unreachable
    0 echo, 0 echo reply, 0 mask requests, 0 mask replies, 0 quench
    0 parameter, 0 timestamp, 0 info request, 0 other
 Sent: 0 redirects, 0 unreachable, 0 echo, 0 echo reply
    0 mask requests, 0 mask replies, 0 quench, 0 timestamp
    0 info reply, 0 time exceeded, 0 parameter problem
UDP statistics:
 Rcvd: 0 total, 0 checksum errors, 0 no port
    0 short packets, 0 bad length, 0 no port broadcasts, 0 socket full
 Sent: 0 total, 0 forwarded broadcasts
TCP statistics:
 Rcvd: 23829 total, 0 checksum errors, 0 no port
 Sent: 16048 total
ARP statistics:
 Rcvd: 156 requests, 11 replies
 Sent: 21 requests, 10 replies (0 proxy)
Routing Processor1 IP Traffic:
```

Table 15-16. show ip traffic output definitions

Keyword	Definition
unknown protocol...	No receiver for these packets. Counts those packets whose protocol type field is not recognized by FTOS.
not a gateway...	Packets can not be routed; host/network is unreachable.
security failures...	Counts the number of received unicast/multicast packets that could not be forwarded due to: • route not found for unicast/multicast; ingress interfaces do not belong to the destination multicast group • destination IP address belongs to reserved prefixes; host/network unreachable
bad options...	Unrecognized IP option on a received packet.
Frags:	IP fragments received.
... reassembled	Number of IP fragments that were reassembled.
... timeouts	Number of times a timer expired on a reassembled queue.
... too big	Number of invalid IP fragments received.
... couldn’t fragment	Number of packets that could not be fragmented and forwarded.
...encapsulation failed	Counts those packets which could not be forwarded due to ARP resolution failure. FTOS sends an arp request prior to forwarding an IP packet. If a reply is not received, FTOS repeats the request three times. These packets are counted in encapsulation failed.
Rcvd:	

Table 15-16. show ip traffic output definitions

Keyword	Definition
...short packets	The number of bytes in the packet are too small.
...bad length	The length of the packet was not correct.
...no port broadcasts	The incoming broadcast/multicast packet did not have any listener.
...socket full	The applications buffer was full and the incoming packet had to be dropped.

Usage Information

The F10 Monitoring MIB provides access to the statistics described below.

Table 15-17. F10 Monitoring MIB

Command Display	Object	OIDs
IP statistics:		
Bcast:		
Received	f10BcastPktRecv	1.3.6.1.4.1.6027.3.3.5.1.1
Sent	f10BcastPktSent	1.3.6.1.4.1.6027.3.3.5.1.2
Mcast:		
Received	f10McastPktRecv	1.3.6.1.4.1.6027.3.3.5.1.3
Sent	f10McastPktSent	1.3.6.1.4.1.6027.3.3.5.1.4
ARP statistics:		
Rcvd:		
Request	f10ArpReqRecv	1.3.6.1.4.1.6027.3.3.5.2.1
Replies	f10ArpReplyRecv	1.3.6.1.4.1.6027.3.3.5.2.3
Sent:		
Request	f10ArpReqSent	1.3.6.1.4.1.6027.3.3.5.2.2
Replies	f10ArpReplySent	1.3.6.1.4.1.6027.3.3.5.2.4
Proxy	f10ArpProxySent	1.3.6.1.4.1.6027.3.3.5.2.5

show protocol-termination-table

E Display the IP Packet Termination Table (IPPTT).

Syntax **show protocol-termination-table linecard** *number* **port-set** *port-pipe-number*

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by slot number of the line card. **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200/1200i, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300
port-set *port-pipe-number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the line card's Port-Pipe number. Range: 0 to 1

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced support for E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 6.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 15-25. show protocol-termination-table Command Output

```
FTOS#show protocol-termination-table linecard 2 port-set 0
Index   Protocol   Src-Port   Dst-Port   Queue   DP   Blk-Hole   VlanCPU     EgPort
-----   --------   --------   --------   -----   --   --------   ----------  ------
0       ICMP       any        any        Q0      0    No         -           CP
1       UDP        any        1812       Q7      6    No         -           CP
2       UDP        any        68         Q7      6    No         -           CP
3       UDP        any        67         Q7      6    No         -           CP
4       TCP        any        22         Q7      6    No         -           CP
5       TCP        22         any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
6       TCP        639        any        Q7      6    No         -           RP2
7       TCP        any        639        Q7      6    No         -           RP2
8       TCP        646        any        Q7      6    No         -           RP1
9       TCP        any        646        Q7      6    No         -           RP1
10      UDP        646        any        Q7      6    No         -           RP1
11      UDP        any        646        Q7      6    No         -           RP1
12      TCP        23         any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
13      TCP        any        23         Q7      6    No         -           CP
14      UDP        any        123        Q7      6    No         -           CP
15      TCP        any        21         Q7      6    No         -           CP
16      TCP        any        20         Q7      6    No         -           CP
17      UDP        any        21         Q7      6    No         -           CP
18      UDP        any        20         Q7      6    No         -           CP
19      TCP        21         any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
20      TCP        20         any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
21      UDP        21         any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
22      UDP        20         any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
23      UDP        any        69         Q7      6    No         -           CP
24      UDP        69         any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
25      TCP        any        161        Q7      6    No         -           CP
26      TCP        161        any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
27      TCP        162        any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
28      TCP        any        162        Q7      6    No         -           CP
29      UDP        any        161        Q7      6    No         -           CP
30      UDP        161        any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
31      UDP        any        162        Q7      6    No         -           CP
32      UDP        162        any        Q7      6    No         -           CP
33      PIM-SM     any        any        Q6      0    No         -           RP2
34      IGMP       any        any        Q7      6    No         -           RP2
35      OSPF       any        any        Q7      6    No         -           RP1
36      RSVP       any        any        Q7      6    No         -           RP1
FTOS#
```

Usage Information

The IPPTT table is used for looking up forwarding information for IP control traffic destined to the router. For the listed control traffic types, IPPTT contains the information for the following:

- Which CPU to send the traffic (CP, RP1, or RP2)
- What QoS parameters to set

Related Commands

show ip cam stack-unit	Display the CAM table

show tcp statistics

C E S

View information on TCP traffic through the switch.

Syntax **show tcp statistics** {**all** | **cp** | **rp1** | **rp2**}

Parameters

all	Enter the keyword **all** to view all TCP information.
cp	Enter the keyword **cp** to view only TCP information from the Control Processor.
rp1	Enter the keyword **rp1** to view only TCP statistics from Route Processor 1.
rp2	Enter the keyword **rp2** to view only TCP statistics from Route Processor 2.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 6.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 15-26. show tcp statistics cp Command Example

```
FTOS#show tcp stat cp

Control Processor TCP:
Rcvd: 10585 Total, 0 no port
   0 checksum error, 0 bad offset, 0 too short
   329 packets (1263 bytes) in sequence
   17 dup packets (6 bytes)
   0 partially dup packets (0 bytes)
   7 out-of-order packets (0 bytes)
   0 packets ( 0 bytes) with data after window
   0 packets after close
   0 window probe packets, 41 window update packets
   41 dup ack packets, 0 ack packets with unsend data
   10184 ack packets (12439508 bytes)
Sent: 12007 Total, 0 urgent packets
   25 control packets (including 24 retransmitted)
   11603 data packets (12439677 bytes)
   24 data packets (7638 bytes) retransmitted
   355 ack only packets (41 delayed)
   0 window probe packets, 0 window update packets
7 Connections initiated, 8 connections accepted, 15 connections established
14 Connections closed (including 0 dropped, 0 embryonic dropped)
20 Total rxmt timeout, 0 connections dropped in rxmt timeout
0 Keepalive timeout, 0 keepalive probe, 0 Connections dropped in keepalive
FTOS#
```

Table 15-18. show tcp statistics cp Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Rcvd:	Displays the number and types of TCP packets received by the switch. • Total = total packets received • no port = number of packets received with no designated port.
0 checksum error...	Displays the number of packets received with the following: • checksum errors • bad offset to data • too short
329 packets...	Displays the number of packets and bytes received in sequence.
17 dup...	Displays the number of duplicate packets and bytes received.
0 partially...	Displays the number of partially duplicated packets and bytes received.
7 out-of-order...	Displays the number of packets and bytes received out of order.
0 packets with data after window	Displays the number of packets and bytes received that exceed the switch's window size.
0 packets after close	Displays the number of packet received after the TCP connection was closed.

Table 15-18. show tcp statistics cp Command Example Fields (continued)

Field	Description
0 window probe packets...	Displays the number of window probe and update packets received.
41 dup ack...	Displays the number of duplicate acknowledgement packets and acknowledgement packets with data received.
10184 ack...	Displays the number of acknowledgement packets and bytes received.
Sent:	Displays the total number of TCP packets sent and the number of urgent packets sent.
25 control packets...	Displays the number of control packets sent and the number retransmitted.
11603 data packets...	Displays the number of data packets sent.
24 data packets retransmitted	Displays the number of data packets resent.
355 ack...	Displays the number of acknowledgement packets sent and the number of packet delayed.
0 window probe...	Displays the number of window probe and update packets sent.
7 Connections initiated...	Displays the number of TCP connections initiated, accepted, and established.
14 Connections closed...	Displays the number of TCP connections closed, dropped.
20 Total rxmt...	Displays the number of times the switch tried to resend data and the number of connections dropped during the TCP retransmit timeout period.
0 Keepalive....	Lists the number of keepalive packets in timeout, the number keepalive probes and the number of TCP connections dropped during keepalive.

16

IPv6 Access Control Lists (IPv6 ACLs)

Overview

IPv6 ACLs and IPv6 Route Map commands are supported on platforms C E S

- IPv6 ACL Commands
- IPv6 Route Map Commands

Note: For IPv4 ACL commands, see Chapter 6, Access Control Lists (ACL).

Important Points to Remember

- S-Series systems support Ingress IPv6 ACLs.
- The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.E-Series platforms require IPv6-ExtACL CAM profile to support IPv6 ACLs.
- C-Series platforms require manual CAM usage space allotment. Refer to cam-acl later in this document.
- Egress IPv6 ACL and IPv6 ACL on Loopback interface is not supported.
- Reference to an empty ACL will permit any traffic.
- ACLs are not applied to self-originated traffic (e.g. Control Protocol traffic not affected by IPv6 ACL since the routed bit is not set for Control Protocol traffic and for egress ACLs the routed bit must be set).
- The same access list name can be used for both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs.
- Both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs can be applied on an interface at the same time.
- IPv6 ACLs can be applied on physical interfaces and a logical interfaces (Port-channel/VLAN).
- Non-contiguous masks are not supported in source or destination addresses in IPv6 ACL entries.
- Since prefix mask is specified in **/x** format in IPv6 ACLs, inverse mask is not supported.

IPv6 ACL Commands

The following commands configure IPv6 ACLs:

- cam-acl
- clear counters ipv6 access-group
- deny
- deny icmp
- deny tcp
- deny udp

cam-acl

C S Allocate space for IPv6 ACLs.

Syntax **cam-acl** {**default | l2acl** *1-10* **ipv4acl** *1-10* **ipv6acl** *0-10* **ipv4qos** *1-10* **l2qos** *1-10*}

Parameters

default	Use the default CAM profile settings, and set the CAM as follows. L3 ACL (ipv4acl): 6 L2 ACL(l2acl) : 5 IPv6 L3 ACL (ipv6acl): 0 L3 QoS (ipv4qos): 1 L2 QoS (l2qos): 1
l2acl *1-10* **ipv4acl** *1-10* **ipv6acl** *0-10* **ipv4qos** *1-10* **l2qos** *1-10*	Allocate space to support IPv6 ACLs. You must enter all of the profiles and a range. Enter the CAM profile name followed by the amount to be allotted. The total space allocated must equal 13. The **ipv6acl** range must be a factor of 2.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the S-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series

Usage Information You must save the new CAM settings to the startup-config (**write-mem** or **copy run start**) then reload the system for the new settings to take effect.

The total amount of space allowed is 16 FP Blocks. System flow requires 3 blocks and these cannot be reallocated.

When configuring space for IPv6 ACLs, the total number of Blocks must equal 13.

Ranges for the CAM profiles are 1-10, except for the **ipv6acl** profile which is 0-10. The **ipv6acl** allocation must be a factor of 2 (2, 4, 6, 8, 10).

clear counters ipv6 access-group

C E S

Erase all counters maintained for the IPv6 access lists.

Syntax

clear counters ipv6 access-group [*access-list-name*]

Parameters

access-list-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a configured access-list, up to 140 characters.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

deny

C E S

Configure a filter that drops IPv6 packets that match the filter criteria.

Syntax

deny {*ipv6-protocol-number* | **icmp** | **ipv6** | **tcp** | **udp**}

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny** {*ipv6-protocol-number* | **icmp** | **ipv6** | **tcp** | **udp**} command.

Parameters

ip-protocol-number	Enter an IPv6 protocol number. Range: 0 to 255
icmp	Enter the keyword **icmp** to deny Internet Control Message Protocol version 6.
ipv6	Enter the keyword **ipv6** to deny any Internet Protocol version 6.
tcp	Enter the keyword **tcp** to deny the Transmission Control protocol.
udp	Enter the keyword **udp** to deny the User Datagram Protocol.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

deny icmp

C E S

Configure a filter to drop all or specific ICMP messages.

Syntax

deny icmp {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*message-type*] [**count** [**byte**]] | [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny icmp** {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} command.

Parameters

source address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host from which the packets were sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (**/x**).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ipv6-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IPv6 address of the host in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero
destination address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host to which the packets are sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
message-type	On the E-Series, enter an ICMP message type, either with the type (and code, if necessary) numbers or with the name of the message type. Range: 0 to 255 for ICMP type; 0 to 255 for ICMP code
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** to monitor traffic on the monitoring interface specified in the flow-based monitoring session along with the filter operation.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

The C-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

The following table lists the keywords displayed in the CLI help and their corresponding ICMP Message Type Name.

Table 16-1. ICMP Message Type Keywords

Keyword	ICMP Message Type Name
dest-unreachable	Destination unreachable
echo	Echo request (ping)
echo-reply	Echo reply
inverse-nd-na	Inverse neighbor discovery advertisement
inverse-nd-ns	Inverse neighbor discovery solicitation
log	Log matches against this entry
mobile-advertisement	Mobile prefix advertisement
mobile-solicitation	Mobile prefix solicitation
mrouter-advertisement	Multicast router advertisement
mrouter-solicitation	Multicast router solicitation
mrouter-termination	Multicast router termination
nd-na	Neighbor advertisement
nd-ns	Neighbor solicitation
packet-too-big	Packet is too big
parameter-problem	Parameter problems
redirect	Neighbor redirect
router-advertisement	Neighbor discovery router advertisement
router-renumbering	All routers renumbering
router-solicitation	Neighbor discovery router solicitation
time-exceeded	All time exceeded

deny tcp

C E S

Configure a filter that drops TCP packets that match the filter criteria.

Syntax

deny tcp {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*bit*] [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**]] | [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny tcp** {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} command.

Parameters

source address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host from which the packets were sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (**/x**).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ipv6-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IPv6 address of the host in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero
operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operand: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports (you must specify two ports for the *port* command parameter.
port port	Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the range logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535. The following list includes some common TCP port numbers: • 23 = Telnet • 20 and 21 = FTP • 25 = SMTP • 169 = SNMP
destination address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host to which the packets are sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
bit	Enter a flag or combination of bits: **ack:** acknowledgement field **fin**: finish (no more data from the user) **psh:** push function **rst:** reset the connection **syn:** synchronize sequence numbers **urg:** urgent field
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.

log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log. Supported on Jumbo-enabled line cards only.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** to monitor traffic on the monitoring interface specified in the flow-based monitoring session along with the filter operation.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

The C-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

Most ACL rules require one entry in the CAM. However, rules with TCP and UDP port operators (**gt**, **lt**, **range**) may require more than one entry. The range of ports is configured in the CAM based on bitmask boundaries; the space required depends on exactly what ports are included in the range.

For example, an ACL rule with TCP port **range 4000 - 8000** uses 8 entries in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000111110100000 1111111111100000 4000  4031  32
2     0000111111000000 1111111111000000 4032  4095  64
3     0001000000000000 1111100000000000 4096  6143  2048
4     0001100000000000 1111110000000000 6144  7167  1024
5     0001110000000000 1111111000000000 7168  7679  512
6     0001111000000000 1111111100000000 7680  7935  256
7     0001111100000000 1111111111000000 7936  7999  64
8     0001111101000000 1111111111111111 8000  8000  1

Total Ports: 4001
```

But an ACL rule with TCP port **lt 1023** takes only one entry in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000000000000000 1111110000000000 0     1023  1024

Total Ports: 1024
```

Related Commands

deny	Assign a filter to deny IP traffic.
deny udp	Assign a filter to deny UDP traffic.

deny udp

C E S

Configure a filter to drop UDP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax

deny udp {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**]] | [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no deny udp** {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} command.

Parameters

source address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host from which the packets were sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (**/x**).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ipv6-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IPv6 address of the host in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero
operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operand: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports
port port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the **range** logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535
destination address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host to which the packets are sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log. Supported on Jumbo-enabled line cards only.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** to monitor traffic on the monitoring interface specified in the flow-based monitoring session along with the filter operation.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

The C-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

Most ACL rules require one entry in the CAM. However, rules with TCP and UDP port operators (**gt**, **lt**, **range**) may require more than one entry. The range of ports is configured in the CAM based on bitmask boundaries; the space required depends on exactly what ports are included in the range.

For example, an ACL rule with TCP port **range 4000 - 8000** will use 8 entries in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000111110100000 1111111111100000 4000  4031  32
2     0000111111000000 1111111111000000 4032  4095  64
3     0001000000000000 1111100000000000 4096  6143  2048
4     0001100000000000 1111110000000000 6144  7167  1024
5     0001110000000000 1111111000000000 7168  7679  512
6     0001111000000000 1111111100000000 7680  7935  256
7     0001111100000000 1111111111000000 7936  7999  64
8     0001111101000000 1111111111111111 8000  8000  1

Total Ports: 4001
```

But an ACL rule with TCP port **lt 1023** takes only one entry in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000000000000000 1111110000000000 0     1023  1024

Total Ports: 1024
```

Related Commands

deny	Assign a deny filter for IP traffic.
deny tcp	Assign a deny filter for TCP traffic.

ipv6 access-group

C E S

Assign an IPv6 access-group to an interface.

Syntax

ipv6 access-group *access-list-name* {**in | out**} [**implicit-permit**] [**vlan** *range*]

To delete an IPv6 access-group configuration, use the **no ipv6 access-group** *access-list-name* {**in**} [**implicit-permit**] [**vlan** *range*] command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured access list, up to 140 characters.
in | **out**	Enter either the keyword **in** or **out** to apply the IPv6 ACL to incoming traffic (ingress) or outgoing traffic (egress).

implicit-permit	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **implicit-permit** to change the default action of the IPv6 ACL from implicit-deny to implicit-permit (that is, if the traffic does not match the filters in the IPv6 ACL, the traffic is permitted instead of dropped).
vlan *range*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN range in a comma separated format. Range: 1 to 4094

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Usage Information The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

You can assign an IPv6 access group to a physical, LAG, or VLAN interface context.

Example

Figure 16-1. Command Example: ipv6 access-group

```
FTOS(conf-if-gi-9/0)#ipv6 access-group AclList1 in implicit-permit vlan 10-20

FTOS(conf-if-gi-9/0)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 9/0
 no ip address
 ipv6 access-group AclList1 in implicit-permit Vlan 10-20
 no shutdown
FTOSconf-if-gi-9/0)#
```

ipv6 access-list

C E S

Configure an access list based on IPv6 addresses or protocols.

Syntax **ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name*

To delete an access list, use the **no ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name* command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the as the access list name as a string, up to 140 characters.

Defaults All access lists contain an implicit “deny any”; that is, if no match occurs, the packet is dropped.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced support on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

The number of entries allowed per ACL is hardware-dependent. Refer to your line card documentation for detailed specification on entries allowed per ACL.

Related Commands

show config	View the current configuration.

permit

C E S

Select an IPv6 protocol number, ICMP, IPv6, TCP, or UDP to configure a filter that match the filter criteria.

Syntax **permit** {*ipv6-protocol-number* | **icmp** | **ipv6** | **tcp** | **udp**}

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit** {*ipv6-protocol-number* | **icmp** | **ipv6** | **tcp** | **udp**} command.

Parameters

ip-protocol-number	Enter an IPv6 protocol number. Range: 0 to 255
icmp	Enter the keyword **icmp** to filter Internet Control Message Protocol version 6.
ipv6	Enter the keyword **ipv6** to filter any Internet Protocol version 6.
tcp	Enter the keyword **tcp** to filter the Transmission Control protocol.
udp	Enter the keyword **udp** to filter the User Datagram Protocol.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced support on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

permit icmp

C E S

Configure a filter to allow all or specific ICMP messages.

Syntax

permit icmp {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*message-type*] [**count** [**byte**]] | [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit icmp** {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} command.

Parameters

source address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host from which the packets were sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (**/x**).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ipv6-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IPv6 address of the host in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero
destination address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host to which the packets are sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
message-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter an ICMP message type, either with the type (and code, if necessary) numbers or with the name of the message type. Range: 0 to 255 for ICMP type; 0 to 255 for ICMP code
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to have the information kept in an ACL log file.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** to monitor traffic on the monitoring interface specified in the flow-based monitoring session along with the filter operation.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

The C-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

permit tcp

C E S

Configure a filter to pass TCP packets that match the filter criteria.

Syntax

permit tcp {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*bit*] [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**]] | [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit tcp** {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} command.

Parameters

source address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host from which the packets were sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (**/x**).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ipv6-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IPv6 address of the host in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero
operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operand: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports (you must specify two port for the *port* parameter.)
port port	Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the range logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535. The following list includes some common TCP port numbers: 23 = Telnet 20 and 21 = FTP 25 = SMTP 169 = SNMP
destination address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host to which the packets are sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.

bit	Enter a flag or combination of bits: **ack:** acknowledgement field **fin**: finish (no more data from the user) **psh:** push function **rst:** reset the connection **syn:** synchronize sequence numbers **urg:** urgent field
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** to monitor traffic on the monitoring interface specified in the flow-based monitoring session along with the filter operation.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

The C-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

Most ACL rules require one entry in the CAM. However, rules with TCP and UDP port operators (**gt**, **lt**, **range**) may require more than one entry. The range of ports is configured in the CAM based on bitmask boundaries; the space required depends on exactly what ports are included in the range.

For example, an ACL rule with TCP port **range 4000 - 8000** uses 8 entries in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000111110100000 1111111111100000 4000  4031  32
2     0000111111000000 1111111111000000 4032  4095  64
3     0001000000000000 1111100000000000 4096  6143  2048
4     0001100000000000 1111110000000000 6144  7167  1024
5     0001110000000000 1111111000000000 7168  7679  512
6     0001111000000000 1111111100000000 7680  7935  256
7     0001111100000000 1111111111000000 7936  7999  64
8     0001111101000000 1111111111111111 8000  8000  1

Total Ports: 4001
```

But an ACL rule with TCP port **lt 1023** takes only one entry in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000000000000000 1111110000000000 0     1023  1024

Total Ports: 1024
```

Related Commands

permit	Assign a permit filter for IPv6 packets.
permit udp	Assign a permit filter for UDP packets.

permit udp

C E S

Configure a filter to pass UDP packets meeting the filter criteria.

Syntax

permit udp {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**]] | [**log**] [**monitor**]

To remove this filter, you have two choices:

- Use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command syntax if you know the filter's sequence number or
- Use the **no permit udp** {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} command.

Parameters

source address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host from which the packets were sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (**/x**).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ipv6-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IPv6 address of the host in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero

operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operand: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports (you must specify two ports for the *port* parameter.)
port port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the **range** logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535
destination address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host to which the packets are sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** to monitor traffic on the monitoring interface specified in the flow-based monitoring session along with the filter operation.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

The C-Series cannot count both packets and bytes, so when you enter the **count byte** options, only bytes are incremented.

Most ACL rules require one entry in the CAM. However, rules with TCP and UDP port operators (**gt**, **lt**, **range**) may require more than one entry. The range of ports is configured in the CAM based on bitmask boundaries; the space required depends on exactly what ports are included in the range.

For example, an ACL rule with TCP port **range 4000 - 8000** uses 8 entries in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000111110100000 1111111111100000 4000  4031  32
2     0000111111000000 1111111111000000 4032  4095  64
3     0001000000000000 1111100000000000 4096  6143  2048
4     0001100000000000 1111110000000000 6144  7167  1024
5     0001110000000000 1111111000000000 7168  7679  512
6     0001111000000000 1111111100000000 7680  7935  256
7     0001111100000000 1111111111000000 7936  7999  64
8     0001111101000000 1111111111111111 8000  8000  1

Total Ports: 4001
```

But an ACL rule with TCP port **lt 1023** takes only one entry in the CAM:

```
Rule#       Data              Mask              From  To    #Covered

1     0000000000000000 1111110000000000 0     1023  1024

Total Ports: 1024
```

Related Commands

permit	Assign a permit filter for IP packets.
permit tcp	Assign a permit filter for TCP packets.

remark

C E S

Enter a description for an IPv6 ACL entry.

Syntax

remark *remark number* [*description*]

To delete the description, use the **no remark** *remark number* command (it is not necessary to include the remark description that you are deleting).

Parameters

remark number	Enter the remark number. Note that the same sequence number can be used for the remark and an ACL rule. Range: 0 to 4294967290
description	Enter a description of up to 80 characters.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Example

Figure 16-2. Command Example: remark

```
FTOS(config-ipv6-acl)#remark 10 Remark for Entry # 10
FTOS(config-ipv6-acl)#show config
!
ipv6 access-list Acl1
 description IPV6 Access-list
 seq 5 permit ipv6 1111::2222/127 host 3333::1111 log count bytes
 remark 10 Remark for Entry # 10
 seq 10 permit icmp host 3333:: any mobile-advertisement log
 seq 15 deny tcp any any rst
 seq 20 permit udp any any gt 100 count
!FTOS(config-ipv6-acl)#
```

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

As shown in the example above, the same sequence number is used for the remark and an ACL rule. The remark will precede the rule in the running-configuration because it is assumed that the remark is for that rule or that group of rules that follow the remark. You can configure up to 4294967290 remarks in a given ACL.

Related Commands

show config	Display the current ACL configuration.

resequence access-list

C E S

Re-assign sequence numbers to entries of an existing access-list.

Syntax

resequence access-list {**ipv4** | **ipv6** | **mac**} {*access-list-name StartingSeqNum Step-to-Increment*}

Parameters

ipv4 |ipv6 | mac	Enter the keyword **ipv4, ipv6** or **mac** to identify the access list type to resequence.
access-list-name	Enter the name of a configured IP access list, up to 140 characters. Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
StartingSeqNum	Enter the starting sequence number to resequence. Range: 0 - 4294967290
Step-to-Increment	Enter the step to increment the sequence number. Range: 1 - 4294967290

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

When all sequence numbers have been exhausted, this feature permits re-assigning new sequence number to entries of an existing access-list.

Related Commands

resequence prefix-list ipv6	Resequence a prefix list

resequence prefix-list ipv6

C E S

Re-assign sequence numbers to entries of an existing prefix list.

Syntax

resequence prefix-list ipv6 {*prefix-list-name StartingSeqNum Step-to-increment*}

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of configured prefix list, up to 140 characters. Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
StartingSeqNum	Enter the starting sequence number to resequence. Range: 0 – 65535
Step-to-Increment	Enter the step to increment the sequence number. Range: 1 – 65535

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

When all sequence numbers have been exhausted, this feature permits re-assigning new sequence number to entries of an existing prefix list.

Related Commands

resequence access-list	Resequence an access-list

seq

C E S

Assign a sequence number to a deny or permit filter in an IPv6 access list while creating the filter.

Syntax

seq *sequence-number* {**deny** | **permit**} {*ipv6-protocol-number* | **icmp | ip | tcp | udp**} {*source address mask* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} {*destination address* | **any** | **host** *ipv6-address*} [*operator port* [*port*]] [**count** [**byte**]] | [**log**] [**monitor**]

To delete a filter, use the **no seq** *sequence-number* command.

Parameters

sequence-number	Enter a number from 0 to 4294967290.
deny	Enter the keyword **deny** to configure a filter to drop packets meeting this condition.
permit	Enter the keyword **permit** to configure a filter to forward packets meeting this criteria.
ipv6-protocol-number	Enter an IPv6 protocol number. Range: 0 to 255
icmp	Enter the keyword **icmp** to configure an Internet Control Message Protocol version 6 filter.
ipv6	Enter the keyword **ipv6** to configure any Internet Protocol version 6 filter.
tcp	Enter the keyword **tcp** to configure a Transmission Control protocol filter.
udp	Enter the keyword **udp** to configure a User Datagram Protocol filter.
source address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host from which the packets were sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format (**/x**).
any	Enter the keyword **any** to specify that all routes are subject to the filter.
host *ipv6-address*	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IPv6 address of the host in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero
operator	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following logical operands: • **eq** = equal to • **neq** = not equal to • **gt** = greater than • **lt** = less than • **range** = inclusive range of ports (you must specify two ports for the *port* parameter.)
port port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the application layer port number. Enter two port numbers if using the **range** logical operand. Range: 0 to 65535 The following list includes some common TCP port numbers: • 23 = Telnet • 20 and 21 = FTP • 25 = SMTP • 169 = SNMP

destination address	Enter the IPv6 address of the network or host to which the packets are sent in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
message-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter an ICMP message type, either with the type (and code, if necessary) numbers or with the name of the message type. Range: 0 to 255 for ICMP type; 0 to 255 for ICMP code
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to count packets processed by the filter.
byte	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **byte** to count bytes processed by the filter.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to enter ACL matches in the log. Supported on Jumbo-enabled line cards only.
monitor	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **monitor** to monitor traffic on the monitoring interface specified in the flow-based monitoring session along with the filter operation.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added **monitor** option

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

Related Commands

deny	Configure a filter to drop packets.
permit	Configure a filter to forward packets.

show cam-acl

C S

Show space allocated for IPv6 ACLs.

Syntax

show cam-acl

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privileged

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series

Related Commands

cam-acl	Configure CAM profiles to support IPv6 ACLs

Examples

Figure 16-3. Command Example: show cam-acl (default profile)

```
FTOS#show cam-acl

-- Chassis Cam ACL --
              Current Settings(in block sizes)
L2Acl      :          5
Ipv4Acl    :          6
Ipv6Acl    :          0
Ipv4Qos    :          1
L2Qos      :          1

-- Line card 4 --
             Current Settings(in block sizes)
L2Acl      :          5
Ipv4Acl    :          6
Ipv6Acl    :          0
Ipv4Qos    :          1
L2Qos      :          1

FTOS#show cam-acl
```

Figure 16-4. Command Example: show cam-acl (manually set profiles)

```
FTOS#show cam-acl

-- Chassis Cam ACL --
              Current Settings(in block sizes)
L2Acl      :          2
Ipv4Acl    :          2
Ipv6Acl    :          4
Ipv4Qos    :          2
L2Qos      :          3

-- Line card 4 --
             Current Settings(in block sizes)
L2Acl      :          2
Ipv4Acl    :          2
Ipv6Acl    :          4
Ipv4Qos    :          2
L2Qos      :          3

FTOS#show cam-acl
```

show config

C E S

View the current IPv6 ACL configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes ACCESS-LIST

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series

Usage Information The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

Example

Figure 16-5. Command Example: show config

```
FTOS(conf-ipv6-acl)#show config
!
ipv6 access-list Acl1
 seq 5 permit ipv6 1111::2222/127 host 3333::1111 log count bytes
 seq 10 permit icmp host 3333:: any mobile-advertisement log
 seq 15 deny tcp any any rst
 seq 20 permit udp any any gt 100 count
FTOS(conf-ipv6-acl)#
```

show ipv6 accounting access-list

C E S

View the IPv6 access-lists created on the E-Series and the sequence of filters.

Syntax

show ipv6 accounting {access-list *access-list-name* **| cam_count} interface** *interface*

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of the ACL to be displayed, up to 140 characters.
cam_count	List the count of the CAM rules for this ACL.
interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

Example

Figure 16-6. Command Example: show ipv6 accounting access-lists

```
FTOS#show ipv6 accounting access-list
!
Ingress IPv6 access list AclList1 on GigabitEthernet 9/0
Total cam count 15
 seq 10 permit icmp host 3333:: any mobile-advertisement log
 seq 15 deny tcp any any rst
 seq 20 permit udp any any gt 101 count (0 packets)
!
FTOS#
```

Table 16-2. show ip accounting access-lists Command Example Field

Field	Description
"Ingress IPv6..."	Displays the name of the IPv6 ACL, in this example "AclList1".
"seq 10 ..."	Displays the filter. If the keywords count or byte were configured in the filter, the number of packets or bytes processed by the filter is displayed at the end of the line.

show running-config acl

C E S

Display the ACL running configuration.

Syntax **show running-config acl**

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Usage Information

The S-Series supports Ingress IPv6 ACLs.

The S60 supports both Ingress and Egress IPv6 ACLs.

Example

Figure 16-7. Command Example: show running-config acl

```
FTOS#show running-config acl
!
ip access-list extended ext-acl1
!
ip access-list standard std-acl1
!
ipv6 access-list Acl1
 description IPV6 Access-list
 seq 5 permit ipv6 1111::2222/127 host 3333::1111 log count bytes
 remark 10 Remark for Entry # 10
 seq 10 permit icmp host 3333:: any mobile-advertisement log
 seq 15 deny tcp any any rst
 seq 20 permit udp any any gt 100 count
!FTOS#
```

test cam-usage

C E

Verify that enough ACL CAM space is available for the IPv6 ACLs you have created.

Syntax **test cam-usage service-policy input** *input policy name* **linecard** {*number* | **all**}

Parameters

policy-map name	Enter the name of the policy-map to verify.
number	Enter **all** to get information for all the linecards, or enter the linecard *number* to get information for a specific card. **Range**: 0-6 for E-Series, 0-7 for C-Series

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information This command applies to both IPv4 and IPv6 CAM Profiles, but is best used when verifying QoS optimization for IPv6 ACLs.

QoS Optimization for IPv6 ACLs does not impact the CAM usage for applying a policy on a single (or the first of several) interfaces. It is most useful when a policy is applied across multiple interfaces; it can reduce the impact to CAM usage across subsequent interfaces.

Example The following example shows the output shown when using the test cam-usage command.

Figure 16-8. Command Example: test cam-usage (C-Series)

```
FTOS#test cam-usage service-policy input LauraMapTest linecard all

Linecard | Portpipe | CAM Partition | Available CAM | Estimated CAM per Port | Status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       2 |        1 | IPv4Flow      |           232 |                      0 | Allowed
       2 |        1 | IPv6Flow      |             0 |                      0 | Allowed
       4 |        0 | IPv4Flow      |           232 |                      0 | Allowed
       4 |        0 | IPv6Flow      |             0 |                      0 | Allowed
FTOS#


FTOS#test cam-usage service-policy input LauraMapTest linecard 4 port-set 0

Linecard | Portpipe | CAM Partition | Available CAM | Estimated CAM per Port | Status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       4 |        0 | IPv4Flow      |           232 |                      0 | Allowed
       4 |        0 | IPv6Flow      |             0 |                      0 | Allowed
FTOS#


FTOS0#test cam-usage service-policy input LauraMapTest linecard 2 port-set 1

Linecard | Portpipe | CAM Partition | Available CAM | Estimated CAM per Port | Status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
       2 |        1 | IPv4Flow      |           232 |                      0 | Allowed
       2 |        1 | IPv6Flow      |             0 |                      0 | Allowed
FTOS#
```

Table 16-3. Output Explanations: test cam-usage

Term	Explanation
Linecard	Lists the line card or line cards that are checked. Entering **all** shows the status for line cards in the chassis
Portpipe	Lists the portpipe (port-set) or port pipes (port-sets) that are checked. Entering **all** shows the status for line cards and port-pipes in the chassis.
CAM Partition	Shows the CAM profile of the CAM
Available CAM	Identifies the amount of CAM space remaining for that profile
Estimated CAM per Port	Estimates the amount of CAM space the listed policy will require.
Status	Indicates whether or not the policy will be allowed in the CAM

IPv6 Route Map Commands

The following commands allow you to configure route maps and their redistribution criteria.

- match ipv6 address
- match ipv6 next-hop
- match ipv6 route-source
- route-map
- set ipv6 next-hop
- show config
- show route-map

match ipv6 address

C E

Configure a filter to match routes based on IPv6 addresses specified in an access list.

Syntax **match ipv6 address** *prefix-list-name*

To delete a match, use the **no match ipv6 address** *prefix-list-name* command.

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of IPv6 prefix list, up to 140 characters.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Related Commands

match ipv6 next-hop	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop IP address.
match ipv6 route-source	Redistribute routes that match routes advertised by other routers.

match ipv6 next-hop

C E

Configure a filter which matches based on the next-hop IPv6 addresses specified in the IPv6 prefix list.

Syntax

match ipv6 next-hop prefix-list *prefix-list-name*

To delete a match, use the **no match ipv6 next-hop prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* command.

Parameters

prefix-list *prefix-list-name*	Enter the keywords **prefix-list** followed by the name of configured prefix list, up to 140 characters.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Related Commands

match ipv6 address	Redistribute routes that match an IP address.
match ipv6 route-source	Redistribute routes that match routes advertised by other routers.

match ipv6 route-source

C E

Configure a filter which matches based on the routes advertised in the IPv6 prefix lists.

Syntax

match ipv6 route-source prefix-list *prefix-list-name*

To delete a match, use the **no match ipv6 route-source prefix-list** *prefix-list-name* command.

Parameters

prefix-list *prefix-list-name*	Enter the keywords **prefix-list** followed by the name of configured prefix list, up to 140 characters.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Related Commands

match ipv6 address	Redistribute routes that match an IP address.
match ipv6 next-hop	Redistribute routes that match the next-hop IP address.

route-map

C E

Designate a IPv6 route map name and enter the ROUTE-MAP mode.

Syntax **route-map** *map-name*

To delete a route map, use the **no route-map** *map-name* command.

Parameters

map-name	Enter a text string to name the route map, up to 140 characters.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Example

Figure 16-9. Command Example: route-map

```
FTOS(conf)#route-map Rmap1

FTOS(config-route-map)#match ?
…
ip                      IP specific information
ipv6                    IPv6 specific information
…
```

Related Commands

show config	View the current configuration.

set ipv6 next-hop

C E

Configure a filter that specifies IPv6 address as the next hop.

Syntax **set ipv6 next-hop** *ipv6-address*

To delete the setting, use the **no set ipv6 next-hop** *ipv6-address* command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Usage Information

The set ipv6 next-hop command is the only way to set an IPv6 Next-Hop.

show config

C E

View the current route map configuration.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes ROUTE-MAP

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Example

Figure 16-10. Command Example: show config

```
FTOS(config-route-map)#show config
!
route-map Rmap1 permit 10
 match ip address v4plist
 match ipv6 address plist1
 match ipv6 next-hop prefix-list plist2
 match ipv6 route-source prefix-list plist3
 set next-hop 1.1.1.1
 set ipv6 next-hop 3333:2222::
FTOS(config-route-map)#
```

show route-map

C E

View the current route map configurations.

Syntax **show route-map**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support on the C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support on the E-Series

Example

Figure 16-11. Command Example: show route-map

```
FTOS#show route-map
!
route-map Rmap1, permit, sequence 10
 Match clauses:
  ip address: v4plist
  ipv6 address: plist1
  ipv6 next-hop prefix-lists: plist2
  ipv6 route-source prefix-lists: plist3
 Set clauses:
  next-hop 1.1.1.1
  ipv6 next-hop 3333:2222::
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

route-map	Configure a route map.

17

IPv6 Basics

Overview

IPv6 Basic Commands are supported on platforms C E and S as designated by the symbols beneath the commands

E-Series ExaScale supports IPv6 with FTOS 8.2.1.0 and later.

Note: The IPv6 basic commands are supported on all platforms. However, not all features are supported on all platforms. See the table in the FTOS Configuration guide to determine the FTOS version that supports which features and platforms.

Commands

The IPv6 commands in the chapter are:

clear ipv6 fib

C E S

Clear (refresh) all FIB entries on a line card.

Syntax **clear ipv6 fib linecard** *slot*

Parameters

slot	Enter the slot number to clear the FIB for a line card.

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

clear ipv6 route

C E S

Clear (refresh) all or a specific route from the IPv6 routing table.

Syntax **clear ipv6 route** {***** | *ipv6-address prefix-length*}

Parameters

*****	Enter the ***** to clear (refresh) all routes from the IPv6 routing table.
ipv6-address prefix-length	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

ipv6 address

C E S

Configure an IPv6 address to an interface.

Syntax **ipv6 address** {*ipv6-address prefix-length*}

To remove the IPv6 address, use the **no ipv6 address** {*ipv6-address prefix-length*} command.

Parameters

ipv6-address prefix-length	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 17-1. Command Example: ipv6 address

```
FTOS(conf)#interface gigabitethernet 10/0
FTOS(conf-if-gi-10/0)#ipv6 address ?
X:X:X:X::X              IPv6 address
FTOS(conf-if-gi-10/0)#ipv6 address 2002:1:2::3 ?
<0-128>                 Prefix length in bits
FTOS(conf-if-gi-10/0)#ipv6 address 2002:1:2::3 /96 ?
<cr>
FTOS(conf-if-gi-10/0)#ipv6 address 2002:1:2::3 /96
FTOS(conf-if-gi-10/0)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 10/0
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2002:1:2::3 /96
 no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-gi-10/0)#
```

Usage Information

FTOS allows multiple IPv6 addresses to be configured on an interface. When the **no ipv6 address** command is issued without specifying a particular IPv6 address, all IPv6 addresses on that interface are deleted.

ipv6 route

C E S

Establish a static IPv6 route.

Syntax

ipv6 route *ipv6-address prefix-length* {*ipv6-address* | *interface* | *interface ipv6-address*} [*distance*] [**tag** *value*] [**permanent**]

To remove the IPv6 route, use the **no ipv6 route** *ipv6-address prefix-length* {*ipv6-address* | *interface* | *interface ipv6-address*} [*distance*] [**tag** *value*] [**permanent**] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address prefix-length	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16383. • For the null interface, enter the keyword **null** followed by zero (0). • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
ipv6-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the forwarding router IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros
distance	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the distance metric assigned to the route. Range: 1 to 255
tag *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **tag** followed by a tag value number. Range: 1 to 4294967295
permanent	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **permanent** to specify that the route is not to be removed, even if the interface assigned to that route goes down. **Note:** If you disable the interface with an IPv6 address associated with the keyword **permanent**, the route disappears from the routing table.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 17-2. Command Example: ipv6 route

```
FTOS(conf)#ipv6 route 44::0 /64 33::1 ?
<1-255>                         Distance metric for this route
permanent                       Permanent route
tag                             Set tag for this route

FTOS(conf)#ipv6 route 55::0 /64 ?
X:X:X:X::X                      Forwarding router's address
gigabitethernet                 Gigabit Ethernet interface
loopback                        Loopback interface
null                            Null interface
port-channel                    Port channel interface
sonet                           Sonet interface
tenGigabitethernet              TenGigabit Ethernet interface
vlan                            VLAN interface

FTOS(conf)#ipv6 route 55::0 /64 gigabitethernet 9/0 ?
<1-255>                         Distance metric for this route
X:X:X:X::X                      Forwarding router's address
permanent                       Permanent route
tag                             Set tag for this route

FTOS(conf)#ipv6 route 55::0 /64 gigabitethernet 9/0 66::1 ?
<1-255>                         Distance metric for this route
permanent                       Permanent route
tag                             Set tag for this route
FTOS#
```

Usage Information When the interface goes down, FTOS withdraws the route. The route is re-installed, by FTOS, when the interface comes back up. When a recursive resolution is “broken,” FTOS withdraws the route. The route is re-installed, by FTOS, when the recursive resolution is satisfied.

Related Commands

show ipv6 route	View the IPv6 configured routes.

ipv6 unicast-routing

C E Enable IPv6 Unicast routing.

Syntax **ipv6 unicast-routing**

To disable unicast routing, use the **no ipv6 unicast-routing** command.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Since this command is enabled by default, it does not appear in the running configuration. When unicast routing is disabled, the **no ipv6 unicast-routing** command is included in the running configuration. Whenever unicast routing is disabled or re-enabled, FTOS generates a syslog message indicating the action.

Disabling unicast routing on an E-Series chassis causes the following behavior:

- static and protocol learnt routes are removed from RTM and from the CAM; packet forwarding to these routes is terminated.
- connected routes and resolved neighbors remain in the CAM and new IPv6 neighbors are still discoverable
- additional protocol adjacencies (OSPFv3 and BGP4) are brought down and no new adjacencies are formed
- the IPv6 address family configuration (under **router bgp**) is deleted
- IPv6 Multicast traffic continues to flow unhindered

show ipv6 cam linecard

C E Displays the IPv6 CAM entries for the specified line card.

Syntax **show ipv6 cam linecard** *slot-number* **port-set** {*0-1*} [summary **|** index | ipv6 address]

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the line card slot ID number. Range: 0 to 13 on the E1200; 0 on 6 for E600, and 0 to 5 on the E300.
port-set	Enter the Port Set to
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to display a table listing network prefixes and the total number prefixes which can be entered into the IPv6 CAM.
index	(OPTIONAL) Enter the index in the IPv6 CAM
ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x/n** format to display networks that have more specific prefixes. Range: /0 to /128 **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information

The forwarding table displays host route first, then displays route originated by routing protocol including static route.

The egress port section displays the egress port of the forwarding entry which is designated as:

C for the Control Processor

1 for the Route Processor 1

2 for the Route Processor 2

Examples

Figure 17-3. Command Example: show ipv6 cam linecard fib (C or E-Series)

```
FTOS#show ipv6 cam linecard 13 fib

Neighbor                                    Mac-Addr          Port      VId
------------------------------------------- ----------------- --------- ----

[   31] 2002:44:1:1::11                     00:00:01:1a:1e:d5 Gi 13/2      0

Prefix                          Next-Hop                        Mac-Addr          Port      VId  EC
------------------------------- ------------------------------- ----------------- --------- ---- --

[ 3147] 100::/64                [    0] 2002:44:1:1::11                -          Gi 0/0       0 1
                                [    0] 2002:44:1:24::11               -          Gi 0/0       0 1
                                [    0] 2002:44:1:23::11               -          Gi 0/0       0 1
                                [    0] 2002:44:1:21::11               -          Gi 0/0       0 1
                                [    0] 2002:44:1:20::11               -          Gi 0/0       0 1
                                [    0] 2002:44:1:19::11               -          Gi 0/0       0 1
FTOS#
```

Figure 17-4. Command Example: show ipv6 cam linecard (C or E-Series)

```
FTOS#show ipv6 cam linecard 1 port-set 0
Neighbor                                            Mac-Addr          Port      VId
--------------------------------------------------- ----------------- --------- ----
[    0] fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5cae                    00:01:e8:17:5c:ae BLK         100
[    1] fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5bbe                    00:01:e8:17:5b:be BLK           0
[    2] fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5bbd                    00:01:e8:17:5b:bd BLK           0
[    3] fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5cb0                    00:01:e8:17:5c:b0 BLK           0
[    4] fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5cae                    00:01:e8:17:5c:ae BLK        1000
[    5] fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5caf                    00:01:e8:17:5c:af BLK           0

Prefix                              First-Hop                Mac-Addr          Port      VId  EC
----------------------------------- ------------------------ ----------------- --------- ---- --

[   80] 2222::2/128                 [    2] :                00:00:00:00:00:00 RP2         0  0

[   81] 3333::2/128                 [    2] ::1              00:00:00:00:00:00 RP2         0  0
FTOS#
```

show ipv6 cam stack-unit

S Displays the IPv6 CAM entries for the specified stack-unit.

Syntax **show ipv6 cam stack-unit** *unit-number* **port-set** {*0-1*} [summary **|** index | ipv6 address]

Parameters

unit-number	Enter the stack unit's ID number. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
port-set	Enter the Port Set to
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to display a table listing network prefixes and the total number prefixes which can be entered into the IPv6 CAM.
index	(OPTIONAL) Enter the index in the IPv6 CAM
ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x/n** format to display networks that have more specific prefixes. Range: /0 to /128 **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced

show ipv6 fib linecard

C E View all Forwarding Information Base entries.

Syntax **show ipv6 fib linecard** *slot-number* {**summary |** *ipv6-address}*

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the number of the line card slot. E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a summary of entries in IPv6 cam.
ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x/n** format to display networks that have more specific prefixes. Range: /0 to /128 **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

show ipv6 fib stack-unit

S View all Forwarding Information Base entries.

Syntax **show ipv6 fib stack-unit** *unit-number* [**summary**] *ipv6-address*

Parameters

slot-number	Enter the number of the stack unit. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a summary of entries in IPv6 cam.
ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x/n** format to display networks that have more specific prefixes. Range: /0 to /128 **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

show ipv6 interface

C E S Display the status of interfaces configured for IPv6.

Syntax **show ipv6 interface** *interface* **[brief] [configured] [gigabitethernet** *slot* | *slot/port***] [linecard** *slot-number***] [loopback** *interface-number***] [port-channel** *number***] [tengigabitethernet** *slot* | *slot/port***] [vlan** *vlan-id***]**

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **Loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For the Null interface, enter the keyword **null** followed by zero (0). • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
brief	(OPTIONAL) View a summary of IPv6 interfaces.
configured	(OPTIONAL) View information on all IPv6 configured interfaces
gigabitethernet	(OPTIONAL) View information for an IPv6 gigabitethernet interface.
linecard *slot-number*	(OPTIONAL) View information for a specific IPv6 line card or S-Series stack-unit Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600, and 0 to 5 on a E300. Range: 0-7 for C-Series Range 0-11 for S60, 0-7 for all other S-Series

loopback	(OPTIONAL) View information for IPv6 loopback interfaces.
port-channel	(OPTIONAL) View information for IPv6 port channels.
tengigabitethernet	(OPTIONAL) View information for an IPv6 tengigabitethernet interface.
vlan	(OPTIONAL) View information for IPv6 VLANs.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 17-5. Command Example: show ipv6 interface

```
FTOS#show ipv6 interface gigabitethernet 1/1
GigabitEthernet 1/1 is up, line protocol is up
  IPV6 is enabled
  Link Local address: fe80::201:e8ff:fe04:62c4
  Global Unicast address(es):
    2001::1, subnet is 2001::/64
    2002::1, subnet is 2002::/120
    2003::1, subnet is 2003::/120
    2004::1, subnet is 2004::/32
  Global Anycast address(es):
  Joined Group address(es):
    ff02::1
    ff02::2
    ff02::1:ff00:1
    ff02::1:ff04:62c4
    MTU is 1500
  ICMP redirects are not sent
  DAD is enabled: number of DAD attempts: 1
  ND reachable time is 30 seconds
  ND advertised reachable time is 30 seconds
  ND advertised retransmit interval is 30 seconds
```

show ipv6 route

C E S

Displays the IPv6 routes.

Syntax

show ipv6 route [*ipv6-address prefix-length*] [**hostname**] [**all**] [**bgp** *as number*] [**connected**] [**isis** *tag*] [**list** *prefix-list name*] [**ospf** *process-id*] [**rip**] [**static**] [**summary**]

Parameter

ipv6-address prefix-length	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros.
hostname	(OPTIONAL) View information for this IPv6 routes with Host Name

all	(OPTIONAL) View information for all IPv6 routes
bgp	(OPTIONAL) View information for all IPv6 BGP routes
connected	(OPTIONAL) View only the directly connected IPv6 routes.
isis	(OPTIONAL) View information for all IPv6 IS-IS routes
list	(OPTIONAL) View the IPv6 prefix list
ospf	(OPTIONAL) View information for all IPv6 OSPF routes
rip	(OPTIONAL) View information for all IPv6 RIP routes
static	(OPTIONAL) View only routes configured by the ipv6 route command.
summary	(OPTIONAL) View a brief list of the configured IPv6 routes.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S=-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 17-6. Command Example: show ipv6 route

```
FTOS#show ipv6 route

Codes: C - connected, L - local, S - static, R - RIP,
       B - BGP, IN - internal BGP, EX - external BGP,LO - Locally Originated,
       O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area, N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1,
       N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2, E1 - OSPF external type 1,
       E2 - OSPF external type 2, i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1,
       L2 - IS-IS level-2, IA - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default,
Gateway of last resort is not set

       Destination  Dist/Metric,      Gateway,   Last Change
       ------------------------------------------------------
  C    2001::/64 [0/0]
        Direct, Gi 1/1, 00:28:49
  C    2002::/120 [0/0]
        Direct, Gi 1/1, 00:28:49
  C    2003::/120 [0/0]
        Direct, Gi 1/1, 00:28:49
  C    2004::/32 [0/0]
        Direct, Gi 1/1, 00:28:49
  L    fe80::/10 [0/0]
        Direct, Nu 0, 00:29:09
```

Example

Figure 17-7. Command Example: show ipv6 route summary

```
FTOS#show ipv6 route summary

Route Source              Active Routes   Non-active Routes
connected                 5               0
static                    0               0
Total                     5               0
Total 5 active route(s) using 952 bytes
```

Table 17-1. show ipv6 route Command Example Fields

Field	Description
(undefined)	Identifies the type of route: • L = Local • C = connected • S = static • R = RIP • B = BGP • IN = internal BGP • EX = external BGP • LO = Locally Originated • O = OSPF • IA = OSPF inter area • N1 = OSPF NSSA external type 1 • N2 = OSPF NSSA external type 2 • E1 = OSPF external type 1 • E2 = OSPF external type 2 • i = IS-IS • L1 = IS-IS level-1 • L2 = IS-IS level-2 • IA = IS-IS inter-area • * = candidate default • > = non-active route • + = summary routes
Destination	Identifies the route's destination IPv6 address.
Gateway	Identifies whether the route is directly connected and on which interface the route is configured.
Dist/Metric	Identifies if the route has a specified distance or metric.
Last Change	Identifies when the route was last changed or configured.

trust ipv6-diffserv

C E S

Allows the dynamic classification of IPv6 DSCP.

Syntax

trust ipv6-diffserv

To remove the definition, use the **no trust ipv6-diffserv** command.

Defaults

This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION-POLICY-MAP-IN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

When trust IPv6 diffserv is configured, matched bytes/packets counters are *not* incremented in the **show qos statistics** command.

Trust diffserv (IPv4) can co-exist with **trust ipv6-diffserv** in an Input Policy Map. Dynamic classification happens based on the mapping detailed in the following table.

Table 17-2. IPv6 -Diffserv Mapping

IPv6 Service Class Field	Queue ID
111XXXXX	7
110XXXXX	6
101XXXXX	5
100XXXXX	4
011XXXXX	3
010XXXXX	2
001XXXXX	1
000XXXXX	0

18

iSCSI Optimization

Overview

Internet Small Computer System Interface (iSCSI) optimization enables quality-of-service (QoS) treatment for iSCSI storage traffic on the following platforms as indicated: S55 S60 S4810.

The following FTOS commands are used to configure and verify the iSCSI Optimization feature:

- iscsi aging time
- iscsi cos
- iscsi enable
- iscsi priority-bits
- iscsi profile-compellent
- iscsi target port
- show iscsi
- show iscsi session
- show iscsi session detailed
- show run iscsi

iscsi aging time

S4810

Set the aging time for iSCSI sessions.

Syntax iscsi aging time *time*

To remove the iSCSI session aging time, use the no iscsi aging time command.

Parameters

time	Enter the aging time for the iSCSI session. Range: 5 to 43,200 minutes.

Defaults 10 minutes.

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

iscsi cos

S4810

Set the QoS policy that will be applied to the iSCSI flows.

Syntax iscsi cos {enable | disable | dot1p *vlan-priority-value* [remark] | dscp *dscp-value* [remark]}

To disable the QoS policy, use the iscsi cos disable command.

Parameters

enable	Enter the keyword enable to allow the application of preferential QoS treatment to iSCSI traffic so that the iSCSI packets are scheduled in the switch with a dot1p priority 4 regardless of the VLAN priority tag in the packet. Default: iSCSI packets are handled with dotp1 priority 4 without remark.
disable	Enter the keyword disable to disable the application of preferential QoS treatment to iSCSI frames.
dot1p *vlan-priority-value*	Enter the dot1p value of the VLAN priority tag assigned to the incoming packets in an iSCSI session. Range: 0 to 7. Default: The dot1p value in ingress iSCSI frames is not changed and is used in iSCSI TLV advertisements if you did not enter the **iscsi priority-bits** command.
dscp *dscp-value*	Enter the DSCP value assigned to the incoming packets in an iSCSI session. The valid range is 0 to 63. Default: The DSCP value in ingress packets is not changed.
remark	Marks the incoming iSCSI packets with the configured dot1p or DSCP value when they egress to the switch. Default: The dot1and DSCP values in egress packets are not changed.

Defaults See above.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

Usage Information By default, iSCSI flows are assigned to dot1p priority 4. Dell Networking recommends changing the dot1p priority-queue setting to 0 (zero).

iscsi enable

S60 S4810

Globally enable iSCSI optimization.

Syntax iscsi *enable*

To disable iSCSI optimization, use the no iscsi enable command.

Parameters

enable	Enter the keyword enable to enable the iSCSI optimization feature.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on the S60
Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

Usage Information

- LLDP must be enabled before using this command.
- LLDP cannot be disabled if iSCSI is enabled.

iscsi priority-bits

S4810

Configure the priority bitmap to be advertised in iSCSI application TLVs.

Syntax iscsi priority-bits

To remove the configured priority bitmap, use the no iscsi priority-bits command.

Defaults 4 (0x10 in the bitmap)

Command Modes PROTOCOL LLDP (only on global, not on interface)

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

iscsi profile-compellent

S55 S60 S4810

Configure the auto-detection of Compellent arrays on a port.

Syntax iscsi profile-compellent

Defaults Compellent disk arrays are not detected.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.5.3	Introduced on the S55
Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on the S60
Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

iscsi target port

S4810

Configure the iSCSI target ports and optionally, the IP addresses on which iSCSI communication will be monitored.

Syntax

iscsi target port [*tcp-port-2...tcp-port-16*]ip-address [*ip-address*]

To remove the configured iSCSI target ports or IP addresses, use the no iscsi target port command.

Parameters

tcp-port-2...tcp-port-16	Enter the tcp-port number of the iSCSI target ports. The tcp-port-n is the TCP port number or a list of TCP port numbers on which the iSCSI target listens to requests. Separate port numbers with a comma. Default: 860, 3260.
ip-address	(Optional) Enter the ip-address that the iSCSI will monitor. The ip-address specifies the IP address of the iSCSI target.

Defaults

860, 3260.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

Usage Information

You can configure up to 16 target TCP ports on the switch in one command or multiple commands.

When you use the no iscsi target port command and the TCP port to be deleted is one bound to a specific IP address, the IP address value must be included in the command.

show iscsi

S4810

Display the currently configured iSCSI settings.

Syntax

show iscsi

Command Mode

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810. Support added for cam modification.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

Example

```
FTOS#show iscsi
iSCSI is enabled
iSCSI session monitoring is disabled
iSCSI COS : dot1p is 4 no-remark
Session aging time: 10
Maximum number of connections is 256
-----------------------------------------------
iSCSI Targets and TCP Ports:
```

```
-----------------------------------------------
TCP Port    Target IP Address
3260
860
```

Related Commands

show iscsi session	Display information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch.
show iscsi session detailed	Display detailed information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch.
show run iscsi	show run iscsi

show iscsi session

S4810

Display information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch.

Syntax show iscsi session

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

Usage Information Only sessions observed by the switch will be learnt; sessions flowing through an adjacent switch will not be learnt. Session monitoring learns sessions that actually flow through the switch, it does not learn all sessions in the entire topology.

After a switch is reloaded, any information exchanged during the initial handshake is not available. If the switch picks up the communication after reloading, it would detect a session was in progress but could not obtain complete information for it. Any incomplete information of this type would not be available in the “show” commands.

Example

```
FTOS# show isci session
Session 0:
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Target: iqn.2001-05.com.equallogic:0-8a0906-0e70c2002-10a0018426a48c94-iom010
Initiator: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:win-x9l8v27yajg
ISID: 400001370000

Session 1:
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Target: iqn.2001-05.com.equallogic:0-8a0906-0f60c2002-0360018428d48c94-iom011
Initiator: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:win-x9l8v27yajg
ISID: 400001370000.
```

Related Commands

show iscsi	Display the currently configured iSCSI settings.
show iscsi session detailed	Display detailed information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch.
show run iscsi	show run iscsi

show iscsi session detailed

S4810

Display detailed information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch.

Syntax show iscsi session detailed [session *isid*]

Parameters

isid	Enter the session's iSCSi ID to display detailed information on specified iSCSi session.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

Example

```
FTOS# show isci session detailed
Session 0       :
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Target:iqn.2010-11.com.ixia:ixload:iscsi-TG1
Initiator:iqn.2010-11.com.ixia.ixload:initiator-iscsi-2c
Up Time:00:00:01:28(DD:HH:MM:SS)
Time for aging out:00:00:09:34(DD:HH:MM:SS)
ISID:806978696102
Initiator        Initiator      Target         Target     Connection
IP Address       TCP Port       IP Address     TCPPort    ID
10.10.0.44          33345      10.10.0.101     3260       0
Session 1       :
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Target:iqn.2010-11.com.ixia:ixload:iscsi-TG1
Initiator:iqn.2010-11.com.ixia.ixload:initiator-iscsi-35
Up Time:00:00:01:22(DD:HH:MM:SS)
Time for aging out:00:00:09:31(DD:HH:MM:SS)
ISID:806978696102
Initiator        Initiator       Target        Target     Connection
IP Address       TCP Port        IP Address    TCPPort    ID
10.10.0.53           33432      10.10.0.101    3260       0
```

Related Commands

show iscsi	Display the currently configured iSCSI settings.
show iscsi session	Display information on active iSCSI sessions on the switch.
show run iscsi	show run iscsi

show run iscsi

S60 S4810

Display all globally-configured non-default iSCSI settings in the current FTOS session.

Syntax show run iscsi

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on the S4810.
Version 8.3.16.0	Introduced on MXL 10/40GbE Switch IO Module

Example

```
FTOS(conf) # show run iscsi
!
iscsi enable
FTOS(conf) #
```

19

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)

Overview

This chapter contains commands for Dell Networking's implementation of Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) for the creation of dynamic link aggregation groups (LAGs — called *port-channels* in FTOS parlance). For static LAG commands, see the section Port Channel Commands in the Interfaces chapter), based on the standards specified in the IEEE 802.3 Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications.

Commands in this chapter generally are supported on all three Dell Networking platforms — C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series — as indicated by the following symbols under command headings: C E S

Commands

Use the following commands for LACP:

- clear lacp counters
- debug lacp
- lacp long-timeout
- lacp port-priority
- lacp system-priority
- lacp ungroup member-independent
- port-channel mode
- port-channel-protocol lacp
- show lacp

In addition, an FTOS option provides hitless dynamic LACP states (no noticeable impact to dynamic LACP states after an RPM failover) on E-Series.

clear lacp counters

C E S Clear Port Channel counters.

Syntax **clear lacp** *port-channel-number* **counters**

Parameters

port-channel-number	Enter the Port Channel number to clear the counters. **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale

Defaults Without a Port Channel specified, the command clears all Port Channel counters.

Command Modes
EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show lacp	Display the lacp configuration

debug lacp

C E S

Debug LACP (configuration, events etc.)

Syntax **debug lacp [config | events | pdu [in | out | [*interface* [in | out]]]]**

To disable LACP debugging, use the **no debug lacp [config | events | pdu [in | out | [interface [in | out]]]]** command.

Parameters

config	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **config** to debug the LACP configuration.
events	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **events** to debug LACP event information.
pdu in | out	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **pdu** to debug LACP Protocol Data Unit information. Optionally, enter an **in** or **out** parameter to: • Receive enter **in** • Transmit enter **out**
interface **in | out**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. Optionally, enter an **in** or **out** parameter: • Receive enter **in** • Transmit enter **out**

Defaults This command has no default values or behavior

Command Modes
EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

lacp long-timeout

C E

Configure a long timeout period (30 seconds) for an LACP session.

Syntax

lacp long-timeout

To reset the timeout period to a short timeout (1 second), use the **no lacp long-timeout** command.

Defaults

1 second

Command Modes

INTERFACE (conf-if-po-*number*)

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

This command applies to dynamic port-channel interfaces only. When applied on a static port-channel, the command has no effect.

Related Commands

show lacp	Display the lacp configuration

lacp port-priority

C E S

Configure the port priority to influence which ports will be put in standby mode when there is a hardware limitation that prevents all compatible ports from aggregating.

Syntax

lacp port-priority *priority-value*

To return to the default setting, use the **no lacp port-priority** *priority-value* command.

Parameters

priority-value	Enter the port-priority value. The higher the value number the lower the priority. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 32768

Defaults

32768

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

lacp system-priority

C E S

Configure the LACP system priority.

Syntax

lacp system-priority *priority-value*

To return to the default setting, use the **no lacp system-priority** *priority-value* command.

Parameters

priority-value	Enter the port-priority value. The higher the value, the lower the priority. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 32768

Defaults

32768

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

lacp ungroup member-independent

S55 S60 S4810

Enable BMP boot for the device connected to the LACP LAG.

Syntax

lacp ungroup member-independent {port-channel *port-channel-id***}**

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Usage Information

During boot-up in a stacking configuration, the system must be able to reach the DHCP server with the image and configuration image. During bootup, only untagged DHCP requests are sent to the DHCP server to receive an offer on static LAGs between switches. The DHCP server must be configured to start in JumpStart mode. If switches are connected using LACP port-channel like ToR, use the **port-channel** parameter on the TOR side of the configuration to allow member ports of a completely un-grouped lacp port-channel to inherit vlan membership of that port channel to ensure untagged packets reach the DHCP server located on the TOR. To ungroup the port-channel configurations, use the **no lacp ungroup member-independent** command.

Command History

Version 8.3.5.3	Introduced on S55
Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.12.0	Added port-channel parameter.
Version 8.3.8.0	Introduced on S4810

port-channel mode

C E S Configure the LACP port channel mode.

Syntax **port-channel** *number* **mode** [**active**] [**passive**] [**off**]

Parameters

number	Enter the port-channel number. **C-Series and S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale
active	Enter the keyword **active** to set the mode to the active state.*
passive	Enter the keyword **passive** to set the mode to the passive state.*
off	Enter the keyword **off** to set the mode to the off state.*

* The LACP modes are defined in the table below.

Defaults **off**

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information The LACP modes are defined in the following table.

Table 19-1. LACP Modes

Mode	Function
active	An interface is in an active negotiating state in this mode. LACP runs on any link configured in the active state and also automatically initiates negotiation with other ports by initiating LACP packets.
passive	An interface is not in an active negotiating state in this mode. LACP runs on any link configured in the passive state. Ports in a passive state respond to negotiation requests from other ports that are in active states. Ports in a passive state respond to LACP packets.
off	An interface can not be part of a dynamic port channel in the off mode. LACP will not run on a port configured in the off mode.

port-channel-protocol lacp

C E S Enable LACP on any LAN port.

Syntax **port-channel-protocol lacp**

To disable LACP on a LAN port, use the **no port-channel-protocol lacp** command.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Related Commands

show lacp	Display the LACP information.
show interfaces port-channel	Display information on configured Port Channel groups.

show lacp

C E S

Display the LACP matrix.

Syntax **show lacp** *port-channel-number* [**sys-id | counters**]

Parameters

port-channel-number	Enter the port-channel number to display the LACP matrix. C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1-255 for TeraScale
sys-id	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **sys-id** and the value that identifies a system.
counters	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display the LACP counters.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Example 1 **Figure 19-1. show lacp port-channel-number command**

```
FTOS#show lacp 1
Port-channel 1 admin up, oper up, mode lacp
Actor   System ID:  Priority 32768, Address 0001.e800.a12b
Partner System ID:  Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.45a5
                    Actor Admin Key 1, Oper Key 1, Partner Oper Key 1
                    LACP LAG 1 is an aggregatable link

A - Active LACP, B - Passive LACP, C - Short Timeout, D - Long Timeout
E - Aggregatable Link, F - Individual Link, G - IN_SYNC, H - OUT_OF_SYNC
I - Collection enabled, J - Collection disabled, K - Distribution enabled L - Distribution disabled,
M - Partner Defaulted, N - Partner Non-defaulted, O - Receiver is in expired state,
P - Receiver is not in expired state

Port Gi 10/6 is enabled, LACP is enabled and mode is lacp
  Actor   Admin: State ACEHJLMP Key 1      Priority 128
           Oper: State ACEGIKNP Key 1      Priority 128
  Partner Admin: State BDFHJLMP Key 0      Priority 0
           Oper: State BCEGIKNP Key 1      Priority 128
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 19-2. show lacp sys-id command Example

```
FTOS#show lacp 1 sys-id
Actor   System ID:  Priority 32768, Address 0001.e800.a12b
Partner System ID:  Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.45a5

FTOS#
```

Example 3

Figure 19-3. show lacp counter command Example

```
FTOS#show lacp 1 counters
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
             LACP PDU            Marker PDU         Unknown  Illegal
Port     Xmit       Recv       Xmit       Recv       Pkts Rx  Pkts Rx
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Gi 10/6  200        200        0          0          0        0
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

clear lacp counters	Clear the LACP counters.
show interfaces port-channel	Display information on configured Port Channel groups.

20

Layer 2

Overview

This chapter describes commands to configure Layer 2 features. It contains the following sections:

- MAC Addressing Commands
- Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands

Some MAC addressing commands are supported only on the E-Series, some on all three Dell Networking platforms, and some on two Dell Networking platforms. Support is indicated by these characters, where appropriate, under each command heading: C E S

The VLAN commands are supported on all three Dell Networking platforms — C E S

MAC Addressing Commands

The following commands are related to configuring, managing, and viewing MAC addresses:

- clear mac-address-table dynamic
- mac accounting destination
- mac-address-table aging-time
- mac-address-table static
- mac-address-table station-move threshold
- mac-address-table station-move time-interval
- mac-address-table station-move refresh-arp
- mac cam fib-partition
- mac learning-limit
- mac learning-limit learn-limit-violation
- mac learning-limit station-move-violation
- mac learning-limit reset
- show cam mac linecard (count)
- show cam maccheck linecard
- show cam mac linecard (dynamic or static)
- show cam mac stack-unit
- show mac-address-table
- show mac-address-table aging-time
- show mac accounting destination
- show mac cam
- show mac learning-limit

clear mac-address-table dynamic

C E S

Clear the MAC address table of all MAC address learned dynamically.

Syntax

clear mac-address-table dynamic {**address** *mac-address* **| all | interface** *interface* **| vlan** *vlan-id*}

Parameters

address *mac-address*	Enter the keyword **address** followed by a MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
all	Enter the keyword **all** to delete all MAC address entries in the MAC address table.
interface *interface*	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a VLAN ID number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

mac accounting destination

E

Configure a destination counter for Layer 2 traffic.

Syntax

mac accounting destination {*mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id* | **vlan}** [**bytes** | **packets**]

To delete a destination counter, enter **no mac accounting destination**.

Parameters

mac-address	Enter the MAC address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format to count Layer 2 packets or bytes sent to that MAC address.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to count Layer 2 packets or bytes sent to the VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094.
bytes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **bytes** to count only bytes
packets	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **packets** to count only packets.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE (available on physical interfaces only)

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information You must place the interface in Layer 2 mode (using the switchport command) prior to configuring the mac accounting destination command.

mac-address-table aging-time

C E S

Specify an aging time for MAC addresses to be removed from the MAC Address Table.

Syntax **mac-address-table aging-time** *seconds*

Parameters

seconds	Enter either zero (0) or a number as the number of seconds before MAC addresses are relearned. To disable aging of the MAC address table, enter 0. E-Series Range from CONFIGURATION mode: 10 - 1000000 E-Series Range from INTERFACE VLAN mode: 1 - 1000000 C-Series and S-Series Range: 10 - 1000000 Default: 1800 seconds

Defaults 1800 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

INTERFACE VLAN (E-Series only)

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	On the E-Series, available in INTERFACE VLAN context and reduced minimum aging time in INTERFACE VLAN context from 10 seconds to 1 second.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

mac learning-limit	Set the MAC address learning limits for a selected interface.
show mac-address-table aging-time	Display the MAC aging time.

mac-address-table static

C E S

Associate specific MAC or hardware addresses to an interface and VLANs.

Syntax **mac-address-table static** *mac-address* **output** *interface* **vlan** *vlan-id*

To remove a MAC address, use the **no mac-address-table static** *mac-address* **output** *interface* **vlan** *vlan-id* command.

Parameters

mac-address	Enter the 48-bit hexidecimal address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
output *interface*	Enter the keyword **output** followed by one of the following interfaces: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: C-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a VLAN ID. Range:1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show mac-address-table	Displays the MAC address table.

mac-address-table station-move threshold

C E

Change the frequency with which the MAC address station-move trap is sent after a MAC address changes in a VLAN. A trap is sent if a station move is detected above a threshold number of times in a given interval.

Syntax [**no**] **mac-address-table station-move threshold** *number* **interval** *count*

Parameters

threshold *number*	Enter the keyword threshold followed by the number of times MAC addresses in VLANs can change before an SNMP trap is sent. Range: 1 to 10
interval *seconds*	Enter the keyword interval followed by the number of seconds. Range: 5 to 60

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information For information on the specific trap sent and the corresponding Syslog refer to Appendix A, SNMP Traps.

mac-address-table station-move time-interval

E Reduce the amount of time FTOS takes to detect aged entries and station moves.

Syntax [**no**] **mac-address-table station-move time-interval** *number*

Parameters

time-interval *number*	Select the interval of the successive scans of the MAC address table that are used to detect a aged entries and station moves. Range: 500 to 5000ms

Defaults 5000ms

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information FTOS takes 4 to 5 seconds to detect aged entries and station moves because the MAC address table scanning routine runs every 5000 ms by default. To achieve faster detection, reduce the scanning interval.

mac-address-table station-move refresh-arp

C E S Ensure that ARP refreshes the egress interface when a station move occurs due to a topology change.

Syntax [**no**] **mac-address-table station-move refresh-arp**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information See the "NIC Teaming" section of the Layer 2 chapter in the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for details on using this command.

mac cam fib-partition

E Reapportion the amount of Content Addressable Memory (CAM) available for MAC address learning (FIB) versus the amount available for MAC ACLs on a line card.

Syntax **mac cam fib-partition** {**25** | **50** | **75** | **100**} *slot-number*

To return to the default setting, enter **no mac cam fib-partition**.

Parameters

25	Enter the keyword **25** to set aside 25% of the CAM for MAC address learning.
50	Enter the keyword **50** to set aside 50% of the CAM for MAC address learning.
75	Enter the keyword **75** to set aside 75% of the CAM for MAC address learning.
100	Enter the keyword **100** to set aside 100% of the MAC CAM for MAC address learning. With this configuration, no MAC ACLs are processed.
slot-number	Enter the line card slot number. Range: 0 to 13 for the E1200 0 to 6 for the E600 0 to 5 for the E300

Defaults **75** (75% of the MAC CAM for MAC address learning)

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Usage Information After setting the CAM partition size, the line card resets.

Related Commands

show mac cam	Display the current MAC CAM partition values.

mac learning-limit

C E S

Limit the maximum number of MAC addresses (static + dynamic) learned on a selected interface.

Syntax **mac learning-limit** *address_limit* [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**station-move** [**dynamic**]] [**no-station-move** [**dynamic**]] | [**dynamic** [**no-station-move** | **station-move**]]

Parameters

address_limit	Enter the maximum number of MAC addresses learned. Range: 1 to 1000000
vlan *vlan-id*	On the E-Series only, enter the keyword followed by the VLAN ID. Range: 1-4094
dynamic	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dynamic** to allow aging of MACs even though a learning limit is configured.
no-station-move	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **no-station-move** to disallow a station move (associate the learned MAC address with the most recently accessed port) on learned MAC addresses.
station-move	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **station-move** to allow a station move on learned MAC addresses.

Defaults On C-Series, the default behavior is **no-station-move** + static.

On E-Series, the default behavior is **station-move** + static.

"Static" means manually entered addresses, which do not age.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Added **vlan** option on E-Series.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series; added **station-move** option
Version 6.5.1.0	Added support for MAC Learning-Limit on LAG

Usage Information

This command and its options are supported on physical interfaces, static LAGs, LACP LAGs, and VLANs.

If the **vlan** option is not specified, then the MAC address counters is not VLAN-based. That is, the sum of the addresses learned on all VLANs (not having any learning limit configuration) is counted against the MAC learning limit.

MAC Learning Limit violation logs and actions are not available on a per-VLAN basis.

With the keyword **no-station-move** option, MAC addresses learned through this feature on the selected interface will persist on a per-VLAN basis, even if received on another interface. Enabling or disabling this option has no effect on already learned MAC addresses.

Once the MAC address learning limit is reached, the MAC addresses do not age out unless you add the **dynamic** option. To clear statistics on MAC address learning, use the clear counters command with the learning-limit parameter.

Note: If you configure this command on an interface in a routed VLAN, and once the MAC addresses learned reaches the limit set in the mac learning-limit command, IP protocols are affected. For example, VRRP sets multiple VRRP Masters, and OSPF may not come up.

When a channel member is added to a port-channel and there is not enough ACL CAM space, then the MAC limit functionality on that port-channel is undefined. When this occurs, unconfigure the existing configuration first and then reapply the limit with a lower value.

Related Commands

clear counters	Clear counters used in the **show interface** command
clear mac-address-table dynamic	Clear the MAC address table of all MAC address learned dynamically.
show mac learning-limit	Display MAC learning-limit configuration.

mac learning-limit learn-limit-violation

C E S

Configure an action for a MAC address learning-limit violation.

Syntax

mac learning-limit learn-limit-violation {**log** | **shutdown**}

To return to the default, use the **no mac learning-limit learn-limit-violation** {**log** | **shutdown**} command.

Parameters

log	Enter the keyword **log** to generate a syslog message on a learning-limit violation.
shutdown	Enter the keyword **shutdown** to shut down the port on a learning-limit violation.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This is supported on physical interfaces, static LAGs, and LACP LAGs.

Related Commands

show mac learning-limit	Display details of the mac learning-limit

mac learning-limit station-move-violation

C E S

Specify the actions for a station move violation.

Syntax **mac learning-limit station-move-violation** {**log** | **shutdown-both** | **shutdown-offending** | **shutdown-original**}

To disable a configuration, use the **no mac learning-limit station-move-violation** command, followed by the configured keyword.

Parameters

log	Enter the keyword **log** to generate a syslog message on a station move violation.
shutdown-both	Enter the keyword **shutdown** to shut down both the original and offending interface and generate a syslog message.
shutdown-offending	Enter the keyword **shutdown-offending** to shut down the offending interface and generate a syslog message.
shutdown-original	Enter the keyword **shutdown-original** to shut down the original interface and generate a syslog message.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This is supported on physical interfaces, static LAGs, and LACP LAGs.

Related Commands

show mac learning-limit	Display details of the mac learning-limit

mac learning-limit reset

C E S Reset the MAC address learning-limit error-disabled state.

Syntax **mac learning-limit reset**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

show cam mac linecard (count)

E Display the CAM size and the portions allocated for MAC addresses and for MAC ACLs.

Syntax **show cam mac linecard** *slot* **port-set** *port-pipe* **count** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**interface** *interface*]

Parameters

linecard *slot*	(REQUIRED) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by a slot number to select the linecard for which to gather information. **E-Series** range: 0 to 6.
port-set *port-pipe*	(REQUIRED) Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by a Port-Pipe number to select the Port-Pipe for which to gather information. **E-Series** range: 0 or 1
count	(REQUIRED) Enter the keyword **count** to display CAM usage by interface type.
interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type, slot and port information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to display the MAC address assigned to the VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

show cam maccheck linecard

C Display the results of the BCMI2 check command.

Note: This command was deprecated in FTOS version 8.3.3.9.

Syntax **show cam maccheck linecard** *slot* **port-set** *port-pipe*

Parameters

linecard *slot*	(REQUIRED) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by a slot number to select the linecard for which to gather information. **C300** range: 0 to 7; **C150** range: 0 to 4
port-set *port-pipe*	(REQUIRED) Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by a Port-Pipe number to select the Port-Pipe for which to gather information. Range: 0 or 1

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Deprecated command
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

Figure 20-1. show cam maccheck linecard Command Output Example

```
FTOS#show cam maccheck linecard 2 port-set 0
Dumping  entries.  From 0 to 16383.
Progress . marks 100 memory table entries.
.........................Index 5576 (0x15c8) has valid entries (H: 2b9, E: 0)

<MAC_ADDR=0xffffffffffff,VLAN_ID=0xfff,PRI=0,CPU=0,DST_DISCARD=0,SRC_DISCARD=0,SCP
=0,TGID_LO=0,PORT_TGID=0,TGID_PORT=0,T=0,TGID_HI=0,L2MC_PTR=0,MODULE_ID=0,REMOTE_T
RUNK=0,L3=0,MAC_BLOCK_INDEX=0,STATIC_BIT=1,RPE=0,MIRROR=0,VALID=1,EVEN_PARITY=0,HI
TDA=0,HITSA=0>
.........Index 6592 (0x19c0) has valid entries (H: 338, E: 0)

<MAC_ADDR=0xa0000000,VLAN_ID=0xffe,PRI=0,CPU=0,DST_DISCARD=0,SRC_DISCARD=0,SCP=0,T
GID_LO=0,PORT_TGID=0,TGID_PORT=0,T=0,TGID_HI=0,L2MC_PTR=0,MODULE_ID=0x10,REMOTE_TR
UNK=0,L3=0,MAC_BLOCK_INDEX=0,STATIC_BIT=0,RPE=0,MIRROR=0,VALID=1,EVEN_PARITY=1,HIT
DA=1,HITSA=1>

!-------------output truncated-------------------!
```

Usage Information

Use this command to check various flags associated with each MAC address in the CAM.

Figure 20-1 shows information for two MAC addresses. The second entry is for MAC address 00:00:a0:00:00:00 (leading 0s are not shown), which is shown as learned on VLAN ID 4094 (`0xfff`), as shown below in Figure 20-2 and Figure 20-3. Above, "`STATIC_BIT=0`" means that the address is dynamically learned.

When an entry is listed as `STATIC_BIT=1`, its `HIT_SA` is 0, which signifies that this address is not getting continuously learned trough traffic. The `HIT_DA` is set when a new learn happens, and after the first age sweep, it gets reset.

Example **Figure 20-2. show mac-address-table Command Output Example**

```
FTOS#show mac-address-table
VlanId     Mac Address           Type   Interface        State
 4094   00:00:a0:00:00:00       Dynamic Gi 2/0          Active

!-------------output truncated-------------------!
```

Example **Figure 20-3. show cam mac linecard Command Output Example**

```
FTOS#show cam mac linecard 2 port-set 0
VlanId     Mac Address      Region    Interface
 0      ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff   STATIC      00001
 4094   00:00:a0:00:00:00   DYNAMIC     Gi 2/0
!-------------output truncated-------------------!
```

show cam mac linecard (dynamic or static)

C E Display the CAM size and the portions allocated for MAC addresses and for MAC ACLs.

Syntax **show cam mac linecard** *slot* **port-set** *port-pipe* [**address** *mac_addr* **| dynamic | interface** *interface* **| static | vlan** *vlan-id*]

Parameters

linecard *slot*	(REQUIRED) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by a slot number to select the linecard for which to gather information. **C-Series** Range: 0 to 4 (C150); 0 to 8 (C300) **E-Series** Range: 0 to 6
port-set *port-pipe*	(REQUIRED) Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by a Port-Pipe number to select the Port-Pipe for which to gather information. Range: 0 or 1
address *mac-addr*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **address** followed by a MAC address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format to display information on that MAC address.
dynamic	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dynamic** to display only those MAC addresses learned dynamically by the switch.
interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type, slot and port information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** to display only those MAC address specifically configured on the switch.
vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to display the MAC address assigned to the VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 20-4. show cam mac linecard Command Example

```
FTOS#show cam mac linecard 1 port-set 0
Port - (TableID) assignments:
00(01) 01(01) 02(01) 03(01) 04(01) 05(01) 06(01) 07(01) 08(01) 09(01) 10(01) 11(01)
12(01) 13(01) 14(01) 15(01) 16(01) 17(01) 18(01) 19(01) 20(01) 21(01) 22(01) 23(01)
Index Table ID  VlanId     Mac Address       Region   Interface
 0      1        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:3b   LOCAL_DA         1e000
 1      1        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:3a   LOCAL_DA         1e000
 101    0        0      00:01:e8:00:04:00   SYSTEM_STATIC    01c05
 102    0        0      01:80:00:00:00:00   SYSTEM_STATIC    01c05
 103    0        0      01:00:0c:cc:cc:cc   SYSTEM_STATIC    01c01
 104    0        0      01:80:c2:00:00:02   SYSTEM_STATIC    01c02
 105    0        0      01:80:c2:00:00:0e   SYSTEM_STATIC    01c01
 106    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:68   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 107    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:67   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 108    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:66   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 109    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:65   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 110    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:64   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 111    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:63   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 112    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:62   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 113    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:61   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 114    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:60   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 115    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:5f   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 116    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:5e   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
 117    0        0      00:01:e8:0d:b7:5d   SYSTEM_STATIC    DROP
FTOS#
```

show cam mac stack-unit

S Display the Content Addressable Memory (CAM) size and the portions allocated for MAC addresses and for MAC ACLs.

Syntax **show cam mac stack-unit** *unit_number* **port-set** *port-pipe* **count** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**interface** *interface*]

Parameters

stack-unit *unit_number*	(REQUIRED) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by a stack member number to select the linecard for which to gather information. **S-Series** Range: 0 to 1
port-set *port-pipe*	(REQUIRED) Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by a Port-Pipe number to select the Port-Pipe for which to gather information. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
address *mac-addr*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **address** followed by a MAC address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format to display information on that MAC address.
dynamic	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dynamic** to display only those MAC addresses learned dynamically by the switch.
static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** to display only those MAC address specifically configured on the switch.

interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type, slot and port information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **S-Series** Range: 1-128 • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to display the MAC address assigned to the VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	This version of the command introduced for S-Series

show mac-address-table

C E S

Display the MAC address table.

Syntax

show mac-address-table [**dynamic | static**] [**address** *mac-address* **| interface** *interface* **| vlan** *vlan-id*] [**count** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**interface** *interface-type* [*slot* [/*port*]]]]

Parameters

dynamic	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dynamic** to display only those MAC addresses learned dynamically by the switch. Optionally, you can also add one of these combinations: **address/***mac-address*, **interface/***interface*, or **vlan** *vlan-id.*
static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** to display only those MAC address specifically configured on the switch. Optionally, you can also add one of these combinations: **address/***mac-address*, **interface/***interface*, or **vlan** *vlan-id.*
address *mac-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **address** followed by a MAC address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format to display information on that MAC address.
interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type, slot and port information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

interface *interface-type*	(OPTIONAL) Instead of entering the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type, slot and port information, as above, you can enter the interface type, followed by just a slot number.
vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to display the MAC address assigned to the VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094.
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count**, followed optionally, by an interface or VLAN ID, to display total or interface-specific static addresses, dynamic addresses, and MAC addresses in use.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 20-5. show mac-address-table Command Example

```
FTOS#show mac-address-table

VlanId     Mac Address           Type   Interface        State
 999    00:00:00:00:00:19       Dynamic Gi 0/1          Active
 999    00:00:00:00:00:29       Dynamic Gi 0/2          Active

FTOS#
```

Table 20-1. show mac-address-table Information

Column Heading	Description
VlanId	Displays the VLAN ID number.
Mac Address	Displays the MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.
Type	Lists whether the MAC address was manually configured (Static) or learned (Dynamic).
Interface	Displays the interface type and slot/port information. The following abbreviations describe the interface types: • gi—Gigabit Ethernet followed by a slot/port. • po—Port Channel followed by a number. Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale • so—Sonet followed by a slot/port. • te—10-Gigabit Ethernet followed by a slot/port.
State	Lists if the MAC address is in use (Active) or not in use (Inactive).

Figure 20-6. show mac-address-table count Command Example

```
FTOS#show mac-address-table count
MAC Entries for all vlans :
Dynamic Address Count :                 5
Static Address (User-defined) Count :   0
Total MAC Addresses in Use:             5
FTOS#
```

Table 20-2. show mac-address-table count Information

Line Beginning with	Description
MAC Entries...	Displays the number of MAC entries learnt per VLAN.
Dynamic Address...	Lists the number of dynamically learned MAC addresses.
Static Address...	Lists the number of user-defined MAC addresses.
Total MAC...	Lists the total number of MAC addresses used by the switch.

Related Commands

show mac-address-table aging-time	Display MAC aging time.

show mac-address-table aging-time

C E S

Display the aging times assigned to the MAC addresses on the switch.

Syntax **show mac-address-table aging-time** [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Parameters

vlan *vlan-id*	On the E-Series, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to display the MAC address aging time for MAC addresses on the VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Added the **vlan** option on the E-Series.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 20-7. show mac-address-table aging-time Command Example

```
FTOS#show mac-address-table aging-time
 Mac-address-table aging time : 1800

FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show mac-address-table	Display the current MAC address configuration.

show mac accounting destination

E

Display destination counters for Layer 2 traffic (available on physical interfaces only).

Syntax **show mac accounting destination** [*mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id*] [**interface** *interface* [*mac-address* **vlan** *vlan-id*] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Parameters

mac-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the MAC address in the nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format to display information on that MAC address.
interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type, slot and port information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to display the MAC address assigned to that VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

MAC Accounting information can be accessed using SNMP via the Force10 Monitor MIB. For more information on enabling SNMP, refer to Chapter 3 of the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Note: Currently, the Force10 MONITOR MIB does not return the MAC addresses in an increasing order via SNMP. As a workaround, you can use the **-C c** option in **snmpwalk** or **snmpbulkwalk** to access the Force10 MONITOR MIB. For example:

```
% snmpwalk -C c -v 2c -c public 133.33.33.131 enterprise.6027.3.3.3
```

Example

Figure 20-8. show mac accounting destination Command Example

```
FTOS#show mac accounting destination interface gigabitethernet 2/1

Destination         Out  Port   VLAN    Packets      Bytes

00:44:00:00:00:02   Te   11/0   1000    10000        5120000
00:44:00:00:00:01   Te   11/0   1000    10000        5120000
00:22:00:00:00:00   Te   11/0   1000    10000        5120000
00:44:00:00:00:02   Te   11/0   2000    10000        5120000
00:44:00:00:00:01   Te    11/0   2000    10000        5120000

FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show mac accounting access-list	Display MAC access list configurations and counters (if configured).

show mac cam

E

Display the CAM size and the portions allocated for MAC addresses and for MAC ACLs.

Syntax

show mac cam

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 20-9. show mac cam Command Example

```
FTOS#show mac cam
Slot  Type     MAC CAM Size   MAC FIB Entries   MAC ACL Entries
  0   E24PD     64K entries       48K (75%)          8K (25%)
  2   E24PD2   128K entries       64K (50%)         32K (50%)
 11   EX2YD     64K entries       16K (25%)         24K (75%)
Note: All CAM entries are per portpipe.
FTOS#
```

Table 20-3. show mac cam Information

Field	Description
Slot	Lists the active line card slots.
Type	Lists the type of line card present in the slot.
MAC CAM Size	Displays the total CAM size available. **Note**: A portion of the MAC CAM is used for system operations, therefore adding the MAC FIB and MAC ACL will be less than the MAC CAM.
MAC FIB Entries	Displays the amount and percentage of CAM available for MAC addresses.
MAC ACL Entries	Displays the amount and percentage of CAM available for MAC ACLs.

show mac learning-limit

C E

Display MAC address learning limits set for various interfaces.

Syntax

show mac learning-limit [**violate-action**] [**detail**] [**interface** *interface* [**vlan** *vlan-id*]]

Parameters

violate-action	(OPTIONALY) Enter the keyword **violate-action** to display the MAC learning limit violation status.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to display the MAC learning limit in detail.
interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** with the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a Port Channel ID between 1 and 255.
vlan *vlan-id*	On the E-Series, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. Range: 1-4094

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Added **vlan** option on E-Series.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for **violate-action** and **detail** options
Version 6.5.1.0	Added support for Port Channel

Example E-Series output:

```
FTOS#show mac learning-limit
Interface      Vlan      Learning       Dynamic        Static         Unknown SA
Slot/port      Id        Limit          MAC count      MAC count      Drops
Gi 5/84       2        2               0               0              0
Gi 5/84       *        5               0               0              0
Gi 5/85       3        3               0               0              0
Gi 5/85       *        10              0               0              0
FTOS#show mac learning-limit interface gig 5/84
Interface      Vlan      Learning       Dynamic        Static         Unknown SA
Slot/port      Id        Limit          MAC count      MAC count      Drops
Gi 5/84       2        2               0               0              0
Gi 5/84       *        5               0               0              0
FTOS#show mac learning-limit interface gig 5/84 vlan 2
Interface      Vlan      Learning       Dynamic        Static         Unknown SA
Slot/port      Id        Limit          MAC count      MAC count      Drops
Gi 5/84       2        2                 0              0              0
```

Example C-Series/S-Series output:

```
FTOS#show mac learning-limit
Interface      Learning       Dynamic        Static         Unknown SA
Slot/port      Limit          MAC count      MAC count      Drops
Gi 1/0         10                    0                0              0
Gi 1/1         5                     0                0              0
FTOS#show mac learning-limit interface gig 1/0
Interface      Learning       Dynamic        Static         Unknown SA
Slot/port      Limit          MAC count      MAC count      Drops
Gi 1/0         10                    0                0              0
```

Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands

The following commands configure and monitor Virtual LANs (VLANs). VLANs are a virtual interface and use many of the same commands as physical interfaces.

You can configure an IP address and Layer 3 protocols on a VLAN called Inter-VLAN routing. FTP, TFTP, ACLs and SNMP are not supported on a VLAN.

Occasionally, while sending broadcast traffic over multiple Layer 3 VLANs, the VRRP state of a VLAN interface may continually switch between Master and Backup.

- description
- default vlan-id
- default-vlan disable
- enable vlan-counters
- name
- show config
- show vlan
- tagged
- track ip
- untagged

See also VLAN Stacking and see VLAN-related commands, such as portmode hybrid, in Chapter 14, Interfaces.

description

C E S

Add a description about the selected VLAN.

Syntax **description** *description*

To remove the description from the VLAN, use the **no description** command.

Parameters

description	Enter a text string description to identify the VLAN (80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show vlan	Display VLAN configuration.

default vlan-id

C E S

Specify a VLAN as the Default VLAN.

Syntax **default vlan-id** *vlan-id*

To remove the default VLAN status from a VLAN and VLAN 1 does not exist, use the **no default vlan-id** *vlan-id* syntax.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID number of the VLAN to become the new Default VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094. Default: 1

Defaults The Default VLAN is VLAN 1.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

To return VLAN 1 as the Default VLAN, use this command syntax (**default-vlan-id 1**).

The Default VLAN contains only untagged interfaces.

Related Commands

interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.

default-vlan disable

C E S

Disable the default VLAN so that all switchports are placed in the Null VLAN until they are explicitly configured as a member of another VLAN.

Defaults

The default VLAN is enabled.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

no default vlan disable is not listed in the running-configuration, but when the default VLAN is disabled, **default-vlan disable** is listed in the running-configuration.

enable vlan-counters

E X

Display VLAN counters for ingress and/or egress hardware. You must be in restricted mode to use this command.

Syntax

enable vlan-output-counters [ingress | egress | all]

To return to the default (disabled), use the **no enable vlan-output-counters** command.

Defaults

Disabled—VLAN counters are disabled in hardware (all linecards/port-pipes) by default.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.2	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E600i
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale E1200i

Example

```
FTOS(conf)#enable vlan-output-counters
FTOS(conf)#exit
FTOS#show interface vlan 101
Vlan 101 is down, line protocol is down
Address is 00:01:e8:26:e0:5b, Current address is 00:01:e8:26:e0:5b
Interface index is 1107787877
Internet address is not set
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 1000 Mbit
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 01:12:44
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
     0 packets, 0 bytes
Output Statistics:          <-- Enabling VLAN output reveals the output statistics counters for the VLAN
     0 packets, 0 bytes
Time since last interface status change: 01:12:44
FTOS#


FTOS#show interfaces vlan 1
Vlan 1 is down, line protocol is down
Address is 00:01:e8:13:a5:aa, Current address is 00:01:e8:13:a5:aa
Interface index is 1107787777
Internet address is not set
MTU 1554 bytes, IP MTU 1500 bytes
LineSpeed 1000 Mbit
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
Last clearing of "show interface" counters 01:36:01
Queueing strategy: fifo
Input Statistics:
     100000 packets, 10000000 bytes
Output Statistics:
     200000 packets, 20800000 bytes
Time since last interface status change: 01:36:01
FTOS#
```

Usage Information

FTOS supports a command to enable viewing of the VLAN input/output counters. This command also applies to SNMP requests. If the command is not enabled, IFM returns zero values for VLAN output counters.

SNMP counters differ from show interface counters as SNMP counters must maintain history. At any point, the value of SNMP counters reflect the amount of traffic being carried on the VLAN.

VLAN output counters may show higher than expected values because source-suppression drops are counted.

During an RPM failover event, all SNMP counters remain intact. The counters will sync over to the secondary RPM.

name

C E S

Assign a name to the VLAN.

Syntax

name *vlan-name*

To remove the name from the VLAN, enter **no name**.

Parameters

vlan-name	Enter up to 32 characters as the name of the VLAN.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information To display information about a named VLAN, enter the show vlan command with the name parameter or the show interfaces description command.

Related Commands

description	Assign a descriptive text string to the interface.
interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.
show vlan	Display the current VLAN configurations on the switch.

show config

C E S Display the current configuration of the selected VLAN.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN

Example

Figure 20-10. show config Command Sample Output for a Selected VLAN

```
FTOS(conf-if-vl-100)#show config
!
interface Vlan 100
 no ip address
 no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-vl-100)#
```

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

show vlan

C E S Display the current VLAN configurations on the switch.

Syntax **show vlan** [**brief** | **id** *vlan-id* | **name** *vlan-name*]

Parameters

brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display the following information: • VLAN ID • VLAN name (left blank if none is configured.) • Spanning Tree Group ID • MAC address aging time • IP address
id *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **id** followed by a number from 1 to 4094. Only information on the VLAN specified is displayed.
name *vlan-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **name** followed by the name configured for the VLAN. Only information on the VLAN named is displayed.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Augmented to display PVLAN data for C-Series and S-Series; revised output to include Description field to display user-entered VLAN description
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series; revised output to display Native VLAN
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 20-11. show vlan Command Example

```
FTOS#show vlan

Codes: * - Default VLAN, G - GVRP VLANs, P - Primary, C - Community, I - Isolated
Q: U - Untagged, T - Tagged
   x - Dot1x untagged, X - Dot1x tagged
   G - GVRP tagged, M - Vlan-stack

     NUM    Status    Description                    Q Ports
*    1      Inactive
     2      Active                                   U Po1(Gi 13/0)
                                                     T Po20(Gi 13/6), Gi 13/25
                                                     T Gi 13/7
     3      Active                                   T Po20(Gi 13/6)
                                                     T Gi 13/7
                                                     U Gi 13/1
     4      Active                                   U Po2(Gi 13/2)
                                                     T Po20(Gi 13/6)
                                                     T Gi 13/7
     5      Active                                   T Po20(Gi 13/6)
                                                     T Gi 13/7
                                                     U Gi 13/3
     6      Active                                   U Po3(Gi 13/4)
                                                     T Po20(Gi 13/6)
                                                     T Gi 13/7
     7      Active                                   T Po20(Gi 13/6)
                                                     T Gi 13/7
                                                     U Gi 13/5
P    100    Active                                   T Po1(Gi 0/1)
                                                     T Gi 0/2
C    101    Inactive                                 T Gi 0/3
I    102    Inactive                                 T Gi 0/4
FTOS#
```

Table 20-4. show vlan Information

Column Heading	Description
(Column 1 — no heading)	asterisk symbol (*) = Default VLAN G = GVRP VLAN P = primary VLAN C = community VLAN I = isolated VLAN
NUM	Displays existing VLAN IDs.
Status	Displays the word Inactive for inactive VLANs and the word Active for active VLANs.
Q	Displays G for GVRP tagged, M for member of a VLAN-Stack VLAN, T for tagged interface, U (for untagged interface), x (uncapitalized x) for Dot1x untagged, or X (capitalized X) for Dot1x tagged.
Ports	Displays the type, slot, and port information. For the type, Po = port channel, Gi = gigabit ethernet, and Te = ten gigabit ethernet.

Figure 20-12. Example of Output of show vlan id

```
FTOS# show vlan id 40

Codes: * - Default VLAN, G - GVRP VLANs
Q: U - Untagged, T - Tagged
   x - Dot1x untagged, X - Dot1x tagged
   G - GVRP tagged, M - Vlan-stack

    NUM    Status    Description                    Q Ports
    40     Active                                   M Gi 13/47
FTOS#show vlan id 41

Codes: * - Default VLAN, G - GVRP VLANs
Q: U - Untagged, T - Tagged
   x - Dot1x untagged, X - Dot1x tagged
   G - GVRP tagged, M - Vlan-stack

    NUM    Status    Description                    Q Ports
    41     Active                                   T Gi 13/47

FTOS#show vlan id 42

Codes: * - Default VLAN, G - GVRP VLANs
Q: U - Untagged, T - Tagged
   x - Dot1x untagged, X - Dot1x tagged
   G - GVRP tagged, M - Vlan-stack

    NUM    Status    Description                    Q Ports
    42     Active                                   U Gi 13/47
FTOS#
```

Figure 20-13. Example of Output of show vlan brief

```
FTOS#show vlan br
VLAN Name                              STG   MAC Aging IP Address
---- --------------------------------- ----  --------- ------------------
1                                      0     1800      unassigned
2                                      0     1800      2.2.2.2/24
3                                      0     1800      3.3.3.2/24
FTOS#
```

Figure 20-14. Using VLAN Name

```
FTOS(conf)#interface vlan 222
FTOS(conf-if-vl-222)#name test
FTOS(conf-if-vl-222)#do show vlan name test

Codes: * - Default VLAN, G - GVRP VLANs
Q: U - Untagged, T - Tagged
   x - Dot1x untagged, X - Dot1x tagged
   G - GVRP tagged, M - Vlan-stack

    NUM    Status    Description                    Q Ports
    222    Inactive                                 U Gi 1/22
FTOS(conf-if-vl-222)#
```

Related Commands

vlan-stack compatible	Enable the Stackable VLAN feature on the selected VLAN.
interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.

tagged

C E S

Add a Layer 2 interface to a VLAN as a tagged interface.

Syntax

tagged *interface*

To remove a tagged interface from a VLAN, use **no tagged** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults

All interfaces in Layer 2 mode are untagged.

Command Modes

INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

When you use the **no tagged** command, the interface is automatically placed in the Default VLAN as an untagged interface unless the interface is a member of another VLAN. If the interface belongs to several VLANs, you must remove it from all VLANs to change it to an untagged interface.

Tagged interfaces can belong to multiple VLANs, while untagged interfaces can only belong to one VLAN at a time.

Related Commands

interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.
untagged	Specify which interfaces in a VLAN are untagged.

track ip

C E S

Track the Layer 3 operational state of a Layer 3 VLAN, using a subset of the VLAN member interfaces.

Syntax

track ip *interface*

To remove the tracking feature from the VLAN, use the **no track ip** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

When this command is configured, the VLAN is operationally UP if any of the interfaces specified in the **track ip** command are operationally UP, and the VLAN is operationally DOWN if none of the tracking interfaces are operationally UP.

If the **track ip** command is not configured, the VLAN's Layer 3 operational state depends on all the members of the VLAN.

The Layer 2 state of the VLAN, and hence the Layer 2 traffic is not affected by the **track ip** command configuration.

Related Commands

interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.
tagged	Specify which interfaces in a VLAN are tagged.

untagged

C E S

Add a Layer 2 interface to a VLAN as an untagged interface.

Syntax

untagged *interface*

To remove an untagged interface from a VLAN, use the **no untagged** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel interface types, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults

All interfaces in Layer 2 mode are untagged.

Command Modes

INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Untagged interfaces can only belong to one VLAN.

In the Default VLAN, you cannot use the **no untagged** *interface* command. To remove an untagged interface from all VLANs, including the Default VLAN, enter the INTERFACE mode and use the no switchport command.

Related Commands

interface vlan	Configure a VLAN.
tagged	Specify which interfaces in a VLAN are tagged.

21

Link Layer Detection Protocol (LLDP)

Overview

Link Layer Detection Protocol (LLDP) advertises connectivity and management from the local station to the adjacent stations on an IEEE 802 LAN. LLDP facilitates multi-vendor interoperability by using standard management tools to discover and make available a physical topology for network management. The FTOS implementation of LLDP is based on IEEE standard 801.1ab.

Commands

This chapter contains the following commands, in addition to the commands in the related section — LLDP-MED Commands.

- advertise dot1-tlv
- advertise dot3-tlv
- advertise management
- clear lldp counters
- clear lldp neighbors
- debug lldp interface
- disable
- hello
- mode
- multiplier
- protocol lldp (Configuration)
- protocol lldp (Interface)
- show lldp neighbors
- show lldp statistics
- show running-config lldp

The starting point for using LLDP is invoking LLDP with the **protocol lldp** command in either the CONFIGURATION or INTERFACE mode.

The information distributed by LLDP is stored by its recipients in a standard Management Information Base (MIB). The information can be accessed by a network management system through a management protocol such as SNMP.

See the Link Layer Discovery Protocol chapter of the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for details on implementing LLDP/LLDP-MED.

advertise dot1-tlv

C E S

Advertise dot1 TLVs (Type, Length, Value).

Syntax

advertise dot1-tlv {**port-protocol-vlan-id** | **port-vlan-id | vlan-name**}

To remove advertised dot1-tlv, use the **no advertise dot1-tlv** {**port-protocol-vlan-id** | **port-vlan-id | vlan-name**} command.

Parameters

port-protocol-vlan-id	Enter the keyword **port-protocol-vlan-id** to advertise the port protocol VLAN identification TLV.
port-vlan-id	Enter the keyword **port-vlan-id** to advertise the port VLAN identification TLV.
vlan-name	Enter the keyword **vlan-name** to advertise the vlan-name TLV. This keyword is only supported on C-Series and S-Series.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface*-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series, added **vlan-name** option.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

protocol lldp (Configuration)	Enable LLDP globally.
debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show running-config lldp	Display the LLDP running configuration

advertise dot3-tlv

C E S

Advertise dot3 TLVs (Type, Length, Value).

Syntax

advertise dot3-tlv {**max-frame-size**}

To remove advertised dot3-tlv, use the **no advertise dot3-tlv** {**max-frame-size**} command.

Parameters

max-frame-size	Enter the keyword **max-frame-size** to advertise the dot3 maximum frame size.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface*-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

advertise management

C E S

Advertise management TLVs (Type, Length, Value).

Syntax

advertise management -tlv {**system-capabilities** | **system-description | system-name**}

To remove advertised management TLVs, use the **no advertise management -tlv** {**system-capabilities** | **system-description | system-name**} command.

Parameters

system-capabilities	Enter the keyword **system-capabilities** to advertise the system capabilities TLVs.
system-description	Enter the keyword **system-description** to advertise the system description TLVs.
system-name	Enter the keyword **system-name** to advertise the system name TLVs.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

All three command options — **system-capabilities**, **system-description,** and **system-name** — -can be invoked individually or together, in any sequence.

advertise management-tlv

Z

S55 S60

S4810

Advertise management TLVs (Type, Length, Value).

Syntax

advertise management-tlv {**management-address** | **system-capabilities | system-description| system-name**}

To remove advertised management TLVs, use the **no advertise management-tlv** {**management-address | system-capabilities** | **system-description | system-name**} command.

Parameters

management-address	Enter the keyword **management-address** to advertise the management IP address TLVs to the LLDP peer.
system-capabilities	Enter the keyword **system-capabilities** to advertise the system capabilities TLVs to the LLDP peer.
system-description	Enter the keyword **system-description** to advertise the system description TLVs to the LLDP peer.
system-name	Enter the keyword **system-name** to advertise the system name TLVs to the LLDP peer.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Introduced on the S60
Version 8.3.5.4	Introduced on the S55
Version 9.1.(0.0)	Modified to support management-address parameter
Version 8.3.11.1	Introduced on the Z9000
Version 8.3.7.0	Introduced on the S4810
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The command options — **management-address, system-capabilities**, **system-description,** and **system-name** —-can be invoked individually or together, in any sequence.

advertise management-tlv (Interface)

Z

S55 S60

S4810

Advertise management TLVs (Type, Length, Value) to the specified interface.

Syntax **advertise management-tlv** {**management-address** | **system-capabilities | system-description| system-name**}

To remove advertised management TLVs, use the **no advertise management-tlv** {**management-address | system-capabilities** | **system-description | system-name**} command.

Parameters

management-address	Enter the keyword **management-address** to advertise the management IP address TLVs to the specified interface.
system-capabilities	Enter the keyword **system-capabilities** to advertise the system capabilities TLVs to the specified interface.
system-description	Enter the keyword **system-description** to advertise the system description TLVs to the specified interface.
system-name	Enter the keyword **system-name** to advertise the system name TLVs to the specified interface.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-interface-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Introduced on the S60
Version 8.3.5.4	Introduced on S55
Version 9.1.(0.0)	Introduced on the Z9000 and S4810

Usage Information All three command options — **system-capabilities**, **system-description,** and **system-name** — -can be invoked individually or together, in any sequence.

clear lldp counters

C E S

Clear LLDP transmitting and receiving counters for all physical interfaces or a specific physical interface.

Syntax **clear lldp counters** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

clear lldp neighbors

C E S

Clear LLDP neighbor information for all interfaces or a specific interfaces.

Syntax **clear lldp neighbors** {*interface*}

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

debug lldp interface

C E S

Enable LLDP debugging to display timer events, neighbor additions or deletions, and other information about incoming and outgoing packets.

Syntax

debug lldp interface {*interface* | **all**}{**events**| **packet** {**brief** | **detail**} {**tx** | **rx** | **both**}}

To disable debugging, use the **no debug lldp interface** {*interface* | **all**}{**events**} {**packet** {**brief** | **detail**} {**tx** | **rx** | **both**}} command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. **Note:** The **FastEthernet** option is not supported on S-Series.
all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to display information on all interfaces.
events	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **events** to display major events such as timer events.
packet	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **packet** to display information regarding packets coming in or going out.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display brief packet information.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to display detailed packet information.
tx	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **tx** to display transmit only packet information.
rx	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rx** to display receive only packet information
both	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **both** to display both receive and transmit packet information.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

disable

C E S

Enable or disable LLDP.

Syntax

disable

To enable LLDP, use the **no disable**

Defaults

Enabled, that is **no disable**

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface*-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

protocol lldp (Configuration)	Enable LLDP globally.
debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show running-config lldp	Display the LLDP running configuration

hello

C E S

Configure the rate at which the LLDP control packets are sent to its peer.

Syntax

hello *seconds*

To revert to the default, use the **no hello** *seconds* command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the rate, in seconds, at which the control packets are sent to its peer. Rate: 5 - 180 seconds Default: 30 seconds

Defaults

30 seconds

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface*-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

mode

C E S

Set LLDP to receive or transmit.

Syntax

mode {**tx** | **rx**}

To return to the default, use the **no mode** {**tx** | **rx**} command.

Parameters

tx	Enter the keyword **tx** to set the mode to transmit.
rx	Enter the keyword **rx** to set the mode to receive.

Defaults

Both transmit and receive

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface*-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

protocol lldp (Configuration)	Enable LLDP globally.
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors

multiplier

C E S

Set the number of consecutive misses before LLDP declares the interface dead.

Syntax

multiplier *integer*

To return to the default, use the **no multiplier** *integer* command.

Parameters

integer	Enter the number of consecutive misses before the LLDP declares the interface dead. Range: 2 - 10

Defaults

4 x hello

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp) and INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface*-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

protocol lldp (Configuration)

C E S Enable LLDP globally on the switch.

Syntax **protocol lldp**

To disable LLDP globally on the chassis, use the **no protocol lldp** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

protocol lldp (Interface)

C E S Enter the LLDP protocol in the INTERFACE mode.

Syntax [**no**] **protocol lldp**

To return to the global LLDP configuration mode, use the **no protocol lldp** command from the Interface mode.

Defaults LLDP is not enabled on the interface.

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface*-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information When you enter the LLDP protocol in the Interface context, it overrides global configurations. When you execute the **no protocol lldp** from the INTERFACE mode, interfaces will begin to inherit the configuration from the global LLDP CONFIGURATION mode.

show lldp neighbors

C E S Display LLDP neighbor information for all interfaces or a specified interface.

Syntax **show lldp neighbors** [*interface*] [**detail**]

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to display all the TLV information, timers, and LLDP tx and rx counters.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 21-1. show lldp neighbors Command Output

```
R1(conf-if-gi-1/31)#do show lldp neighbors
 Loc PortID   Rem Host Name       Rem Port Id           Rem Chassis Id
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------

 Gi 1/21      R2                 GigabitEthernet 2/11  00:01:e8:06:95:3e
 Gi 1/31      R3                 GigabitEthernet 3/11  00:01:e8:09:c2:4a
```

Usage Information Omitting the keyword **detail** displays only the remote chassis ID, Port ID, and Dead Interval.

show lldp statistics

C E S Display the LLDP statistical information.

Syntax **show lldp statistics**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 21-2. show lldp statistics Command Output

```
FTOS#show lldp statistics
Total number of neighbors:   300
Last table change time   :   Mon Oct 02 16:00:52 2006
Number of Table Inserts  :   1621
Number of Table Deletes  :   200
Number of Table Drops    :   0
Number of Table Age Outs :   400
FTOS#
```

show running-config lldp

C E S Display the current global LLDP configuration.

Syntax **show running-config lldp**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

```
FTOS#show running-config lldp
!
protocol lldp
 advertise dot1-tlv port-protocol-vlan-id port-vlan-id
 advertise dot3-tlv max-frame-size
 advertise management-tlv system-capabilities system-description
 hello 15
 multiplier 3
 no disable
FTOS#
```

LLDP-MED Commands

The LLDP-MED commands in this section are:

- advertise med guest-voice
- advertise med guest-voice-signaling
- advertise med location-identification
- advertise med power-via-mdi
- advertise med softphone-voice
- advertise med streaming-video
- advertise med video-conferencing
- advertise med video-signaling
- advertise med voice
- advertise med voice-signaling

FTOS LLDP-MED (Media Endpoint Discovery) commands are an extension of the set of LLDP TLV advertisement commands. The C-Series and S-Series support all commands, as indicated by these symbols underneath the command headings: C S

The E-Series generally supports the commands, too, as indicated by the E symbol under command headings. However, LLDP-MED commands are more useful on the C-Series and the S50V model of the S-Series, because they support Power over Ethernet (PoE) devices.

As defined by ANSI/TIA-1057, LLDP-MED provides organizationally specific TLVs (Type Length Value), so that endpoint devices and network connectivity devices can advertise their characteristics and configuration information. The Organizational Unique Identifier (OUI) for the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) is 00-12-BB.

- **LLDP-MED Endpoint Device**—any device that is on an IEEE 802 LAN network edge, can communicate using IP, and uses the LLDP-MED framework.
- **LLDP-MED Network Connectivity Device**—any device that provides access to an IEEE 802 LAN to an LLDP-MED endpoint device, and supports IEEE 802.1AB (LLDP) and TIA-1057 (LLDP-MED). The Dell Networking system is an LLDP-MED network connectivity device.

With regard to connected endpoint devices, LLDP-MED provides network connectivity devices with the ability to:

- manage inventory
- manage Power over Ethernet (POE)
- identify physical location
- identify network policy

advertise med guest-voice

C E S

Configure the system to advertise a separate limited voice service for a guest user with their own IP telephony handset or other appliances that support interactive voice services.

Syntax **advertise med guest-voice** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*}

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med guest-voice** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*} command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
layer2_priority	Enter the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7
DSCP_value	Enter the DSCP value. Range: 0 to 63
priority-tagged *number*	Enter the keyword **priority-tagged** followed the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults unconfigured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

protocol lldp (Configuration)	Enable LLDP globally.
debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP.
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors.
show running-config lldp	Display the LLDP running configuration.

advertise med guest-voice-signaling

C E S

Configure the system to advertise a separate limited voice service for a guest user when the guest voice control packets use a separate network policy than the voice data.

Syntax

advertise med guest-voice-signaling {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*}

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med guest-voice-signaling** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*} command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
layer2_priority	Enter the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7
DSCP_value	Enter the DSCP value. Range: 0 to 63
priority-tagged *number*	Enter the keyword **priority-tagged** followed the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults

unconfigured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show running-config lldp	Display the LLDP running configuration

advertise med location-identification

C E S

Configure the system to advertise a location identifier.

Syntax

advertise med location-identification {**coordinate-based** *value* | **civic-based** *value* | **ecs-elin** *value*}

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med location-identification** {**coordinate-based** *value* | **civic-based** *value* | **ecs-elin** *value*} command.

Parameters

coordinate-based *value*	Enter the keyword **coordinate-based** followed by the coordinated based location in hexadecimal value of 16 bytes.
civic-based *value*	Enter the keyword **civic-based** followed by the civic based location in hexadecimal format. Range: 6 to 255 bytes
ecs-elin *value*	Enter the keyword **ecs-elin** followed by the Emergency Call Service (**ecs**) Emergency Location Identification Number (**elin**) numeric location string. Range: 10 to 25 characters

Defaults

unconfigured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

ECS—Emergency Call Service such as defined by TIA or National Emergency Numbering Association (NENA)

ELIN—Emergency Location Identification Number, a valid North America Numbering Plan format telephone number supplied for ECS purposes.

Related Commands

debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show running-config lldp	Display the LLDP running configuration

advertise med power-via-mdi

C S

Configure the system to advertise the Extended Power via MDI TLV.

Syntax

advertise med power-via-mdi

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med power-via-mdi** command.

Defaults

unconfigured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information

Advertise the Extended Power via MDI on all ports that are connected to an 802.3af powered, LLDP-MED endpoint device.

Related Commands

debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show running-config lldp	Display the LLDP running configuration

advertise med softphone-voice

C E S

Configure the system to advertise softphone to enable IP telephony on a computer so that the computer can be used as a phone.

Syntax

advertise med softphone-voice {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*}

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med softphone-voice** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*} command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
layer2_priority	Enter the Layer 2 priority (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 7
DSCP_value	Enter the DSCP value (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 63
priority-tagged *number*	Enter the keyword **priority-tagged** followed the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults

unconfigured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP running configuration

advertise med streaming-video

C E S

Configure the system to advertise streaming video services for broadcast or multicast-based video. This does not include video applications that rely on TCP buffering.

Syntax

advertise med streaming-video {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*}

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med streaming-video** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*} command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
layer2_priority	Enter the Layer 2 priority (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 7
DSCP_value	Enter the DSCP value (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 63
priority-tagged *number*	Enter the keyword **priority-tagged** followed the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults

unconfigured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP running configuration

advertise med video-conferencing

C E S

Configure the system to advertise dedicated video conferencing and other similar appliances that support real-time interactive video.

Syntax

advertise med video-conferencing {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*}

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med video-conferencing** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*} command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
layer2_priority	Enter the Layer 2 priority (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 7

DSCP_value	Enter the DSCP value (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 63
priority-tagged *number*	Enter the keyword **priority-tagged** followed the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults unconfigured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show running-config lldp	Display the LLDP running configuration

advertise med video-signaling

C E S

Configure the system to advertise video control packets that use a separate network policy than video data.

Syntax **advertise med video-signaling** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*}

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med video-signaling** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*} command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
layer2_priority	Enter the Layer 2 priority (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 7
DSCP_value	Enter the DSCP value (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 63
priority-tagged *number*	Enter the keyword **priority-tagged** followed the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults unconfigured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP

show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP running configuration

advertise med voice

C E S

Configure the system to advertise a dedicated IP telephony handset or other appliances supporting interactive voice services.

Syntax **advertise med voice** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*}

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med voice** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*} command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
layer2_priority	Enter the Layer 2 priority (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 7
DSCP_value	Enter the DSCP value (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 63
priority-tagged *number*	Enter the keyword **priority-tagged** followed the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults unconfigured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show running-config lldp	Display the LLDP running configuration

advertise med voice-signaling

C E S

Configure the system to advertise when voice control packets use a separate network policy than voice data.

Syntax **advertise med voice-signaling** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*}

To return to the default, use the **no advertise med voice-signaling** {*vlan-id layer2_priority DSCP_value*} | {**priority-tagged** *number*} command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
layer2_priority	Enter the Layer 2 priority (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 7
DSCP_value	Enter the DSCP value (C-Series and E-Series only). Range: 0 to 63
priority-tagged *number*	Enter the keyword **priority-tagged** followed the Layer 2 priority. Range: 0 to 7

Defaults

unconfigured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-lldp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Related Commands

debug lldp interface	Debug LLDP
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP neighbors
show lldp neighbors	Display the LLDP running configuration

22

Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)

Overview

Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), as implemented by FTOS, conforms to IEEE 802.1s. MSTP is supported by FTOS on all Dell Networking systems (C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series), as indicated by the characters that appear below each command heading:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

Commands

The following commands configure and monitor MSTP:

- debug spanning-tree mstp
- disable
- forward-delay
- hello-time
- max-age
- max-hops
- msti
- name
- protocol spanning-tree mstp
- revision
- show config
- show spanning-tree mst configuration
- show spanning-tree msti
- spanning-tree
- spanning-tree msti
- spanning-tree mstp edge-port
- tc-flush-standard

debug spanning-tree mstp

C E S Enable debugging of Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol and view information on the protocol.

Syntax **debug spanning-tree mstp [all** | **bpdu** *interface* {**in** | **out**} | **events]**

To disable debugging, enter **no debug spanning-tree mstp**.

Parameters

all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to debug all spanning tree operations.
bpdu *interface* {**in** | **out**}	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **bpdu** to debug Bridge Protocol Data Units. (OPTIONAL) Enter the interface keyword along with the type slot/port of the interface you want displayed. Type slot/port options are the following: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel groups, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range:1-255 for TeraScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. Optionally, enter an in or out parameter in conjunction with the optional interface: •For Receive, enter **in** •For Transmit, enter **out**
events	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **events** to debug MSTP events.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 22-1. debug spanning-tree mstp bpdu Command Example

```
FTOS#debug spanning-tree mstp bpdu gigabitethernet 2/0 ?
in Receive (in)
out Transmit (out)
```

description

C E S

Enter a description of the Multiple Spanning Tree

Syntax **description** {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the Multiple Spanning Tree (80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes SPANNING TREE (The prompt is "config-mstp".)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
pre-7.7.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree mstp	Enter Multiple SPANNING TREE mode on the switch.

disable

C E S

Globally disable Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol on the switch.

Syntax **disable**

To enable Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol, enter **no disable**.

Defaults Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol is disabled

Command Modes MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree mstp	Enter MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE mode.

forward-delay

C E S

The amount of time the interface waits in the Blocking State and the Learning State before transitioning to the Forwarding State.

Syntax **forward-delay** *seconds*

To return to the default setting, enter **no forward-delay.**

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds the interface waits in the Blocking State and the Learning State before transiting to the Forwarding State. Range: 4 to 30 Default: 15 seconds.

Defaults 15 seconds

Command Modes MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

max-age	Change the wait time before MSTP refreshes protocol configuration information.
hello-time	Change the time interval between BPDUs.

hello-time

C E S

Set the time interval between generation of Multiple Spanning Tree Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs).

Syntax **hello-time** *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no hello-time**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number as the time interval between transmission of BPDUs. Range: 1 to 10. Default: 2 seconds.

Defaults 2 seconds

Command Modes MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

forward-delay	The amount of time the interface waits in the Blocking State and the Learning State before transitioning to the Forwarding State.
max-age	Change the wait time before MSTP refreshes protocol configuration information.

max-age

C E S

Set the time interval for the Multiple Spanning Tree bridge to maintain configuration information before refreshing that information.

Syntax **max-age** *seconds*

To return to the default values, enter **no max-age**.

Parameters

max-age	Enter a number of seconds the FTOS waits before refreshing configuration information. Range: 6 to 40 Default: 20 seconds.

Defaults 20 seconds

Command Modes MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

forward-delay	The amount of time the interface waits in the Blocking State and the Learning State before transitioning to the Forwarding State.
hello-time	Change the time interval between BPDUs.

max-hops

C E S

Configure the maximum hop count.

Syntax **max-hops** *number*

To return to the default values, enter **no max-hops**.

Parameters

range	Enter a number for the maximum hop count. Range: 1 to 40 Default: 20

Defaults 20 hops

Command Modes MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The **max-hops** is a configuration command that applies to both the IST and all MST instances in the MSTP region. The BPDUs sent out by the root switch set the remaining-hops parameter to the configured value of max-hops. When a switch receives the BPDU, it decrements the received value of the remaining hops and uses the resulting value as remaining-hops in the BPDUs. If the remaining-hops reaches zero, the switch discards the BPDU and ages out any information that it holds for the port.

msti

C E S

Configure Multiple Spanning Tree instance, bridge priority, and one or multiple VLANs mapped to the MST instance.

Syntax

msti *instance* {**vlan** *range* | **bridge-priority** *priority*}

To disable mapping or bridge priority **no msti** *instance* {**vlan** *range* | **bridge-priority** *priority*}

Parameters

msti *instance*	Enter the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol Instance Range: zero (0) to 63
vlan *range*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the identifier range value. Range: 1 to 4094
bridge-priority *priority*	Enter the keyword **bridge-priority** followed by a value in increments of 4096 as the bridge priority. Range: zero (0) to 61440 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

default bridge-priority is 32768

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

By default, all VLANs are mapped to MST instance zero (0) unless you use the **vlan** *range* command to map it to a non-zero instance.

name

C E S

The name you assign to the Multiple Spanning Tree region.

Syntax

name *region-name*

To remove the region name, enter **no name**

Parameters

region-name	Enter the MST region name. Range: 32 character limit

Defaults no default name

Command Modes MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information For two MSTP switches to be within the same MSTP region, the switches must share the same region name (including matching case).

Related Commands

msti	Map the VLAN(s) to an MST instance
revision	Assign revision number to the MST configuration.

protocol spanning-tree mstp

C E S

Enter the MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE mode to enable and configure the Multiple Spanning Tree group.

Syntax **protocol spanning-tree mstp**

To disable the Multiple Spanning Tree group, enter **no protocol spanning-tree mstp** command.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 22-2. protocol spanning-tree mstp Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)#protocol spanning-tree mstp
FTOS(config-mstp)#no disable
```

Usage Information MSTP is not enabled when you enter the MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE mode. To enable MSTP globally on the switch, enter no disable while in MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE mode.

Refer to the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information on Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol.

Related Commands

disable	Disable Multiple Spanning Tree.

Defaults Disable.

Command Modes MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE

Usage Information Refer to the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for more information on Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol.

revision

C E S The revision number for the Multiple Spanning Tree configuration

Syntax **revision** *range*

To return to the default values, enter **no revision**.

Parameters

range	Enter the revision number for the MST configuration. Range: 0 to 65535 Default: 0

Defaults 0

Command Modes MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information For two MSTP switches to be within the same MST region, the switches must share the same revision number.

Related Commands

msti	Map the VLAN(s) to an MST instance
name	Assign the region name to the MST region.

show config

C E S View the current configuration for the mode. Only non-default values are shown.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 22-3. show config Command for MULTIPLE SPANNING TREE Mode**

```
FTOS(conf-mstp)#show config
!
protocol spanning-tree mstp
 no disable
 name CustomerSvc
 revision 2
 MSTI 10 VLAN 101-105
 max-hops 5
FTOS(conf-mstp)#
```

show spanning-tree mst configuration

C E S View the Multiple Spanning Tree configuration.

Syntax **show spanning-tree mst configuration**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 22-4. show spanning-tree mst configuration Command Example**

```
FTOS#show spanning-tree mst configuration
MST region name: CustomerSvc
Revision: 2
MSTI    VID
  10     101-105
FTOS#
```

Usage Information You must enable Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol prior to using this command.

show spanning-tree msti

C E S View the Multiple Spanning Tree instance.

Syntax **show spanning-tree msti** [*instance-number* [**brief**]]

Parameters

instance-number	[Optional] Enter the Multiple Spanning Tree Instance number Range: 0 to 63
brief	[Optional] Enter the keyword brief to view a synopsis of the MST instance.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Expanded to display port error disable state (EDS) caused by loopback BPDU inconsistency (see Figure 22-6)

Example

Figure 22-5. show spanning-tree msti [instance-number] Command Example

```
FTOS#show spanning-tree msti 10
MSTI 10 VLANs mapped  101-105

Bridge Identifier has priority 32768, Address 0001.e802.3506
Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15, max hops 5
Current root has priority 16384, Address 0001.e800.0a5c
Number of topology changes 0, last change occurred 3058087

Port 82 (GigabitEthernet 2/0) is designated Forwarding
Port path cost 0, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.82
Designated root has priority 16384, address 0001.e800.0a:5c
Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 0001.e802.35:06
Designated port id is 128.82, designated path cost
Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
BPDU (Mrecords): sent 1109, received 0
The port is not in the portfast mode

Port 88 (GigabitEthernet 2/6) is root Forwarding
Port path cost 0, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.88
Designated root has priority 16384, address 0001.e800.0a:5c
Designated bridge has priority 16384, address 0001.e800.0a:5c
Designated port id is 128.88, designated path cost
Number of transitions to forwarding state 4
BPDU (Mrecords): sent 19, received 1103
The port is not in the portfast mode

Port 89 (GigabitEthernet 2/7) is alternate Discarding
Port path cost 0, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.89
Designated root has priority 16384, address 0001.e800.0a:5c
Designated bridge has priority 16384, address 0001.e800.0a:5c
Designated port id is 128.89, designated path cost
Number of transitions to forwarding state 3
BPDU (Mrecords): sent 7, received 1103
The port is not in the portfast mode

FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 22-6. show spanning-tree msti with EDS and LBK

```
FTOS#show spanning-tree msti 0 brief
MSTI 0 VLANs mapped  1-4094

Executing IEEE compatible Spanning Tree Protocol
Root ID    Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
Root Bridge hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15, max hops 20
Bridge ID    Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
We are the root of MSTI 0 (CIST)
Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15, max hops 20
CIST regional root ID Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
CIST external path cost 0

Interface                                        Designated
 Name      PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost        Bridge ID         PortID
---------- -------- ---- ------- --- ------- -------------------- --------
Gi 0/0     128.257  128  20000   EDS 0       32768 0001.e801.6aa8 128.257

Interface
 Name      Role   PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost    Link-type Edge Boundary
---------- ------ -------- ---- ------- --- ------- --------- ---- --------
Gi 0/0     ErrDis 128.257  128  20000   EDS 0       P2P       No   No

FTOS#show spanning-tree msti 0
MSTI 0 VLANs mapped  1-4094

Root Identifier has priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
Root Bridge hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15, max hops 20
Bridge Identifier has priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15, max hops 20
We are the root of MSTI 0 (CIST)
Current root has priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
CIST regional root ID Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
CIST external path cost 0
Number of topology changes 1, last change occurred 00:00:15 ago on Gi 0/0

Port 257 (GigabitEthernet 0/0) is LBK_INC Discarding   <-- Loopback BPDU Inconsistency (LBK_INC)
Port path cost 20000, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.257
Designated root has priority 32768, address 0001.e801.6aa8
Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 0001.e801.6aa8
Designated port id is 128.257, designated path cost 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
BPDU (MRecords): sent 21, received 9
The port is not in the Edge port mode
```

Usage Information

You must enable Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol prior to using this command.

spanning-tree

C E S

Enable Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol on the interface.

Syntax

spanning-tree

To disable the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol on the interface, use **no spanning-tree**

Parameters

spanning-tree	Enter the keyword **spanning-tree** to enable the MSTP on the interface. Default: Enable

Defaults

Enable

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

spanning-tree msti

C E S

Configure Multiple Spanning Tree instance cost and priority for an interface.

Syntax **spanning-tree msti** *instance* {**cost** *cost* | **priority** *priority*}

To remove the cost or priority for the MST instance, use
no spanning-tree msti *instance* {**cost** *cost* | **priority** *priority*}

Parameters

msti *instance*	Enter the keyword **msti** and the MST Instance number. Range: zero (0) to 63
cost *cost*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cost** followed by the port cost value. Range: 1 to 200000 Defaults: 100 Mb/s Ethernet interface = 200000 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface = 20000 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface = 2000 Port Channel interface with one 100 Mb/s Ethernet = 200000 Port Channel interface with one 1-Gigabit Ethernet = 20000 Port Channel interface with one 10-Gigabit Ethernet = 2000 Port Channel with two 1-Gigabit Ethernet = 18000 Port Channel with two 10-Gigabit Ethernet = 1800 Port Channel with two 100-Mbps Ethernet = 180000
priority *priority*	Enter keyword **priority** followed by a value in increments of 16 as the priority. Range: 0 to 240. Default: 128

Defaults *cost* = depends on the interface type; *priority* = 128

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

spanning-tree mstp edge-port

C E S

Configures the interface as an Multiple Spanning Tree edge port and optionally a Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) guard.

Syntax **spanning-tree mstp edge-port** [**bpduguard** [**shutdown-on-violation**]]

Parameters

mstp edge-port	Enter the keywords **mstp** followed by the keyword **edge-port** to configure the interface as a Multiple Spanning Tree edge port.
bpduguard	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **portfast** to enable Portfast to move the interface into forwarding mode immediately after the root fails. Enter the keyword **bpduguard** to disable the port when it receives a BPDU.
shutdown-on-violation	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **shutdown-on-violation** to hardware disable an interface when a BPDU is received and the port is disabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced hardware shutdown-on-violation option
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Support for BPDU guard added

Usage Information On an MSTP switch, a port configured as an edge port will immediately transition to the forwarding state. Only ports connected to end-hosts should be configured as an edge port. Consider an edge port similar to a port with spanning-tree portfast enabled.

If **shutdown-on-violation** is not enabled, BPDUs will still be sent to the RPM CPU.

tc-flush-standard

C E S Enable the MAC address flushing upon receiving every topology change notification.

Syntax **tc-flush-standard**

To disable, use the **no tc-flush-standard** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Added support for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information By default FTOS implements an optimized flush mechanism for MSTP. This helps in flushing the MAC addresses only when necessary (and less often) allowing for faster convergence during topology changes. However, if a standards-based flush mechanism is needed, this *knob* command can be turned on to enable flushing MAC addresses upon receiving every topology change notification.

23

Multicast

Overview

The platforms on which a command is supported is indicated by the character — [E] for the E-Series, [C] for the C-Series, and [S] for the S-Series — that appears below each command heading.

This chapter contains the following sections:

IPv4 Multicast Commands

The IPv4 Multicast commands are:

clear ip mroute

[C] [E] [S] Clear learned multicast routes on the multicast forwarding table. To clear the PIM tree information base, use clear ip pim tib command.

Syntax **clear ip mroute** {*group-address* [*source-address*] | *}

Parameters

group-address [*source-address*]	Enter multicast group address and source address (if desired), in dotted decimal format, to clear information on a specific group.
*	Enter * to clear all multicast routes.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

show ip pim tib	Show the PIM Tree Information Base.

ip mroute

C E S

Assign a static mroute.

Syntax **ip mroute** *destination mask* {*ip-address* | **null 0**| {{**bgp**| **ospf**} *process-id* | **isis** | **rip** | **static**} {*ip-address* | **tag** | **null 0**}} [**distance**]

To delete a specific static mroute, use the command **ip mroute** *destination mask* {*ip-address* | **null 0**| {{**bgp**| **ospf**} *process-id* | **isis** | **rip** | **static**} {*ip-address* | **tag** | **null 0**}} [**distance**].

To delete all mroutes matching a certain mroute, use the **no ip mroute** *destination mask* command.

Parameters

destination	Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format of the destination device.
mask	Enter the mask in slash prefix formation (/x) or in dotted decimal format.
null 0	(OPTIONAL) Enter the null followed by zero (0).
[*protocol* **[***process-id* **|** *tag***]** *ip-address***]**	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the routing protocols: • Enter the BGP as-number followed by the IP address in dotted decimal format of the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor. Range:1-65535 • Enter the OSPF process identification number followed by the IP address in dotted decimal format of the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor. Range: 1-65535 • Enter the IS-IS alphanumeric tag string followed by the IP address in dotted decimal format of the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor. • Enter the RIP IP address in dotted decimal format of the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor.
static *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the Static IP address in dotted decimal format of the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor.
ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format of the reverse path forwarding (RPF) neighbor.
distance	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the distance metric assigned to the mroute. Range: 0 to 255

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

show ip mroute	View the E-Series routing table.

ip multicast-lag-hashing

E Distribute multicast traffic among Port Channel members in a round-robin fashion.

Syntax **ip multicast-lag-hashing**

To revert to the default, enter **no ip multicast-lag-hashing**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information By default, one Port Channel member is chosen to forward multicast traffic. With this feature turned on, multicast traffic will be distributed among the Port Channel members in a round-robin fashion. This feature applies to the routed multicast traffic. If IGMP Snooping is turned on, this feature also applies to switched multicast traffic.

Related Commands

ipv6 multicast-routing	Enable IP multicast forwarding.

ip multicast-routing

C E S Enable IP multicast forwarding.

Syntax **ip multicast-routing**

To disable multicast forwarding, enter **no ip multicast-routing**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information You must enter this command to enable multicast on the E-Series.

After you enable multicast, you can enable IGMP and PIM on an interface. In the INTERFACE mode, enter the ip pim sparse-mode command to enable IGMP and PIM on the interface.

Related Commands		
	ip pim sparse-mode	Enable IGMP and PIM on an interface.

ip multicast-limit

C E S

Use this feature to limit the number of multicast entries on the system.

Syntax **ip multicast-limit** *limit*

Parameters

limit	Enter the desired maximum number of multicast entries on the system. E-Series Range: 1 to 50000 E-Series Default: 15000 C-Series Range: 1 to 10000 C-Series Default: 4000 S-Series Range: 1 to 2000 S-Series Default: 400

Defaults As above

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This features allows the user to limit the number of multicast entries on the system. This number is the sum total of all the multicast entries on all line cards in the system. On each line card, the multicast module will only install the maximum possible number of entries, depending on the configured CAM profile.

The IN-L3-McastFib CAM partition is used to store multicast routes and is a separate hardware limit that is exists per port-pipe. Any software-configured limit might be superseded by this hardware space limitation. The opposite is also true, the CAM partition might not be exhausted at the time the system-wide route limit set by the ip multicast-limit is reached.

Related Commands		
	show ip igmp groups	

mac-flood-list

E

Provide an exception to the restrict-flood configuration so that multicast frames within a specified MAC address range to be flooded on all ports in a VLAN.

Syntax **mac-flood-list** *mac-address mask* **vlan***vlan-list* [**min-speed** *speed*]

Parameters

mac-address	Enter a multicast MAC address in hexadecimal format.
mac-mask	Enter the MAC Address mask.

vlan *vlan-list*	Enter the VLAN(s) in which flooding will be restricted. Separate values by commas—no spaces (1,2,3) or indicate a list of values separated by a hyphen (1-3). Range: 1 to 4094
min-speed *min-speed*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the minimum link speed that ports must have to receive the specified flooded multicast traffic.

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information When the **mac-flood-list** with the **min-speed** option is used in combination with the restrict-flood command, **mac-flood-list** command has higher priority than the **restrict-flood** command.

Therefore, all multicast frames matching the mac-address range specified using the **mac-flood-list** command are flooded according to the **mac-flood-list** command. Only the multicast frames not matching the mac-address range specified using the **mac-flood-list** command are flooded according to the **restrict-flood** command.

Related Commands

restrict-flooding	Prevent Layer 2 multicast traffic from being forwarded on ports below a specified speed.

mtrace

E

Trace a multicast route from the source to the receiver.

Syntax **mtrace** {*source-address/hostname*} {*destination-address/hostname*} {*group-address*}

Parameters

source-address/ hostname	Enter the source IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
destination-address/ hostname	Enter the destination (receiver) IP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
group-address	Enter the multicast group address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Expanded to support originator
Version 7.4.1.0	Expanded to support intermediate (transit) router
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information Mtrace is an IGMP protocol based on the Multicast trace route facility and implemented according to the IETF draft “A *trace route* facility for IP Multicast” (draft-fenner-traceroute-ipm-01.txt). FTOS supports the Mtrace client and transmit functionality.

As an Mtrace client, FTOS transmits Mtrace queries, receives, parses and prints out the details in the response packet received.

As an Mtrace transit or intermediate router, FTOS returns the response to Mtrace queries. Upon receiving the Mtrace request, FTOS computes the RPF neighbor for the source, fills in the request and the forwards the request to the RPF neighbor. While computing the RPF neighbor, the static mroute and mBGP route is preferred over the unicast route.

multicast-buffering enable

S60

Enable buffering for all multicast traffic on the buffering unit.

Syntax **[no] multicast-buffering enable**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on S60.

Usage Information Use this command to enable backpressure messages for multicast traffic and allow the system to start buffering multicast traffic. If multicast traffic is buffered for one group on any port, all multicast, Destination Lookup Failure (DLF) and broadcast traffic is buffered. Note that multicast packets might be dropped if either of the following occurs:

- continuous oversubscription at the egress
- if the packet is not drained for a long period because of slow draining rate at the egress port compared to high ingress rate.

You must reboot the switch to enable the command on a standalone unit. Buffering multicast units is not supported on stacked units.

Related Commands

show hardware stack-unit	Display the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.

queue backplane multicast

E

Reallocate the amount of bandwidth dedicated to multicast traffic.

Syntax **queue backplane multicast bandwidth-percentage** *percentage*

Parameters

percentage	Enter the percentage of backplane bandwidth to be dedicated to multicast traffic. Range: 5-95

Defaults 80% of the scheduler weight is for unicast traffic and 20% is for multicast traffic by default.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 23-1. Command Example: queue backplane multicast

```
FTOS(conf)#queue backplane multicast bandwidth-percent 30
FTOS(conf)#exit
FTOS#00:14:04: %RPM0-P:CP %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by
console
show run | grep bandwidth
queue backplane multicast bandwidth-percent 30
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show queue backplane multicast	Display the backplane bandwidth configuration about how much bandwidth is dedicated to multicast versus unicast.

restrict-flooding

E

Prevent Layer 2 multicast traffic from being flooded on ports below a specified link speed.

Syntax **restrict-flooding multicast min-speed** *speed*

Parameters

min-speed *min-speed*	Enter the minimum link speed that a port must have to receive flooded multicast traffic. Range: 1000

Defaults None

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This command restricts flooding for all unknown multicast traffic on ports below a certain speed. If you want some multicast traffic to be flooded on slower ports, use the command **mac-flood-list** without the **min-speed** option, in combination with **restrict-flooding**. With **mac-flood-list** you specify the traffic you want to be flooded using a MAC address range.

You may not use unicast MAC addresses when specifying MAC address ranges, and do not overlap MAC addresses ranges, when creating multiple mac-flood-list entries for the same VLAN. Restricted Layer 2 Flooding is not compatible with MAC accounting or VMANs.

Related Commands

mac-flood-list	Flood multicast frames with specified MAC addresses to all ports in a VLAN.

show ip mroute

C E S

View the Multicast Routing Table.

Syntax **show ip mroute** [**static** | *group-address* [*source-address*] | **active** [*rate*] | **count** | **summary**]

Parameters

static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** to view static multicast routes.
group-address [*source-address*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the multicast group-address to view only routes associated with that group. Enter the source-address to view routes with that group-address and source-address.
active [*rate*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **active** to view only active multicast routes. Enter a rate to view active routes over the specified rate. Range: 0 to 10000000
count	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **count** to view the number of multicast routes and packets on the E-Series.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view routes in a tabular format.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Example 1

Figure 23-2. Command Example: show ip mroute static

```
FTOS#show ip mroute static

Mroute: 23.23.23.0/24, interface: Lo 2
Protocol: static, distance: 0, route-map: none, last change: 00:00:23

FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 23-3. Command Example: show ip mroute

```
FTOS#show ip mroute

IP Multicast Routing Table

(*, 224.10.10.1), uptime 00:05:12
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet 3/12
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 3/13

(1.13.1.100, 224.10.10.1), uptime 00:04:03
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet 3/4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 3/12
    GigabitEthernet 3/13

(*, 224.20.20.1), uptime 00:05:12
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet 3/12
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 3/4

FTOS#
```

Table 23-1. Command Example Fields: show ip mroute

Field	Description
(S,G)	Displays the forwarding entry in the multicast route table.
uptime	Displays the amount of time the entry has been in the multicast forwarding table.
Incoming interface	Displays the reverse path forwarding (RPF) information towards the the source for (S,G) entries and the RP for (*,G) entries.
Outgoing interface list:	Lists the interfaces that meet one of the following: • a directly connected member of the Group • statically configured member of the Group • received a (*,G) or (S,G) Join message

show ip rpf

C E S

View reverse path forwarding.

Syntax **show ip rpf**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information Static mroutes are used by network administrators to control the reachability of the multicast sources. If a PIM registered multicast source is reachable via static mroute as well as unicast route, the distance of each route is examined and the route with shorter distance is the one the PIM selects for reachability.

Note: The default distance of mroutes is zero (0) and is CLI configurable on a per route basis.

Example

Figure 23-4. Command Example: show ip rpf

```
FTOS#show ip rpf
RPF information for 10.10.10.9
   RPF interface: Gi 3/4
   RPF neighbor: 165.87.31.4
   RPF route/mask: 10.10.10.9/255.255.255.255
   RPF type: unicast
```

show queue backplane multicast

E

Display the backplane bandwidth configuration about how much bandwidth is dedicated to multicast versus unicast.

Syntax **show queue backplane multicast bandwidth-percentage**

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 23-5. Command Example: show queue backplane multicast

```
FTOS#show queue backplane multicast bandwidth-percent
Configured multicast bandwidth percentage is 80
```

Related Commands

queue backplane multicast	Reallocate the amount of bandwidth dedicated to multicast traffic.

IPv6 Multicast Commands

IPv6 Multicast commands are:

- clear ipv6 mroute
- ipv6 multicast-limit
- ipv6 multicast-routing
- show ipv6 mroute
- show ipv6 mroute mld
- show ipv6 mroute summary

clear ipv6 mroute

E

Clear learned multicast routes on the multicast forwarding table. To clear the PIM tib, use clear ip pim tib command.

Syntax **clear ipv6 mroute** {*group-address* [*source-address*] | *}

Parameters

group-address [*source-address*]	Enter multicast group address and source address (if desired) to clear information on a specific group. Enter the addresses in the **X:X:X:X::X** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
*	Enter * to clear all multicast routes.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

ipv6 multicast-limit

E Limit the number of multicast entries on the system.

Syntax **ipv6 multicast-limit** *limit*

Parameters

limit	Enter the desired maximum number of multicast entries on the system. Range: 1 to 50000 Default: 15000

Defaults 15000 routes

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information The maximum number of multicast entries allowed on each line card is determined by the CAM profile. Multicast routes are stored in the IN-V6-McastFib CAM region, which has a fixed number of entries. Any limit configured via the CLI is superseded by this hardware limit. The opposite is also true; the CAM might not be exhausted at the time the CLI-configured route limit is reached.

ipv6 multicast-routing

E Enable IPv6 multicast forwarding.

Syntax **ipv6 multicast-routing**

To disable multicast forwarding, enter **no ipv6 multicast-routing**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

E-Series legacy command

show ipv6 mroute

E View IPv6 multicast routes.

Syntax show ipv6 mroute [*group-address* [*source-address*]] [active *rate*] [count *group-address* [source *source-address*]]

Parameters

group-address [*source-address*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 multicast group-address to view only routes associated with that group. Optionally, enter the IPv6 source-address to view routes with that group-address and source-address.

`active` [*rate*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `active` to view active multicast sources. Enter a rate to view active routes over the specified rate. Range: 0 to 10000000 packets/second
`count` *group-address* [`source` *source-address*]}	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `count` to view the number of IPv6 multicast routes and packets on the E-Series. Optionally, enter the IPv6 source-address count information.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 23-6. Command Example: show ipv6 mroute

```
FTOS#show ipv6 mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
(165:87:32::30, ff05:100::1), uptime 00:01:11
  Incoming interface: Vlan 200
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 2/14

(165:87:37::30, ff05:200::1), uptime 00:01:04
  Incoming interface: Port-channel 200
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan 200

(165:87:31::30, ff05:300::1), uptime 00:01:19
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet 2/14
  Outgoing interface list:
    Port-channel 200

(165:87:32::30, ff05:1100::1), uptime 00:01:08
  Incoming interface: Vlan 200
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 2/14

(165:87:37::30, ff05:2200::1), uptime 00:01:01
  Incoming interface: Port-channel 200
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan 200

FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 23-7. Command Example: show ipv6 mroute active

```
FTOS#show ipv6 mroute active 10

Active Multicast Sources - sending >= 10 pps

Group: ff05:300::1
   Source: 165:87:31::30
     Rate: 100 pps

Group: ff05:3300::1
   Source: 165:87:31::30
     Rate: 100 pps

Group: ff3e:300::4000:1
   Source: 165:87:31::20
     Rate: 100 pps

Group: ff3e:3300::4000:1
   Source: 165:87:31::20
     Rate: 100 pps

FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 23-8. Command Example: show ipv6 mroute count group

```
FTOS#show ipv6 mroute count group ff05:3300::1

IP Multicast Statistics
1 routes using 648 bytes of memory
1 groups, 1.00 average sources per group
Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second

Group: ff05:3300::1, Source count: 1
  Source: 165:87:31::30, Forwarding: 3997/0
FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 23-9. Command Example: show ipv6 mroute count source

```
FTOS#show ipv6 mroute count source 165:87:31::30

IP Multicast Statistics
2 routes using 1296 bytes of memory
2 groups, 1.00 average sources per group
Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second

Group: ff05:300::1, Source count: 1
 Source: 165:87:31::30, Forwarding: 3993/0

Group: ff05:3300::1, Source count: 1
 Source: 165:87:31::30, Forwarding: 3997/0

FTOS#
```

show ipv6 mroute mld

E Display the Multicast MLD information.

Syntax show ipv6 mroute [mld [*group-address* | all | vlan *vlan-id*]]

Parameters

mld	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `mld` to display Multicast MLD information.
group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the multicast group address in the **X:X:X:X::X** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `all` to view all the MLD information.
vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword `vlan` followed by the VLAN ID to view MLD VLAN information.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 23-10. Command Example: show ipv6 mroute mld all

```
FTOS#show ipv6 mroute mld all

MLD SNOOPING MRTM Table

(*, ff05:100::1), uptime 00:04:21
  Incoming vlan: Vlan 200
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 2/15
    GigabitEthernet 2/16

(*, ff05:200::1), uptime 00:04:15
  Incoming vlan: Vlan 200
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 2/15
    GigabitEthernet 2/16

(*, ff05:1100::1), uptime 00:04:18
  Incoming vlan: Vlan 200
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 2/15
    GigabitEthernet 2/16
FTOS#
```

show ipv6 mroute summary

E Display a summary of the Multicast routing table.

Syntax show ipv6 mroute summary

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 23-11. Command Example: show ipv6 mroute summary

```
FTOS#show ipv6 mroute summary

IP Multicast Routing Table
12 groups, 12 routes

(165:87:32::30, ff05:100::1), 00:00:24
(165:87:37::30, ff05:200::1), 00:00:24
(165:87:31::30, ff05:300::1), 00:00:24
(165:87:32::30, ff05:1100::1), 00:00:21
(165:87:37::30, ff05:2200::1), 00:00:21
(165:87:31::30, ff05:3300::1), 00:00:21
(165:87:32::20, ff3e:100::4000:1), 00:00:41
FTOS#
```

24

Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP)

Overview

Neighbor Discovery Protocol for IPv6 is defined in RFC 2461 as part of the Stateless Address Autoconfiguration protocol. It replaces the Address Resolution Protocol used with IPv4. It defines mechanisms for solving the following problems:

- Router discovery: Hosts can locate routers residing on a link.
- Prefix discovery: Hosts can discover address prefixes for the link.
- Parameter discovery
- Address autoconfiguration — configuration of addresses for an interface
- Address resolution — mapping from IP address to link-layer address
- Next-hop determination
- Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD): Determine that a neighbor is no longer reachable on the link.
- Duplicate Address Detection (DAD): Allow a node to check whether a proposed address is already in use.
- Redirect: The router can inform a node about a better first-hop.

NDP makes use of the following five ICMPv6 packet types in its implementation:

- Router Solicitation
- Router Advertisement
- Neighbor Solicitation
- Neighbor Advertisement
- Redirect

Commands

The Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) commands in this chapter are:

- ipv6 neighbor
- show ipv6 neighbors

clear ipv6 neighbors

E

Delete all entries in the IPv6 neighbor discovery cache, or neighbors of a specific interface. Static entries will not be removed using this command.

Syntax **clear ipv6 neighbors** [*ipv6-address*] [*interface*]

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address of the neighbor in the **x:x:x:x::x** format to remove a specific IPv6 neighbor. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero.
interface *interface*	To remove all neighbor entries learned on a specific interface, enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type and slot/port or number information of the interface: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **fastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. The range is from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

ipv6 nd managed-config-flag

E

Set the managed address configuration flag in the IPv6 router advertisement. The description of this flag from RFC 2461 (http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2461) is:

M: 1-bit "Managed address configuration" flag. When set, hosts use the administered (stateful) protocol for address autoconfiguration in addition to any addresses autoconfigured using stateless address autoconfiguration. The use of this flag is described in:

Thomson, S. and T. Narten, "IPv6 Address Autoconfiguration", RFC 2462, December 1998.

Syntax **ipv6 nd managed-config-flag**

To clear the flag from the IPv6 router advertisements, use the **no ipv6 nd managed-config-flag** command.

Defaults The default flag is 0.

Command Modes INTERFACE

ipv6 nd max-ra-interval

E Configure the interval between the IPv6 router advertisement (RA) transmissions on an interface.

Syntax **ipv6 nd max-ra-interval** {*interval*} **min-ra-interval** {*interval*}

To restore the default interval, use the **no ipv6 nd max-ra-interval** command.

Parameters

max-ra-interval {*interval*}	Enter the keyword **max-ra-interval** followed by the interval in seconds. Range: 4 to 1800 seconds
min-ra-interval {*interval*}	Enter the keyword **min-ra-interval** followed by the interval in seconds. Range: 3 to 1350 seconds

Defaults Max RA interval: 600 seconds, Min RA interval: 200 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

ipv6 nd mtu

C E S Configure an IPv6 neighbor discovery.

Syntax **ipv6 nd mtu** *number*

Parameters

mtu *number*	Set the MTU advertisement value in Routing Prefix Advertisement packets. Range: 1280 to 9234

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information The **ip nd mtu** command sets the value advertised to routers. It does not set the actual MTU rate. For example, if **ip nd mtu** is set to 1280, the interface will still pass 1500-byte packets.

The **mtu** command sets the actual frame size passed, and can be larger than the advertised MTU. If the mtu setting is larger than the ip nd mtu, an error message is sent, but the configuration is accepted.

```
% Error: nd ra mtu is greater than link mtu, link mtu will be used.
```

Related Commands

mtu	Set the maximum link MTU (frame size) for an Ethernet interface.

ipv6 nd other-config-flag

E Set the other stateful configuration flag in the IPv6 router advertisement. The description of this flag from RFC 2461 (http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2461) is:

O: 1-bit "Other stateful configuration" flag. When set, hosts use the administered (stateful) protocol for autoconfiguration of other (non-address) information. The use of this flag is described in:

Thomson, S. and T. Narten, "IPv6 Address Autoconfiguration", RFC 2462, December 1998.

Syntax **ipv6 nd other-config-flag**

To clear the flag from the IPv6 router advertisements, use the **no ipv6 nd other-config-flag** command.

Defaults The default flag is 0.

Command Modes INTERFACE

ipv6 nd prefix

E Configure how IPv6 prefixes are advertised in the IPv6 router advertisements. The description of an IPv6 prefix from RFC 2461(http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2461) is a bit string that consists of some number of initial bits of an address.

Syntax **ipv6 nd prefix** {*ipv6-address prefix-length* | **default**} [**no-advertise**] | [**no-autoconfig | no-rtr-address | off-link**]

To prevent a prefix (or prefixes) from being advertised, use the **no ipv6 nd prefix** {*ipv6-address prefix-length* | **default**} [**no-advertise** {**valid-lifetime** *seconds* | **preferred-lifetime** *seconds*}] | [**no-autoconfig | no-rtr-address | off-link**] command.

Parameters

ipv6-address prefix-length	Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros
default	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **default** to specify the prefix default parameters.
no-advertise	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **no-advertise** to not advertise prefixes.
no-autoconfig	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **no-autoconfig** to not use prefixes for auto-configuration.
no-rtr-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **no-rtr-address** to not send full router addresses in prefix advertisement.
off-link	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **off-link** to not use prefixes for on-link determination.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes INTERFACE

ipv6 nd ra-lifetime

E Configure the router lifetime value in the IPv6 router advertisements on an interface. The description of router lifetime from RFC 2461(http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2461) is:

Router Lifetime: 16-bit unsigned integer. The lifetime associated with the default router in units of seconds. The maximum value corresponds to 18.2 hours. A Lifetime of 0 indicates that the router is not a default router and SHOULD NOT appear on the default router list. The Router Lifetime applies only to the router's usefulness as a default router; it does not apply to information contained in other message fields or options. Options that need time limits for their information include their own lifetime fields.

Syntax **ipv6 nd ra-lifetime** *seconds*

To restore the default values, use the **no ipv6 nd ra-lifetime** command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the lifetime value in seconds. Range: 0 to 9000

Defaults 9000 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

ipv6 nd reachable-time

E Configure the amount of time that a remote IPv6 node is considered available after a reachability confirmation event has occurred. The description of reachable time from RFC 2461(http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2461) is:

Reachable Time: 32-bit unsigned integer. The time, in milliseconds, that a node assumes a neighbor is reachable after having received a reachability confirmation. Used by the Neighbor Unreachability Detection algorithm. A value of zero means unspecified (by this router).

Syntax **ipv6 nd reachable-time** {*milliseconds*}

To restore the default time, use the **no ipv6 nd reachable-time** command.

Parameters

milliseconds	Enter the leachability time in milliseconds. Range: 0 to 3600000

Defaults 3600000 milliseconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

ipv6 nd suppress-ra

E Suppress the IPv6 router advertisement transmissions on an interface.

Syntax **ipv6 nd suppress-ra**

To enable the sending of IPv6 router advertisement transmissions on an interface, use the **no ipv6 nd suppress-ra** command.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

ipv6 neighbor

E Configure a static entry in the IPv6 neighbor discovery.

Syntax **ipv6 neighbor** {*ipv6-address*} {**interface** *interface*} {*hardware_address*}

To remove a static IPv6 entry from the IPv6 neighbor discovery, use the **no ipv6 neighbor** {*ipv6-address*} {**interface** *interface*} command.

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address of the neighbor in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero
interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the interface type and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **fastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
hardware_address	Enter a 48-bit hardware MAC address in nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn format.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

show ipv6 neighbors

E Display IPv6 discovery information. Entering the command without options shows all IPv6 neighbor addresses stored on the CP (control processor).

Syntax **show ipv6 neighbors** [*ipv6-address*] [**cpu** {**rp1** [*ipv6-address*] **| rp2** [*ipv6-address*]}] [**interface** *interface*]

Parameters

ipv6-address	Enter the IPv6 address of the neighbor in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero

cpu	Enter the keyword **cpu** followed by either **rp1** or **rp2** (Route Processor 1 or 2), optionally followed by an IPv6 address to display the IPv6 neighbor entries stored on the designated RP.
interface *interface*	• For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **fastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. The range is from 1 to 4094.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 24-1. Command Example: show ipv6 neighbors

```
FTOS#show ipv6 neighbors

IPv6 Address   Expires(min)   Hardware Address   State   Interface  VLAN   CPU
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5bc6
                  1439       00:01:e8:17:5b:c6  STALE   Gi 1/9        -   CP
fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5bc7
                  1439       00:01:e8:17:5b:c7  STALE   Gi 1/10       -   CP
fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5bc8
                  1439       00:01:e8:17:5b:c8  STALE   Gi 1/11       -   CP
fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5caf
                  0.3        00:01:e8:17:5c:af  REACH   Po 1          -   CP
fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5cb0
                  1439       00:01:e8:17:5c:b0  STALE   Po 32         -   CP
fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5cb1
                  1439       00:01:e8:17:5c:b1  STALE   Po 255        -   CP
fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5cae
                  1439       00:01:e8:17:5c:ae  STALE   Gi 1/3     Vl 100 CP
fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5cae
                  1439       00:01:e8:17:5c:ae  STALE   Gi 1/5     Vl 1000 CP
fe80::201:e8ff:fe17:5cae
                  1439       00:01:e8:17:5c:ae  STALE   Gi 1/7     Vl 2000 CP
FTOS#
```

25

Open Shortest Path First (OSPFv2 and OSPFv3)

Overview

Open Shortest Path First version 2 for IPv4 is supported on platforms C E S

Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) for IPv6 is supported on platforms C E

Note: The C-Series supports OSPFv3 with FTOS version 7.8.1.0 and later.

OSPF is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP), which means that it distributes routing information between routers in a single Autonomous System (AS). OSPF is also a link-state protocol in which all routers contain forwarding tables derived from information about their links to their neighbors.

The fundamental mechanisms of OSPF (flooding, DR election, area support, SPF calculations, etc.) are the same for OSPFv2 and OSPFv3. OSPFv3 runs on a per-link basis instead of on a per-IP-subnet basis.

This chapter is divided into 2 sections. There is no overlap between the two sets of commands. You cannot use an OSPFv2 command in the IPv6 OSPFv3 mode.

- OSPFv2 Commands

Note: FTOS version 7.8.1.0 introduces Multi-Process OSPF on IPv4 (OSPFv2) only. It is not supported on OSPFv3 (IPv6).

Note that the CLI now requires that the Process ID be included when entering the ROUTER-OSPF mode. Each command entered applies to the specified OSPFv2 process only.

OSPFv2 Commands

The Dell Networking implementation of OSPFv2 is based on IETF RFC 2328. The following commands enable you to configure and enable OSPFv2.

- area default-cost
- area nssa
- area range
- area stub
- area virtual-link
- auto-cost

- clear ip ospf
- clear ip ospf statistics
- debug ip ospf
- default-information originate
- default-metric
- description
- distance
- distance ospf
- distribute-list in
- distribute-list out
- enable inverse mask
- fast-convergence
- flood-2328
- graceful-restart grace-period
- graceful-restart helper-reject
- graceful-restart mode
- graceful-restart role
- ip ospf auth-change-wait-time
- ip ospf authentication-key
- ip ospf cost
- ip ospf dead-interval
- ip ospf hello-interval
- ip ospf message-digest-key
- ip ospf mtu-ignore
- ip ospf network
- ip ospf priority
- ip ospf retransmit-interval
- ip ospf transmit-delay
- log-adjacency-changes
- maximum-paths
- mib-binding
- network area
- passive-interface
- redistribute
- redistribute bgp
- redistribute isis
- router-id
- router ospf
- show config
- show ip ospf
- show ip ospf asbr
- show ip ospf database
- show ip ospf database asbr-summary
- show ip ospf database external
- show ip ospf database network
- show ip ospf database nssa-external

- show ip ospf database opaque-area
- show ip ospf database opaque-as
- show ip ospf database opaque-link
- show ip ospf database router
- show ip ospf database summary
- show ip ospf interface
- show ip ospf neighbor
- show ip ospf routes
- show ip ospf statistics
- show ip ospf topology
- show ip ospf virtual-links
- summary-address
- timers spf

area default-cost

C E S

Set the metric for the summary default route generated by the area border router (ABR) into the stub area. Use this command on the border routers at the edge of a stub area.

Syntax

area *area-id* **default-cost** *cost*

To return default values, use the **no area** *area-id* **default-cost** command.

Parameters

area-id	Specify the OSPF area in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.) or enter a number from zero (0) to 65535.
cost	Specifies the stub area's advertised external route metric. Range: zero (0) to 65535.

Defaults

cost = 1; no areas are configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

In FTOS, cost is defined as reference bandwidth/bandwidth.

Related Commands

area stub	Create a stub area.

area nssa

C E S

Specify an area as a Not So Stubby Area (NSSA).

Syntax

area *area-id* **nssa** [**default-information-originate**] [**no-redistribution**] [**no-summary**]

To delete an NSSA, enter **no area** *area-id* **nssa**.

Parameters

area-id	Specify the OSPF area in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D) or enter a number from 0 and 65535.
no-redistribution	(OPTIONAL) Specify that the redistribute command should not distribute routes into the NSSA. You should only use this command in a NSSA Area Border Router (ABR).
default-information-originate	(OPTIONAL) Allows external routing information to be imported into the NSSA by using Type 7 default.
no-summary	(OPTIONAL) Specify that no summary LSAs should be sent into the NSSA.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Mode

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

area range

C E S

Summarize routes matching an address/mask at an area border router (ABR).

Syntax

area *area-id* **range** *ip-address mask* [**not-advertise**]

To disable route summarization, use the **no area** *area-id* **range** *ip-address mask* command.

Parameters

area-id	Specify the OSPF area in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.) or enter a number from zero (0) to 65535.
ip-address	Specify an IP address in dotted decimal format.
mask	Specify a mask for the destination prefix. Enter the full mask (for example, 255.255.255.0).
not-advertise	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **not-advertise** to set the status to DoNotAdvertise (that is, the Type 3 summary-LSA is suppressed and the component networks remain hidden from other areas.)

Defaults

No range is configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Only the routes within an area are summarized, and that summary is advertised to other areas by the ABR. External routes are not summarized.

Related Commands

area stub	Create a stub area.
router ospf	Enter the ROUTER OSPF mode to configure an OSPF instance.

area stub

C E S

Configure a stub area, which is an area not connected to other areas.

Syntax

area *area-id* **stub** [**no-summary**]

To delete a stub area, enter **no area** *area-id* **stub**.

Parameters

area-id	Specify the stub area in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.) or enter a number from zero (0) to 65535.
no-summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **no-summary** to prevent the ABR from sending summary Link State Advertisements (LSAs) into the stub area.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Use this command to configure all routers and access servers within a stub.

Related Commands

router ospf	Enter the ROUTER OSPF mode to configure an OSPF instance.

area virtual-link

C E S Set a virtual link and its parameters.

Syntax

area *area-id* **virtual-link** *router-id* [[**authentication-key** [*encryption-type*] *key*] | [**message-digest-key** *keyid* **md5** [*encryption-type*] *key*]] [**dead-interval** *seconds*] [**hello-interval** *seconds*] [**retransmit-interval** *seconds*] [**transmit-delay** *seconds*]

To delete a virtual link, use the **no area** *area-id* **virtual-link** *router-id* command.

To delete a parameter of a virtual link, use the **no area** *area-id* **virtual-link** *router-id* [[**authentication-key** [*encryption-type*] *key*] | [**message-digest-key** *keyid* **md5** [*encryption-type*] *key*]] [**dead-interval** *seconds*] [**hello-interval** *seconds*] [**retransmit-interval** *seconds*] [**transmit-delay** *seconds*] command syntax.

Parameters

area-id	Specify the transit area for the virtual link in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.) or enter a number from zero (0) to 65535.
router-id	Specify an ID (IP address in dotted decimal format) associated with a virtual link neighbor.
authentication-key [*encryption-type*] *key* | **message-digest-key** *keyid* **md5** [*encryption-type*] *key*	(OPTIONAL) Choose between two authentication methods: • Enter the keyword **authentication-key** to enable simple authentication followed by an alphanumeric string up to 8 characters long. Optionally, for the *encryption-type* variable, enter the number 7 before entering the *key* string to indicate that an encrypted password will follow. • Enter the keyword **message-digest-key** followed by a number from 1 to 255 as the *keyid*. After the *keyid*, enter the keyword **md5** followed by the *key*. The *key* is an alphanumeric string up to 16 characters long. Optionally, for the *encryption-type* variable, enter the number 7 before entering the *key* string to indicate that an encrypted password will follow.
dead-interval *seconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **dead-interval** followed by a number as the number of *seconds* for the interval. Range: 1 to 8192. Default: 40 seconds.
hello-interval *seconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **hello-interval** followed by the number of *seconds* for the interval. Range: 1 to 8192. Default: 10 seconds.
retransmit-interval *seconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **retransmit-interval** followed by the number of *seconds* for the interval. Range: 1 to 8192. Default: 5 seconds.
transmit-delay *seconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **transmit-delay** followed by the number of *seconds* for the interval. Range: 1 to 8192. Default: 1 second.

Defaults

dead-interval *seconds* = 40 seconds; **hello-interval** *seconds* = 10 seconds; **retransmit-interval** *seconds* = 5 seconds; **transmit-delay** *seconds* = 1 second

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

All OSPF areas must be connected to a backbone area (usually Area 0). Virtual links connect broken or discontiguous areas.

You cannot enable both authentication options. Choose either the **authentication-key** or **message-digest-key** option.

auto-cost

C E S

Specify how the OSPF interface cost is calculated based on the reference bandwidth method.

Syntax

auto-cost [**reference-bandwidth** *ref-bw*]

To return to the default bandwidth or to assign cost based on the interface type, use the **no auto-cost** [**reference-bandwidth**] command.

Parameters

ref-bw	(OPTIONAL) Specify a reference bandwidth in megabits per second. Range: 1 to 4294967 Default: 100 megabits per second.

Defaults

100 megabits per second.

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

clear ip ospf

C E S

Clear all OSPF routing tables.

Syntax

clear ip ospf *process-id* [**process**]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to clear a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, all OSPF processes are cleared.
process	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **process** to reset the OSPF process.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

clear ip ospf statistics

C E S

Clear the packet statistics in interfaces and neighbors.

Syntax **clear ip ospf** *process-id* **statistics** [**interface** *name* {**neighbor** *router-id*}]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to clear statistics for a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, all OSPF processes are cleared.
interface *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** followed by one of the following interface keywords and slot/port or number information: For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. For Port Channel groups, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
neighbor *router-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **neighbor** followed by the neighbor's router-id in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.).

Defaults No defaults values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show ip ospf statistics	Display the OSPF statistics

debug ip ospf

C E S

Display debug information on OSPF. Entering **debug ip ospf** enables OSPF debugging for the first OSPF process,.

Syntax

debug ip ospf *process-id* [**bfd** |**event** | **packet** | **spf**]

To cancel the debug command, enter **no debug ip ospf**.

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to debug a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
bfd	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **bfd** to debug only OSPF BFD information.
event	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **event** to debug only OSPF event information.
packet	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **packet** to debug only OSPF packet information.
spf	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **spf** to display the Shortest Path First information.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-1. Command example: debug ip ospf *process-id* packet

```
FTOS#debug ip ospf 1 packet
OSPF process 90, packet debugging is on

FTOS#
08:14:24 : OSPF(100:00):
Xmt. v:2 t:1(HELLO) l:44 rid:192.1.1.1
        aid:0.0.0.1 chk:0xa098 aut:0 auk: keyid:0 to:Gi 4/3 dst:224.0.0.5
            netmask:255.255.255.0 pri:1 N-, MC-, E+, T-,
            hi:10 di:40 dr:90.1.1.1 bdr:0.0.0.0
```

Table 25-1. Output Descriptions for debug ip ospf *process-id* packet

Field	Description
8:14	Displays the time stamp.
OSPF	Displays the OSPF process ID: instance ID.
v:	Displays the OSPF version. FTOS supports version 2 only.
t:	Displays the type of packet sent: • 1 - Hello packet • 2 - database description • 3 - link state request • 4 - link state update • 5 - link state acknowledgement
l:	Displays the packet length.
rid:	Displays the OSPF router ID.

Table 25-1. Output Descriptions for debug ip ospf *process-id* packet

Field	Description
aid:	Displays the Autonomous System ID.
chk:	Displays the OSPF checksum.
aut:	States if OSPF authentication is configured. One of the following is listed: • 0 - no authentication configured • 1 - simple authentication configured using the ip ospf authentication-key command) • 2 - MD5 authentication configured using the ip ospf message-digest-key command.
auk:	If the ip ospf authentication-key command is configured, this field displays the key used.
keyid:	If the ip ospf message-digest-key command is configured, this field displays the MD5 key
to:	Displays the interface to which the packet is intended.
dst:	Displays the destination IP address.
netmask:	Displays the destination IP address mask.
pri:	Displays the OSPF priority
N, MC, E, T	Displays information available in the Options field of the HELLO packet: • N + (N-bit is set) • N - (N-bit is not set) • MC+ (bit used by MOSPF is set and router is able to forward IP multicast packets) • MC- (bit used by MOSPF is not set and router cannot forward IP multicast packets) • E + (router is able to accept AS External LSAs) • E - (router cannot accept AS External LSAs) • T + (router can support TOS) • T - (router cannot support TOS)
hi:	Displays the amount of time configured for the HELLO interval.
di:	Displays the amount of time configured for the DEAD interval.
dr:	Displays the IP address of the designated router.
bdr:	Displays the IP address of the Border Area Router.

default-information originate

C E S Configure the FTOS to generate a default external route into an OSPF routing domain.

Syntax **default-information originate** [**always**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**metric-type** *type-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To return to the default values, enter **no default-information originate**.

Parameters

always	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **always** to specify that default route information must always be advertised.
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword metric followed by a number to configure a metric value for the route. Range: 1 to 16777214

metric-type *type-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric-type** followed by an OSPF link state type of 1 or 2 for default routes. The values are: • 1 = Type 1 external route • 2 = Type 2 external route.
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of an established route map.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

redistribute	Redistribute routes from other routing protocols into OSPF.

default-metric

C E S

Change the metrics of redistributed routes to a value useful to OSPF. Use this command with the redistribute command.

Syntax **default-metric** *number*

To return to the default values, enter **no default-metric** [*number*].

Parameters

number	Enter a number as the metric. Range: 1 to 16777214.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

redistribute	Redistribute routes from other routing protocols into OSPF.

description

C E S

Add a description about the selected OSPF configuration.

Syntax **description** *description*

To remove the OSPF description, use the **no description** command.

Parameters

description	Enter a text string description to identify the OSPF configuration (80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show ip ospf asbr	Display VLAN configuration.

distance

C E S

Define an administrative distance for particular routes to a specific IP address.

Syntax **distance** *weight* [*ip-address mask access-list-name*]

To delete the settings, use the **no distance** *weight* [*ip-address mask access-list-name*] command.

Parameters

weight	Specify an administrative distance. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 110
ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter a router ID in the dotted decimal format. If you enter a router ID, you must include the mask for that router address.
mask	(OPTIONAL) Enter a mask in dotted decimal format or /n format.
access-list-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of an IP standard access list, up to 140 characters.

Defaults 110

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF. Increased name string to accept up to 140 characters. Prior to 7.8.1.0, names are up to 16 characters long.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

distance ospf

C E S

Configure an OSPF distance metric for different types of routes.

Syntax

distance ospf [**external** *dist3*] [**inter-area** *dist2*] [**intra-area** *dist1*]

To delete these settings, enter **no distance ospf**.

Parameters

external *dist3*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **external** followed by a number to specify a distance for external type 5 and 7 routes. Range: 1 to 255 Default: 110.
inter-area *dist2*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **inter-area** followed by a number to specify a distance metric for routes between areas. Range: 1 to 255 Default: 110.
intra-area *dist1*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **intra-area** followed by a number to specify a distance metric for all routes within an area. Range: 1 to 255 Default: 110.

Defaults

external *dist3* = 110; **inter-area** *dist2* = 110; **intra-area** *dist1* = 110.

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

To specify a distance for routes learned from other routing domains, use the redistribute command.

distribute-list in

C E S

Apply a filter to incoming routing updates from OSPF to the routing table.

Syntax

distribute-list *prefix-list-name* **in** [*interface*]

To delete a filter, use the **no distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* **in** [*interface*] command.

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of a configured prefix list.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel groups, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

distribute-list out

C E S Apply a filter to restrict certain routes destined for the local routing table after the SPF calculation.

Syntax **distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* **out** [**bgp** | **connected** | **isis** | **rip** | **static**]

To remove a filter, use the **no distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* **out** [**bgp** | **connected** | **isis** | **rip** | **static**] command.

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of a configured prefix list.
bgp	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **bgp** to specify that BGP routes are distributed.*
connected	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **connected** to specify that connected routes are distributed.
isis	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **isis** to specify that IS-IS routes are distributed.*
rip	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **rip** to specify that RIP routes are distributed.*
static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** to specify that only manually configured routes are distributed.

* BGP and ISIS routes are not available on the C-Series.
BGP, ISIS, and RIP routes are not available on the S-Series.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The distribute-list out command applies to routes being redistributed by autonomous system boundary routers (ASBRs) into OSPF. It can be applied to external type 2 and external type 1 routes, but not to intra-area and inter-area routes.

enable inverse mask

C E

FTOS, by default, permits the user to input OSPF **network** command with a net-mask. This command provides a choice between inverse-mask or net-mask (the default).

Syntax **enable inverse mask**

To return to the default net-mask, enter **no enable inverse mask.**

Defaults net-mask

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

fast-convergence

C E S

This command sets the minimum LSA origination and arrival times to zero (0), allowing more rapid route computation so that convergence takes less time.

Syntax **fast-convergence {***number***}**

To cancel fast-convergence, enter **no fast convergence.**

Parameters

number	Enter the convergence level desired. The higher this parameter is set, the faster OSPF converge takes place. Range: 1-4

Defaults None.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on all platforms.

Usage Information

The higher this parameter is set, the faster OSPF converge takes place. Note that the faster the convergence, the more frequent the route calculations and updates. This will impact CPU utilization and may impact adjacency stability in larger topologies.

Generally, convergence level 1 meets most convergence requirements. Higher convergence levels should only be selected following consultation with Dell Networking technical support.

flood-2328

C E S

Enable RFC-2328 flooding behavior.

Syntax **flood-2328**

To disable, use the **no flood-2328** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information In OSPF, flooding is the most resource-consuming task. The flooding algorithm, described in RFC-2328, requires that OSPF flood LSAs (Link State Advertisements) on all interfaces, as governed by LSA's flooding scope (see Section 13 of the RFC). When multiple direct links connect two routers, the RFC-2328 flooding algorithm generates significant redundant information across all links.

By default, FTOS implements an enhanced flooding procedure that dynamically and intelligently determines when to optimize flooding. Whenever possible, the OSPF task attempts to reduce flooding overhead by selectively flooding on a subset of the interfaces between two routers.

When **flood-2328** is enabled, this command configures FTOS to flood LSAs on all interfaces.

graceful-restart grace-period

C E S

Specifies the time duration, in seconds, that the router's neighbors will continue to advertise the router as fully adjacent regardless of the synchronization state during a graceful restart.

Syntax **graceful-restart grace-period** *seconds*

To disable the grace period, enter **no graceful-restart grace-period.**

Parameters

seconds	Time duration, in seconds, that specifies the duration of the restart process before OSPF terminates the process. Range: 40 to 3000 seconds

Defaults Not Configured

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced for S-Series Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information OSPF Graceful Restart is not supported on the S60 system.

graceful-restart helper-reject

C E S Specify the OSPF router to not act as a helper during graceful restart.

Syntax **graceful-restart helper-reject** *ip-address*

To return to default value, enter **no graceful-restart helper-reject**.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the OSPF router-id, in IP address format, of the restart router that *will not* act as a helper during graceful restart.

Defaults Not Configured

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF. Restart role enabled on S-Series (Both Helper and Restart roles now supported on S-Series.
Version 7.7.1.0	Helper-Role supported on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

graceful-restart mode

C E S Enable the graceful restart mode.

Syntax **graceful-restart mode** [**planned-only** | **unplanned-only**]

To disable graceful restart mode, enter **no graceful-restart mode**.

Parameters

planned-only	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **planned-only** to indicate graceful restart is supported in a planned restart condition only.
unplanned-only	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **unplanned-only** to indicate graceful restart is supported in an unplanned restart condition only.

Defaults Support for both planned and unplanned failures.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

graceful-restart role

C E S

Specify the role for your OSPF router during graceful restart.

Syntax **graceful-restart role** [**helper-only** | **restart-only**]

To disable graceful restart role, enter **no graceful-restart role**.

Parameters

role helper-only	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **helper-only** to specify the OSPF router is a helper only during graceful restart.
role restart-only	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **restart-only** to specify the OSPF router is a restart only during graceful-restart.

Defaults OSPF routers are, by default, both helper and restart routers during a graceful restart.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF. Restart and helper roles supported on S-Series
Version 7.7.1	Helper-Role supported on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

ip ospf auth-change-wait-time

C E S

OSPF provides a grace period while OSPF changes its interface authentication type. During the grace period, OSPF sends out packets with new and old authentication scheme till the grace period expires.

Syntax **ip ospf auth-change-wait-time** *seconds*

To return to the default, enter **no ip ospf auth-change-wait-time**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter seconds Range: 0 to 300

Defaults zero (0) seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

ip ospf authentication-key

C E S Enable authentication and set an authentication key on OSPF traffic on an interface.

Syntax **ip ospf authentication-key** [*encryption-type*] *key*

To delete an authentication key, enter **no ip ospf authentication-key**.

Parameters

encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter 7 to encrypt the key.
key	Enter an 8 character string. Strings longer than 8 characters are truncated.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information All neighboring routers in the same network must use the same password to exchange OSPF information.

ip ospf cost

C E S Change the cost associated with the OSPF traffic on an interface.

Syntax **ip ospf cost** *cost*

To return to default value, enter **no ip ospf cost**.

Parameters

cost	Enter a number as the cost. Range: 1 to 65535.

Defaults The default cost is based on the reference bandwidth.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information If this command is not configured, cost is based on the auto-cost command.

When you configure OSPF over multiple vendors, use the ip ospf cost command to ensure that all routers use the same cost. Otherwise, OSPF routes improperly.

Related Commands

auto-cost	Control how the OSPF interface cost is calculated.

ip ospf dead-interval

C E S

Set the time interval since the last hello-packet was received from a router. After the interval elapses, the neighboring routers declare the router dead.

Syntax **ip ospf dead-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default values, enter **no ip ospf dead-interval**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds for the interval. Range: 1 to 65535. Default: 40 seconds.

Defaults 40 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information By default, the dead interval is four times the default hello-interval.

Related Commands

ip ospf hello-interval	Set the time interval between hello packets.

ip ospf hello-interval

C E S

Specify the time interval between the hello packets sent on the interface.

Syntax **ip ospf hello-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no ip ospf hello-interval**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a the number of second as the delay between hello packets. Range: 1 to 65535. Default: 10 seconds.

Defaults 10 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The time interval between hello packets must be the same for routers in a network.

Related Commands

ip ospf dead-interval	Set the time interval before a router is declared dead.

ip ospf message-digest-key

C E S

Enable OSPF MD5 authentication and send an OSPF message digest key on the interface.

Syntax

ip ospf message-digest-key *keyid* **md5** *key*

To delete a key, use the **no ip ospf message-digest-key** *keyid* command.

Parameters

keyid	Enter a number as the key ID. Range: 1 to 255.
key	Enter a continuous character string as the password.

Defaults

No MD5 authentication is configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

To change to a different key on the interface, enable the new key while the old key is still enabled. The FTOS will send two packets: the first packet authenticated with the old key, and the second packet authenticated with the new key. This process ensures that the neighbors learn the new key and communication is not disrupted by keeping the old key enabled.

After the reply is received and the new key is authenticated, you must delete the old key. Dell Networking recommends keeping only one key per interface.

Note: The MD5 secret is stored as plain text in the configuration file with service password encryption.

ip ospf mtu-ignore

C E S

Disable OSPF MTU mismatch detection upon receipt of database description (DBD) packets.

Syntax **ip ospf mtu-ignore**

To return to the default, enter **no ip ospf mtu-ignore**.

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

ip ospf network

C E S

Set the network type for the interface.

Syntax **ip ospf network** {**broadcast** | **point-to-point**}

To return to the default, enter **no ip ospf network**.

Parameters

broadcast	Enter the keyword **broadcast** to designate the interface as part of a broadcast network.
point-to-point	Enter the keyword **point-to-point** to designate the interface as part of a point-to-point network.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

ip ospf priority

C E S

Set the priority of the interface to determine the Designated Router for the OSPF network.

Syntax **ip ospf priority** *number*

To return to the default setting, enter **no ip ospf priority**.

Parameters

number	Enter a number as the priority. Range: 0 to 255. The default is 1.

Defaults 1

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Setting a priority of 0 makes the router ineligible for election as a Designated Router or Backup Designated Router.

Use this command for interfaces connected to multi-access networks, not point-to-point networks.

ip ospf retransmit-interval

C E S

Set the retransmission time between lost link state advertisements (LSAs) for adjacencies belonging to the interface.

Syntax **ip ospf retransmit-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default values, enter **no ip ospf retransmit-interva**l.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds as the interval between retransmission. Range: 1 to 3600. Default: 5 seconds. This interval must be greater than the expected round-trip time for a packet to travel between two routers.

Defaults 5 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Set the time interval to a number large enough to prevent unnecessary retransmissions. For example, the interval should be larger for interfaces connected to virtual links.

ip ospf transmit-delay

C E S

Set the estimated time elapsed to send a link state update packet on the interface.

Syntax **ip ospf transmit-delay** *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no ip ospf transmit-delay**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds as the transmission time. This value should be greater than the transmission and propagation delays for the interface. Range: 1 to 3600. Default: 1 second.

Defaults 1 second

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

log-adjacency-changes

C E S

Set FTOS to send a Syslog message about changes in the OSPF adjacency state.

Syntax **log-adjacency-changes**

To disable the Syslog messages, enter **no log-adjacency-changes**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Mode ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

maximum-paths

C E S

Enable the software to forward packets over multiple paths.

Syntax **maximum-paths** *number*

To disable packet forwarding over multiple paths, enter **no maximum-paths**.

Parameters

number	Specify the number of paths. Range: 1 to 16. Default: 4 paths.

Defaults 4

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

mib-binding

C E S Enable this OSPF process ID to manage the SNMP traps and process SNMP queries.

Syntax **mib-binding**

To mib-binding on this OSPF process, enter **no mib-binding**.

Defaults None.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced to all platforms.

Usage Information This command is either enabled or disabled. If no OSPF process is identified as the MIB manager, the first OSPF process will be used.

If an OSPF process has been selected, it must be disabled prior to assigning new process ID the MIB responsibility.

network area

C E S Define which interfaces run OSPF and the OSPF area for those interfaces.

Syntax **network** *ip-address mask* **area** *area-id*

To disable an OSPF area, use the **no network** *ip-address mask* **area** *area-id* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Specify a primary or secondary address in dotted decimal format. The primary address is required before adding the secondary address.

mask	Enter a network mask in /prefix format. (/x)
area-id	Enter the OSPF area ID as either a decimal value or in a valid IP address. Decimal value range: 0 to 65535 IP address format: dotted decimal format A.B.C.D. **Note:** If the area ID is smaller than 65535, it will be converted to a decimal value. For example, if you use an area ID of 0.0.0.1, it will be converted to 1.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information To enable OSPF on an interface, the network area command must include, in its range of addresses, the primary IP address of an interface.

Note: An interface can be attached only to a single OSPF area.

If you delete all the network area commands for Area 0, the show ip ospf command output will not list Area 0.

passive-interface

C E S

Suppress both receiving and sending routing updates on an interface.

Syntax **passive-interface** {**default** | *interface*}

To enable both the receiving and sending routing, enter the **no passive-interface** *interface* command.

To return all OSPF interfaces (current and future) to active, enter the **no passive-interface default** command.

Parameters

default	Enter the keyword **default** to make all OSPF interfaces (current and future) passive.
interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel groups, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Modified to include the **default** keyword.
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Although the passive interface will neither send nor receive routing updates, the network on that interface will still be included in OSPF updates sent via other interfaces.

The default keyword sets all interfaces as passive. You can then configure individual interfaces, where adjacencies are desired, using the **no passive-interface** *interface* command. The no form of this command is inserted into the configuration for individual interfaces when the **no passive-interface** *interface* command is issued while **passive-interface default** is configured.

This command behavior has changed as follows:

passive-interface *interface*

- The previous **no passive-interface** *interface* is removed from the running configuration.
- The ABR status for the router is updated.
- Save **passive-interface** *interface* into the running configuration.

passive-interface default

- All present and future OSPF interface are marked as *passive*.
- Any adjacency are explicitly terminated from all OSPF interfaces.
- All previous **passive-interface** *interface* commands are removed from the running configuration.
- All previous **no passive-interface** *interface* commands are removed from the running configuration.

no passive-interface *interface*

- Remove the interface from the passive list.
- The ABR status for the router is updated.
- If **passive-interface default** is specified, then save **no passive-interface** *interface* into the running configuration.

No passive-interface default

- Clear everything and revert to the default behavior.
- All previously marked passive interfaces are removed.
- May update ABR status.

redistribute

C E S

Redistribute information from another routing protocol throughout the OSPF process.

Syntax **redistribute** {**connected** | **rip** | **static**} [**metric** *metric-value* | **metric-type** *type-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

To disable redistribution, use the **no redistribute** {**connected** | **isis** | **rip** | **static**} command.

Parameters

connected	Enter the keyword **connected** to specify that information from active routes on interfaces is redistributed.
rip	Enter the keyword **rip** to specify that RIP routing information is redistributed.
static	Enter the keyword **static** to specify that information from static routes is redistributed.
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric** followed by a number. Range: 0 (zero) to 16777214.
metric-type *type-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric-type** followed by one of the following: • 1 = OSPF External type 1 • 2 = OSPF External type 2
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of the route map.
tag *tag-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **tag** followed by a number. Range: 0 to 4294967295

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information To redistribute the default route (0.0.0.0/0), configure the default-information originate command.

Related Commands

default-information originate	Generate a default route into the OSPF routing domain.

redistribute bgp

C E S

Redistribute BGP routing information throughout the OSPF instance.

Syntax **redistribute bgp** *as number* [**metric** *metric-value*] | [**metric-type** *type-value*] | [**tag** *tag-value*]

To disable redistribution, use the **no redistribute bgp** *as number* [**metric** *metric-value*] | [**metric-type** *type-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*] command.

Parameters

as number	Enter the autonomous system number. Range: 1 to 65535
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric** followed by the metric-value number. Range: 0 to16777214

metric-type *type-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric-type** followed by one of the following: • 1 = for OSPF External type 1 • 2 = for OSPF External type 2
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of the route map.
tag *tag-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **tag** to set the tag for routes redistributed into OSPF. Range: 0 to 4294967295

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.3	Introduced Route Map for BGP Redistribution to OSPF
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Modified to include the **default** keyword.
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

redistribute isis

C E S Redistribute IS-IS routing information throughout the OSPF instance.

Syntax **redistribute isis** [*tag*] [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**metric** *metric-value* | **metric-type** *type-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*]

To disable redistribution, use the **no redistribute isis** [*tag*] [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**metric** *metric-value* | **metric-type** *type-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] [**tag** *tag-value*] command.

Parameters

tag	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the IS-IS routing process.
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-1** to redistribute only IS-IS Level-1 routes.
level-1-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-1-2** to redistribute both IS-IS Level-1 and Level-2 routes.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-2** to redistribute only IS-IS Level-2 routes.
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric** followed by a number. Range: 0 (zero) to 4294967295.
metric-type *type-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric-type** followed by one of the following: • 1 = for OSPF External type 1 • 2 = for OSPF External type 2

route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of the route map.
tag *tag-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **tag** followed by a number. Range: 0 to 4294967295

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information IS-IS is not supported on S-Series platforms.

router-id

C E S

Use this command to configure a fixed router ID.

Syntax **router-id** *ip-address*

To remove the fixed router ID, use the **no router-id** *ip-address* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the router ID in the IP address format

Defaults This command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support for Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-2. Command Example: router-id

```
FTOS(conf)#router ospf  100
FTOS(conf-router_ospf)#router-id 1.1.1.1
Changing router-id will bring down existing OSPF adjacency [y/n]:


FTOS(conf-router_ospf)#show config
!
router ospf 100
router-id 1.1.1.1
FTOS(conf-router_ospf)#no router-id
Changing router-id will bring down existing OSPF adjacency [y/n]:
FTOS#
```

Usage Information

You can configure an arbitrary value in the IP address format for each router. However, each router ID must be unique. If this command is used on an OSPF router process, which is already active (that is, has neighbors), a prompt reminding you that changing router-id will bring down the existing OSPF adjacency. The new router ID is effective at the next reload.

router ospf

C E S

Enter the ROUTER OSPF mode to configure an OSPF instance.

Syntax

router ospf *process-id [***vrf** *{vrf name}*]

To clear an OSPF instance, enter **no router ospf** *process-id*.

Parameters

process-id	Enter a number for the OSPF instance. Range: 1 to 65535.
vrf name	(Optional) **E-Series Only**: Enter the VRF process identifier to tie the OSPF instance to the VRF. All network commands under this OSPF instance are subsequently tied to the VRF instance.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-3. Command Example: router ospf

```
FTOS(conf)#router ospf 2
FTOS(conf-router_ospf)#
```

Usage Information

You must have an IP address assigned to an interface to enter the ROUTER OSPF mode and configure OSPF.

Once the OSPF process and the VRF are tied together, the OSPF Process ID cannot be used again in the system.

show config

C E S

Display the non-default values in the current OSPF configuration.

Syntax

show config

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-4. Command Example: show config

```
FTOS(conf-router_ospf)#show config
!
router ospf 3
 passive-interface FastEthernet 0/1
FTOS(conf-router_ospf)#
```

show ip ospf

C E S

Display information on the OSPF process configured on the switch.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id [***vrf** *vrf name]*

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
vrf name	**E-Series Only**: Show only the OSPF information tied to the VRF process.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced *process-id* option, in support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

If you delete all the network area commands for Area 0, the show ip ospf command output will not list Area 0.

Example

Figure 25-5. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id*

```
FTOS>show ip ospf 1
Routing Process ospf 1 with ID 11.1.2.1
Supports only single TOS (TOS0) routes
It is an autonomous system boundaryrouter
SPF schedule delay 0 secs, Hold time between two SPFs 5 secs
Number of area in this router is 1, normal 1 stub 0 nssa 0
   Area BACKBONE (0.0.0.0)
       Number of interface in this area is 2
       SPF algorithm executed 4 times
       Area ranges are
FTOS>
```

Table 25-2. Command Output Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id*

Line Beginning with	Description
"Routing Process..."	Displays the OSPF process ID and the IP address associated with the process ID.
"Supports only..."	Displays the number of Type of Service (TOS) rouse supported.
"SPF schedule..."	Displays the delay and hold time configured for this process ID.
"Number of..."	Displays the number and type of areas configured for this process ID.

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays information about the OSPF routes configured.
show ip ospf interface	Displays the OSPF interfaces configured.
show ip ospf neighbor	Displays the OSPF neighbors configured.
show ip ospf virtual-links	Displays the OSPF virtual links configured.

show ip ospf asbr

C E S

Display all ASBR routers visible to OSPF.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **asbr**

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced *process-id* option, in support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information Use this command to isolate problems with external routes. In OSPF, external routes are calculated by adding the LSA cost to the cost of reaching the ASBR router. If an external route does not have the correct cost, use this command to determine if the path to the originating router is correct. The display output is not sorted in any order.

Note: ASBRs that are not in directly connected areas are also displayed.

Example

Figure 25-6. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* asbr

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 1asbr

RouterID          Flags     Cost    Nexthop          Interface     Area
3.3.3.3          -/-/-/    2       10.0.0.2        Gi 0/1        1
1.1.1.1          E/-/-/    0       0.0.0.0           -             0 FTOS#
```

You can determine if an ASBR is in a directly connected area (or not) by the flags. For ASBRs in a directly connected area, E flags are set. In the figure above, router 1.1.1.1 is in a directly connected area since the Flag is E/-/-/. For remote ASBRs, the E flag is clear (-/-/-/)

show ip ospf database

C E S

Display all LSA information. If OSPF is not enabled on the switch, no output is generated.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **database** [**database-summary**]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
database-summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **database-summary** to the display the number of LSA types in each area and the total number of LSAs.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-7. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database

```
FTOS>show ip ospf 1 database

            OSPF Router with ID (11.1.2.1) (Process ID 1)
                Router (Area 0.0.0.0)
Link ID         ADV Router        Age     Seq#          Checksum    Link count
11.1.2.1        11.1.2.1          673     0x80000005    0x707e          2
13.1.1.1        13.1.1.1          676     0x80000097    0x1035          2
192.68.135.2    192.68.135.2      1419    0x80000294    0x9cbd          1

                Network (Area 0.0.0.0)
Link ID         ADV Router        Age     Seq#          Checksum
10.2.3.2        13.1.1.1          676     0x80000003    0x6592
10.2.4.2        192.68.135.2      908     0x80000055    0x683e

                Type-5 AS External
Link ID         ADV Router        Age     Seq#          Checksum  Tag
0.0.0.0         192.68.135.2      908     0x80000052    0xeb83    100
1.1.1.1         192.68.135.2      908     0x8000002a    0xbd27    0
10.1.1.0        11.1.2.1          718     0x80000002    0x9012    0
10.1.2.0        11.1.2.1          718     0x80000002    0x851c    0
10.2.2.0        11.1.2.1          718     0x80000002    0x7927    0
10.2.3.0        11.1.2.1          718     0x80000002    0x6e31    0
10.2.4.0        13.1.1.1          1184    0x80000068    0x45db    0
11.1.1.0        11.1.2.1          718     0x80000002    0x831e    0
11.1.2.0        11.1.2.1          718     0x80000002    0x7828    0
12.1.2.0        192.68.135.2      1663    0x80000054    0xd8d6    0
13.1.1.0        13.1.1.1          1192    0x8000006b    0x2718    0
13.1.2.0        13.1.1.1          1184    0x8000006b    0x1c22    0
172.16.1.0      13.1.1.1          148     0x8000006d    0x533b    0
FTOS>
```

Table 25-3. Command Output Description: show ip ospf *process-id* database

Field	Description
Link ID	Identifies the router ID.
ADV Router	Identifies the advertising router's ID.
Age	Displays the link state age.
Seq#	Identifies the link state sequence number. This number enables you to identify old or duplicate link state advertisements.
Checksum	Displays the Fletcher checksum of an LSA's complete contents.
Link count	Displays the number of interfaces for that router.

Related Commands

show ip ospf database asbr-summary	Displays only ASBR summary LSA information.

show ip ospf database asbr-summary

C E S

Display information about AS Boundary LSAs.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **database asbr-summary** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** *ip-address*]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
link-state-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify LSA ID in dotted decimal format. The LSA ID value depends on the LSA type, and it can be one of the following: • the network's IP address for Type 3 LSAs or Type 5 LSAs • the router's OSPF router ID for Type 1 LSAs or Type 4 LSAs • the default destination (0.0.0.0) for Type 5 LSAs
adv-router *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **adv-router** ip-address to display only the LSA information about that router.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-8. Command Example: show ip ospf database asbr-summary (Partial)

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 100 database asbr-summary

             OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.10) (Process ID 100)

                 Summary Asbr (Area 0.0.0.0)

  LS age: 1437
  Options: (No TOS-capability, No DC, E)
  LS type: Summary Asbr
  Link State ID: 103.1.50.1
  Advertising Router: 1.1.1.10
  LS Seq Number: 0x8000000f
  Checksum: 0x8221
  Length: 28
  Network Mask: /0
      TOS: 0 Metric: 2

  LS age: 473
  Options: (No TOS-capability, No DC, E)
  LS type: Summary Asbr
  Link State ID: 104.1.50.1
  Advertising Router: 1.1.1.10
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000010
  Checksum: 0x4198
  Length: 28
--More--
```

Table 25-4. Command Output Descriptions: show ip ospf database asbr-summary

Item	Description
LS Age	Displays the LSA's age.
Options	Displays the optional capabilities available on router. The following options can be found in this item: • TOS-capability or No TOS-capability is displayed depending on whether the router can support Type of Service. • DC or No DC is displayed depending on whether the originating router can support OSPF over demand circuits. • E or No E is displayed on whether the originating router can accept AS External LSAs.
LS Type	Displays the LSA's type.
Link State ID	Displays the Link State ID.
Advertising Router	Identifies the advertising router's ID.
Checksum	Displays the Fletcher checksum of the an LSA's complete contents.
Length	Displays the length in bytes of the LSA.
Network Mask	Displays the network mask implemented on the area.
TOS	Displays the Type of Service (TOS) options. Option 0 is the only option.
Metric	Displays the LSA metric.

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays OSPF database information.

show ip ospf database external

C E S

Display information on the AS external (type 5) LSAs.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **database external** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** *ip-address*]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
link-state-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify LSA ID in dotted decimal format. The LSA ID value depends on the LSA type, and it can be one of the following: • the network's IP address for Type 3 LSAs or Type 5 LSAs • the router's OSPF router ID for Type 1 LSAs or Type 4 LSAs • the default destination (0.0.0.0) for Type 5 LSAs
adv-router *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **adv-router** ip-address to display only the LSA information about that router.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-9. Command Example: show ip ospf database external

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 1 database external

            OSPF Router with ID (20.20.20.5) (Process ID 1)

                Type-5 AS External

  LS age: 612
  Options: (No TOS-capability, No DC, E)
  LS type: Type-5 AS External
  Link State ID: 12.12.12.2
  Advertising Router: 20.31.3.1
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000007
  Checksum: 0x4cde
  Length: 36
  Network Mask: /32
      Metrics Type: 2
      TOS: 0
      Metrics: 25
      Forward Address: 0.0.0.0
      External Route Tag: 43

  LS age: 1868
  Options: (No TOS-capability, DC)
  LS type: Type-5 AS External
  Link State ID: 24.216.12.0
  Advertising Router: 20.20.20.8
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000005
  Checksum: 0xa00e
  Length: 36
  Network Mask: /24
      Metrics Type: 2
      TOS: 0
      Metrics: 1
      Forward Address: 0.0.0.0
      External Route Tag: 701
FTOS#
```

Table 25-5. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database external

Item	Description
LS Age	Displays the LSA age.
Options	Displays the optional capabilities available on router. The following options can be found in this item: • TOS-capability or No TOS-capability is displayed depending on whether the router can support Type of Service. • DC or No DC is displayed depending on whether the originating router can support OSPF over demand circuits. • E or No E is displayed on whether the originating router can accept AS External LSAs.
LS Type	Displays the LSA's type.
Link State ID	Displays the Link State ID.
Advertising Router	Identifies the router ID of the LSA's originating router.
LS Seq Number	Identifies the link state sequence number. This number enables you to identify old or duplicate LSAs.
Checksum	Displays the Fletcher checksum of an LSA's complete contents.

Table 25-5. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database external

Item	Description
Length	Displays the length in bytes of the LSA.
Network Mask	Displays the network mask implemented on the area.
Metrics Type	Displays the external type.
TOS	Displays the TOS options. Option 0 is the only option.
Metrics	Displays the LSA metric.
Forward Address	Identifies the address of the forwarding router. Data traffic is forwarded to this router. If the forwarding address is 0.0.0.0, data traffic is forwarded to the originating router.
External Route Tag	Displays the 32-bit field attached to each external route. This field is not used by the OSPF protocol, but can be used for external route management.

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays OSPF database information.

show ip ospf database network

C E S

Display the network (type 2) LSA information.

Syntax

show ip ospf *process-id* **database network** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** *ip-address*]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
link-state-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify LSA ID in dotted decimal format. The LSA ID value depends on the LSA type, and it can be one of the following: • the network's IP address for Type 3 LSAs or Type 5 LSAs • the router's OSPF router ID for Type 1 LSAs or Type 4 LSAs • the default destination (0.0.0.0) for Type 5 LSAs
adv-router *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **adv-router** ip-address to display only the LSA information about that router.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-10. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database network

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 1 data network

            OSPF Router with ID (20.20.20.5) (Process ID 1)

                Network (Area 0.0.0.0)

  LS age: 1372
  Options: (No TOS-capability, DC, E)
  LS type: Network
  Link State ID: 202.10.10.2
  Advertising Router: 20.20.20.8
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000006
  Checksum: 0xa35
  Length: 36
  Network Mask: /24
       Attached Router: 20.20.20.8
       Attached Router: 20.20.20.9
       Attached Router: 20.20.20.7

                Network (Area 0.0.0.1)

  LS age: 252
  Options: (TOS-capability, No DC, E)
  LS type: Network
  Link State ID: 192.10.10.2
  Advertising Router: 192.10.10.2
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000007
  Checksum: 0x4309
  Length: 36
  Network Mask: /24
       Attached Router: 192.10.10.2
       Attached Router: 20.20.20.1
       Attached Router: 20.20.20.5
FTOS#
```

Table 25-6. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database network

Item	Description
LS Age	Displays the LSA age.
Options	Displays the optional capabilities available on router. The following options can be found in this item: • TOS-capability or No TOS-capability is displayed depending on whether the router can support Type of Service. • DC or No DC is displayed depending on whether the originating router can support OSPF over demand circuits. • E or No E is displayed on whether the originating router can accept AS External LSAs.
LS Type	Displays the LSA's type.
Link State ID	Displays the Link State ID.
Advertising Router	Identifies the router ID of the LSA's originating router.
Checksum	Identifies the link state sequence number. This number enables you to identify old or duplicate LSAs.
Length	Displays the Fletcher checksum of an LSA's complete contents.
Network Mask	Displays the length in bytes of the LSA.
Attached Router	Identifies the IP address of routers attached to the network.

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays OSPF database information.

show ip ospf database nssa-external

C E S Display NSSA-External (type 7) LSA information.

Syntax **show ip ospf database nssa-external** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** *ip-address*]

Parameters

link-state-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify LSA ID in dotted decimal format. The LSA ID value depends on the LSA type, and it can be one of the following: • the network's IP address for Type 3 LSAs or Type 5 LSAs • the router's OSPF router ID for Type 1 LSAs or Type 4 LSAs • the default destination (0.0.0.0) for Type 5 LSAs
adv-router *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **adv-router** ip-address to display only the LSA information about that router.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays OSPF database information.

show ip ospf database opaque-area

C E S Display the opaque-area (type 10) LSA information.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **database opaque-area** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** *ip-address*]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
link-state-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify LSA ID in dotted decimal format. The LSA ID value depends on the LSA type, and it can be one of the following: • the network's IP address for Type 3 LSAs or Type 5 LSAs • the router's OSPF router ID for Type 1 LSAs or Type 4 LSAs • the default destination (0.0.0.0) for Type 5 LSAs
adv-router *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **adv-router** ip-address to display only the LSA information about that router.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-11. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database opaque-area (Partial)

```
FTOS>show ip ospf 1 database opaque-area

            OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 1)

                Type-10 Opaque Link Area (Area 0)

  LS age: 1133
  Options: (No TOS-capability, No DC, E)
  LS type: Type-10 Opaque Link Area
  Link State ID: 1.0.0.1
  Advertising Router: 10.16.1.160
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000416
  Checksum: 0x376
  Length: 28
  Opaque Type: 1
  Opaque ID: 1
  Unable to display opaque data

  LS age: 833
  Options: (No TOS-capability, No DC, E)
  LS type: Type-10 Opaque Link Area
  Link State ID: 1.0.0.2
  Advertising Router: 10.16.1.160
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000002
  Checksum: 0x19c2
--More--
```

Table 25-7. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database opaque-area

Item	Description
LS Age	Displays the LSA's age.
Options	Displays the optional capabilities available on router. The following options can be found in this item: • TOS-capability or No TOS-capability is displayed depending on whether the router can support Type of Service. • DC or No DC is displayed depending on whether the originating router can support OSPF over demand circuits. • E or No E is displayed on whether the originating router can accept AS External LSAs.
LS Type	Displays the LSA's type.
Link State ID	Displays the Link State ID.
Advertising Router	Identifies the advertising router's ID.
Checksum	Displays the Fletcher checksum of the an LSA's complete contents.
Length	Displays the length in bytes of the LSA.
Opaque Type	Displays the Opaque type field (the first 8 bits of the Link State ID).
Opaque ID	Displays the Opaque type-specific ID (the remaining 24 bits of the Link State ID).

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays OSPF database information.

show ip ospf database opaque-as

C E S Display the opaque-as (type 11) LSA information.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **database opaque-as** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** *ip-address*]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
link-state-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify LSA ID in dotted decimal format. The LSA ID value depends on the LSA type, and it can be one of the following: • the network's IP address for Type 3 LSAs or Type 5 LSAs • the router's OSPF router ID for Type 1 LSAs or Type 4 LSAs • the default destination (0.0.0.0) for Type 5 LSAs
adv-router *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **adv-router** ip-address to display only the LSA information about that router.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays OSPF database information.

show ip ospf database opaque-link

C E S Display the opaque-link (type 9) LSA information.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **database opaque-link** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** *ip-address*]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
link-state-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify LSA ID in dotted decimal format. The LSA ID value depends on the LSA type, and it can be one of the following: • the network's IP address for Type 3 LSAs or Type 5 LSAs • the router's OSPF router ID for Type 1 LSAs or Type 4 LSAs • the default destination (0.0.0.0) for Type 5 LSAs
adv-router *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **adv-router** followed by the IP address of an Advertising Router to display only the LSA information about that router.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays OSPF database information.

show ip ospf database router

C E S

Display the router (type 1) LSA information.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **database router** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** *ip-address*]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
link-state-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify LSA ID in dotted decimal format. The LSA ID value depends on the LSA type, and it can be one of the following: • the network's IP address for Type 3 LSAs or Type 5 LSAs • the router's OSPF router ID for Type 1 LSAs or Type 4 LSAs • the default destination (0.0.0.0) for Type 5 LSAs
adv-router *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **adv-router** ip-address to display only the LSA information about that router.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 25-12. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database router (Partial)**

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 100 database router

            OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.10) (Process ID 100)

                Router (Area 0)

  LS age: 967
  Options: (No TOS-capability, No DC, E)
  LS type: Router
  Link State ID: 1.1.1.10
  Advertising Router: 1.1.1.10
  LS Seq Number: 0x8000012f
  Checksum: 0x3357
  Length: 144
  AS Boundary Router
  Area Border Router
   Number of Links: 10

    Link connected to: a Transit Network
     (Link ID) Designated Router address: 192.68.129.1
     (Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.68.129.1
     Number of TOS metric: 0
      TOS 0 Metric: 1

    Link connected to: a Transit Network
     (Link ID) Designated Router address: 192.68.130.1
     (Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.68.130.1
     Number of TOS metric: 0
      TOS 0 Metric: 1

    Link connected to: a Transit Network
     (Link ID) Designated Router address: 192.68.142.2
     (Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.68.142.2
     Number of TOS metric: 0
      TOS 0 Metric: 1

    Link connected to: a Transit Network
     (Link ID) Designated Router address: 192.68.141.2
     (Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.68.141.2
     Number of TOS metric: 0
      TOS 0 Metric: 1

    Link connected to: a Transit Network
     (Link ID) Designated Router address: 192.68.140.2
     (Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.68.140.2
     Number of TOS metric: 0
      TOS 0 Metric: 1

    Link connected to: a Stub Network
     (Link ID) Network/subnet number: 11.1.5.0
--More--
```

Table 25-8. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database router

Item	Description
LS Age	Displays the LSA age.
Options	Displays the optional capabilities available on router. The following options can be found in this item: • TOS-capability or No TOS-capability is displayed depending on whether the router can support Type of Service. • DC or No DC is displayed depending on whether the originating router can support OSPF over demand circuits. • E or No E is displayed on whether the originating router can accept AS External LSAs.
LS Type	Displays the LSA type.
Link State ID	Displays the Link State ID.
Advertising Router	Identifies the router ID of the LSA's originating router.

Table 25-8. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database router

Item	Description
LS Seq Number	Displays the link state sequence number. This number detects duplicate or old LSAs.
Checksum	Displays the Fletcher checksum of an LSA's complete contents.
Length	Displays the length in bytes of the LSA.
Number of Links	Displays the number of active links to the type of router (Area Border Router or AS Boundary Router) listed in the previous line.
Link connected to:	Identifies the type of network to which the router is connected.
(Link ID)	Identifies the link type and address.
(Link Data)	Identifies the router interface address.
Number of TOS Metric	Lists the number of TOS metrics.
TOS 0 Metric	Lists the number of TOS 0 metrics.

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays OSPF database information.

show ip ospf database summary

C E S

Display the network summary (type 3) LSA routing information.

Syntax

show ip ospf *process-id* **database summary** [*link-state-id*] [**adv-router** *ip-address*]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
link-state-id	(OPTIONAL) Specify LSA ID in dotted decimal format. The LSA ID value depends on the LSA type, and it can be one of the following: • the network's IP address for Type 3 LSAs or Type 5 LSAs • the router's OSPF router ID for Type 1 LSAs or Type 4 LSAs • the default destination (0.0.0.0) for Type 5 LSAs
adv-router *ip-address*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **adv-router** ip-address to display only the LSA information about that router.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-13. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* database summary

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 100 database summary

            OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.10) (Process ID 100)

                Summary Network (Area 0.0.0.0)

  LS age: 1551
  Options: (No TOS-capability, DC, E)
  LS type: Summary Network
  Link State ID: 192.68.16.0
  Advertising Router: 192.168.17.1
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000054
  Checksum: 0xb5a2
  Length: 28
  Network Mask: /24
       TOS: 0 Metric: 1

  LS age: 9
  Options: (No TOS-capability, No DC, E)
  LS type: Summary Network
  Link State ID: 192.68.32.0
  Advertising Router: 1.1.1.10
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000016
  Checksum: 0x987c
  Length: 28
  Network Mask: /24
       TOS: 0 Metric: 1

  LS age: 7
  Options: (No TOS-capability, No DC, E)
  LS type: Summary Network
  Link State ID: 192.68.33.0
  Advertising Router: 1.1.1.10
  LS Seq Number: 0x80000016
  Checksum: 0x1241
  Length: 28
  Network Mask: /26
       TOS: 0 Metric: 1

FTOS#
```

Table 25-9. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database summary

Items	Description
LS Age	Displays the LSA age.
Options	Displays the optional capabilities available on router. The following options can be found in this item: • TOS-capability or No TOS-capability is displayed depending on whether the router can support Type of Service. • DC or No DC is displayed depending on whether the originating router can support OSPF over demand circuits. • E or No E is displayed on whether the originating router can accept AS External LSAs.
LS Type	Displays the LSA's type.
Link State ID	Displays the Link State ID.
Advertising Router	Identifies the router ID of the LSA's originating router.
LS Seq Number	Identifies the link state sequence number. This number enables you to identify old or duplicate LSAs.
Checksum	Displays the Fletcher checksum of an LSA's complete contents.
Length	Displays the length in bytes of the LSA.

Table 25-9. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* database summary

Items	Description
Network Mask	Displays the network mask implemented on the area.
TOS	Displays the TOS options. Option 0 is the only option.
Metric	Displays the LSA metrics.

Related Commands

show ip ospf database	Displays OSPF database information.

show ip ospf interface

C E S

Display the OSPF interfaces configured. If OSPF is not enabled on the switch, no output is generated.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **interface** [*interface*]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For the null interface, enter the keyword **null** followed by zero (0). • For loopback interfaces, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For Port Channel groups, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. The range is from 1 to 4094.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced *process-id* option, in support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 25-14. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* interface**

```
FTOS>show ip ospf int

GigabitEthernet 13/17 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 192.168.1.2/30, Area 0.0.0.1
  Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.253.2, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 192.168.253.2, Interface address 192.168.1.2
  Backup Designated Router (ID) 192.168.253.1, Interface address 192.168.1.1
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:02
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 192.168.253.1 (Backup Designated Router)

GigabitEthernet 13/23 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 192.168.0.1/24, Area 0.0.0.1
  Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.253.2, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DROTHER, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 192.168.253.5, Interface address 192.168.0.4
  Backup Designated Router (ID) 192.168.253.3, Interface address 192.168.0.2
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:08
  Neighbor Count is 3, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
    Adjacent with neighbor 192.168.253.5 (Designated Router)
    Adjacent with neighbor 192.168.253.3 (Backup Designated Router)

Loopback 0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 192.168.253.2/32, Area 0.0.0.1
  Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.253.2, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host.
FTOS>
```

Table 25-10. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* interface

Line beginning with	Description
GigabitEthernet...	This line identifies the interface type slot/port and the status of the OSPF protocol on that interface.
Internet Address...	This line displays the IP address, network mask and area assigned to this interface.
Process ID...	This line displays the OSPF Process ID, Router ID, Network type and cost metric for this interface.
Transmit Delay...	This line displays the interface's settings for Transmit Delay, State, and Priority. In the State setting, BDR is Backup Designated Router.
Designated Router...	This line displays the ID of the Designated Router and its interface address.
Backup Designated...	This line displays the ID of the Backup Designated Router and its interface address.
Timer intervals...	This line displays the interface's timer settings for Hello interval, Dead interval, Transmit Delay (Wait), and Retransmit Interval.
Hello due...	This line displays the amount time till the next Hello packet is sent out this interface.
Neighbor Count...	This line displays the number of neighbors and adjacent neighbors. Listed below this line are the details about each adjacent neighbor.

show ip ospf neighbor

C E S Display the OSPF neighbors configured.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **neighbor**

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 25-15. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* neighbor**

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 34 neighbor

Neighbor ID     Pri    State       Dead Time Address         Interface Area
20.20.20.7      1      FULL/DR     00:00:32  182.10.10.3     Gi 0/0   0.0.0.2
192.10.10.2     1      FULL/DR     00:00:37  192.10.10.2     Gi 0/1   0.0.0.1
20.20.20.1      1      FULL/DROTHER00:00:36  192.10.10.4     Gi 0/1   0.0.0.1
FTOS#
```

Table 25-11. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* neighbor

Row Heading	Description
Neighbor ID	Displays the neighbor router ID.
Pri	Displays the priority assigned neighbor.
State	Displays the OSPF state of the neighbor.
Dead Time	Displays the expected time until FTOS declares the neighbor dead.
Address	Displays the IP address of the neighbor.
Interface	Displays the interface type slot/port information.
Area	Displays the neighbor's area (process ID).

show ip ospf routes

C E S Display routes as calculated by OSPF and stored in OSPF RIB.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **routes**

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

This command is useful in isolating routing problems between OSPF and RTM. For example, if a route is missing from the RTM/FIB but is visible from the display output of this command, then likely the problem is with downloading the route to the RTM.

This command has the following limitations:

- The display output is sorted by prefixes; intra-area ECMP routes are not displayed together.
- For Type 2 external routes, type1 cost is not displayed.

Example

Figure 25-16. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* routes

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 100 route

Prefix            Cost   Nexthop         Interface    Area       Type
1.1.1.1           1       0.0.0.0           Lo 0        0       Intra-Area
3.3.3.3           2      13.0.0.3         Gi 0/47       1       Intra-Area
13.0.0.0          1       0.0.0.0         Gi 0/47       0       Intra-Area
150.150.150.0     2      13.0.0.3         Gi 0/47       -       External
172.30.1.0        2      13.0.0.3         Gi 0/47       1       Intra-Area
FTOS#
```

show ip ospf statistics

C E S

Display OSPF statistics.

Syntax

show ip ospf *process-id* **statistics global |** [**interface** *name* {**neighbor** *router-id*}]

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.
global	Enter the keyword **global** to display the packet counts received on all running OSPF interfaces and packet counts received and transmitted by all OSPF neighbors.

interface *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** followed by one of the following interface keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel groups, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
neighbor *router-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **neighbor** followed by the neighbor's router-id in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D.).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-17. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* statistics global

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 1 statistics global

 OSPF Packet Count
     Total    Error    Hello    DDiscr   LSReq    LSUpd    LSAck
RX   10         0       8        2        0        0        0
TX   10         0       10       0        0        0        0

 OSPF Global Queue Length
               TxQ-Len     RxQ-Len     Tx-Mark     Rx-Mark
Hello-Q            0           0           0           2
LSR-Q              0           0           0           0
Other-Q            0           0           0           0

 Error packets (Only for RX)

Intf-Down           0   Non-Dr              0   Self-Org            0
Wrong-Len           0   Invld-Nbr           0   Nbr-State           0
Auth-Err            0   MD5-Err             0   Chksum              0
Version             0   AreaMis             0   Conf-Issues         0
No-Buffer           0   Seq-No              0   Socket              0
Q-OverFlow          0   Unkown-Pkt          0

 Error packets (Only for TX)

Socket Errors         0
FTOS#
```

Table 25-12. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf statistics *process-id* global

Row Heading	Description
Total	Displays the total number of packets received/transmitted by the OSPF process
Error	Displays the error count while receiving and transmitting packets by the OSPF process
Hello	Number of OSPF Hello packets
DDiscr	Number of database description packets
LSReq	Number of link state request packets
LSUpd	Number of link state update packets
LSAck	Number of link state acknowledgement packets
TxQ-Len	The transmission queue length
RxQ-Len	The reception queue length
Tx-Mark	The highest number mark in the transmission queue
Rx-Mark	The highest number mark in the reception queue
Hello-Q	The queue, for transmission or reception, for the hello packets
LSR-Q	The queue, for transmission or reception, for the link state request packets.
Other-Q	The queue, for transmission or reception, for the link state acknowledgement, database description, and update packets.

Table 25-13. Error Definitions: show ip ospf statistics *process-id* global

Error Type	Description
Intf_Down	Received packets on an interface that is either down or OSPF is not enabled.
Non-Dr	Received packets with a destination address of ALL_DRS even though SELF is not a designated router
Self-Org	Receive the self originated packet
Wrong_Len	The received packet length is different to what was indicated in the OSPF header
Invld-Nbr	LSA, LSR, LSU, and DDB are received from a peer which is not a neighbor peer
Nbr-State	LSA, LSR, and LSU are received from a neighbor with stats less than the loading state
Auth-Error	Simple authentication error
MD5-Error	MD5 error
Cksum-Err	Checksum Error
Version	Version mismatch
AreaMismatch	Area mismatch
Conf-Issue	The received hello packet has a different hello or dead interval than the configuration
No-Buffer	Buffer allocation failure
Seq-no	A sequence no errors occurred during the database exchange process
Socket	Socket Read/Write operation error
Q-overflow	Packet(s) dropped due to queue overflow
Unknown-Pkt	Received packet is not an OSPF packet

The **show ip ospf** *process-id* **statistics** command displays the error packet count received on each interface as:

- The hello-timer remaining value for each interface
- The wait-timer remaining value for each interface
- The grace-timer remaining value for each interface
- The packet count received and transmitted for each neighbor
- Dead timer remaining value for each neighbor
- Transmit timer remaining value for each neighbor
- The LSU Q length and its highest mark for each neighbor
- The LSR Q length and its highest mark for each neighbor

Example

Figure 25-18. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* statistics

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 100 statistics

Interface GigabitEthernet 0/8

    Hello-Timer 9, Wait-Timer 0, Grace-Timer 0
    Error packets (Only for RX)

Intf-Down       0   Non-Dr               0   Self-Org          0
Wrong-Len       0   Invld-Nbr            0   Nbr-State         0
Auth-Error      0   MD5-Error            0   Cksum-Err         0
Version         0   AreaMisMatch         0   Conf-Issue        0
SeqNo-Err       0   Unkown-Pkt           0

    Neighbor ID 9.1.1.2

              Hello       DDiscr     LSReq    LSUpd     LSAck
    RX          59          3         1         1         1
    TX          62          2         1         0         0

     Dead-Timer         37, Transmit-Timer          0
     LSU-Q-Len           0, LSU-Q-Wmark             0
     LSR-Q-Len           0, LSR-Q-Wmark             1
```

Related Commands

clear ip ospf statistics	Clear the packet statistics in all interfaces and neighbors

show ip ospf topology

C E S

Display routers in directly connected areas.

Syntax

show ip ospf *process-id* **topology**

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and E-Series

Usage Information

This command can be used to isolate problems with inter-area and external routes. In OSPF inter-area and external routes are calculated by adding LSA cost to the cost of reaching the router. If an inter-area or external route is not of correct cost, the display can determine if the path to the originating router is correct or not.

Example

Figure 25-19. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* topology

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 1 topology

Router ID        Flags    Cost   Nexthop         Interface    Area
3.3.3.3         E/B/-/   1      20.0.0.3       Gi 13/1      0
1.1.1.1          E/-/-/   1      10.0.0.1        Gi 7/1        1
FTOS#
```

show ip ospf virtual-links

C E S

Display the OSPF virtual links configured and is useful for debugging OSPF routing operations. If no OSPF virtual-links are enabled on the switch, no output is generated.

Syntax **show ip ospf** *process-id* **virtual-links**

Parameters

process-id	Enter the OSPF Process ID to show a specific process. If no Process ID is entered, command applies only to the first OSPF process.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 25-20. Command Example: show ip ospf *process-id* virtual-links

```
FTOS#show ip ospf 1 virt

Virtual Link to router 192.168.253.5 is up
    Run as demand circuit
    Transit area 0.0.0.1, via interface GigabitEthernet 13/16, Cost of using 2
    Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
        Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
        Hello due in 00:00:02
FTOS#
```

Table 25-14. Command Example Descriptions: show ip ospf *process-id* virtual-links

Items	Description
"Virtual Link..."	This line specifies the OSPF neighbor to which the virtual link was created and the link's status.
"Run as..."	This line states the nature of the virtual link.
"Transit area..."	This line identifies the area through which the virtual link was created, the interface used, and the cost assigned to that link.
"Transmit Delay..."	This line displays the transmit delay assigned to the link and the State of the OSPF neighbor.
"Timer intervals..."	This line displays the timer values assigned to the virtual link. The timers are Hello is hello-interval, Dead is dead-interval, Wait is transmit-delay, and Retransmit is retransmit-interval.
"Hello due..."	This line displays the amount of time until the next Hello packet is expected from the neighbor router.
"Adjacency State..."	This line displays the adjacency state between neighbors.

summary-address

C E S Set the OSPF ASBR to advertise one external route.

Syntax **summary-address** *ip-address mask* [**not-advertise**] [**tag** *tag-value*]

To disable summary address, use the **no summary-address** *ip-address mask* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Specify the IP address in dotted decimal format of the address to be summarized.
mask	Specify the mask in dotted decimal format of the address to be summarized.
not-advertise	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **not-advertise** to suppress that match the network prefix/mask pair.
tag *tag-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **tag** followed by a value to match on routes redistributed through a route map. Range: 0 to 4294967295

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The command area range summarizes routes for the different areas.

With "not-advertise" parameter configured, this command can be used to filter out some external routes. For example, you want to redistribute static routes to OSPF, but you don't want OSPF to advertise routes with prefix 1.1.0.0. Then you can configure `summary-address 1.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 not-advertise` to filter out all the routes fall in range 1.1.0.0/16.

Related Commands

area range	Summarizes routes within an area.

timers spf

C E S

Set the time interval between when the switch receives a topology change and starts a shortest path first (SPF) calculation.

Syntax

timers spf *delay holdtime*

To return to the default, enter **no timers spf**.

Parameters

delay	Enter a number as the delay. Range: 0 to 4294967295. Default: 5 seconds
holdtime	Enter a number as the hold time. Range: 0 to 4294967295. Default: 10 seconds.

Defaults

delay = 5 seconds; *holdtime* = 10 seconds

Command Modes

ROUTER OSPF

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced support of Multi-Process OSPF.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Setting the *delay* and *holdtime* parameters to a low number enables the switch to switch to an alternate path quickly but requires more CPU usage.

26

PIM-Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)

Overview

The platforms on which a command is supported is indicated by the character — [E] for the E-Series, [C] for the C-Series, and [S] for the S-Series — that appears below each command heading.

This chapter contains the following sections:

IPv4 PIM-Sparse Mode Commands

The IPv4 PIM-Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) commands are:

clear ip pim rp-mapping

C E S

Used by the bootstrap router (BSR) to remove all or particular Rendezvous Point (RP) Advertisement.

Syntax **clear ip pim rp-mapping** *rp-address*

Parameters

rp-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the RP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D)

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

clear ip pim tib

C E S

Clear PIM tree information from the PIM database.

Syntax **clear ip pim tib** [*group*]

Parameters

group	(OPTIONAL) Enter the multicast group address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D)

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

debug ip pim

C E S

View IP PIM debugging messages.

Syntax **debug ip pim** [**bsr** | **events** | **group** | **packet** [**in** | **out**] | **register** | **state** | **timer** [**assert** | **hello** | **joinprune** | **register**]]

To disable PIM debugging, enter **no debug ip pim,** or enter **undebug all** to disable all debugging.

Parameters

bsr	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **bsr** to view PIM Candidate RP/BSR activities.
events	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **events** to view PIM events.
group	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **group** to view PIM messages for a specific group.
packet [**in**	**out**]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **packet** to view PIM packets. Enter one of the optional parameters • in: to view incoming packets • out: to view outgoing packets.

register	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **register** to view PIM register address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
state	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **state** to view PIM state changes.
timer [**assert** | **hello** | **joinprune** | **register**]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **timer** to view PIM timers. Enter one of the optional parameters: • assert: to view the assertion timer. • hello: to view the PIM neighbor keepalive timer. • joinprune: to view the expiry timer (join/prune timer) • register: to view the register suppression timer.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

ip pim bsr-border

C E S Define the border of PIM domain by filtering inbound and outbound PIM-BSR messages per interface.

Syntax **ip pim bsr-border**

To return to the default value, enter **no ip pim bsr-border**.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series on port-channels and S-Series.

Usage Information This command is applied to the subsequent PIM-BSR. Existing BSR advertisements are cleaned up by time out. Candidate RP advertisements can be cleaned using the clear ip pim rp-mapping command.

ip pim bsr-candidate

C E S Configure the PIM router to join the Bootstrap election process.

Syntax **ip pim bsr-candidate** *interface* [*hash-mask-length*] [*priority*]

To return to the default value, enter **no ip pim bsr-candidate**.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For Port Channel interface types, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
hash-mask-length	(OPTIONAL) Enter the hash mask length. Range: zero (0) to 32 Default: 30
priority	(OPTIONAL) Enter the priority used in Bootstrap election process. Range: zero (0) to 255 Default: zero (0)

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Added support for VLAN interface

ip pim dr-priority

C E S

Change the Designated Router (DR) priority for the interface.

Syntax **ip pim dr-priority** *priority-value*

To remove the DR priority value assigned, use the **no ip pim dr-priority** command.

Parameters

priority-value	Enter a number. Preference is given to larger/higher number. Range: 0 to 4294967294 Default: 1

Defaults 1

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series on port-channels and S-Series

Usage Information The router with the largest value assigned to an interface becomes the Designated Router. If two interfaces contain the same DR priority value, the interface with the largest interface IP address becomes the Designated Router.

ip pim graceful-restart

E

This feature permits configuration of Non-**s**top Forwarding (NFS or graceful restart) capability of a PIM router to its neighbors.

Syntax [**ipv6**] **ip pim graceful-restart** {**helper-only** | **nsf** [**restart-time** | **stale-entry-time**]}

Parameters

ipv6	Enter this keyword to enable graceful-restart for IPv6 Multicast Routes.
helper-only	Enter the keyword **helper-only** to configure as a receiver (helper) only by preserving the PIM status of a graceful restart PIM neighboring router.
nsf	Enter the keyword **nfs** to configure the **N**on-**s**top **F**orwarding capability.
restart-time	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **restart-time** followed by the number of seconds estimated for the PIM speaker to restart. Range: 30 to 300 seconds Default: 180 seconds
stale-entry-time	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **stale-entry-time** followed by the number of seconds for which entries are kept alive after restart. Range: 30 to 300 seconds Default: 60 seconds

Defaults as above

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale. Added the **ipv6** option for E-Series.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information When an NSF-capable router comes up, it announces the graceful restart capability and restart duration as a Hello option. The receiving router notes the Hello option. Routers not NSF capable will discard the unknown Hello option and adjacency is not affected.

When an NSF-capable router goes down, neighboring PIM speaker preserves the states and continues the forwarding of multicast traffic while the neighbor router restarts.

ip pim join-filter

C E S

Permit or deny PIM Join/Prune messages on an interface using an extended IP access list. This command prevents the PIM SM router from creating state based on multicast source and/or group.

Syntax **ip pim join-filter** *ext-access-list* {**in** | **out**}

Remove the access list using the command **no ip pim join-filter** *ext-access-list* {**in** | **out**}

Parameters

ext-access-list	Enter the name of an extended access list.
in	Enter this keyword to apply the access list to inbound traffic.
out	Enter this keyword to apply the access list to outbound traffic.

Defaults None

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series on port-channels and S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.

Example

Figure 26-1. Command Example: ip pim join-filter

```
FTOS(conf)# ip access-list extended iptv-channels
FTOS(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip 10.1.2.3/24 225.1.1.0/24
FTOS(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip any 232.1.1.0/24
FTOS(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip 100.1.1.0/16 any
FTOS(config-if-gi-1/1)# ip pim join-filter iptv-channels in
FTOS(config-if-gi-1/1)# ip pim join-filter iptv-channels out
```

Related Commands

ip access-list extended	Configure an access list based on IP addresses or protocols.

ip pim neighbor-filter

C E S

Configure this feature to prevent a router from participating in protocol independent Multicast (PIM).

Syntax **ip pim neighbor-filter** {*access-list*}

To remove the restriction, use the **no ip pim neighbor-filter** {*access-list*} command.

Parameters

access-list	Enter the name of a standard access list. Maximum 16 characters.

Defaults Defaults.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series

Usage Information Do not enter this command before creating the access-list.

ip pim query-interval

C E S

Change the frequency of PIM Router-Query messages.

Syntax

ip pim query-interval *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no ip pim query-interval** *seconds* command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number as the number of seconds between router query messages. Default: 30 seconds Range: 0 to 65535

Defaults

30 seconds

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series on port-channels and S-Series

ip pim register-filter

C E S

Use this feature to prevent a PIM source DR from sending register packets to an RP for the specified multicast source and group.

Syntax

ip pim register-filter *access-list*

To return to the default, use the **no ip pim register-filter** *access-list* command.

Parameters

access-list	Enter the name of an extended access list. Maximum 16 characters.

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

The access name is an extended IP access list that denies PIM register packets to RP at the source DR based on the multicast and group addresses. Do not enter this command before creating the access-list.

ip pim rp-address

C E S

Configure a static PIM Rendezvous Point (RP) address for a group or access-list.

Syntax

ip pim rp-address *address* {**group-address** *group-address mask*} **override**

To remove an RP address, use the **no ip pim rp-address** *address* {**group-address** *group-address mask*} **override** command.

Parameters

address	Enter the RP address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).
group-address *group-address mask*	Enter the keyword **group-address** followed by a group-address mask, in dotted decimal format (/xx), to assign that group address to the RP.
override	Enter the keyword **override** to override the BSR updates with static RP. The override will take effect immediately during enable/disable. **Note:** This option is applicable to multicast group range.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This address is used by first-hop routers to send Register packets on behalf of source multicast hosts. The RP addresses are stored in the order in which they are entered. RP addresses learned via BSR take priority over static RP addresses. Without the override option, RPs advertised by the BSR updates take precedence over the statically configured RPs.

ip pim rp-candidate

C E S

Configure a PIM router to send out a Candidate-RP-Advertisement message to the Bootstrap (BS) router or define group prefixes that are defined with the RP address to PIM BSR.

Syntax **ip pim rp-candidate** {*interface* [*priority*]

To return to the default value, enter **no ip pim rp-candidate** {*interface* [*priority*] command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For Port Channel interface types, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
priority	(OPTIONAL) Enter the priority used in Bootstrap election process. Range: zero (0) to 255 Default: 192

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Priority is stored at BSR router when receiving a Candidate-RP-Advertisement.

ip pim sparse-mode

C E S

Enable PIM sparse mode and IGMP on the interface.

Syntax **ip pim sparse-mode**

To disable PIM sparse mode and IGMP, enter **no ip pim sparse-mode**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series on port-channels and S-Series

Usage Information C-Series supports a maximum of 31 PIM interfaces.

The interface must be enabled (**no shutdown** command) and not have the **switchport** command configured. Multicast must also be enabled globally (using the ip multicast-lag-hashing command). PIM is supported on the port-channel interface.

Related Commands

ip multicast-lag-hashing	Enable multicast globally.

ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer

C E S

Enable expiry timers globally for all sources, or for a specific set of (S,G) pairs defined by an access list.

Syntax **ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer** *seconds* **[access-list name]**

To disable configured timers and return to default mode, enter **no ip pim sparse-mode sg-expiry-timer**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds the S, G entries will be retained. Range 211-86400
access-list name	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of a previously configured Extended ACL to enable the expiry time to specified S,G entries

Defaults Disabled. The default expiry timer (with no times configured) is 210 sec.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced
Version 7.7.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information This command configures an expiration timer for all S.G entries, unless they are assigned to an Extended ACL.

ip pim spt-threshold

C E

Configure PIM router to switch to shortest path tree when the traffic reaches the specified threshold value.

Syntax **ip pim spt-threshold** *value* | **infinity**

To return to the default value, enter **no ip pim spt-threshold**.

Parameters

value	(OPTIONAL) Enter the traffic value in kilobits per second. Default: 10 packets per second. A value of zero (0) will cause a switchover on the first packet.
infinity	(OPTIONAL) To never switch to the source-tree, enter the keyword **infinity**.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series on port-channels and S-Series

Usage Information This is applicable to last hop routers on the shared tree towards the Rendezvous Point (RP).

show ip pim bsr-router

C E S

View information on the Bootstrap router.

Syntax **show ip pim bsr-router**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 26-2. Command Example: show ip pim bsr-router

```
E600-7-rpm0#show ip pim bsr-router
PIMv2 Bootstrap information
This system is the Bootstrap Router (v2)
   BSR address: 7.7.7.7 (?)
   Uptime:     16:59:06, BSR Priority: 0, Hash mask length: 30
   Next bootstrap message in 00:00:08

This system is a candidate BSR
   Candidate BSR address: 7.7.7.7, priority: 0, hash mask length: 30
```

show ip pim interface

C E S View information on the interfaces with IP PIM enabled.

Syntax **show ip pim interface**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 26-3. Command Example: show ip pim interface

```
E600-7-RPM0#show ip pim interface
Address         Interface Ver/   Nbr    Query  DR   DR
                          Mode   Count  Intvl  Prio
172.21.200.254  Gi 7/9    v2/S    0      30     1   172.21.200.254
172.60.1.2      Gi 7/11   v2/S    0      30     1   172.60.1.2
192.3.1.1       Gi 7/16   v2/S    1      30     1   192.3.1.1
192.4.1.1       Gi 13/5   v2/S    0      30     1   192.4.1.1
172.21.110.1    Gi 13/6   v2/S    0      30     1   172.21.110.1
172.21.203.1    Gi 13/7   v2/S    0      30     1   172.21.203.1
```

Table 26-1. show ip pim interface Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Address	Lists the IP addresses of the interfaces participating in PIM.
Interface	List the interface type, with either slot/port information or ID (VLAN or Port Channel), of the interfaces participating in PIM.
Ver/Mode	Displays the PIM version number and mode for each interface participating in PIM. • v2 = PIM version 2 • S = PIM Sparse mode
Nbr Count	Displays the number of PIM neighbors discovered over this interface.
Query Intvl	Displays the query interval for Router Query messages on that interface (configured with ip pim query-interval command).

Table 26-1. show ip pim interface Command Example Fields

Field	Description
DR Prio	Displays the Designated Router priority value configured on the interface (ip pim dr-priority command).
DR	Displays the IP address of the Designated Router for that interface.

show ip pim neighbor

C E S View PIM neighbors.

Syntax **show ip pim neighbor**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 26-4. Command Example: show ip pim neighbor

```
FTOS#show ip pim neighbor
Neighbor          Interface      Uptime/Expires     Ver  DR
Address                                                 Prio/Mode
127.87.3.4        Gi 7/16        09:44:58/00:01:24  v2   1  / S
FTOS#
```

Table 26-2. show ip pim neighbor Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Neighbor address	Displays the IP address of the PIM neighbor.
Interface	List the interface type, with either slot/port information or ID (VLAN or Port Channel), on which the PIM neighbor was found.
Uptime/expires	Displays the amount of time the neighbor has been up followed by the amount of time until the neighbor is removed from the multicast routing table (that is, until the neighbor hold time expires).
Ver	Displays the PIM version number. • v2 = PIM version 2
DR prio/Mode	Displays the Designated Router priority and the mode. • 1 = default Designated Router priority (use ip pim dr-priority) • DR = Designated Router • S = source

show ip pim rp

C E S View all multicast groups-to-RP mappings.

Syntax **show ip pim rp [mapping |** *group-address*]

Parameters

mapping	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **mapping** to display the multicast groups-to-RP mapping and information on how RP is learnt.
group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the multicast group address mask in dotted decimal format to view RP for a specific group.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example 1

Figure 26-5. Command Example 1: show ip pim rp mapping

```
FTOS#sh ip pim rp
Group           RP
224.2.197.115   165.87.20.4
224.2.217.146   165.87.20.4
224.3.3.3       165.87.20.4
225.1.2.1       165.87.20.4
225.1.2.2       165.87.20.4
229.1.2.1       165.87.20.4
229.1.2.2       165.87.20.4
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 26-6. Command Example 2: show ip pim rp mapping

```
FTOS#sh ip pim rp mapping
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4
  RP: 165.87.20.4, v2
    Info source: 165.87.20.5, via bootstrap, priority 0
         Uptime: 00:03:11, expires: 00:02:46
  RP: 165.87.20.3, v2
    Info source: 165.87.20.5, via bootstrap, priority 0
         Uptime: 00:03:11, expires: 00:03:03

FTOS#
```

Example 3

Figure 26-7. Command Example 3: show ip pim rp *group-address*

```
FTOS#sh ip pim rp 229.1.2.1
Group           RP
229.1.2.1       165.87.20.4

FTOS#
```

show ip pim tib

C E S View the PIM tree information base (TIB).

Syntax **show ip pim tib** [*group-address* [*source-address*]]

Parameters

group-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the group address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D)
source-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the source address in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D).

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example

Figure 26-8. Command Example: show ip pim tib

```
FTOS#show ip pim tib

PIM Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, C - Connected, L - Local, P - Pruned,
       R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT,
       M - MSDP created entry, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       K - Ack-Pending State
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, next-Hop, State/Mode

(*, 226.1.1.1), uptime 01:29:19, expires 00:00:52, RP 10.211.2.1, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet 4/23, RPF neighbor 10.211.1.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 8/0

(*, 226.1.1.2), uptime 00:18:08, expires 00:00:52, RP 10.211.2.1, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet 4/23, RPF neighbor 10.211.1.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 8/0

(*, 226.1.1.3), uptime 00:18:08, expires 00:00:52, RP 10.211.2.1, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet 4/23, RPF neighbor 10.211.1.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 8/0

(*, 226.1.1.4), uptime 00:18:08, expires 00:00:52, RP 10.211.2.1, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet 4/23, RPF neighbor 10.211.1.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet 8/0

FTOS#
```

Table 26-3. show ip pim tib Command Example Fields

Field	Description
(S, G)	Displays the entry in the multicast PIM database.
uptime	Displays the amount of time the entry has been in the PIM route table.
expires	Displays the amount of time until the entry expires and is removed from the database.
RP	Displays the IP address of the RP/source for this entry.

Table 26-3. show ip pim tib Command Example Fields (continued)

Field	Description
flags	List the flags to define the entries: • D = PIM Dense Mode • S = PIM Sparse Mode • C = directly connected • L = local to the multicast group • P = route was pruned • R = the forwarding entry is pointing toward the RP • F = FTOS is registering this entry for a multicast source • T = packets were received via Shortest Tree Path • J = first packet from the last hop router is received and the entry is ready to switch to SPT • K= acknowledge pending state
Incoming interface	Displays the reverse path forwarding (RPF) interface towards the RP/ source.
RPF neighbor	Displays the next hop from this interface towards the RP/source.
Outgoing interface list:	Lists the interfaces that meet one of the following criteria: • a directly connect member of the Group. • statically configured member of the Group. • received a (*,G) Join message.

27

PIM-Source Specific Mode (PIM-SSM)

Overview

The platforms on which a command is supported is indicated by the character — E for the E-Series, C for the C-Series, and S for the S-Series — that appears below each command heading.

This chapter contains the following sections:

IPv4 PIM Commands

The following commands apply to IPv4 PIM-SM, PIM-SSM, and PIM-DM:

IPv4 PIM-Source Specific Mode COmmands

The IPv4 PIM-Source Specific Mode (PIM-SSM) commands are:

ip pim ssm-range

C E S

Specify the SSM group range using an access-list.

Syntax **ip pim ssm-range** {*access_list_name*}

Parameters

access_list_name	Enter the name of the access list.

Defaults Default SSM range is 232/8 and ff3x/32

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.

Usage Information FTOS supports standard access list for the SSM range. Extended ACL cannot be used for configuring SSM range. If an Extended ACL is configured and then used in the **ip pim ssm-range** {*access list name*} configuration, an error is reported.

However, if **ip pim ssm-range** {*access list name*} is configured first and then the ACL is configured as an Extended ACL, an error is *not* reported and the ACL is not applied to the SSM range.

FTOS recommended best-practices are to configure the standard ACL, and then apply the ACL to the SSM range. Once the SSM range is applied, the changes are applied internally without requiring clearing of the TIB.

When ACL rules change, the ACL and PIM modules apply the new rules automatically.

When SSM range is configured, FTOS supports SSM for configured group range as well as default SSM range.

When the SSM ACL is removed, PIM SSM is supported for default SSM range only

show ip pim ssm-range

C E S

Display the non-default groups added using the SSM range feature.

Syntax **show ip pim ssm-range**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series.
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series.

28

Port Monitoring

Overview

The Port Monitoring feature enables you to monitor network traffic by forwarding a copy of each incoming or outgoing packet from one port to another port.

The commands in this chapter are generally supported on the C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series, with one exception, as noted in the Command History fields and by these symbols under the command headings: C E S

Commands

Important Points to Remember

- On the E-Series, Port Monitoring is supported on TeraScale and ExaScale platforms.
- Port Monitoring is supported on physical ports only. Logical interfaces, such as Port Channels and VLANs, are not supported.
- FTOS supports as many monitor sessions on a system as the number of port-pipes.
- A SONET port can only be configured as a monitored port.
- The monitoring (destination, “MG”) and monitored (source, “MD”) ports must be on the same switch.
- A monitoring port can monitor any physical port in the chassis.
- Only one MG and one MD may be in a single port-pipe.
- A monitoring port can monitor more than one port.
- More than one monitored port can have the same destination monitoring port.
- FTOS on the S-Series supports multiple source ports to be monitored by a single destination port in one monitor session.

- On the S-Series, one monitor session can have only one MG port. There is no restriction on the number of source ports, or destination ports on the chassis.

Note: The monitoring port should not be a part of any other configuration.

description

C E S

Enter a description of this monitoring session

Syntax **description** {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description regarding this session(80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-*session-ID*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

monitor session	Enable a monitoring session.

flow-based enable

E

Enable flow-based monitoring.

Syntax **flow-based enable**

To disable flow-based monitoring, use the **no flow-based enable** command.

Defaults Disabled, that is flow-based monitoring is not applied

Command Modes MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-*session-ID*)

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information To monitoring traffic with particular flows ingressing/egressing the interface, appropriate ACLs can be applied in both ingress and egress direction.

Related Commands

monitor session	Create a monitoring session.

monitor session

C E S

Create a session for monitoring traffic.

Syntax

monitor session *session-ID*

To delete a session, use the **no monitor session** *session-ID* command.

To delete all monitor sessions, use the **no monitor session** command.

Parameters

session-ID	Enter a session identification number. Range: 0 to 65535

Defaults

No default values or behaviors

Command Modes

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-*session-ID*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 28-1. Command Example: monitor session

```
FTOS(conf)# monitor session 60
FTOS(conf-mon-sess-60)
```

Usage Information

All monitor sessions contain an implicit “mode interface,” that is, if no mode is designated, the mode is set to interface as shown in the example above.

The **monitor** command is saved in the running configuration at the Monitor Session mode level and can be restored after a chassis reload.

Related Commands

show monitor session	Display the monitor session
show running-config monitor session	Display the running configuration of a monitor session

show config

C E S

Display the current monitor session configuration.

Syntax

show config

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-*session-ID*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

```
FTOS(conf-mon-sess-11)#show config
!
monitor session 11
 source GigabitEthernet 10/0 destination GigabitEthernet 10/47 direction rx
FTOS#
```

show monitor session

C E S

Display the monitor information of a particular session or all sessions.

Syntax **show monitor session {***session-ID***}**

To display the monitor information for all sessions, use the **show monitor session** command.

Parameters

session-ID	(OPTIONAL) Enter a session identification number. Range: 0 to 65535

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 28-2. Commands Example: show monitor session

```
FTOS#show monitor session 11

SessionID       Source       Destination     Direction      Mode
-----------     --------     -------------   ------------   -------
   11           Gi 10/0      Gi 10/47        rx             interface

FTOS#
```

Related Commands

monitor session	Create a session for monitoring.

show running-config monitor session

C E S

Display the running configuration of all monitor sessions or a specific session.

Syntax

show running-config monitor session {*session-ID***}**

To display the running configuration for all monitor sessions, use just the **show running-config monitor session** command.

Parameters

session-ID	(OPTIONAL) Enter a session identification number. Range: 0 to 65535

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

```
FTOS#show running-config monitor session
!
monitor session 8
 source GigabitEthernet 10/46 destination GigabitEthernet 10/1 direction rx
!
monitor session 11
 source GigabitEthernet 10/0 destination GigabitEthernet 10/47 direction rx

FTOS#show running-config monitor session 11
!
monitor session 11
 source GigabitEthernet 10/0 destination GigabitEthernet 10/47 direction rx
```

Usage Information

The monitoring command is saved in the running configuration at the Monitor Session mode level and can be restored after a chassis reload.

Related Commands

monitor session	Create a session for monitoring.
show monitor session	Display a monitor session.

source

C E S

Configure a port monitor source.

Syntax

source *interface* **destination** *interface* **direction** {**rx** | **tx** | **both**}

To disable a monitor source, use the **no source** *interface* **destination** *interface* **direction** {**rx** | **tx** | **both**} **command**.

Parameters

interface	Enter the one of the following keywords and slot/port information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information.
destination	Enter the keyword **destination** to indicate the interface destination.
direction {rx | tx | both}	Enter the keyword **direction** followed by one of the packet directional indicators. **rx**: to monitor receiving packets only **tx**: to monitor transmitting packets only **both**: to monitor both transmitting and receiving packets

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

MONITOR SESSION (conf-mon-sess-*session-ID*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 28-3. Command Example: Configuring a Port Monitor Source

```
FTOS(conf-mon-sess-11)#source gi 10/0 destination gi 10/47 direction rx
FTOS(conf-mon-sess-11)#
```

Usage Information

Note: A SONET port can only be configured as a monitored port.

29

Private VLAN (PVLAN)

Overview

Starting with FTOS 7.8.1.0, the Private VLAN (PVLAN) feature of FTOS is available for the C-Series and S-Series: C S

Commands

- ip local-proxy-arp
- private-vlan mode
- private-vlan mapping secondary-vlan
- show interfaces private-vlan
- show vlan private-vlan
- show vlan private-vlan mapping
- switchport mode private-vlan

See also the following commands. The command output is augmented in FTOS 7.8.1.0 to provide PVLAN data:

- show arp in IPv4 Routing
- show vlan in Chapter 20, Layer 2

Private VLANs extend the FTOS security suite by providing Layer 2 isolation between ports within the same private VLAN. A private VLAN partitions a traditional VLAN into subdomains identified by a *primary* and *secondary VLAN* pair.

The FTOS private VLAN implementation is based on RFC 3069.

Private VLAN Concepts

Primary VLAN:

The *primary VLAN* is the base VLAN and can have multiple secondary VLANs. There are two types of secondary VLAN — *community VLAN* and *isolated VLAN*:

- A primary VLAN can have any number of community VLANs and isolated VLANs.
- Private VLANs block all traffic to isolated ports except traffic from promiscuous ports. Traffic received from an isolated port is forwarded only to promiscuous ports or trunk ports.

Community VLAN:

A community VLAN is a secondary VLAN of the primary VLAN:

- Ports in a community VLAN can talk to each other. Also, all ports in a community VLAN can talk to all *promiscuous ports* in the primary VLAN and vice-versa.
- Devices on a community VLAN can communicate with each other via member ports, while devices in an isolated VLAN cannot.

Isolated VLAN:

An isolated VLAN is a secondary VLAN of the primary VLAN:

- Ports in an isolated VLAN cannot talk to each other. Servers would be mostly connected to isolated VLAN ports.
- Isolated ports can talk to promiscuous ports in the primary VLAN, and vice-versa.

Port types:

- **Community port:** A *community port* is, by definition, a port that belongs to a community VLAN and is allowed to communicate with other ports in the same community VLAN and with promiscuous ports.
- **Isolated port:** An *isolated port* is, by definition, a port that, in Layer 2, can only communicate with promiscuous ports that are in the same PVLAN.
- **Promiscuous port:** A *promiscuous port* is, by definition, a port that is allowed to communicate with any other port type.
- **Trunk port**: A *trunk port*, by definition, carries VLAN traffic across switches:
- A trunk port in a PVLAN is always tagged.
- Primary or secondary VLAN traffic is carried by the trunk port in tagged mode. The tag on the packet helps identify the VLAN to which the packet belongs.
- A trunk port can also belong to a regular VLAN (non-private VLAN).

ip local-proxy-arp

C S Enable/disable Layer 3 communication between secondary VLANs in a private VLAN.

Syntax [**no**] **ip local-proxy-arp**

To disable Layer 3 communication between secondary VLANs in a private VLAN, use the **no ip local-proxy-arp** command in the INTERFACE VLAN mode for the primary VLAN.

To disable Layer 3 communication in a particular secondary VLAN, use the **no ip local-proxy-arp** command in the INTERFACE VLAN mode for the selected secondary VLAN.

Note: Even after **ip-local-proxy-arp** is disabled (**no ip-local-proxy-arp**) in a secondary VLAN, Layer 3 communication may happen between some secondary VLAN hosts, until the ARP timeout happens on those secondary VLAN hosts.

Defaults Layer 3 communication is disabled between secondary VLANs in a private VLAN.

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

private-vlan mode	Set the mode of the selected VLAN to community, isolated, or primary.
private-vlan mapping secondary-vlan	Map secondary VLANs to the selected primary VLAN.
show arp	Display the ARP table.
show interfaces private-vlan	Display type and status of PVLAN interfaces.
show vlan private-vlan	Display PVLANs and/or interfaces that are part of a PVLAN.
switchport mode private-vlan	Set the PVLAN mode of the selected port.

private-vlan mode

C S

Set the PVLAN mode of the selected VLAN to community, isolated, or primary.

Syntax

[**no**] **private-vlan mode** {**community** | **isolated | primary**}

To remove the PVLAN configuration, use the **no private-vlan mode** {**community** | **isolated | primary**} command syntax.

Parameters

community	Enter **community** to set the VLAN as a community VLAN, as described above.
isolated	Enter **isolated** to configure the VLAN as an isolated VLAN, as described above.
primary	Enter **primary** to configure the VLAN as a primary VLAN, as described above.

Defaults

none

Command Modes

INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information

The VLAN:

- Can be in only one mode, either community, isolated, or primary.
- Mode can be set to community or isolated even before associating it to a primary VLAN. This secondary VLAN will continue to work normally as a normal VLAN even though it is not associated to a primary VLAN. (A syslog message indicates this.)
- Must not have a port in it when the VLAN mode is being set.

Only ports (and port channels) configured as promiscuous, host, or PVLAN trunk ports (as described above) can be added to the PVLAN. No other regular ports can be added to the PVLAN.

After using this command to configure a VLAN as a primary VLAN, use the **private-vlan mapping secondary-vlan** command to map secondary VLANs to this VLAN.

Related Commands

private-vlan mapping secondary-vlan	Set the mode of the selected VLAN to primary and then associate secondary VLANs to it.
show interfaces private-vlan	Display type and status of PVLAN interfaces.

show vlan private-vlan	Display PVLANs and/or interfaces that are part of a PVLAN.
show vlan private-vlan mapping	Display primary-secondary VLAN mapping.
switchport mode private-vlan	Set the PVLAN mode of the selected port.

private-vlan mapping secondary-vlan

C S Map secondary VLANs to the selected primary VLAN.

Syntax [**no**] **private-vlan mapping secondary-vlan** *vlan-list*

To remove specific secondary VLANs from the configuration, use the **no private-vlan mapping secondary-vlan** *vlan-list* command syntax.

Parameters

vlan-list	Enter the list of secondary VLANs to associate with the selected primary VLAN, as described above. The list can be in comma-delimited or hyphenated-range format, following the convention for range input.

Defaults none

Command Modes INTERFACE VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information The list of secondary VLANs can be:

- Specified in comma-delimited or hyphenated-range format.
- Specified with this command even before they have been created.
- Amended by specifying the new secondary VLAN to be added to the list.

Related Commands

private-vlan mode	Set the mode of the selected VLAN to community, isolated, or primary.
show interfaces private-vlan	Display type and status of PVLAN interfaces.
show vlan private-vlan	Display PVLANs and/or interfaces that are part of a PVLAN.
show vlan private-vlan mapping	Display primary-secondary VLAN mapping.
switchport mode private-vlan	Set the PVLAN mode of the selected port.

show interfaces private-vlan

C S Display type and status of PVLAN interfaces.

Syntax **show interfaces private-vlan** [**interface** *interface*]

Parameters

interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface**, followed by the ID of the specific interface for which to display PVLAN status.

Defaults none

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information This command has two types of display — a list of all PVLAN interfaces or for a specific interface. Examples of both types of output are shown below.

Examples

Figure 29-1. show interfaces private-vlan Command Output

```
FTOS# show interfaces private-vlan
Interface Vlan PVLAN-Type Interface Type Status
--------- ---- ---------- -------------- --------
Gi 2/1    10   Primary    Promiscuous    Up
Gi 2/2    100  Isolated   Host           Down
Gi 2/3    10   Primary    Trunk          Up
Gi 2/4    101  Community  Host           Up
```

```
FTOS# show interfaces private-vlan Gi 2/2
Interface Vlan PVLAN-Type Interface Type Status
--------- ---- ---------- -------------- --------
Gi 2/2    100  Isolated   Host           Up
```

The table, below, defines the fields in the output, above.

Table 29-1. show interfaces description Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Interface	Displays type of interface and associated slot and port number
Vlan	Displays the VLAN ID of the designated interface
PVLAN-Type	Displays the type of VLAN in which the designated interface resides
Interface Type	Displays the PVLAN port type of the designated interface.
Status	States whether the interface is operationally up or down.

Related Commands

private-vlan mode	Set the mode of the selected VLAN to community, isolated, or primary.
show vlan private-vlan	Display PVLANs and/or interfaces that are part of a PVLAN.
show vlan private-vlan mapping	Display primary-secondary VLAN mapping.
switchport mode private-vlan	Set the PVLAN mode of the selected port.

show vlan private-vlan

C S Display PVLANs and/or interfaces that are part of a PVLAN.

Syntax **show vlan private-vlan** [**community** | *interface* | **isolated** | **primary |** *primary_vlan* | **interface** *interface*]

Parameters

community	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **community** to display VLANs configured as community VLANs, along with their interfaces.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **community** to display VLANs configured as community VLANs, along with their interfaces.
isolated	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **isolated** to display VLANs configured as isolated VLANs, along with their interfaces.
primary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **primary** to display VLANs configured as primary VLANs, along with their interfaces.
primary_vlan	(OPTIONAL) Enter a private VLAN ID or secondary VLAN ID to display interface details about the designated PVLAN.
interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** and an interface ID to display the PVLAN configuration of the designated interface.

Defaults none

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information Examples of all types of command output are shown below. The first type of output is the result of not entering an optional keyword. It displays a detailed list of all PVLANs and their member VLANs and interfaces. The other types of output show details about PVLAN subsets.

Examples

Figure 29-2. show vlan private-vlan Command Output

```
FTOS# show vlan private-vlan
Primary Secondary Type      Active Ports
------- --------- --------- ------ ------------------------
10                primary   Yes    Gi 2/1,3
        100       isolated  Yes    Gi 2/2
        101       community Yes    Gi 2/10
20                primary   Yes    Po 10, 12-13
                                   Gi 3/1
        200       isolated  Yes    Gi 3/2,4-6
        201       community No
        202       community Yes    Gi 3/11-12
```

```
FTOS# show vlan private-vlan primary
Primary Secondary Type      Active Ports
------- --------- --------- ------ ------------------------
10                primary   Yes    Gi 2/1,3
20                primary   Yes    Gi 3/1,3
```

```
FTOS# show vlan private-vlan isolated
Primary Secondary Type      Active Ports
------- --------- --------- ------ ------------------------
10                primary   Yes    Gi 2/1,3
        100       isolated  Yes    Gi 2/2,4-6
        200       isolated  Yes    Gi 3/2,4-6
```

```
FTOS# show vlan private-vlan community
Primary Secondary Type      Active Ports
------- --------- --------- ------ ------------------------
10                primary   Yes    Gi 2/1,3
        101       community Yes    Gi 2/7-10
20                primary   Yes    Po 10, 12-13
                                   Gi 3/1
        201       community No
        202       community Yes    Gi 3/11-12
```

```
FTOS# show vlan private-vlan interface Gi 2/1
Primary Secondary Type      Active Ports
------- --------- --------- ------ ------------------------
10                primary   Yes    Gi 2/1
```

If the VLAN ID is that of a primary VLAN, then the entire private VLAN output will be displayed, as shown in Figure 29-3. If the VLAN ID is a secondary VLAN, only its primary VLAN and its particular secondary VLAN properties will be displayed, as shown in Figure 29-4.

Figure 29-3. Output of show vlan private-vlan (primary)

```
FTOS# show vlan private-vlan 10
Primary Secondary Type      Active Ports
------- --------- --------- ------ ------------------------
10                primary   Yes    Gi 2/1,3
        102       isolated  Yes    Gi 0/4
        101       community Yes    Gi 2/7-10
```

Figure 29-4. Output of show vlan private-vlan (secondary)

```
FTOS#show vlan private-vlan 102

 Primary Secondary Type      Active Ports
 ------- --------- --------- ------ -----------------------------------------
 10                Primary   Yes    Po 1
                                    Gi 0/2
         102       Isolated  Yes    Gi 0/4
```

The table, below, defines the fields in the output, above.

Table 29-2. show interfaces description Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Primary	Displays the VLAN ID of the designated or associated primary VLAN(s)
Secondary	Displays the VLAN ID of the designated or associated secondary VLAN(s
Type	Displays the type of VLAN in which the listed interfaces reside

Table 29-2. show interfaces description Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Active	States whether the interface is operationally up or down
Ports	Displays the interface IDs in the listed VLAN.

Related Commands

private-vlan mode	Set the mode of the selected VLAN to either community or isolated.
show interfaces private-vlan	Display type and status of PVLAN interfaces.
show vlan private-vlan mapping	Display primary-secondary VLAN mapping.
switchport mode private-vlan	Set the PVLAN mode of the selected port.

show vlan private-vlan mapping

C S

Display primary-secondary VLAN mapping.

Syntax **show vlan private-vlan mapping**

Defaults none

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information The output of this command, shown below, displays the community and isolated VLAN IDs that are associated with each primary VLAN.

Figure 29-5. show vlan private-vlan mapping Command Output

```
FTOS# show vlan private-vlan mapping
Private Vlan:
 Primary   : 100
 Isolated  : 102
 Community : 101
 Unknown   : 200
```

Related Commands

private-vlan mode	Set the mode of the selected VLAN to either community or isolated.
show interfaces private-vlan	Display type and status of PVLAN interfaces.
show vlan private-vlan mapping	Display primary-secondary VLAN mapping.
switchport mode private-vlan	Set the PVLAN mode of the selected port.

switchport mode private-vlan

C S Set the PVLAN mode of the selected port.

Syntax [**no**] **switchport mode private-vlan** {**host** | **promiscuous** | **trunk**}

To remove the PVLAN mode from the selected port, use the **no switchport mode private-vlan** command.

Parameters

host	Enter **host** to configure the selected port or port channel as an isolated interface in a PVLAN, as described above.
promiscuous	Enter **promiscuous** to configure the selected port or port channel as an promiscuous interface, as described above.
trunk	Enter **trunk** to configure the selected port or port channel as a trunk port in a PVLAN, as described above.

Defaults disabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information The assignment of the various PVLAN port types to port and port channel (LAG) interfaces is demonstrated below.

Example

Figure 29-6. Examples of switchport mode private-vlan Command

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)#interface GigabitEthernet 2/1
FTOS(conf-if-gi-2/1)#switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous

FTOS(conf)#interface GigabitEthernet 2/2
FTOS(conf-if-gi-2/2)#switchport mode private-vlan host

FTOS(conf)#interface GigabitEthernet 2/3
FTOS(conf-if-gi-2/3)#switchport mode private-vlan trunk

FTOS(conf)#interface port-channel 10
FTOS(conf-if-gi-2/3)#switchport mode private-vlan promiscuous
```

Related Commands

private-vlan mode	Set the mode of the selected VLAN to either community or isolated.
private-vlan mapping secondary-vlan	Set the mode of the selected VLAN to primary and then associate secondary VLANs to it.
show interfaces private-vlan	Display type and status of PVLAN interfaces.
show vlan private-vlan mapping	Display primary-secondary VLAN mapping.

30

Per-VLAN Spanning Tree plus (PVST+)

Overview

The FTOS implementation of PVST+ (Per-VLAN Spanning Tree plus) is based on the IEEE 802.1d standard Spanning Tree Protocol, but it creates a separate spanning tree for each VLAN configured.

PVST+ (Per-VLAN Spanning Tree plus) is supported by FTOS on all Dell Networking systems, as indicated by the characters that appear below each command heading:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

Commands

The FTOS PVST+ commands are:

- disable
- description
- extend system-id
- protocol spanning-tree pvst
- show spanning-tree pvst
- spanning-tree pvst
- spanning-tree pvst err-disable
- tc-flush-standard
- vlan bridge-priority
- vlan forward-delay
- vlan hello-time
- vlan max-age

Note: For easier command line entry, the plus (+) sign is not used at the command line.

disable

C E S Disable PVST+ globally.

Syntax **disable**

To enable PVST+, enter **no disable**.

Defaults PVST+ is disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-pvst)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree pvst	Enter PVST+ mode.

description

C E S

Enter a description of the PVST+

Syntax **description** {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the Spanning Tree (80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes SPANNING TREE PVST+ (The prompt is “config-pvst”.)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
pre-7.7.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree pvst	Enter SPANNING TREE mode on the switch.

extend system-id

C E S

Use Extend System ID to augment the Bridge ID with a VLAN ID so that PVST+ differentiate between BPDUs for each VLAN. If for some reason on VLAN receives a BPDU meant for another VLAN, PVST+ will then not detect a loop, and both ports can remain in forwarding state.

Syntax **extend system-id**

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes PROTOCOL PVST

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

Example

```
FTOS(conf-pvst)#do show spanning-tree pvst vlan 5 brief

VLAN 5
Executing IEEE compatible Spanning Tree Protocol
Root ID    Priority 32773, Address 0001.e832.73f7
Root Bridge hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
Bridge ID    Priority 32773  (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 5), Address 0001.e832.73f7
We are the root of Vlan 5
Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15

Interface                                          Designated
 Name       PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost        Bridge ID          PortID
---------- -------- ---- ------  --- ------- -------------------- --------
Gi 0/10    128.140  128  200000  FWD 0      32773 0001.e832.73f7  128.140
Gi 0/12    128.142  128  200000  DIS 0        32773 0001.e832.73f7  128.142

Interface
 Name       Role   PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost    Link-type Edge
---------- ------ -------- ---- ------- --- ------- --------- ------------------------
Gi 0/10    Desg   128.140  128  200000  FWD 0       P2P       No
Gi 0/12    Dis      128.142  128  200000  DIS 0         P2P       No
```

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree pvst	Enter SPANNING TREE mode on the switch.

protocol spanning-tree pvst

C E S

Enter the PVST+ mode to enable PVST+ on a device.

Syntax **protocol spanning-tree pvst**

To disable PVST+, use the disable command.

Defaults This command has no default value or behavior.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Example

Figure 30-1. Configuring with protocol spanning-tree pvst Command

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)#protocol spanning-tree pvst
FTOS(conf-pvst)#no disable
FTOS(conf-pvst)#vlan 2 bridge-priority 4096
FTOS(conf-pvst)#vlan 3 bridge-priority 16384
FTOS(conf-pvst)#
FTOS(conf-pvst)#show config
!
protocol spanning-tree pvst
 no disable
 vlan 2 bridge-priority 4096
 vlan 3 bridge-priority 16384
FTOS#
```

Usage Information Once PVST+ is enabled, the device runs an STP instance for each VLAN it supports.

Related Commands

disable	Disable PVST+.
show spanning-tree pvst	Display the PVST+ configuration.

show spanning-tree pvst

C E S

View the Per-VLAN Spanning Tree configuration.

Syntax

show spanning-tree pvst [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**brief**] [*Interface*]

Parameters

vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view a synopsis of the PVST+ configuration information.
Interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the interface keywords along with the slot/port information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel groups, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Expanded to display port error disable state (EDS) caused by loopback BPDU inconsistency and Port VLAN ID inconsistency.
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Example 1 **Figure 30-2. show spanning-tree pvst brief Command**

```
FTOS#show spanning-tree pvst vlan 3 brief
VLAN 3
Executing IEEE compatible Spanning Tree Protocol
Root ID    Priority 4096, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
Root Bridge hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
Bridge ID    Priority 16384, Address 0001.e805.e306
Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15

Interface                                          Designated
 Name      PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost        Bridge ID         PortID
---------- -------- ---- ------  --- ------- -------------------- --------
Gi 1/0     128.130  128  20000   FWD 20000   4096  0001.e801.6aa8  128.426
Gi 1/1     128.131  128  20000   BLK 20000   4096  0001.e801.6aa8  128.427
Gi 1/16    128.146  128  20000   FWD 20000   16384 0001.e805.e306  128.146
Gi 1/17    128.147  128  20000   FWD 20000   16384 0001.e805.e306  128.147

Interface
 Name      Role   PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost    Link-type Edge
---------- ------ -------- ---- ------- --- ------- --------- ----
Gi 1/0     Root   128.130  128  20000   FWD 20000   P2P       No
Gi 1/1     Altr   128.131  128  20000   BLK 20000   P2P       No
Gi 1/16    Desg   128.146  128  20000   FWD 20000   P2P       Yes
Gi 1/17    Desg   128.147  128  20000   FWD 20000   P2P       Yes
```

Example 2 **Figure 30-3. show spanning-tree pvst vlan Command**

```
FTOS#show spanning-tree pvst vlan 2
VLAN 2
Root Identifier has priority 4096, Address 0001.e805.e306
Root Bridge hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
Bridge Identifier has priority 4096, Address 0001.e805.e306
Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
We are the root of VLAN 2
Current root has priority 4096, Address 0001.e805.e306
Number of topology changes 3, last change occured 00:57:00

Port 130 (GigabitEthernet 1/0) is designated Forwarding
Port path cost 20000, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.130
Designated root has priority 4096, address 0001.e805.e3:06
Designated bridge has priority 4096, address 0001.e805.e3:06
Designated port id is 128.130, designated path cost 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
BPDU sent 1567, received 3
The port is not in the Edge port mode

Port 131 (GigabitEthernet 1/1) is designated Forwarding
Port path cost 20000, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.131
Designated root has priority 4096, address 0001.e805.e3:06
Designated bridge has priority 4096, address 0001.e805.e3:06
Designated port id is 128.131, designated path cost 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
BPDU sent 1567, received 0
The port is not in the Edge port mode

Port 146 (GigabitEthernet 1/16) is designated Forwarding
Port path cost 20000, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.146
Designated root has priority 4096, address 0001.e805.e3:06
Designated bridge has priority 4096, address 0001.e805.e3:06
Designated port id is 128.146, designated path cost 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
BPDU sent 1578, received 0
The port is in the Edge port mode

Port 147 (GigabitEthernet 1/17) is designated Forwarding
Port path cost 20000, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.147
Designated root has priority 4096, address 0001.e805.e3:06
Designated bridge has priority 4096, address 0001.e805.e3:06
Designated port id is 128.147, designated path cost 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
BPDU sent 1579, received 0
The port is in the Edge port mode
```

Example 3 **Figure 30-4. show spanning-tree pvst command with EDS and LBK**

```
FTOS#show spanning-tree pvst vlan 2 interface gigabitethernet 1/0

GigabitEthernet 1/0 of VLAN 2 is LBK_INC discarding

Edge port:no (default) port guard :none (default)
Link type: point-to-point (auto) bpdu filter:disable (default)
Bpdu guard :disable (default)
Bpdus sent 152, received 27562

Interface                                      Designated
 Name     PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost       Bridge ID          PortID
--------- -------- ---- ------- --- ------- -------------------- --------
Gi 1/0    128.1223 128  20000   EDS 0       32768 0001.e800.a12b  128.1223
```

Loopback BPDU Inconsistency (LBK_INC)

Example 4 **Figure 30-5. show spanning-tree pvst with EDS and PVID**

```
FTOS#show spanning-tree pvst vlan 2 interface gigabitethernet 1/0

GigabitEthernet 1/0 of VLAN 2 is PVID_INC discarding

Edge port:no (default) port guard :none (default)
Link type: point-to-point (auto) bpdu filter:disable (default)
Bpdu guard :disable (default)
Bpdus sent 1, received 0

Interface                                      Designated
 Name     PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost       Bridge ID          PortID
--------- -------- ---- ------- --- ------- -------------------- --------
Gi 1/0     128.1223 128  20000   EDS 0       32768 0001.e800.a12b  128.1223
```

Port VLAN ID (PVID) Inconsistency

Related Commands

spanning-tree pvst	Configure PVST+ on an interface.

spanning-tree pvst

C E S

Configure PVST+ edge port with optional Bridge Port Data Unit (BPDU) guard, VLAN, port priority, and port cost on an interface.

Syntax

spanning-tree pvst [edge-port [**bpduguard** [**shutdown-on-violation**]] **| vlan** *vlan-range* {**cost** *number* | **priority** *value*}]

To disable PVST+ on an interface, use the **no spanning-tree pvst [edge-port** [**bpduguard**] [**shutdown-on-violation**]] **| vlan** *vlan-range* {**cost** *number* | **priority** *value*}] command.

Parameters

edge-port	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **edge-port** to configure the interface as a PVST+ edge port.
bpduguard	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **portfast** to enable Portfast to move the interface into forwarding mode immediately after the root fails. Enter the keyword **bpduguard** to disable the port when it receives a BPDU.
shutdown-on-violation	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **shutdown-on-violation** to hardware disable an interface when a BPDU is received and the port is disabled.
vlan *vlan-range*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN number(s). Range: 1 to 4094

cost *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cost** followed by the port cost value. Range: 1 to 200000 Defaults: 100 Mb/s Ethernet interface = 200000 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface = 20000 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface = 2000 Port Channel interface with one 100 Mb/s Ethernet = 200000 Port Channel interface with one 1-Gigabit Ethernet = 20000 Port Channel interface with one 10-Gigabit Ethernet = 2000 Port Channel with two 1-Gigabit Ethernet = 18000 Port Channel with two 10-Gigabit Ethernet = 1800 Port Channel with two 100-Mbps Ethernet = 180000
priority *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **priority** followed the Port priority value in increments of 16. Range: 0 to 240 Default: 128

Defaults Not Configured

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced hardware shutdown-on-violation option
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added the optional Bridge Port Data Unit (BPDU) guard
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information The BPDU guard option prevents the port from participating in an active STP topology in case a BPDU appears on a port unintentionally, or is misconfigured, or is subject to a DOS attack. This option places the port into an error disable state if a BPDU appears, and a message is logged so that the administrator can take corrective action.

Note: A port configured as an edge port, on a PVST switch, will immediately transition to the forwarding state. Only ports connected to end-hosts should be configured as an edge port. Consider an edge port similar to a port with a spanning-tree portfast enabled.

If **shutdown-on-violation** is not enabled, BPDUs will still be sent to the RPM CPU.

Example

Figure 30-6. spanning-tree pvst vlan Command Example

```
FTOS(conf-if-gi-1/1)#spanning-tree pvst vlan 3 cost 18000
FTOS(conf-if-gi-1/1)#end
FTOS(conf-if-gi-1/1)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
 no ip address
 switchport
 spanning-tree pvst vlan 3 cost 18000
 no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-gi-1/1)#end

FTOS#
```

Related Commands		
	show spanning-tree pvst	View PVST+ configuration

spanning-tree pvst err-disable

C E S

Place ports in an err-disabled state if they receive a PVST+ BPDU when they are members an untagged VLAN.

Syntax **spanning-tree pvst err-disable cause invalid-pvst-bpdu**

Defaults Enabled; ports are placed in err-disabled state if they receive a PVST+ BPDU when they are members of an untagged VLAN.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information Some non-Dell Networking systems which have hybrid ports participating in PVST+ transmit two kinds of BPDUs: an 802.1D BPDU and an untagged PVST+ BPDU.

Dell Networking systems do not expect PVST+ BPDU on an untagged port. If this happens, FTOS places the port in error-disable state. This behavior might result in the network not converging. To prevent FTOS from executing this action, use the command **no spanning-tree pvst err-disable cause invalid-pvst-bpdu**.

Related Commands

show spanning-tree pvst	View the PVST+ configuration.

tc-flush-standard

C E S

Enable the MAC address flushing upon receiving every topology change notification.

Syntax **tc-flush-standard**

To disable, use the **no tc-flush-standard** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information By default FTOS implements an optimized flush mechanism for PVST+. This helps in flushing the MAC addresses only when necessary (and less often) allowing for faster convergence during topology changes. However, if a standards-based flush mechanism is needed, this *knob* command can be turned on to enable flushing MAC addresses upon receiving every topology change notification.

vlan bridge-priority

C E S

Set the PVST+ bridge-priority for a VLAN or a set of VLANs.

Syntax

vlan *vlan-range* **bridge-priority** *value*

To return to the default value, enter **no vlan bridge-priority** command.

Parameters

vlan *vlan-range*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN number(s). Range: 1 to 4094
bridge-priority *value*	Enter the keyword **bridge-priority** followed by the bridge priority value in increments of 4096. Range: 0 to 61440 Default: 32768

Defaults

32768

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-pvst)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Related Commands

vlan forward-delay	Change the time interval before FTOS transitions to the forwarding state
vlan hello-time	Change the time interval between BPDUs
vlan max-age	Change the time interval before PVST+ refreshes
show spanning-tree pvst	Display the PVST+ configuration

vlan forward-delay

C E S

Set the amount of time the interface waits in the Listening State and the Learning State before transitioning to the Forwarding State.

Syntax

vlan *vlan-range* **forward-delay** *seconds*

To return to the default setting, enter **no vlan forward-delay** command.

Parameters

vlan *vlan-range*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN number(s). Range: 1 to 4094
forward-delay *seconds*	Enter the keyword **forward-delay** followed by the time interval, in seconds, that FTOS waits before transitioning PVST+ to the forwarding state. Range: 4 to 30 seconds Default: 15 seconds

Defaults

15 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-pvst)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Related Commands

vlan bridge-priority	Set the bridge-priority value
vlan hello-time	Change the time interval between BPDUs
vlan max-age	Change the time interval before PVST+ refreshes
show spanning-tree pvst	Display the PVST+ configuration

vlan hello-time

C E S

Set the time interval between generation of PVST+ Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs).

Syntax **vlan** *vlan-range* **hello-time** *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no vlan hello-time** command.

Parameters

vlan *vlan-range*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN number(s). Range: 1 to 4094
hello-time *seconds*	Enter the keyword **hello-time** followed by the time interval, in seconds, between transmission of BPDUs. Range: 1 to 10 seconds Default: 2 seconds

Defaults 2 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-pvst)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Related Commands

vlan bridge-priority	Set the bridge-priority value
vlan forward-delay	Change the time interval before FTOS transitions to the forwarding state
vlan max-age	Change the time interval before PVST+ refreshes
show spanning-tree pvst	Display the PVST+ configuration

vlan max-age

C E S

Set the time interval for the PVST+ bridge to maintain configuration information before refreshing that information.

Syntax

vlan *vlan-range* **max-age** *seconds*

To return to the default, use the **no vlan max-age** command.

Parameters

vlan *vlan-range*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN number(s). Range: 1 to 4094
max-age *seconds*	Enter the keyword **max-age** followed by the time interval, in seconds, that FTOS waits before refreshing configuration information. Range: 6 to 40 seconds Default: 20 seconds

Defaults

20 seconds

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-pvst)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Related Commands

vlan bridge-priority	Set the bridge-priority value
vlan forward-delay	Change the time interval before FTOS transitions to the forwarding state
vlan hello-time	Change the time interval between BPDUs
show spanning-tree pvst	Display the PVST+ configuration

31

Quality of Service (QoS)

Overview

FTOS commands for Quality of Service (QoS) include traffic conditioning and congestion control. QoS commands are not universally supported on all Dell Networking platforms. Support is indicated by the C, E and S characters under command headings.

This chapter contains the following sections:

Global Configuration Commands

qos-rate-adjust

C E S

By default, while rate limiting, policing, and shaping, FTOS does not include the Preamble, SFD, or the IFG fields. These fields are overhead; only the fields from MAC Destination Address to the CRC are used for forwarding and are included in these rate metering calculations. You can optionally include overhead fields in rate metering calculations by enabling QoS Rate Adjustment.

Syntax **qos-rate-adjustment** *overhead-bytes*

Parameters

overhead-bytes	Include a specified number of bytes of packet overhead to include in rate limiting, policing, and shaping calculations. C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-31 E-Series Range: 1-144

Defaults QoS Rate Adjustment is disabled by default, and **no qos-rate-adjust** is listed in the running-configuration

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced

qos-scheduling

S60

Configure QoS scheduling priority by setting the scheduled interval for unicast and multicast packets.

Syntax **qos-scheduling [unicast** *packet-number* **|| multicast** *packet-number***]**

Parameters

unicast	Enter the keyword **unicast** for unicast packet scheduling.
multicast	Enter the keyword **multicast** for multicast packet scheduling.
packet-number	Enter the number of consecutive packets to schedule. Range: 1 to 63. Default: 1.

Defaults 1

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.9	Introduced on the S60.

Per-Port QoS Commands

Per-port QoS (“port-based QoS”) allows users to defined QoS configuration on a per-physical-port basis. The commands include:

- dot1p-priority
- rate limit
- rate police
- rate shape
- service-class dynamic dot1p
- show interfaces rate
- strict-priority queue

dot1p-priority

C E S

Assign a value to the IEEE 802.1p bits on the traffic received by this interface.

Syntax

dot1p-priority *priority-value*

To delete the IEEE 802.1p configuration on the interface, enter **no dot1p-priority**.

Parameters

priority-value Enter a value from 0 to 7.

dot1p	Queue Number
0	2
1	0
2	1
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7

For the **C-Series** and **S-Series**, enter a value 0, 2, 4, or 6

dot1p	Queue Number
0	1
1	0
2	0
3	1
4	2
5	2
6	3
7	3

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The dot1p-priority command changes the priority of incoming traffic on the interface. The system places traffic marked with a priority in the correct queue and processes that traffic according to its queue.

When you set the priority for a Port Channel, the physical interfaces assigned to the Port Channel are configured with the same value. You cannot assign dot1p-priority command to individual interfaces in a Port Channel.

rate limit

E

Limit the outgoing traffic rate on the selected interface.

Syntax

rate limit [**kbps**] *committed-rate* [*burst-KB*] [**peak** [**kbps**] *peak-rate* [*burst-KB*]] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Parameters

kbps	Enter this keyword to specify the rate limit in Kilobits per second (Kbps). On the E-Series, Dell Networking recommends using a value greater than or equal to 512 as lower values does not yield accurate results.The default granularity is Megabits per second (Mbps). Range: 0-10000000
committed-rate	Enter the bandwidth in Mbps Range: 0 to 10000
burst-KB	(OPTIONAL) Enter the burst size in KB. Range: 16 to 200000 Default: 50
peak *peak-rate*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peak** followed by a number to specify the peak rate in Mbps. Range: 0 to 10000
vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a VLAN ID to limit traffic to those specific VLANs. Range: 1 to 4094

Defaults

Granularity for *committed-rate* and *peak-rate* is Mbps unless the **kbps** option is used.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Added **kbps** option on E-Series.
Version 7.7.1.0	Removed from C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Note: Per Port rate limit and rate police is supported for Layer 2 tagged and untagged switched traffic and for Layer 3 traffic. Per VLAN rate limit and rate police is supported on only tagged ports with Layer 2 switched traffic.

On one interface, you can configure the rate limit or rate police command for a VLAN or you can configure the rate limit or the rate police command for the interface. For each physical interface, you can configure six rate limit commands specifying different VLANS.

If you receive the error message:

```
%Error: Specified VLANs overlap with existing config.
```

after configuring VLANs in the rate police command, check to see if the same VLANs are used in rate limit command on other interfaces. To clear the problem, remove the rate limit configuration(s), and re-configure the rate police command. After the rate police command is configured, return to the other interfaces and re-apply the rate limit configuration.

rate police

C E S

Police the incoming traffic rate on the selected interface.

Syntax

rate police [**kbps**] *committed-rate* [*burst-KB*] [**peak** [**kbps**] *peak-rate* [*burst-KB*]] [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Parameters

kbps	Enter this keyword to specify the rate limit in Kilobits per second (Kbps). On C-Series and S-Series make the following value a multiple of 64. On the E-Series, Dell Networking recommends using a value greater than or equal to 512 as lower values does not yield accurate results. The default granularity is Megabits per second (Mbps). Range: 0-10000000
committed-rate	Enter a number as the bandwidth in Mbps. Range: 0 to 10000
burst-KB	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the burst size in KB. Range: 16 to 200000 Default: 50
peak *peak-rate*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peak** followed by a number to specify the peak rate in Mbps. Range: 0 to 10000
vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword vlan followed by a VLAN ID to police traffic to those specific VLANs. Range: 1 to 4094

Defaults

Granularity for *committed-rate* and *peak-rate* is Mbps unless the **kbps** option is used.

Command Mode

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Added **kbps** option on C-Series, E-Series, and Series.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Note: Per Port rate limit and rate police is supported for Layer 2 tagged and untagged switched traffic and for Layer 3 traffic. Per VLAN rate limit and rate police is supported on only tagged ports with Layer 2 switched traffic.

C-Series and S-Series

On *one* interface, you can configure the rate police command for a VLAN or you can configure the rate police command for an interface. For each physical interface, you can configure three rate police commands specifying different VLANS.

E-Series

On *one* interface, you can configure the **rate limit** or rate police command for a VLAN or you can configure the **rate limit** or the rate police command for the interface.

For each physical interface, you can configure six rate police commands specifying different VLANS.

After configuring VLANs in the rate police command, if this error message appears:

```
%Error: Specified VLANs overlap with existing config.
```

Check to see if the same VLANs are used with the **rate limit** command on other interfaces. To clear the problem, remove the **rate limit** configuration(s), and re-configure the rate police command. After the rate police command is configured, return to the other interfaces and re-apply the **rate limit** configuration.

Related Commands

rate-police	Police traffic output as part of the designated policy.

rate shape

C E S

Shape the traffic output on the selected interface.

Syntax

rate shape [**kbps**] *rate* [*burst-KB*]

Parameters

kbps	Enter this keyword to specify the rate limit in Kilobits per second (Kbps). On C-Series and S-Series make the following value a multiple of 64. The default granularity is Megabits per second (Mbps). Range: 0-10000000
rate	Enter the outgoing rate in multiples of 10 Mbps. Range: 0 to 10000
burst-KB	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the burst size in KB. Range: 0 to 10000 Default: 10

Defaults

Granularity for *rate* is Mbps unless the **kbps** option is used.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Added **kbps** option on C-Series, E-Series, and Series.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series and on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

rate-shape	Shape traffic output as part of the designated policy.

service-class dynamic dot1p

C E S

Honor all 802.1p markings on incoming switched traffic on an interface (from INTERFACE mode) or on all interfaces (from CONFIGURATION mode). A CONFIGURATION mode entry supercedes INTERFACE mode entries.

Syntax

service-class dynamic dot1p

To return to the default setting, enter **no service-class dynamic dot1p**.

Defaults

All dot1p traffic is mapped to Queue 0 unless **service-class dynamic dot1p** is enabled. Then the default mapping is as follows:

Table 31-1. Default dot1p to Queue Mapping

dot1p	E-Series Queue ID	C-Series Queue ID	S-Series Queue ID
0	2	1	1
1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0
3	3	1	1
4	4	2	2
5	5	2	2
6	6	3	3
7	7	3	3

Command Modes

INTERFACE

CONFIGURATION (C-Series and S-Series only)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Available globally on the C-Series and S-Series so that the configuration applies to all ports.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Expanded command to permit configuration on port channels
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Enter this command to honor all incoming 802.1p markings, on incoming switched traffic, on the interface. By default, this facility is not enabled (that is, the 802.1p markings on incoming traffic are not honored).

This command can be applied on both physical interfaces and port channels. When you set the service-class dynamic for a port channel, the physical interfaces assigned to the port channel are automatically configured; you cannot assign the service-class dynamic command to individual interfaces in a port channel.

On the C-Series and S-Series all traffic is by default mapped to the same queue, Queue 0. If you honor dot1p on ingress, then you can create service classes based the queueing strategy using the command **service-class dynamic dot1p** from INTERFACE mode. You may apply this queuing strategy to all interfaces by entering this command from CONFIGURATION mode.

- All dot1p traffic is mapped to Queue 0 unless **service-class dynamic dot1p** is enabled on an interface or globally.
- Layer 2 or Layer 3 service policies supercede dot1p service classes.

service-class bandwidth-weight

C S Specify a minimum bandwidth for queues

Syntax **service-class bandwidth-weight queue0** *number* **queue1** *number* **queue2** *number* **queue3** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the bandwidth-weight. The value must be a power of 2. Range 1-1024.

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Usage Information Guarantee a minimum bandwidth to different queues globally using the command **service-class bandwidth-weight** from CONFIGURATION mode. The command is applied in the same way as the bandwidth-weight command in an output QoS policy. The **bandwidth-weight** command in QOS-POLICY-OUT mode supercedes the **service-class bandwidth-weight command**.

show interfaces rate

E Display information of either rate limiting or rate policing on the interface.

Syntax **show interfaces** [*interface*] **rate** [**limit** | **police**]

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
limit	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **limit** to view the outgoing traffic rate.
police	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **police** to view the incoming traffic rate.

Command Mode

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 31-1. show interfaces rate limit Command Example

```
FTOS#show interfaces gigabitEthernet 1/1 rate limit
  Rate limit 300 (50) peak 800 (50)
    Traffic Monitor 0: normal 300 (50) peak 800 (50)
      Out of profile yellow 23386960 red 320605113
    Traffic Monitor 1: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 2: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 3: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 4: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 5: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 6: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 7: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Total: yellow 23386960 red 320605113
```

Table 31-2. show interfaces Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Rate limit	Committed rate (Mbs) and burst size (KB) of the committed rate
peak	Peak rate (Mbs) and burst size (KB) of the peak rate
Traffic monitor 0	Traffic coming to class 0
Normal	Committed rate (Mbs) and burst size (KB) of the committed rate
peak	Peak rate (Mbs) and burst size (KB) of the peak rate
Out of profile Yellow	Number of packets that have exceeded the configured committed rate
Out of profile Red	Number of packets that have exceeded the configured peak rate
Traffic monitor 1	Traffic coming to class 1
Traffic monitor 2	Traffic coming to class 2
Traffic monitor 3	Traffic coming to class 3
Traffic monitor 4	Traffic coming to class 4
Traffic monitor 5	Traffic coming to class 5
Traffic monitor 6	Traffic coming to class 6
Traffic monitor 7	Traffic coming to class 7
Total: yellow	Total number of packets that have exceeded the configured committed rate
Total: red	Total number of packets that have exceeded the configured peak rate

Figure 31-2. show interfaces rate police Command Example

```
FTOS#show interfaces gigabitEthernet 1/2 rate police
  Rate police 300 (50) peak 800 (50)
    Traffic Monitor 0: normal 300 (50) peak 800 (50)
      Out of profile yellow 23386960 red 320605113
    Traffic Monitor 1: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 2: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 3: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 4: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 5: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 6: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Traffic Monitor 7: normal NA peak NA
      Out of profile yellow 0 red 0
    Total: yellow 23386960 red 320605113
```

Table 31-3. show interfaces police Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Rate police	Committed rate (Mbs) and burst size (KB) of the committed rate
peak	Peak rate (Mbs) and burst size (KB) of the peak rate
Traffic monitor 0	Traffic coming to class 0
Normal	Committed rate (Mbs) and burst size (KB) of the committed rate
peak	Peak rate (Mbs) and burst size (KB) of the peak rate
Out of profile Yellow	Number of packets that have exceeded the configured committed rate
Out of profile Red	Number of packets that have exceeded the configured peak rate
Traffic monitor 1	Traffic coming to class 1
Traffic monitor 2	Traffic coming to class 2
Traffic monitor 3	Traffic coming to class 3
Traffic monitor 4	Traffic coming to class 4
Traffic monitor 5	Traffic coming to class 5
Traffic monitor 6	Traffic coming to class 6
Traffic monitor 7	Traffic coming to class 7
Total: yellow	Total number of packets that have exceeded the configured committed rate
Total: red	Total number of packets that have exceeded the configured peak rate

strict-priority queue

C E S Configure a unicast queue as a strict-priority (SP) queue.

Syntax **strict-priority queue unicast queue** *number*

Parameters

unicast queue *number*	Enter the keywords **unicast queue** followed by the queue number. **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1 to 3 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 7

Defaults No default behavior or value

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Once a unicast queue is configured as strict-priority, that particular queue, on the entire chassis, is treated as strict-priority queue. Traffic for a strict priority is scheduled before any other queues are serviced. For example, if you send 100% line rate traffic over the SP queue, it will *starve* all other queues on the ports on which this traffic is flowing.

Policy-Based QoS Commands

Policy-based traffic classification is handled with class maps. These maps classify unicast traffic into one of eight classes in E-Series and one of four classes in C-Series and S-Series. FTOS enables you to match multiple class maps and specify multiple match criteria. Policy-based QoS is not supported on logical interfaces, such as port-channels, VLANS, or loopbacks. The commands are:

- bandwidth-percentage
- bandwidth-weight
- class-map
- clear qos statistics
- description
- match ip access-group
- match ip dscp
- match ip precedence
- match mac access-group
- match mac dot1p
- match mac vlan
- policy-aggregate
- policy-map-input
- policy-map-output
- qos-policy-input
- qos-policy-output
- queue backplane ignore-backpressure
- queue egress
- queue ingress
- rate-limit
- rate-police
- rate-shape
- service-policy input
- service-policy output
- service-queue

- set
- show cam layer2-qos
- show cam layer3-qos
- show qos class-map
- show qos policy-map
- show qos policy-map-input
- show qos policy-map-output
- show qos qos-policy-input
- show qos qos-policy-output
- show qos statistics
- show qos wred-profile
- test cam-usage
- threshold
- trust
- wred
- wred-profile

bandwidth-percentage

E S60

Assign a percentage of weight to class/queue.

Syntax

bandwidth-percentage *percentage*

To remove the bandwidth percentage, use the **no bandwidth-percentage** command.

Parameters

percentage	Enter the percentage assignment of weight to class/queue. Range: 0 to 100% (granularity 1%)

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-qos-policy-out)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The unit of bandwidth percentage is 1%. A bandwidth percentage of 0 is allowed and will disable the scheduling of that class. If the sum of the bandwidth percentages given to all eight classes exceeds 100%, the bandwidth percentage will automatically scale down to 100%.

Related Commands

qos-policy-output	Create a QoS output policy.

bandwidth-weight

C S

Assign a priority weight to a queue.

Syntax

bandwidth-weight *weight*

To remove the bandwidth weight, use the **no bandwidth-weight** command.

Parameters

weight	Enter the weight assignment to queue. Range: 1 to 1024 (in increments of powers of 2: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, or 1024)

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-qos-policy-out)

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Usage Information

This command is not supported on the S60.

This command provides a minimum bandwidth guarantee to traffic flows in a particular queue. The minimum bandwidth is provided by scheduling packets from that queue a certain number of times relative to scheduling packets from the other queues using the Deficit Round Robin method.

Related Commands

qos-policy-output	Create a QoS output policy.

class-map

C E S

Create/access a class map. Class maps differentiate traffic so that you can apply separate quality of service policies to each class.

Syntax

class-map {**match-all** | **match-any**} *class-map-name* [**layer2**]

Parameters

match-all	Determines how packets are evaluated when multiple match criteria exist. Enter the keyword **match-all** to determine that the packets must meet all the match criteria in order to be considered a member of the class.
match-any	Determines how packets are evaluated when multiple match criteria exist. Enter the keyword **match-any** to determine that the packets must meet at least one of the match criteria in order to be considered a member of the class.
class-map-name	Enter a name of the class for the class map in a character format (32 character maximum).
layer2	Enter the keyword **layer2** to specify a Layer 2 Class Map. Default: Layer 3

Defaults

Layer 3

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Class-map names can be 32 characters. **layer2** available on C-Series and S-Series.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series Only: Expanded to add support for Layer 2

Usage Information

Packets arriving at the input interface are checked against the match criteria, configured using this command, to determine if the packet belongs to that class. This command accesses the CLASS-MAP mode, where the configuration commands include **match ip** and **match mac** options.

Related Commands

ip access-list extended	Configure an extended IP ACL.
ip access-list standard	Configure a standard IP ACL.
match ip access-group	Configure the match criteria based on the access control list (ACL)
match ip precedence	Identify IP precedence values as match criteria
match ip dscp	Configure the match criteria based on the DSCP value
match mac access-group	Configure a match criterion for a class map, based on the contents of the designated MAC ACL.
match mac dot1p	Configure a match criterion for a class map, based on a dot1p value.
match mac vlan	Configure a match criterion for a class map based on VLAN ID.
service-queue	Assign a class map and QoS policy to different queues.
show qos class-map	View the current class map information.

clear qos statistics

C E S

Clears Matched Packets, Matched Bytes, and Dropped Packets. For TeraScale, clears Matched Packets, Matched Bytes, Queued Packets, Queued Bytes, and Dropped Packets.

Syntax **clear qos statistics** *interface-name*.

Parameters

interface-name	Enter one of the following keywords: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

E-Series Only Behavior

If a Policy QoS is applied on an interface when **clear qos statistics** is issued, it will clear the egress counters in **show queue statistics** and vice versa. This behavior is due to the values being read from the same hardware registers.

The **clear qos statistics** command clears both the queued and matched byte and packet counters if the queued counters incremented based on classification of packets to the queues because of policy-based QoS. If the queued counters were incremented because of some other reason and do not reflect a matching QoS entry in CAM, then this command clears the matched byte and packet counters only.

Related Commands

show qos statistics	Display qos statistics.

match ip access-group

C E S

Configure match criteria for a class map, based on the access control list (ACL).

Syntax

match ip access-group *access-group-name* [**set-ip-dscp** *value*]

To remove ACL match criteria from a class map, enter **no match ip access-group** *access-group-name* [**set-ip-dscp** *value*] command.

Parameters

access-group-name	Enter the ACL name whose contents are used as the match criteria in determining if packets belong to the class specified by **class-map**.
set-ip-dscp *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **set-ip-dscp** followed by the IP DSCP value. The matched traffic will be marked with the DSCP value. Range: 0 to 63

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CLASS-MAP CONFIGURATION (config-class-map)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Added DSCP Marking option support on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for DSCP Marking option
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

You must enter the **class-map** command in order to access this command. Once the class map is identified, you can configure the match criteria. For **class-map match-any**, a maximum of five ACL match criteria are allowed. For **class-map match-all**, only one ACL match criteria is allowed.

Related Commands

class-map	Identify the class map.

description

C E S

Add a description to the selected policy map or QOS policy.

Syntax

description {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the policies (80 characters maximum).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (policy-map-input and policy-map-output; conf-qos-policy-in and conf-qos-policy-out; wred)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
pre-Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

policy-map-input	Create an input policy map.
policy-map-output	Create an output policy map.
qos-policy-input	Create an input QOS-policy on the router.
qos-policy-output	Create an output QOS-policy on the router.
wred-profile	Create a WRED profile.

match ip dscp

C E S

Use a DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point) value as a match criteria.

Syntax

match ip dscp *dscp-list* [[**multicast**] **set-ip-dscp** *value*]

To remove a DSCP value as a match criteria, enter **no match ip dscp** *dscp-list* [[**multicast**] **set-ip-dscp** *value*] command.

Parameters

dscp-list	Enter the IP DSCP value(s) that is to be the match criteria. Separate values by commas—no spaces (1,2,3) or indicate a list of values separated by a hyphen (1-3). Range: 0 to 63
multicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multicast** to match against multicast traffic. **Note**: This option is not supported on C-Series or S-Series.
set-ip-dscp *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **set-ip-dscp** followed by the IP DSCP value. The matched traffic will be marked with the DSCP value. Range: 0 to 63 **Note**: This option is not supported on S-Series.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CLASS-MAP CONFIGURATION (config-class-map)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Added keyword **multicast**. Added DSCP Marking option support on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series Added support for DSCP Marking option
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

You must enter the **class-map** command in order to access this command. Once the class map is identified, you can configure the match criteria.

The **match ip dscp** and **match ip precedence** commands are mutually exclusive.

Up to 64 IP DSCP values can be matched in one match statement. For example, to indicate IP DCSP values 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7, enter either the command **match ip dscp 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7** or **match ip dscp 0-7.**

Note: Only one of the IP DSCP values must be a successful match criterion, not all of the specified IP DSCP values need to match.

Related Commands

class-map	Identify the class map.

match ip precedence

C E S

Use IP precedence values as a match criteria.

Syntax

match ip precedence ip-*precedence-list* [[**multicast**] **set-ip-dscp** *value*]

To remove IP precedence as a match criteria, enter **no match ip precedence ip-***precedence-list* [[**multicast**] **set-ip-dscp** *value*] command.

Parameters

ip-precedence-list	Enter the IP precedence value(s) as the match criteria. Separate values by commas—no spaces (1,2,3) or indicate a list of values separated by a hyphen (1-3). Range: 0 to 7
multicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multicast** to match against multicast traffic. **Note**: This option is not supported on C-Series or S-Series.
set-ip-dscp *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **set-ip-dscp** followed by the IP DSCP value. The matched traffic will be marked with the DSCP value. Range: 0 to 63 **Note**: This option is not supported on S-Series.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CLASS-MAP CONFIGURATION (conf-class-map)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Added keyword **multicast**. Added DSCP marking option support for S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series Added support for DSCP Marking option
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

You must enter the **class-map** command in order to access this command. Once the class map is identified, you can configure the match criteria.

The **match ip precedence** command and the **match ip dscp** command are mutually exclusive.

Up to eight precedence values can be matched in one match statement. For example, to indicate the IP precedence values 0 1 2 3 enter either the command **match ip precedence 0-3** or **match ip precedence 0,1,2,3**.

Note: Only one of the IP precedence values must be a successful match criterion, not all of the specified IP precedence values need to match.

Related Commands

class-map	Identify the class map.

match mac access-group

C E S

Configure a match criterion for a class map, based on the contents of the designated MAC ACL.

Syntax

match mac access-group {*mac-acl-name*}

Parameters

mac-acl-name	Enter a MAC ACL name. Its contents will be used as the match criteria in the class map.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

CLASS-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Available on the C-Series and S-Series.
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for DSCP Marking option
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

You must enter the **class-map** command in order to access this command. Once the class map is identified, you can configure the match criteria.

Related Commands

class-map	Identify the class map.

match mac dot1p

C E S

Configure a match criterion for a class map, based on a dot1p value.

Syntax

match mac dot1p {*dot1p-list*}

Parameters

dot1p-list	Enter a dot1p value. Range: 0–7

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

CLASS-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Available on the C-Series and S-Series.
Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for DSCP Marking option
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

You must enter the **class-map** command in order to access this command. Once the class map is identified, you can configure the match criteria.

Related Commands

class-map	Identify the class map.

match mac vlan

C E S

Configure a match criterion for a class map based on VLAN ID.

Syntax

match mac vlan *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the VLAN ID. Range: 1–4094

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CLASS-MAP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.0.1	Introduced

Usage Information

You must first enter the **class-map** command in order to access this command. You can match against only one VLAN ID.

Related Commands

class-map	Create/access a class map.

policy-aggregate

C E S

Allow an aggregate method of configuring per-port QoS via policy maps. An aggregate QoS policy is part of the policy map (input/output) applied on an interface.

Syntax

policy-aggregate *qos-policy-name*

To remove a policy aggregate configuration, use **no policy-aggregate** *qos-policy-name* command.

Parameters

qos-policy-name	Enter the name of the policy map in character format (32 characters maximum)

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (policy-map-input and policy-map-output)
This command is supported on C-Series, S-Series, and the S60 under policy-map-output only.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Policy name character limit increased from 16 to 32.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

C-Series and S-Series

Aggregate input/output QoS policy applies to all the port ingoing/outgoing traffic. Aggregate input/output QoS policy can co-exist with per queue input/output QoS policies.

1. If only aggregate input QoS policy exists, input traffic conditioning configurations (rate-police) will apply. Any marking configurations in aggregate input QoS policy will be ignored.
2. If aggregate input QoS policy and per class input QoS policy co-exist, then aggregate input QoS policy will preempt per class input QoS policy on input traffic conditioning (rate-police). In other words, if rate police configuration exists in aggregate QoS policy, the rate police configurations in per class QoS are ignored. Marking configurations in per class input QoS policy still apply to each queue.

E-Series

Aggregate input/output QoS policy applies to all the port ingoing/outgoing traffic. Aggregate input/output QoS policy can co-exist with per queue input/output QoS policies.

1. If only an aggregate input QoS policy exists, input traffic conditioning configurations (rate-police) will apply. Any marking configurations in the aggregate input QoS policy will be ignored.
2. If an aggregate input QoS policy and a per-class input QoS policy co-exist, then the aggregate input QoS policy will preempt the per-class input QoS policy on input traffic conditioning (rate-police). In other words, if a rate police configuration exists in the aggregate QoS policy, the rate police configurations in the per-class QoS are ignored. Marking configurations in the per-class input QoS policy still apply to each queue.
3. If only an aggregate output QoS policy exists, egress traffic conditioning configurations (rate-limit and rate-shape) in the aggregate output QoS policy will apply. Scheduling and queuing configurations in the aggregate output QoS policy (if existing) are ignored. Each queue will use default scheduling and queuing configuration (Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) and Bandwidth).

4. If the aggregate output QoS policy and per-queue output QoS policy co-exist, the aggregate output QoS policy will preempt a per-queue output QoS policy on egress traffic conditioning (rate-limit). In other words, if a rate limit configuration exists in the aggregate output QoS policy, the rate limit configurations in per-queue output QoS policies are ignored. Scheduling and queuing configurations (WRED and Bandwidth) in the per-queue output QoS policy still apply to each queue.

Related Commands

policy-map-input	Create an input policy map
policy-map-output	Create an output policy map (E-Series Only)

policy-map-input

C E S

Create an input policy map.

Syntax **policy-map-input** *policy-map-name* [**layer2**]

To remove an input policy map, use the **no policy-map-input** *policy-map-name* [**layer2**] command.

Parameters

policy-map-name	Enter the name for the policy map in character format (32 characters maximum).
layer2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **layer2** to specify a Layer 2 Class Map. Default: Layer 3

Defaults Layer 3

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Policy name character limit increased from 16 to 32.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Expanded to add support for Layer 2
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Input policy map is used to classify incoming traffic to different flows using class-map, QoS policy, or simply using incoming packets DSCP. This command enables policy-map-input configuration mode (conf-policy-map-in).

Related Commands

service-queue	Assign a class map and QoS policy to different queues.
policy-aggregate	Allow an aggregate method of configuring per-port QoS via policy maps.
service-policy input	Apply an input policy map to the selected interface.

policy-map-output

C E S

Create an output policy map.

Syntax

policy-map-output *policy-map-name*

To remove a policy map, use the **no policy-map-output** *policy-map-name* command.

Parameters

policy-map-name	Enter the name for the policy map in character format (16 characters maximum).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Policy name character limit increased from 16 to 32.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Output policy map is used to assign traffic to different flows using QoS policy. This command enables the policy-map-output configuration mode (conf-policy-map-out).

Related Commands

service-queue	Assign a class map and QoS policy to different queues.
policy-aggregate	Allow an aggregate method of configuring per-port QoS via policy maps.
service-policy output	Apply an output policy map to the selected interface.

qos-policy-input

C E S

Create a QoS input policy on the router.

Syntax

qos-policy-input *qos-policy-name* [**layer2**]

To remove an existing input QoS policy from the router, use **no qos-policy-input** *qos-policy-name* [**layer2**] command.

Parameters

qos-policy-name	Enter your input QoS policy name in character format (32 character maximum).
layer2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **layer2** to specify a Layer 2 Class Map. Default: Layer 3

Defaults

Layer 3

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Policy name character limit increased from 16 to 32.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series Only: Expanded to add support for Layer 2

Usage Information

Use this command to specify the name of the input QoS policy. Once input policy is specified, rate-police can be defined. This command enables the qos-policy-input configuration mode—(conf-qos-policy-in).

When changing a "service-queue" configuration in a QoS policy map, all QoS rules are deleted and re-added automatically to ensure that the order of the rules is maintained. As a result, the Matched Packets value shown in the "show qos statistics" command is reset.

Note: On ExaScale, FTOS cannot classify IGMP packets on a Layer 2 interface using Layer 3 policy map. The packets always take the default queue, Queue 0, and cannot be rate-policed.

Related Commands

rate-police	Incoming traffic policing function

qos-policy-output

C E S

Create a QoS output policy.

Syntax

qos-policy-output *qos-policy-name*

To remove an existing output QoS policy, use **no qos-policy-output** *qos-policy-name* command.

Parameters

qos-policy-name	Enter your output QoS policy name in character format (32 character maximum).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Policy name character limit increased from 16 to 32.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Use this command to specify the name of the output QoS policy. Once output policy is specified, rate-limit, bandwidth-percentage, and WRED can be defined. This command enables the qos-policy-output configuration mode—(conf-qos-policy-out).

When changing a "service-queue" configuration in a QoS policy map, all QoS rules are deleted and re-added automatically to ensure that the order of the rules is maintained. As a result, the Matched Packets value shown in the "show qos statistics" command is reset.

Related Commands

rate-limit	Outgoing traffic rate-limit functionality
bandwidth-percentage	Assign weight to class/queue percentage
bandwidth-weight	Assign a priority weight to a queue.
wred	Assign yellow or green drop precedence

queue backplane ignore-backpressure

E Reduce egress pressure by ignoring the ingress backpressure

Syntax **queue backplane ignore-backpressure**

To return to the default, use the **no queue backplane ignore-backpressure** command.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

queue egress

E Assign a WRED Curve to all eight egress Multicast queues or designate the percentage for the Multicast bandwidth queue.

Syntax **queue egress multicast linecard** {*slot number* **port-set** *number* | **all**} [**wred-profile** *name* | **multicast-bandwidth** *percentage*]

To return to the default, use the **no queue egress multicast linecard** {*slot number* **port-set** *number* | **all**} [**wred-profile** *name* | **multicast-bandwidth** *percentage*] command.

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
port-set *number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the line card's port pipe. Range: 0 or 1
all	Enter the keyword **all** to apply to all line cards.
wred-profile *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **wred-profile** followed by your WRED profile name in character format (16 character maximum). Or use one of the pre-defined WRED profile names. Pre-defined Profiles: wred_drop, wred-ge_y, wred_ge_g, wred_teng_y, wred_teng_g
multicast-bandwidth *percentage*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multicast-bandwidth** followed by the bandwidth percentage. Range: 0 to 100%

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Added support for multicast-bandwidth
Version 7.4.1.0 and 6.5.3.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This command does not uniquely identify a queue, but rather identifies only a set of queues. The WRED curve is applied to all eight egress Multicast queues.

Important Points to Remember—multicast-bandwidth option

- A unique Multicast Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ) setting can be applied only on a per port-pipe basis. The minimum percentage of the multicast bandwidth assigned to any of the ports in the port-pipe will take effect for the entire port-pipe.
- If the percentage of multicast bandwidth is 0, control traffic going through multicast queues are dropped.
- The no form of the command without **multicast-bandwidth** and **wred-profile**, will remove both the wred-profile and multicast-bandwidth configuration.
- On 10 Gigabit ports only, the multicast bandwidth option will work only if the total unicast bandwidth is more than the multicast bandwidth.
- If strict priority is applied along with multicast-bandwidth, the effect of strict priority is on all ports where unicast and multicast bandwidth are applied.
- When multicast bandwidth is assigned along with unicast bandwidth, first multicast bandwidth will be reserved for that port, then the remaining unicast bandwidth configured is adjusted according to the bandwidth available after reserving for multicast bandwidth.

Related Commands

show queue statistics egress	Display the egress queue statistics

queue ingress

E

Assign a WRED Curve to all eight ingress Multicast queues or designate the percentage for the Multicast bandwidth queue.

Syntax

queue ingress multicast {linecard *slot number* **port-set** *number* | **all**} [**wred-profile** *name*]

To return to the default, use the **no queue ingress multicast {linecard** *slot number* **port-set** *number* | **all**} [**wred-profile** *name*] command.

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
port-set *number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the line card's port pipe. Range: 0 or 1
all	Enter the keyword **all** to apply to all line cards.
wred-profile *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **wred-profile** followed by your WRED profile name in character format (16 character maximum). Or use one of the pre-defined WRED profile names. Pre-defined Profiles: wred_drop, wred-ge_y, wred_ge_g, wred_teng_y, wred_teng_g

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0 and 6.5.3.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

This command does not uniquely identify a queue, but rather identifies only a set of queues. The WRED Curve is applied to all eight ingress Multicast queues.

Note: The multicast-bandwidth option is not supported on queue ingress. If you attempt to use the multicast-bandwidth option, the following reject error message is generated:

```
% Error:Bandwidth-percent is not allowed for ingress
multicast
```

Related Commands

show queue statistics ingress	Display the ingress queue statistics

rate-limit

E

Specify the rate-limit functionality on outgoing traffic as part of the selected policy.

Syntax

rate-limit [**kbps**] *committed-rate* [*burst-KB*] [**peak** [**kbps**] *peak-rate* [*burst-KB*]]

Parameters

kbps	Enter this keyword to specify the rate limit in Kilobits per second (Kbps). On the E-Series, Dell Networking recommends using a value greater than or equal to 512 as lower values does not yield accurate results. The default granularity is Megabits per second (Mbps). Range: 0-10000000
committed-rate	Enter the committed rate in Mbps. Range: 0 to 10000 Mbps
burst-KB	(OPTIONAL) Enter the burst size in KB. Range: 16 to 200000 KB Default: 50 KB
peak *peak-rate*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peak** followed by the peak rate in Mbps. Range: 0 to 10000 Mbps Default: Same as designated for *committed-rate*

Defaults

Burst size is 50 KB. *peak-rate* is by default the same as *committed-rate*. Granularity for *committed-rate* and *peak-rate* is Mbps unless the **kbps** option is used.

Command Modes

QOS-POLICY-OUT

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Added **kbps** option on E-Series.
Version 7.7.1.0	Removed from C-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

rate limit	Specify rate-limit functionality on the selected interface.
qos-policy-output	Create a QoS output policy.

rate-police

C E S

Specify the policing functionality on incoming traffic.

Syntax **rate-police** [**kbps**] *committed-rate* [*burst-KB*] [**peak** [**kbps**] *peak-rate* [*burst-KB*]]

Parameters

kbps	Enter this keyword to specify the rate limit in Kilobits per second (Kbps). On C-Series and S-Series make the following value a multiple of 64. On the E-Series, Dell Networking recommends using a value greater than or equal to 512 as lower values does not yield accurate results. The default granularity is Megabits per second (Mbps). Range: 0-10000000
committed-rate	Enter the committed rate in Mbps. Range: 0 to 10000 Mbps
burst-KB	(OPTIONAL) Enter the burst size in KB. Range: 16 to 200000 KB Default: 50 KB
peak *peak-rate*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **peak** followed by the peak rate in Mbps. Range: 0 to 10000 Mbps Default: Same as designated for *committed-rate*

Defaults Burst size is 50 KB. *peak-rate* is by default the same as *committed-rate*. Granularity for *committed-rate* and *peak-rate* is Mbps unless the **kbps** option is used.

Command Modes QOS-POLICY-IN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Added **kbps** option on C-Series, E-Series, and Series.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

rate police	Specify traffic policing on the selected interface.
qos-policy-input	Create a QoS output policy.

rate-shape

C E S

Shape traffic output as part of the designated policy.

Syntax **rate-shape** [**kbps**] *rate* [*burst-KB*]

Parameters

kbps	Enter this keyword to specify the rate limit in Kilobits per second (Kbps). On C-Series and S-Series make the following value a multiple of 64. The default granularity is Megabits per second (Mbps). Range: 0-10000000

rate	Enter the outgoing rate in multiples of 10 Mbps. Range: 0 to 10000
burst-KB	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the burst size in KB. Range: 0 to 10000 Default: 10

Defaults Burst size is 10 KB. Granularity for *rate* is Mbps unless the **kbps** option is used.

Command Modes QOS-POLICY-OUT

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Added **kbps** option on C-Series, E-Series, and Series.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information **rate-shape** can be applied only as an aggregate policy. If it is applied as a class-based policy, then rate-shape will not take effect.

Related Commands

rate shape	Shape the traffic output of the selected interface.
qos-policy-output	Create a QoS output policy.

service-policy input

C E S

Apply an input policy map to the selected interface.

Syntax **service-policy input** *policy-map-name* [**layer2**]

To remove the input policy map from the interface, use the **no service-policy input** *policy-map-name* [**layer2**] command.

Parameters

policy-map-name	Enter the name for the policy map in character format (16 characters maximum). You can identify an existing policy map or name one that does not yet exist.
layer2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **layer2** to specify a Layer 2 Class Map. Default: Layer 3

Defaults Layer 3

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series Only: Expanded to add support for Layer 2
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

A single policy-map can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify the service-policy for those interfaces. A policy map attached to an interface can be modified.

Note: The **service-policy** commands are not allowed on a port channel. The **service-policy input** *policy-map-name* command and the **service-class dynamic dot1p** command are not allowed simultaneously on an interface. However, the **service-policy input** command (without the *policy-map-name* option) and the **service-class dynamic dot1p** command are allowed on an interface.

Related Commands

policy-map-input	Create an input policy map.

service-policy output

C E S

Apply an output policy map to the selected interface.

Syntax

service-policy output *policy-map-name*

To remove the output policy map from the interface, use the **no service-policy output** *policy-map-name* command.

Parameters

policy-map-name	Enter the name for the policy map in character format (16 characters maximum). You can identify an existing policy map or name one that does not yet exist.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

A single policy-map can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify the service-policy for those interfaces. A policy map attached to an interface can be modified.

Related Commands

policy-map-output	Create an output policy map.

service-queue

C E S

Assign a class map and QoS policy to different queues.

Syntax

service-queue *queue-id* [**class-map** *class-map-name*] [**qos-policy** *qos-policy-name*]

To remove the queue assignment, use the **no service-queue** *queue-id* [**class-map** *class-map-name*] [**qos-policy** *qos-policy-name*] command.

Parameters

queue-id	Enter the value used to identify a queue. Range: 0 to 7 on E-Series (eight queues per interface), 0-3 on C-Series and S-Series (four queues per interface; four queues are reserved for control traffic.)
class-map *class-map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **class-map** followed by the class map name assigned to the queue in character format (16 character maximum). **Note**: This option **is available under policy-map-input only.**
qos-policy *qos-policy-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **qos-policy** followed by the QoS policy name assigned to the queue in text format (16 characters maximum). This specifies the input QoS policy assigned to the queue under policy-map-input and output QoS policy under policy-map-output context.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-policy-map-in and conf-policy-map-out)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information There are eight (8) queues per interface on the E-Series and four (4) queues per interface on the C-Series and S-Series. This command assigns a class map or QoS policy to different queues.

Related Commands

class-map	Identify the class map.
service-policy input	Apply an input policy map to the selected interface.
service-policy output	Apply an output policy map to the selected interface.

set

C E S Mark outgoing traffic with a Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) or dot1p value.

Syntax **set** {**ip-dscp** *value* | **mac-dot1p** *value*}

Parameters

ip-dscp *value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ip-dscp** followed by the IP DSCP value. Range: 0 to 63
mac-dot1p *value*	Enter the keyword **mac-dot1p** followed by the dot1p value. Range: 0 to 7 On the C-Series and S-Series allowed values are:0,2,4,6

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-qos-policy-in)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	**mac-dot1p** available on the C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series Only: Expanded to add support for mac-dot1p
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

C-Series and S-Series

Once the IP DSCP bit is set, other QoS services can then operate on the bit settings.

E-Series

Once the IP DSCP bit is set, other QoS services can then operate on the bit settings. WRED (Weighted Random Early Detection) ensures that high-precedence traffic has lower loss rates than other traffic during times of congestion.

show cam layer2-qos

E Display the Layer 2 QoS CAM entries.

Syntax **show cam layer2-qos** {[**linecard** *number* **port-set** *number*] | [**interface** *interface*]} [**summary**]

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. E-Series Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
port-set *number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the line card's port pipe. Range: 0 or 1
interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by one of the keywords below and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to display only the total number of CAM entries.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 31-3. show cam layer2-qos interface Command Output**

```
FTOS#show cam layer2-qos interface gigabitethernet 2/0

Cam   Port Dot1p Proto       SrcMac            SrcMask           DstMac            DstMask           Dot1p      DSCP     Queue
Index                                                                                                  Marking    Marking
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------
01817 0    -     0           00:00:00:00:cc:cc 00:00:00:00:ff:ff 00:00:00:00:dd:dd 00:00:00:00:ff:ff  -          -        7
01818 0    -     0           00:00:00:00:00:c0 00:00:00:00:00:f0 00:00:00:00:00:d0 00:00:00:00:00:f0  -          45       5
01819 0    4     0           00:00:00:a0:00:00 00:00:00:ff:00:00 00:00:00:b0:00:00 00:00:00:ff:00:00  4          -        4
01820 0    -     0x2000      00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:b0 ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff  -          -        1
02047 0    -     0           00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00  -          -        0
FTOS#
```

Example **Figure 31-4. show cam layer2-qos linecard Command Output**

```
FTOS#show cam layer2-qos linecard 2 port-set 0
Cam   Port Dot1p Proto       SrcMac            SrcMask           DstMac            DstMask           Dot1p      DSCP     Queue
Index                                                                                                  Marking    Marking
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------==-
01817 0    -     0           00:00:00:00:cc:cc 00:00:00:00:ff:ff 00:00:00:00:dd:dd 00:00:00:00:ff:ff  -          -        7
01818 0    -     0           00:00:00:00:00:c0 00:00:00:00:00:f0 00:00:00:00:00:d0 00:00:00:00:00:f0  -          45       5
01819 0    4     0           00:00:00:a0:00:00 00:00:00:ff:00:00 00:00:00:b0:00:00 00:00:00:ff:00:00  4          -        4
01820 0    -     0x2000      00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:b0 ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff  -          -        1
02047 0    -     0           00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00 00:00:00:00:00:00  -          -        0
FTOS#
```

show cam layer3-qos

E Display the Layer 3 QoS CAM entries.

Syntax **show cam layer3-qos** {[**linecard** *number* **port-set** *number*] | [**interface** *interface*]} [**summary**]

Parameters

linecard *number*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number. **E-Series** Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.
port-set *number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the line card's port pipe. Range: 0 or 1
interface *interface*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by one of the keywords below and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to display only the total number of CAM entries.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 31-5. show cam layer3-qos linecard interface Command Output**

```
FTOS#sh cam layer3-qos interface gigabitethernet 2/1

Cam   Port Dscp Proto Tcp   Src   Dst   SrcIp              DstIp              DSCP    Queue
Index                 Flag  Port  Port                                       Marking
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
----
23488 1     0   0     0x0   0     0     0.0.0.0/0          0.0.0.0/0          -       TRUST-DSCP
FTOS#
```

In these figures outputs, note that:

- The entry TRUST-DSCP in the Queue column indicates that the trust diffserv is configured on the policy-map.
- A hyphen (-) entry in the DSCP Marking column indicates that there is no DSCP marking.
- In the Proto column (Protocol), IP, ICMP, UDP, and TCP strings are displayed. For other protocols, the corresponding protocol number is displayed.

Example **Figure 31-6. show cam layer3-qos linecard port-set Command Output**

```
FTOS#show cam layer3-qos linecard 13 port-set 0

Cam    Port    Dscp Proto Tcp  Src   Dst   SrcIp        DstIp        DSCP     Queue
Index                     Flag Port  Port                           Marking
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
24511  1       0    TCP   0x5  2     5     1.0.0.1/24   2.0.0.2/24   -        TRUST-DSCP
24512  1       0    UDP   0x2  2     5     8.0.0.8/24   8.0.0.8/24   23       3

FTOS#
```

Example **Figure 31-7. show cam layer3-qos linecard interface Command without Trust Output**

```
FTOS#sh cam layer3-qos interface gigabitethernet 2/1

Cam   Port Dscp Proto Tcp   Src   Dst   SrcIp              DstIp              DSCP    Queue
Index                 Flag  Port  Port                                       Marking
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------
23488 1    56   0     0x0   0     0     0.0.0.0/0          0.0.0.0/0          -       7
23489 1    48   0     0x0   0     0     0.0.0.0/0          0.0.0.0/0          -       6
23490 1    40   0     0x0   0     0     0.0.0.0/0          0.0.0.0/0          -       5
23491 1     0   IP    0x0   0     0     10.1.1.1/32        20.1.1.1/32        -       0
23492 1     0   IP    0x0   0     0     10.1.1.1/32        20.1.1.2/32        -       0
24511 1     0   0     0x0   0     0     0.0.0.0/0          0.0.0.0/0          -       0
FTOS#
```

Example **Figure 31-8. show cam layer3-qos summary Command Output**

```
FTOS#show cam layer3-qos linecard 13 port-set 0 summary

Total number of CAM entries for Port-Set 0 is 100
FTOS#
```

show qos class-map

C E S

View the current class map information.

Syntax **show qos class-map** [*class-name*]

Parameters

class-name	(Optional) Enter the name of a configured class map.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 31-9. show qos class-map Command Output

```
FTOS#show qos class-map

Class-map match-any CM
  Match ip access-group ACL
```

Related Commands

class-map	Identify the class map

show qos policy-map

C E S

View the QoS policy map information.

Syntax **show qos policy-map** {**summary** [*interface*] | **detail** [*interface*]}

Parameters

summary *interface*	To view a policy map interface summary, enter the keyword **summary** and optionally one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

detail *interface*	To view a policy map interface in detail, enter the keyword **detail** and optionally one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series only: Added Trust IPv6 diffserv
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example 1

Figure 31-10. show qos policy-map detail (IPv4) Command Output

```
FTOS#show qos policy-map detail gigabitethernet 0/0

Interface GigabitEthernet 4/1

Policy-map-input policy
Trust diffserv
Queue#   Class-map-name          Qos-policy-name
  0          -                    q0
  1          CM1                  q1
  2          CM2                  q2
  3          CM3                  q3
  4          CM4                  q4
  5          CM5                  q5
  6          CM6                  q6
  7          CM7                  q7
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 31-11. show qos policy-map detail (IPv6) Command Output (E-Series only)

```
FTOS# show qos policy-map detail gigabitethernet 0/0

Interface GigabitEthernet 8/29

Policy-map-input pmap1
Trust ipv6-diffserv
Queue#   Class-map-name          Qos-policy-name
  0          c0                                  q0
  1          c1                                  q1
  2          c2                                  q2
  3          c3                                  q3
  4          c4                                  q4
  5          c5                                   -
  6          c6                                  q6
  7          c7                                  q7
FTOS#
```

Example 3

Figure 31-12. show qos policy-map summary (IPv4) Command Output

```
FTOS#show qos policy-map summary

Interface        policy-map-input        policy-map-output
Gi 4/1             PM1                     -
Gi 4/2             PM2                   PMOut
FTOS#
```

show qos policy-map-input

C E S

View the input QoS policy map details.

Syntax

show qos policy-map-input [*policy-map-name*] [**class** *class-map-name*] [**qos-policy-input** *qos-policy-name*]

Parameters

policy-map-name	Enter the policy map name.
class *class-map-name*	Enter the keyword class followed by the class map name.
qos-policy-input *qos-policy-name*	Enter the keyword **qos-policy-input** followed by the QoS policy name.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series Only: Added Trust IPv6 diffserv
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example 1

Figure 31-13. show qos policy-map-input (IPv4) Command Output

```
FTOS#show qos policy-map-input

Policy-map-input PolicyMapInput
Aggregate Qos-policy-name AggPolicyIn
Queue#   Class-map-name          Qos-policy-name
  0      ClassMap1               qosPolicyInput
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 31-14. show qos policy-map-input (IPv6) Command Output

```
FTOS# show qos policy-map-input

Policy-map-input pmap1
Trust ipv6-diffserv
Queue#   Class-map-name          Qos-policy-name
  0           c0                                q0
  1           c1                                q1
  2           c2                                q2
  3           c3                                q3
  4           c4                                q4
  5           c5                                -
  6           c6                                q6
  7           c7                                q7
FTOS#
```

show qos policy-map-output

C E S View the output QoS policy map details.

Syntax **show qos policy-map-output** [*policy-map-name*] [**qos-policy-output** *qos-policy-name*]

Parameters

policy-map-name	Enter the policy map name.
qos-policy-output *qos-policy-name*	Enter the keyword **qos-policy-output** followed by the QoS policy name.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 31-15. show qos policy-map-output Command Output

```
FTOS#show qos policy-map-output

Policy-map-output PolicyMapOutput
Aggregate Qos-policy-name AggPolicyOut
Queue#           Qos-policy-name
  0              qosPolicyOutput
FTOS#
```

show qos qos-policy-input

C E S View the input QoS policy details.

Syntax **show qos qos-policy-input** [*qos-policy-name*]

Parameters

qos-policy-name	Enter the QoS policy name.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 31-16. show qos qos-policy-input Command Output

```
FTOS#show qos qos-policy-input

Qos-policy-input QosInput
        Rate-police 100 50 peak 100 50
        Dscp 32
FTOS#
```

show qos qos-policy-output

C E S View the output QoS policy details.

Syntax **show qos qos-policy-output** [*qos-policy-name*]

Parameters

qos-policy-name	Enter the QoS policy name.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 31-17. show qos qos-policy-output Command Output

```
FTOS#show qos qos-policy-output

Qos-policy-output qosOut
        Rate-limit 50 50 peak 50 50
        Wred yellow 1
        Wred green 1
```

show qos statistics

C E S View QoS statistics.

Syntax **show qos statistics** {**wred-profile** [*interface*]} | [*interface*]

Parameters

wred-profile *interface*	**Platform—E-Series Only**: Enter the keyword **wred-profile** and optionally one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
interface	Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • On the C-Series and E-Series, For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.1	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The **show qos statistics** command can be used on the C-Series, but the **wred-profile** keyword must be omitted in the syntax. The show qos statistics output differs from the ED and EE series line cards and the EF series line cards. The QoS statistics for the EF series generates two extra columns, Queued Pkts and Dropped Pkts, see Example 2.

Note: The **show qos statistics** command displays Matched Packets and Matched Bytes. The show queue statistics egress command (E-Series only) displays Queued Packets and Queued Bytes. The following example explains how these two displays relate to each other.

- 9000 byte size packets are sent from Interface A to Interface B.
- The Matched Packets on Interface A are equal to the Queued Packets on Interface B.
- Matched bytes on Interface A = matched packets *9000
- Queued bytes on Interface B = queued packets *(9020)—Each packet has an additional header of 20 bytes.

Example 1

Figure 31-18. show qos statistics Command Output (ED and EE Series of E-Series)

```
FTOS#show qos statistics

Interface Gi 0/0
Queue#  Queued Bytes             Matched Pkts            Matched Bytes
  0       0                       0                       0
  1       0                       0                       0
  2       0                       0                       0
  3       0                       0                       0
  4       0                       0                       0
  5       0                       0                       0
  6       0                       0                       0
  7       0                       0                       0

Interface Gi 0/1
Queue#  Queued Bytes             Matched Pkts            Matched Bytes
  0       0                       0                       0
  1       0                       0                       0
  2       0                       0                       0
  3       0                       0                       0
  4       0                       0                       0
  5       0                       0                       0
  6       0                       0                       0
  7       0                       0                       0
```

Table 31-4. show qos statistics Command Example Fields (ED and EE Series)

Field	Description
Queue #	Queue Number
Queued Bytes	Snapshot of the byte count in that queue.
Matched Pkts	The number of packets that matched the class-map criteria. **Note:** When trust is configured, matched packet counters are not incremented in this field.
Matched Bytes	The number of bytes that matched the class-map criteria. **Note:** When trust is configured, matched byte counters are not incremented in this field.

Example 2

Figure 31-19. show qos statistics Command Output (EFSeries of E-Series)

```
FTOS#show qos statistics gig 0/1

Queue#  Queued          Queued          Matched         Matched         Dropped
        Bytes           Pkts            Pkts            Bytes           Pkts
        (Cumulative)    (Cumulative)
  0      0               0               1883725         1883725000      0
  1      0               0               1883725         1883725000      0
  2      0               0               1883725         1883725000      0
  3      0               0               1883725         1883725000      0
  4      0               0               1883725         1883725000      0
  5      0               0               1883724         1883724000      0
  6      0               0               1883720         1883720000      0
  7      0               0               1883720         1883720000      0

FTOS#
```

Table 31-5. show qos statistics Command Example Fields (EF Series)

Field	Description
Queue #	Queue Number
Queued Bytes	Cumulative byte count in that queue

Table 31-5. show qos statistics Command Example Fields (EF Series) (continued)

Field	Description
Queued Pkts	Cumulative packet count in that queue.
Matched Pkts	The number of packets that matched the class-map criteria. **Note:** When trust is configured, matched packet counters are not incremented in this field.
Matched Bytes	The number of bytes that matched the class-map criteria. **Note:** When trust is configured, matched byte counters are not incremented in this field.
Dropped Pkts	The total of the number of packets dropped for green, yellow and out-of-profile.

Example 3

Figure 31-20. show qos statistics wred-profile Command Output (ED, EE, and EF Series)

```
FTOS#show qos statistics wred-profile
Interface Gi 5/11
Queue#  Drop-statistic  WRED-name        Dropped Pkts

  0     Green           WRED1            51623
        Yellow          WRED2            51300
        Out of Profile                   0
  1     Green           WRED1            52082
        Yellow          WRED2            51004
        Out of Profile                   0
  2     Green           WRED1            50567
        Yellow          WRED2            49965
        Out of Profile                   0
  3     Green           WRED1            50477
        Yellow          WRED2            49815
        Out of Profile                   0
  4     Green           WRED1            50695
        Yellow          WRED2            49476
        Out of Profile                   0
  5     Green           WRED1            50245
        Yellow          WRED2            49535
        Out of Profile                   0
  6     Green           WRED1            50033
        Yellow          WRED2            49595
        Out of Profile                   0
  7     Green           WRED1            50474
        Yellow          WRED2            49522
        Out of Profile                   0
FTOS#
```

Table 31-6. show qos statistics wred-profile Command Example Fields (ED, EE, and EF Series)

Field	Description
Queue #	Queue Number
Drop-statistic	Drop statistics for green, yellow and out-of-profile packets
WRED-name	WRED profile name
Dropped Pkts	The number of packets dropped for green, yellow and out-of-profile

Related Commands

clear qos statistics	Clears counters as shown in show qos statistics

show qos wred-profile

E View the WRED profile details.

Syntax **show qos wred-profile** *wred-profile-name*

Parameters

wred-profile-name	Enter the WRED profile name to view the profile details.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 31-21. show qos wred-profile Command Output

```
FTOS#show qos wred-profile

Wred-profile-name       min-threshold   max-threshold
wred_drop               0               0
wred_ge_y               1024            2048
wred_ge_g               2048            4096
wred_teng_y             4096            8192
wred_teng_g             8192            16384
WRED1                   2000            7000
```

test cam-usage

C E S Check the Input Policy Map configuration for the CAM usage.

Syntax **test cam-usage service-policy input** *policy-map* **linecard** {**[***number* **port-set** *portpipe number*] **| [all]**}

Parameters

policy-map	Enter the policy map name.
linecard *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number.
port-set *portpipe number*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the line card's port pipe number. Range: 0 or 1
linecard all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **linecard all** to indicate all line cards.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 31-22. test cam-usage service-policy input policy-map linecard all Example Command

```
FTOS# test cam-usage service-policy input pmap_l2 linecard all

For a L2 Input Policy Map pmap_l2, the output must be as follows,

Linecard  |  Portpipe | CAM Partition  | Available CAM  | Estimated CAM  | Status
          |           |                |                | per Port       | (Allowed ports)

   0           0          L2ACL              500          200              Allowed (2)
   0           1          L2ACL              100          200              Exception
   1           0          L2ACL              1000         200              Allowed (5)
   1           1          L2ACL              0            200              Exception
                          …
                          …
                          …
   13          1          L2ACL              400          200              Allowed (2)
FTOS#
```

Note: In a Layer 2 Policy Map, IPv4/IPv6 rules are not allowed and hence the output contains only L2ACL CAM partition entries.

Table 31-7. test cam-usage Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Linecard	Indicates the line card slot number.
Portpipe	Indicates the portpipe number.
CAM Partition	The CAM space where the rules are added.
Available CAM	Indicates the free CAM space, in the partition, for the classification rules. **Note:** The CAM entries reserved for the default rules are not included in the Available CAM column; free entries, from the default rules space, can not be used as a policy map for the classification rules.
Estimated CAM per Port	Indicates the number of free CAM entries required (for the classification rules) to apply the input policy map on a single interface. **Note:** The CAM entries for the default rule are not included in this column; a CAM entry for the default rule is always dedicated to a port and is always available for that interface.
Status (Allowed ports)	Indicates if the input policy map configuration on an interface belonging to a line card/port-pipe is successful—Allowed (*n*)—or not successful—Exception. The allowed number (*n*) indicates the number of ports in that port-pipe on which the Policy Map can be applied successfully.

Usage Information

This features allows you to determine if the CAM has enough space available before applying the configuration on an interface.

An input policy map with both Trust and Class-map configuration, the Class-map rules are ignored and only the Trust rule is programmed in the CAM. In such an instance, the Estimated CAM output column will contain the size of the CAM space required for the Trust rule and *not* the Class-map rule.

threshold

E

Specify the minimum and maximum threshold values for the configured WRED profiles.

Syntax

threshold min *number* **max** *number*

To remove the threshold values, use the **no threshold min** *number* **max** *number* command.

Parameters

min *number*	Enter the keyword **min** followed by the minimum threshold number for the WRED profile. Range: 1024 to 77824 KB
max *number*	Enter the keyword **max** followed by the maximum threshold number for the WRED profile. Range: 1024 to 77824 KB

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (config-wred)

Command History

pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Use this command to configure minimum and maximum threshold values for user defined profiles. Additionally, use this command to modify the minimum and maximum threshold values for the pre-defined WRED profiles. If you delete threshold values of the pre-defined WRED profiles, the profiles will revert to their original default values.

Table 31-8. Pre-defined WRED Profile Threshold Values

Pre-defined WRED Profile Name	Minimum Threshold	Maximum Threshold
wred_drop	0	0
wred_ge_y	1024	2048
wred_ge_g	2048	4096
wred_teng_y	4096	8192
wred_teng_g	8192	16384

Related Commands

wred-profile	Create a WRED profile.

trust

C E S

Specify dynamic classification (DSCP) or dot1p to trust.

Syntax

trust {**diffserv** [**fallback**]| **dot1p** [**fallback**]| **ipv6-diffserv**}

Parameters

diffserv	Enter the keyword **diffserv** to specify trust of DSCP markings.
dot1p	Enter the keyword **dot1p** to specify trust dot1p configuration.
fallback	Enter this keyword to classify packets according to their DSCP value as a secondary option in case no match occurs against the configured class maps.
ipv6-diffserv	On **E-Series** only, enter the keyword **ipv6-diffserv** to specify trust configuration of IPv6 DSCP.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-policy-map-in)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	**fallback** available on the E-Series.
Version 8.2.1.0	**dot1p** available on the C-Series and S-Series.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Expanded to add support for dot1p and IPv6 DSCP
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information When trust is configured, matched bytes/packets counters are not incremented in the **show qos statistics** command.

The **trust diffserv** feature is not supported on E-Series ExaScale when an IPv6 microcode is enabled.

Dynamic mapping honors packets marked according to the standard definitions of DSCP. The default mapping table is detailed in the following table.

Table 31-9. Standard Default DSCP Mapping Table

DSCP/CP hex range (XXX)	DSCP Definition	Traditional IP Precedence	E-Series Internal Queue ID	C-Series and S-Series Internal Queue ID	DSCP/CP decimal
111XXX		Network Control	7	3	48–63
110XXX		Internetwork Control	6	3	
101XXX	EF (Expedited Forwarding)	CRITIC/ECP	5	2	32–47
100XXX	AF4 (Assured Forwarding)	Flash Override	4	2	
011XXX	AF3	Flash	3	1	16–31
010XXX	AF2	Immediate	2	1	
001XXX	AF1	Priority	1	0	0–15
000XXX	BE (Best Effort)	Best Effort	0	0	

wred

E Designate the WRED profile to yellow or green traffic.

Syntax **wred** {**yellow** | **green**} *profile-name*

To remove the WRED drop precedence, use the **no wred** {**yellow** | **green**} [*profile-name]* command.

Parameters

yellow | **green**	Enter the keyword **yellow** for yellow traffic. DSCP value of xxx110 and xxx100 maps to yellow. Enter the keyword **green** for green traffic. DSCP value of xxx010 maps to green.
profile-name	Enter your WRED profile name in character format (16 character maximum). Or use one of the 5 pre-defined WRED profile names. Pre-defined Profiles: wred_drop, wred-ge_y, wred_ge_g, wred_teng_y, wred_teng_

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-qos-policy-out)

Command History

Version 8.2.1.0	Profile name character limit increased from 16 to 32.
pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Use this command to assign drop precedence to green or yellow traffic. If there is no honoring enabled on the input, all the traffic defaults to green drop precedence.

Related Commands

wred-profile	Create a WRED profile and name that profile
trust	Define the dynamic classification to trust DSCP

wred-profile

E Create a WRED profile and name that profile.

Syntax **wred-profile** *wred-profile-name*

To remove an existing WRED profile, use the **no wred-profile** command.

Parameters

wred-profile-name	Enter your WRED profile name in character format (16 character maximum). Or use one of the pre-defined WRED profile names. You can configure up to 26 WRED profiles plus the 5 pre-defined profiles, for a total of 31 WRED profiles. Pre-defined Profiles: wred_drop, wred-ge_y, wred_ge_g, wred_teng_y, wred_teng_g

Defaults The five pre-defined WRED profiles. When a new profile is configured, the minimum and maximum threshold defaults to predefined wred_ge_g values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

pre-Version 6.1.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Use the default pre-defined profiles or configure your own profile. You can not delete the pre-defined profiles or their default values. This command enables the WRED configuration mode—(conf-wred).

Related Commands

threshold	Specify the minimum and maximum threshold values of the WRED profile

Queue-Level Debugging

Queue-Level Debugging is an E-Series-only feature, as indicated by the E character that appears below each command heading.

The following queuing statistics are available on TeraScale versions of E-Series systems.

- clear queue statistics egress
- clear queue statistics ingress
- show queue statistics egress
- show queue statistics ingress

clear queue statistics egress

E Clear egress queue statistics.

Syntax **clear queue statistics egress** [**unicast | multicast**] [*Interface*]

Parameters

unicast | multicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multicast** to clear only Multicast queue statistics. Enter the keyword **unicast** to clear only Unicast queue statistics. Default: Both Unicast and Multicast queue statistics are cleared.
Interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following interfaces to display the interface specific queue statistics. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • Fast Ethernet is not supported

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information If a Policy QoS is applied on an interface when **clear queue statistics egress** is issued, it will clear the egress counters in show queue statistics and vice-versa. This behavior is due to the values being read from the same hardware registers.

Related Commands

clear queue statistics egress	Clear ingress queue statistics
show queue statistics egress	Display egress queue statistics
show queue statistics ingress	Display ingress queue statistics

clear queue statistics ingress

E Clear ingress queue statistics.

Syntax **clear queue statistics ingress [unicast [src-card** *ID* [**dst-card** *ID*]] **| [multicast] [src-card** *ID*]]

Parameters

unicast [src-card *ID* [**dst-card** *ID*]]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **unicast** to clear Unicast queue statistics. Optionally, enter the source card identification (**src-card** *ID*) and the destination card identification (**dst-card** *ID*) to clear the unicast statistics from the source card to the destination card.
multicast [src-card *ID*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multicast** to clear only Multicast queue statistics. Optionally, enter the source card identification (**src-card** *ID*) to clear the multicast statistics from the source card. Default: Both Unicast and Multicast queue statistics are cleared.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Related Commands

clear queue statistics egress	Clear egress queue statistics
show queue statistics egress	Display egress queue statistics
show queue statistics ingress	Display ingress queue statistics

show queue statistics egress

E Display the egress queue statistics.

Syntax **show queue statistics egress** [**unicast | multicast**] [*Interface*] [**brief**]

Parameters

unicast | multicast	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multicast** to display only Multicast queue statistics. Enter the keyword **unicast** to display only Unicast queue statistics. Default: Both Unicast and Multicast queue statistics are displayed.
Interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following interfaces to display the interface specific queue statistics. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • Fast Ethernet is not supported.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display only ingress per link buffering and egress per port buffering statistics.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

TeraScale systems display cumulative queued bytes (in KB), cumulative queued packets (in KB), and cumulative dropped packets (in KB).

The display area is limited to 80 spaces to accommodate the screen and for optimal readability. Numbers, that is values, are limited to 12 characters. The numbering conventions are detailed in the table below.

Table 31-10. Numbering Conventions for show queue egress statistics Output

Value	Divide the number by	Quotient Display	Examples
(10^11) - (10^14)	1024	K	12345678901**K**
(10^14) - (10^17)	1024*1024	M	12345678901**M**
> (10^17)	1024*1024*1024	T	12345678901**T**

Note: The **show queue statistics** command displays Queued Packets and Queued Bytes. The show qos statistics command displays Matched Packets and Matched Bytes. The following example explains how these two outputs relate to each other.

- 9000 byte size packets are sent from Interface A to Interface B.
- The Matched Packets on Interface A are equal to the Queued Packets on Interface B.
- Matched bytes on Interface A = matched packets *9000
- Queued bytes on Interface B = queued packets *(9020)—Each packet has an additional header of 20 bytes.

Example 1

Figure 31-23. show queue statistics egress Command (TeraScale)

```
FTOS#show queue statistics egress unicast gigabitethernet 9/1

Interface Gi 9/1

Egress Queued       Queued       Packet Type    Min      Max      Dropped
Port   bytes        packets                     KB       KB       packets
Queue#
0      281513847K   31959000     Green          2048     4096     0
                                 Yellow         1024     2048     0
                                 Out of Profile                   30385770
1      99281660K    11271000     Green          2048     4096     0
                                 Yellow         1024     2048     0
                                 Out of Profile                   9886100
2      99281660K    11271000     Green          2048     4096     0
                                 Yellow         1024     2048     0
                                 Out of Profile                   9784600
3      38984440000  4322000      Green          2048     4096     0
                                 Yellow         1024     2048     0
                                 Out of Profile                   3053753
4      99281660K    11271000     Green          2048     4096     0
                                 Yellow         1024     2048     0
                                 Out of Profile                   9581600
5      39760160000  4408000      Green          2048     4096     0
                                 Yellow         1024     2048     0
                                 Out of Profile                   3070671
6      39642900000  4395000      Green          2048     4096     0
                                 Yellow         1024     2048     0
                                 Out of Profile                   3026100
7      99274410K    11270177     Green          2048     4096     0
                                 Yellow         1024     2048     0
                                 Out of Profile                   9273402
FTOS#
```

Table 31-11. show queue statistics egress Command Fields

Field	Description
Egress Port Queue#	Egress Port Queue Number
Queued bytes	Cumulative byte count in that queue
Queued packets	Cumulative packet count in that queue.
Packet type	Green, yellow, and out-of-profile packets
Min KB	Minimum threshold for WRED queue
Max KB	Maximum threshold for WRED queue
Dropped Pkts	The number of packets dropped for green, yellow and out-of-profile

Example 2

Figure 31-24. show queue statistics egress multicast Command Output

```
FTOS#sho queue statistics egress multicast

Linecard 3 port pipe 0, multicast

Packet Type        Min       Max       Dropped
                   KB        KB        packets
Green              8192      16384     0
Yellow             4096      8192      0
Out of Profile                         0

Linecard 3 port pipe 1, multicast

Packet Type        Min       Max       Dropped
                   KB        KB        packets
Green              8192      16384     0
Yellow             4096      8192      0
Out of Profile                         0

Linecard 7 port pipe 0, multicast

Packet Type        Min       Max       Dropped
                   KB        KB        packets
Green              2048      4096      0
Yellow             1024      2048      0
Out of Profile                         0

Linecard 7 port pipe 1, multicast

Packet Type        Min       Max       Dropped
                   KB        KB        packets
Green              2048      4096      0
Yellow             1024      2048      0
Out of Profile                         0
FTOS#
```

Table 31-12. show queue statistics egress multicast Command Fields

Field	Description
Packet type	Green, yellow, and out-of-profile packets
Min KB	Minimum threshold for WRED queue
Max KB	Maximum threshold for WRED queue
Dropped Pkts	The number of packets dropped for green, yellow and out-of-profile

Example 3

Figure 31-25. show queue statistics egress brief Command Output

```
FTOS#show queue statistics egress brief

LC      Portpipe        Port       Dropped
        PortPipe                   packets
0       0               0          0
0       0               1          0
0       0               2          0
0       0               3          0
0       0               4          0
0       0               5          0
0       0               6          0
0       0               7          0
0       0               8          0
0       0               9          0
0       0               10         0
0       0               11         0
0       0               M          0
0       1               0          0
0       1               1          0
0       1               2          0
0       1               3          0
0       1               4          0
0       1               5          0
0       1               6          0
0       1               7          0
0       1               8          0
0       1               9          0
0       1               10         0
0       1               11         0
0       1               M          0
1       0               0          0
FTOS#
```

Table 31-13. show queue statistics egress brief Command Fields

Field	Description
LC	Line Card
Portpipe	Portpipe number
Port	Port Queue. Where **M** is Multicast queue
Dropped Pkts	The number of packets dropped for green, yellow and out-of-profile

Related Commands

clear queue statistics egress	Clear egress queue statistics.
clear queue statistics ingress	Clear ingress queue statistics.
show queue statistics ingress	Display ingress queue statistics

show queue statistics ingress

E Display the ingress queue statistics.

Syntax **show queue statistics ingress [unicast [src-card** *ID* [**dst-card** *ID*]] **| [multicast] [src-card** *ID*]] [**brief**]

Parameters

unicast [src-card *ID* [**dst-card** *ID*]]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **unicast** to display Unicast queue statistics. Optionally, enter the source card identification (**src-card** *ID*) and the destination card identification (**dst-card** *ID*) to display the unicast statistics from the source card to the destination card. Destination card Identification: Range 0 to 13 or RPM
multicast [src-card *ID*]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **multicast** to display only Multicast queue statistics. Optionally, enter the source card identification (**src-card** *ID*) to display the multicast statistics from the source card. Default: Both Unicast and Multicast queue statistics are displayed.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display only ingress per link buffering and egress per port buffering statistics.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information

TeraScale systems display cumulative queued bytes (in KB), cumulative queued packets (in KB), and cumulative dropped packets (in KB).

The display area is limited to 80 spaces to accommodate the screen and for optimal readability. Numbers, that is values, are limited to 12 characters. The conventions are detailed in the following table.

Table 31-14. Numbering Conventions for show queue statistics ingress Output

Value	Divide the number by	Quotient Display	Examples
(10^11) - (10^14)	1024	K	12345678901**K**
(10^14) - (10^17)	1024*1024	M	12345678901**M**
> (10^17)	1024*1024*1024	T	12345678901**T**

Note: The **show queue statistics** command displays Queued Packets and Queued Bytes. The show qos statistics command displays Matched Packets and Matched Bytes. The following example explains how these two displays relate to each other.

- 9000 byte size packets are sent from Interface A to Interface B.
- The Matched Packets on Interface A are equal to the Queued Packets on Interface B.
- Matched bytes on Interface A = matched packets *9000
- Queued bytes on Interface B = queued packets *(9020)—Each packet has an additional header of 20 bytes.

Figure 31-26. show queue statistics ingress Command Partial

```
FTOS#show queue statistics ingress unicast src-card 7 dst-card 3

Linecard 7 port pipe 0, to linecard 3 port pipe 0, unicast

SF          Packet Type         Min       Max       Dropped
Ingress                         KB        KB        packets
Queue#
0           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
1           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
2           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
3           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
4           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
5           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
6           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
7           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
Linecard 7 port pipe 0, to linecard 3 port pipe 1, unicast
SF          Packet Type         Min       Max       Dropped
Ingress                         KB        KB        packets
Queue#
0           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
1           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
2           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
3           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
4           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
5           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
6           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
7           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
4           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
5           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
6           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
7           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile 0
```

Table 31-15. show queue statistics Command Fields

Field	Description
SF Ingress Queue #	Switch Fabric Queue Number
Packet type	Green, yellow, and out-of-profile packets
Min KB	Minimum threshold for WRED queue
Max KB	Maximum threshold for WRED queue
Dropped Pkts	The number of packets dropped for green, yellow and out-of-profile

Example 2 **Figure 31-27. show queue statistics ingress Multicast Command Output**

```
FTOS#show queue statistics ingress multicast src-card 7

Linecard 7 port pipe 0, multicast

SF          Packet Type         Min       Max       Dropped
Ingress                         KB        KB        packets
Queue#
0           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
1           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
2           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
3           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
4           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
5           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
6           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
7           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0

Linecard 7 port pipe 1, multicast

SF          Packet Type         Min       Max       Dropped
Ingress                         KB        KB        packets
Queue#
0           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
1           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
2           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
3           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
4           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
5           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
6           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
7           Green               4096      4096      0
            Yellow              3276      3276      0
            Out of Profile                          0
FTOS#
```

Table 31-16. show queue statistics ingress Multicast Command Fields

Field	Description
SF Ingress Queue #	Switch Fabric Queue Number
Packet type	Green, yellow, and out-of-profile packets
Min KB	Minimum threshold for WRED queue
Max KB	Maximum threshold for WRED queue
Dropped Pkts	The number of packets dropped for green, yellow and out-of-profile

Example 3

Figure 31-28. show queue statistics ingress brief Command Output

```
FTOS#show queue statistics ingress src-card 0 brief
Source Linecard 0

Dest LC          Src              Dest             Dropped
                 Port set         Port set         packets
0                0                0                0
0                0                1                100
0                1                0                0
0                1                1                100
1                0                0                0
1                0                1                100
1                1                0                0
1                1                1                100
2                0                0                0
2                0                1                100
2                1                0                0
2                1                1                100
3                0                0                0
3                0                1                100
3                1                0                0
3                1                1                100
4                0                0                0
4                0                1                100
4                1                0                0
4                1                1                100
5                0                0                0
5                0                1                100
5                1                0                0
5                1                1                100
6                0                0                0
6                0                1                100
6                1                0                0
6                1                1                100
RPM              0                                 0
RPM              1                                 100
Multicast        0                                 0
Multicast        1                                 0

FTOS#
```

Table 31-17. show queue statistics ingress brief Command Fields

Field	Description
Dest LC	Destination Line Card
Src Port Set	Source PortPipe Number
Dest Port Set	Destination PortPipe Number
Dropped Pkts	The number of packets dropped

Related Commands

clear queue statistics egress	Clear egress queue statistics.
clear queue statistics ingress	Clear ingress queue statistics.
show queue statistics ingress	Display egress queue statistics

32

Router Information Protocol (RIP)

Overview

Router Information Protocol (RIP) is a Distance Vector routing protocol. FTOS supports both RIP version 1 (RIPv1) and RIP version 2 (RIPv2) on C-Series and E-Series and S-Series systems, as indicated by the characters that appear below each command heading:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

Note: The C-Series platform supports RIP with FTOS version 7.6.1.0 and later. The S-Series platform supports RIP with FTOS version 7.8.1.0 and later. Prior to 7.6.1.0, only the E-Series platform supported RIP.

The FTOS implementation of RIP is based on IETF RFCs 2453 and RFC 1058. For more information on configuring RIP, refer to *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Commands

The following commands enable you to configure RIP:

- auto-summary
- clear ip rip
- debug ip rip
- default-information originate
- default-metric
- description
- distance
- distribute-list in
- distribute-list out
- ip poison-reverse
- ip rip receive version
- ip rip send version
- ip split-horizon
- maximum-paths
- neighbor
- network
- offset-list

- output-delay
- passive-interface
- redistribute
- redistribute isis
- redistribute ospf
- router rip
- show config
- show ip rip database
- show running-config rip
- timers basic
- version

auto-summary

C E S

Restore the default behavior of automatic summarization of subnet routes into network routes. This command applies only to RIP version 2.

Syntax **auto-summary**

To send sub-prefix routing information, enter **no auto-summary** .

Default Enabled.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

clear ip rip

C E S

Update all the RIP routes in the FTOS routing table.

Syntax **clear ip rip**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This command triggers updates of the main RIP routing tables.

debug ip rip

C E S

Examine RIP routing information for troubleshooting.

Syntax **debug ip rip** [*interface* | **database** | **events** [*interface*] | **packet** [*interface*] | **trigger**]

To turn off debugging output, use the **no debug ip rip** command.

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the interface type and ID as one of the following: • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255 for TeraScale, 1-128 on C-Series and S-Series. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094. **Note:** This option is available only on E-Series when entered as a standalone option. It is available on both C-Series and E-Series as a sub-option.
database	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **database** to display messages when there is a change to the RIP database.
events	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **events** to debug only RIP protocol changes.
packet	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **events** to debug only RIP protocol packets. **Note:** This option is available only on C-Series.
trigger	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **trigger** to debug only RIP trigger extensions.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

default-information originate

C E S

Generate a default route for the RIP traffic.

Syntax **default-information originate** [**always**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To return to the default values, enter **no default-information originate**.

Parameters

always	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **always** to enable the switch software to always advertise the default route.

metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric** followed by a number as the metric value. Range: 1 to 16 Default: 1
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of a configured route-map.

Defaults

Disabled.

metric: 1

Command Modes

ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The default route must be present in the switch routing table for the default-information originate command to take effect.

default-metric

C E S

Change the default metric for routes. Use this command with the **redistribute** command to ensure that all redistributed routes use the same metric value.

Syntax

default-metric *number*

To return the default metric to the original values, enter **no default-metric** .

Parameters

number	Specify a number. Range: 1 to 16. The default is 1.

Default

1

Command Modes

ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

This command ensures that route information being redistributed is converted to the same metric value.

Related Commands

redistribute	Allows you to redistribute routes learned by other methods.

description

C E S

Enter a description of the RIP routing protocol

Syntax

description {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the RIP protocol (80 characters maximum).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-7.7.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

router rip	Enter ROUTER mode on the switch.

distance

C E S

Assign a weight (for prioritization) to all routes in the RIP routing table or to a specific route. Lower weights (“administrative distance”) are preferred.

Syntax

distance *weight* [*ip-address mask* [*prefix-name*]]

To return to the default values, use the **no distance** *weight* [*ip-address mask*] command.

Parameters

weight	Enter a number from 1 to 255 for the weight (for prioritization). The default is 120.
ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address, in dotted decimal format (A.B.C.D), of the host or network to receive the new distance metric.
mask	If you enter an IP address, you must also enter a mask for that IP address, in either dotted decimal format or /prefix format (/x)
prefix-name	(OPTIONAL) Enter a configured prefix list name.

Defaults

weight = 120

Command Modes

ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

default-metric	Assign one distance metric to all routes learned using the redistribute command.

distribute-list in

C E S

Configure a filter for incoming routing updates.

Syntax

distribute-list *prefix-list-name* **in** [*interface*]

To delete the filter, use the **no distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* **in** command.

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of a configured prefix list.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Identifies the interface type slot/port as one of the following: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255 for TeraScale, 1-128 on C-Series and S-Series. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

ip prefix-list	Enter the PREFIX-LIST mode and configure a prefix list.

distribute-list out

C E S

Configure a filter for outgoing routing updates.

Syntax

distribute-list *prefix-list-name* **out** [*interface* | **bgp** | **connected** | **isis** | **ospf** | **static**]

To delete the filter, use the **no distribute-list** *prefix-list-name* **out** command.

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of a configured prefix list.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Identifies the interface type slot/port as one of the following: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255 for TeraScale, 1-128 on C-Series and S-Series. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
connected	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **connected** to filter only directly connected routes.
isis	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **isis** to filter only IS-IS routes. **Note:** This option is only available on E-Series.
ospf	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **ospf** to filter all OSPF routes.
static	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **static** to filter manually configured routes.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

ip prefix-list	Enter the PREFIX-LIST mode and configure a prefix list.

ip poison-reverse

C E S

Set the prefix of the RIP routing updates to the RIP infinity value.

Syntax **ip poison-reverse**

To disable poison reverse, enter **no ip poison-reverse**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

ip split-horizon	Set RIP routing updates to exclude routing prefixes.

ip rip receive version

C E S

Set the interface to receive specific versions of RIP. The RIP version you set on the interface overrides the version command in the ROUTER RIP mode.

Syntax **ip rip receive version** [**1**] [**2**]

To return to the default, enter **no ip rip receive version**.

Parameters

1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number **1** for RIP version 1.
2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number **2** for RIP version 2.

Defaults RIPv1 and RIPv2.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information If you want the interface to receive both versions of RIP, enter **ip rip receive version 1 2**.

Related Commands

ip rip send version	Sets the RIP version to be used for sending RIP traffic on an interface.
version	Sets the RIP version to be used for the switch software.

ip rip send version

C E S

Set the interface to send a specific version of RIP. The version you set on the interface overrides the version command in the ROUTER RIP mode.

Syntax **ip rip send version** [**1**] [**2**]

To return to the default value, enter **no ip rip send version**.

Parameters

1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number **1** for RIP version 1. The default is RIPv1.
2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number **2** for RIP version 2.

Defaults RIPv1.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

To enable the interface to send both version of RIP packets, enter **ip rip send version 1 2**.

Related Commands

ip rip receive version	Sets the RIP version for the interface to receive traffic.
version	Sets the RIP version to be used for the switch software.

ip split-horizon

C E S

Enable split-horizon for RIP data on the interface. As described in RFC 2453, the split-horizon scheme prevents any routes learned over a specific interface to be sent back out that interface.

Syntax **ip split-horizon**

To disable split-horizon, enter **no ip split-horizon.**

Defaults Enabled

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

ip poison-reverse	Set the prefix for RIP routing updates.

maximum-paths

C E S

Set RIP to forward packets over multiple paths.

Syntax **maximum-paths** *number*

To return to the default values, enter **no maximum-paths**.

Parameters

number	Enter the number of paths. Range: 1 to 16. The default is 4 paths.

Defaults 4

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

RIP supports a maximum of 16 ECMP paths.

neighbor

C E S

Define a neighbor router with which to exchange RIP information.

Syntax

neighbor *ip-address*

To delete a neighbor setting, use the **no neighbor** *ip-address* command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address, in dotted decimal format, of a router with which to exchange information.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

When a neighbor router is identified, unicast data exchanges occur. Multiple neighbor routers are possible.

Use the passive-interface command in conjunction with the neighbor command to ensure that only specific interfaces are receiving and sending data.

Related Commands

passive-interface	Sets the interface to only listen to RIP broadcasts.

network

C E S

Enable RIP for a specified network. Use this command to enable RIP on all networks connected to the switch.

Syntax

network *ip-address*

To disable RIP for a network, use the **no network** *ip-address* command.

Parameter

ip-address	Specify an IP network address in dotted decimal format. You cannot specify a subnet.

Defaults

No RIP network is configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information You can enable an unlimited number of RIP networks.

RIP operates over interfaces configured with any address specified by the network command.

offset-list

C E S

Specify a number to add to the incoming or outgoing route metrics learned via RIP.

Syntax **offset-list** *prefix-list-name* {**in | out**} *offset* [*interface*]

To delete an offset list, use the **no offset-list** *prefix-list-name* {**in | out**} *offset* [*interface*] command.

Parameters

prefix-list-name	Enter the name of an established Prefix list to determine which incoming routes will be modified.
offset	Enter a number from zero (0) to 16 to be applied to the incoming route metric matching the access list specified. If you set an offset value to zero (0), no action is taken.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255 for TeraScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information When the offset metric is applied to an interface, that value takes precedence over an offset value that is not extended to an interface.

Related Commands

ip prefix-list	Enter the PREFIX-LIST mode and configure a prefix list.

output-delay

C E S

Set the interpacket delay of successive packets to the same neighbor.

Syntax **output-delay** *delay*

To return to the switch software defaults for interpacket delay, enter **no output-delay**.

Parameters

delay	Specify a number of milliseconds as the delay interval. Range: 8 to 50.

Default Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This command is intended for low-speed interfaces.

passive-interface

C E S

Suppress routing updates on a specified interface.

Syntax **passive-interface** *interface*

To delete a passive interface, use the **no passive-interface** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255 for TeraScale, 1-128 on C-Series and S-Series. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Although the passive interface will neither send nor receive routing updates, the network on that interface will still be included in RIP updates sent via other interfaces.

Related Commands

neighbor	Enable RIP for a specified network.
network	Define a neighbor.

redistribute

C E S

Redistribute information from other routing instances.

Syntax

redistribute {**connected** | **static**}

To disable redistribution, use the **no redistribute** {**connected** | **static**} command.

Parameters

connected	Enter the keyword **connected** to specify that information from active routes on interfaces is redistributed.
static	Enter the keyword **static** to specify that information from static routes is redistributed.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

To redistribute the default route (0.0.0.0/0), configure the default-information originate command.

Related Commands

default-information originate	Generate a default route for RIP traffic.

redistribute isis

E

Redistribute routing information from an IS-IS instance.

Syntax

redistribute isis [*tag*] [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To disable redistribution, use the **no redistribute isis** [*tag*] [**level-1** | **level-1-2** | **level-2**] [**metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

tag	(OPTIONAL) Enter the name of the IS-IS routing process.
level-1	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-1** to redistribute only IS-IS Level-1 routes.
level-1-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-1-2** to redistribute both IS-IS Level-1 and Level-2 routes.
level-2	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level-2** to redistribute only IS-IS Level-2 routes.
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric** followed by a number as the metric value. Range: 0 to16
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of a configured route map.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information IS-IS is not supported on S-Series systems.

redistribute ospf

C E S

Redistribute routing information from an OSPF process.

Syntax **redistribute ospf** *process-id* [**match external** {**1** | **2**} | **match internal** | **metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*]

To disable redistribution, enter no **redistribute ospf** *process-id* [**match external** {**1** | **2**} | **match internal** | **metric** *metric-value*] [**route-map** *map-name*] command.

Parameters

process-id	Enter a number that corresponds to the OSPF process ID to be redistributed. Range: 1 to 65355.
match external {**1** | **2**}	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **match external** followed by the numbers 1 or 2 to indicated that external 1 routes or external 2 routes should be redistributed.
match internal	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **match internal** to indicate that internal routes should be redistributed.
metric *metric-value*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **metric** followed by a number as the metric value. Range: 0 to16
route-map *map-name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **route-map** followed by the name of a configured route map.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

router rip

C E S

Enter the ROUTER RIP mode to configure and enable RIP.

Syntax **router rip**

To disable RIP, enter **no router rip**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information To enable RIP, you must assign a network address using the network command.

Example

Figure 32-1. router rip Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)#router rip
FTOS(conf-router_rip)#
```

Related Commands

network	Enable RIP.
exit	Return to the CONFIGURATION mode.

show config

C E S

Display the changes you made to the RIP configuration. Default values are not shown.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 32-2. show config Command Example in ROUTER RIP Mode**

```
FTOS(conf-router_rip)#show config
!
router rip
 network 172.31.0.0
 passive-interface  GigabitEthernet 0/1
FTOS(conf-router_rip)#
```

show ip rip database

C E S Display the routes learned by RIP. If the switch learned no RIP routes, no output is generated.

Syntax **show ip rip database** [*ip-address mask*]

Parameters

ip-address	(OPTIONAL) Specify an IP address in dotted decimal format to view RIP information on that network only. If you enter an IP address, you must also enter a mask for that IP address.
mask	(OPTIONAL) Specify a mask, in /network format, for the IP address.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 32-3. show ip rip database Command Example (partial)**

```
FTOS#show ip rip database
Total number of routes in RIP database: 1624
204.250.54.0/24
        [50/1] via 192.14.1.3, 00:00:12, GigabitEthernet 9/15
204.250.54.0/24         auto-summary
203.250.49.0/24
        [50/1] via 192.13.1.3, 00:00:12, GigabitEthernet 9/14
203.250.49.0/24         auto-summary
210.250.40.0/24
        [50/2] via 1.1.18.2, 00:00:14, Vlan 18
        [50/2] via 1.1.130.2, 00:00:12, Port-channel 30
210.250.40.0/24         auto-summary
207.250.53.0/24
        [50/2] via 1.1.120.2, 00:00:55, Port-channel 20
        [50/2] via 1.1.130.2, 00:00:12, Port-channel 30
        [50/2] via 1.1.10.2, 00:00:18, Vlan 10
207.250.53.0/24         auto-summary
208.250.42.0/24
        [50/2] via 1.1.120.2, 00:00:55, Port-channel 20
        [50/2] via 1.1.130.2, 00:00:12, Port-channel 30
        [50/2] via 1.1.10.2, 00:00:18, Vlan 10
208.250.42.0/24         auto-summary
```

Table 32-1. Fields in show ip rip database Command Output

Field	Description
Total number of routes in RIP database	Displays the number of RIP routes stored in the RIP database.
100.10.10.0/24 directly connected	Lists the route(s) directly connected.
150.100.0.0 redistributed	Lists the routes learned through redistribution.
209.9.16.0/24...	Lists the routes and the sources advertising those routes.

show running-config rip

C E S Use this feature to display the current RIP configuration.

Syntax **show running-config rip**

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Example **Figure 32-4. show running-config rip Command Example**

```
show running-config rip
!
router rip
 distribute-list Test1 in
 distribute-list Test21 out
 network 10.0.0.0
 passive-interface GigabitEthernet 2/0
 neighbor 20.20.20.20
 redistribute ospf 999
 version 2
```

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

timers basic

C E S Manipulate the RIP timers for routing updates, invalid, holddown times and flush time.

Syntax **timers basic** *update invalid holddown flush*

To return to the default settings, enter **no timers basic**.

Parameters

update	Enter the number of seconds to specify the rate at which RIP routing updates are sent. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295. Default: 30 seconds.
invalid	Enter the number of seconds to specify the time interval before routing updates are declared invalid or expired. The *invalid* value should be at least three times the *update* timer value. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295. Default: 180 seconds.
holddown	Enter the number of seconds to specify a time interval during which the route is marked as unreachable but still sending RIP packets. The *holddown* value should be at least three times the *update* timer value. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295. Default: 180 seconds.
flush	Enter the number of seconds to specify the time interval during which the route is advertised as unreachable. When this interval expires, the route is flushed from the routing table. The *flush* value should be greater than the *update* value. Range: zero (0) to 4294967295. Default is 240 seconds.

Defaults *update* = 30 seconds; *invalid* = 180 seconds; *holddown* = 180 seconds; *flush* = 240 seconds.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information If the timers on one router are changed, the timers on all routers in the RIP domain must also be synchronized.

version

C E S

Specify either RIP version 1 or RIP version 2.

Syntax **version** {**1** | **2**}

To return to the default version setting, enter **no version**.

Parameters

1	Enter the keyword **1** to specify RIP version 1.
2	Enter the keyword **2** to specify RIP version 2.

Default The FTOS sends RIPv1 and receives RIPv1 and RIPv2.

Command Modes ROUTER RIP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

ip rip receive version	Set the RIP version to be received on the interface.
ip rip send version	Set the RIP version to be sent out the interface.

33

Remote Monitoring (RMON)

Overview

FTOS RMON is implemented on all Dell Networking switching platforms (C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series), as indicated by the characters that appear below each command heading:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

FTOS RMON is based on IEEE standards, providing both 32-bit and 64-bit monitoring, and long-term statistics collection. FTOS RMON supports the following RMON groups, as defined in RFC-2819, RFC-3273, and RFC-3434:

- Ethernet Statistics Table — RFC-2819
- Ethernet Statistics High-Capacity Table — RFC-3273, 64bits
- Ethernet History Control Table — RFC-2819
- Ethernet History Table — RFC-2819
- Ethernet History High-Capacity Table — RFC-3273, 64bits
- Alarm Table — RFC-2819
- High-Capacity Alarm Table (64bits) — RFC-3434, 64bits
- Event Table — RFC-2819
- Log Table — RFC-2819

FTOS RMON does not support the following statistics:

- etherStatsCollisions
- etherHistoryCollisions
- etherHistoryUtilization

Note: Only SNMP GET/GETNEXT access is supported. Configure RMON using the RMON commands. Collected data is lost during a chassis reboot.

Commands

The FTOS Remote Network Monitoring RMON commands are:

- rmon alarm
- rmon collection history
- rmon collection statistics
- rmon event

- rmon hc-alarm
- show rmon
- show rmon alarms
- show rmon events
- show rmon hc-alarm
- show rmon history
- show rmon log
- show rmon statistics

rmon alarm

C E S

Set an alarm on any MIB object.

Syntax

rmon alarm *number variable interval* {**delta** | **absolute**} **rising-threshold** *value event-number* **falling-threshold** *value event-number* [**owner** *string*]

To disable the alarm, use the **no rmon alarm** *number* command.

Parameters

number	Enter the alarm integer number from 1 to 65535. The value must be unique in the RMON Alarm Table.
variable	The MIB object to monitor. The variable must be in the SNMP OID format, for example, 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3 The object type must be a 32 bit integer.
interval	Time, in seconds, the alarm monitors the MIB variables; this is the alarmSampleType in the RMON Alarm table. Range: 5 to 3600 seconds
delta	Enter the keyword **delta** to test the change between MIB variables. This is the alarmSampleType in the RMON Alarm table.
absolute	Enter the keyword **absolute** to test each MIB variable directly. This is the alarmSampleType in the RMON Alarm table.
rising-threshold *value event-number*	Enter the keyword **rising-threshold** followed by the value (32bit) the rising-threshold alarm is either triggered or reset. Then enter the event-number to trigger when the rising threshold exceeds its limit. This value is the same as the alarmRisingEventIndex or alarmTable of the RMON MIB. If there is no corresponding rising-threshold event, the value is zero.
falling-threshold *value event-number*	Enter the keyword **falling-threshold** followed by the value (32bit) the falling-threshold alarm is either triggered or reset. Then enter the event-number to trigger when the falling threshold exceeds its limit. This value is the same as the alarmFallingEventIndex or the alarmTable of the RMON MIB. If there is no corresponding falling-threshold event, the value is zero.
owner *string*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **owner** followed by the owner name to specify an owner for the alarm. This is the alarmOwner object in the alarmTable of the RMON MIB.

Default owner

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

rmon collection history

C E S Enable the RMON MIB history group of statistics collection on an interface.

Syntax **rmon collection history** {**controlEntry** *integer*} [**owner** *name*] [**buckets** *number*] [**interval** *seconds*]

To remove a specified RMON history group of statistics collection, use the **no rmon collection history** {**controlEntry** *integer*} command.

Parameters

controlEntry *integer*	Enter the keyword **controlEntry** to specify the RMON group of statistics using a value. Then enter an integer value from 1 to 65535 that identifies the RMON group of statistics. The integer value must be a unique index in the RMON History Table.
owner *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **owner** followed by the owner name to record the owner of the RMON group of statistics.
buckets *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **buckets** followed the number of buckets for the RMON collection history group of statistics. Bucket Range: 1 to 1000 Default: 50
interval *seconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interval** followed the number of seconds in each polling cycle. Range: 5 to 3600 seconds Default: 1800 seconds

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION INTERFACE (config-if)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

rmon collection statistics

C E S Enable RMON MIB statistics collection on an interface.

Syntax **rmon collection statistics** {**controlEntry** *integer*} [**owner** *name*]

To remove RMON MIB statistics collection on an interface, use the **no rmon collection statistics** {**controlEntry** *integer*} command.

Parameters

controlEntry *integer*	Enter the keyword **controlEntry** to specify the RMON group of statistics using a value. Then enter an integer value from 1 to 65535 that identifies the RMON Statistic Table. The integer value must be a unique in the RMON Statistic Table.
owner *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **owner** followed by the owner name to record the owner of the RMON group of statistics.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION INTERFACE (config-if)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

rmon event

C E S

Add an event in the RMON event table.

Syntax **rmon event** *number* [**log**] [**trap** *community*] [**description** *string*] [**owner***name*]

To disable RMON on an interface, use the **no rmon event** *number* [**log**] [**trap** *community*] [**description** *string*] command.

Parameters

number	Assign an event number in integer format from 1 to 65535. The number value must be unique in the RMON Event Table.
log	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **log** to generate an RMON log entry. The log entry is triggered and sets the eventType in the RMON MIB to log or log-and-trap. Default: No log
trap *community*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **trap** followed by an SNMP community string to configure the eventType setting in the RMON MIB. This sets either snmp-trap or log-and-trap. Default: public
description *string*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **description** followed by a string describing the event.
owner *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **owner** followed by the name of the owner of this event.

Defaults as described above

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

rmon hc-alarm

C E S

Set an alarm on any MIB object.

Syntax

rmon hc-alarm *number variable interval* {**delta** | **absolute**} **rising-threshold** *value event-number* **falling-threshold** *value event-number* [**owner** *string*]

To disable the alarm, use the **no rmon hc-alarm** *number* command.

Parameters

number	Enter the alarm integer number from 1 to 65535. The value must be unique in the RMON Alarm Table.
variable	The MIB object to monitor. The variable must be in the SNMP OID format, for example, 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3 The object type must be a 64 bit integer.
interval	Time, in seconds, the alarm monitors the MIB variables; this is the alarmSampleType in the RMON Alarm table. Range: 5 to 3600 seconds
delta	Enter the keyword **delta** to test the change between MIB variables. This is the alarmSampleType in the RMON Alarm table.
absolute	Enter the keyword **absolute** to test each MIB variable directly. This is the alarmSampleType in the RMON Alarm table.
rising-threshold *value event-number*	Enter the keyword **rising-threshold** followed by the value (64 bit) the rising-threshold alarm is either triggered or reset. Then enter the event-number to trigger when the rising threshold exceeds its limit. This value is the same as the alarmRisingEventIndex or alarmTable of the RMON MIB. If there is no corresponding rising-threshold event, the value is zero.
falling-threshold *value event-number*	Enter the keyword **falling-threshold** followed by the value (64 bit) the falling-threshold alarm is either triggered or reset. Then enter the event-number to trigger when the falling threshold exceeds its limit. This value is the same as the alarmFallingEventIndex or the alarmTable of the RMON MIB. If there is no corresponding falling-threshold event, the value is zero.
owner *string*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **owner** followed the owner name to specify an owner for the alarm. This is the alarmOwner object in the alarmTable of the RMON MIB.

Defaults

owner

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

show rmon

C E S

Display the RMON running status including the memory usage.

Syntax

show rmon

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 33-1. show rmon Command Example

```
FTOS# show rmon
RMON status
    total memory used 218840 bytes.
    ether statistics table: 8 entries, 4608 bytes
    ether history table: 8 entries, 6000 bytes
    alarm table: 390 entries, 102960 bytes
    high-capacity alarm table: 5 entries, 1680 bytes
    event table: 500 entries, 206000 bytes
    log table: 2 entries, 552 bytes
FTOS#
```

show rmon alarms

C E S Display the contents of the RMON Alarm Table.

Syntax **show rmon alarms** [*index*] [**brief**]

Parameters

index	(OPTIONAL) Enter the table index number to display just that entry.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display the RMON Alarm Table in an easy-to-read format.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example 1

Figure 33-2. show rmon alarms *index* Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon alarm  1
RMON alarm entry 1
    sample Interval: 5
    object: 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
    sample type: absolute value.
    value: 255161
    alarm type: rising or falling alarm.
    rising threshold: 1, RMON event index: 1
    falling threshold: 501, RMON event index: 501
    alarm owner: 1
    alarm status: OK
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 33-3. show rmon alarms brief Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon alarm br
index           SNMP OID
------------------------------------------------------------------------
-
1               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
2               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
3               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
4               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
5               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
6               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
7               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
8               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
9               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
10              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
11              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
12              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
13              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
14              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
15              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
16              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
17              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
18              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
19              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
20              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
21              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
22              1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
FTOS#
```

show rmon events

C E S

Display the contents of RMON Event Table.

Syntax **show rmon events** [*index*] [**brief**]

Parameters

index	(OPTIONAL) Enter the table index number to display just that entry.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display the RMON Event Table in an easy-to-read format.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example 1

Figure 33-4. show rmon event *index* Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon event 1
RMON event entry 1
    description: 1
    event type: LOG and SNMP TRAP.
    event community: public
    event last time sent: none
    event owner: 1
    event status: OK
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 33-5. show rmon event brief Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon event br
index           description
---------------------------------------------------------------------
1               1
2               2
3               3
4               4
5               5
6               6
7               7
8               8
9               9
10              10
11              11
12              12
13              13
14              14
15              15
16              16
17              17
18              18
19              19
20              20
21              21
22              22
FTOS#
```

show rmon hc-alarm

C E S Display the contents of RMON High-Capacity Alarm Table.

Syntax **show rmon hc-alarm** [*index*] [**brief**]

Parameters

index	(OPTIONAL) Enter the table index number to display just that entry.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display the RMON High-Capacity Alarm Table in an easy-to-read format.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example 1

Figure 33-6. show rmon hc-alarm brief Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon hc-alarm brief
index           SNMP OID
---------------------------------------------------------------------
1               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
2               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
3               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
4               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
5               1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 33-7. show rmon hc-alarm *index* Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon hc-alarm 1
RMON high-capacity alarm entry 1
    object: 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3
    sample interval: 5
    sample type: absolute value.
    value: 185638
    alarm type: rising or falling alarm.
    alarm rising threshold value: positive.
    rising threshold: 1001, RMON event index: 1
    alarm falling threshold value: positive.
    falling threshold: 999, RMON event index: 6
    alarm sampling failed 0 times.
    alarm owner: 1
    alarm storage type: non-volatile.
    alarm status: OK
FTOS#
```

show rmon history

C E S

Display the contents of the RMON Ethernet History table.

Syntax **show rmon history** [*index*] [**brief**]

Parameters

index	(OPTIONAL) Enter the table index number to display just that entry.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display the RMON Ethernet History table in an easy-to-read format.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example 1

Figure 33-8. show rmon history *index* Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon history 6001
RMON history control entry 6001
    interface: ifIndex.100974631 GigabitEthernet 2/0
    bucket requested: 1
    bucket granted: 1
    sampling interval: 5 sec
    owner: 1
    status: OK
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 33-9. show rmon history brief Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon history brief
index           ifIndex         interface
-------------------------------------------------------------------
-
6001            100974631       GigabitEthernet 2/0
6002            100974631       GigabitEthernet 2/0
6003            101236775       GigabitEthernet 2/1
6004            101236775       GigabitEthernet 2/1
9001            134529054       GigabitEthernet 3/0
9002            134529054       GigabitEthernet 3/0
9003            134791198       GigabitEthernet 3/1
9004            134791198       GigabitEthernet 3/1
FTOS#
```

show rmon log

C E S

Display the contents of RMON Log Table.

Syntax **show rmon log** [*index*] [**brief**]

Parameters

index	(OPTIONAL) Enter the log index number to display just that entry.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display the RMON Log Table in an easy-to-read format.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example 1

Figure 33-10. show rmon log *index* Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon log 2
RMON log entry, alarm table index 2, log index 1
    log time: 14638 (THU AUG 12 22:10:40 2004)
    description: 2
FTOS#
```

Example 2

Figure 33-11. show rmon log brief Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon log br
eventIndex      description
-------------------------------------------------------------------
-
2               2
4               4
FTOS#
```

Usage Information The log table has a maximum of 500 entries. If the log exceeds that maximum, the oldest log entry is purged to allow room for the new entry.

show rmon statistics

C E S Display the contents of RMON Ethernet Statistics table.

Syntax **show rmon statistics** [*index*] [**brief**]

Parameters

index	(OPTIONAL) Enter the index number to display just that entry.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display the RMON Ethernet Statistics table in an easy-to-read format.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example 1

Figure 33-12. show rmon statistics *index* Command Example

```
FTOS#show rmon statistics 6001
RMON statistics entry 6001
    interface: ifIndex.100974631 GigabitEthernet 2/0
    packets dropped: 0
    bytes received: 0
    packets received: 0
    broadcast packets: 0
    multicast packets: 0
    CRC error: 0
    under-size packets: 0
    over-size packets: 0
    fragment errors: 0
    jabber errors: 0
    collision: 0
    64bytes packets: 0
    65-127 bytes packets: 0
    128-255 bytes packets: 0
    256-511 bytes packets: 0
    512-1023 bytes packets: 0
    1024-1518 bytes packets: 0
    owner: 1
    status: OK
    <high-capacity data>
    HC packets received overflow: 0
    HC packets received: 0
    HC bytes received overflow: 0
    HC bytes received: 0
    HC 64bytes packets overflow: 0
    HC 64bytes packets: 0
    HC 65-127 bytes packets overflow: 0
    HC 65-127 bytes packets: 0
    HC 128-255 bytes packets overflow: 0
    HC 128-255 bytes packets: 0
    HC 256-511 bytes packets overflow: 0
    HC 256-511 bytes packets: 0
    HC 512-1023 bytes packets overflow: 0
    HC 512-1023 bytes packets: 0
    HC 1024-1518 bytes packets overflow: 0
    HC 1024-1518 bytes packets: 0
FTOS#
```

Example 2 **Figure 33-13. show rmon statistics brief Command Example**

```
FTOS#show rmon statistics br
index           ifIndex         interface
------------------------------------------------------------------
6001            100974631       GigabitEthernet 2/0
6002            100974631       GigabitEthernet 2/0
6003            101236775       GigabitEthernet 2/1
6004            101236775       GigabitEthernet 2/1
9001            134529054       GigabitEthernet 3/0
9002            134529054       GigabitEthernet 3/0
9003            134791198       GigabitEthernet 3/1
9004            134791198       GigabitEthernet 3/1
FTOS#
```

34

Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP)

Overview

The FTOS implementation of RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol) is based on the IEEE 802.1w standard spanning-tree protocol. The RSTP algorithm configures connectivity throughout a bridged LAN that is comprised of LANs interconnected by bridges.

RSTP is supported by FTOS on all Dell Networking systems, as indicated by the characters that appear below each command heading:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

Commands

The FTOS RSTP commands are:

bridge-priority

C E S Set the bridge priority for RSTP.

Syntax **bridge-priority** *priority-value*

To return to the default value, enter **no bridge-priority**.

Parameters

priority-value	Enter a number as the bridge priority value in increments of 4096. Range: 0 to 61440. Default: 32768

Defaults 32768

Command Modes CONFIGURATION RSTP (conf-rstp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree rstp	Enter the Rapid Spanning Tree mode

debug spanning-tree rstp

C E S Enable debugging of RSTP and view information on the protocol.

Syntax **debug spanning-tree rstp [all** | **bpdu** *interface* {**in** | **out**} | **events]**

To disable debugging, enter **no debug spanning-tree rstp**.

Parameters

all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to debug all spanning tree operations.
bpdu *interface* {**in** | **out**}	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **bpdu** to debug Bridge Protocol Data Units. (OPTIONAL) Enter the interface keyword along with the type slot/port of the interface you want displayed. Type slot/port options are the following: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel groups, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. Optionally, enter an in or out parameter in conjunction with the optional interface: • For Receive, enter **in** • For Transmit, enter **out**
events	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **events** to debug RSTP events.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 34-1. debug spanning-tree rstp bpdu Command Example

```
FTOS#debug spanning-tree rstp bpdu gigabitethernet 2/0 ?
in Receive (in)
out Transmit (out)
```

description

C E S

Enter a description of the Rapid Spanning Tree

Syntax **description** {*description*}

To remove the description, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the Rapid Spanning Tree (80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes SPANNING TREE (The prompt is “config-rstp”.)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
pre-7.7.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree rstp	Enter SPANNING TREE mode on the switch.

disable

C E S

Disable RSTP globally on the system.

Syntax **disable**

To enable Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol, enter **no disable**.

Defaults RSTP is disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION RSTP (conf-rstp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree rstp	Enter the Rapid Spanning Tree mode

forward-delay

C E S

Configure the amount of time the interface waits in the Listening State and the Learning State before transitioning to the Forwarding State.

Syntax **forward-delay** *seconds*

To return to the default setting, enter **no forward-delay.**

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds that FTOS waits before transitioning RSTP to the forwarding state. Range: 4 to 30 Default: 15 seconds

Defaults 15 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION RSTP (conf-rstp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

hello-time	Change the time interval between BPDUs.
max-age	Change the wait time before RSTP refreshes protocol configuration information.

hello-time

C E S

Set the time interval between generation of RSTP Data Units (BPDUs).

Syntax **hello-time** [**milli-second**] *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no hello-time**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number as the time interval between transmission of BPDUs. Range: 1 to 10 seconds Default: 2 seconds.
milli-second	Enter this keyword to configure a hello time on the order of milliseconds. Range: 50 - 950 milliseconds

Defaults 2 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION RSTP (conf-rstp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Added **milli-second** to S-Series.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The hello time is encoded in BPDUs in increments of 1/256ths of a second. The standard minimum hello time in seconds is 1 second, which is encoded as 256. Millisecond hello times are encoded using values less than 256; the millisecond hello time equals (x/1000)*256.

When millisecond hellos are configured, the default hello interval of 2 seconds is still used for edge ports; the millisecond hello interval is not used.

Related Commands

forward-delay	Change the wait time before RSTP transitions to the Forwarding state.
max-age	Change the wait time before RSTP refreshes protocol configuration information.

max-age

C E S

Set the time interval for the RSTP bridge to maintain configuration information before refreshing that information.

Syntax **max-age** *seconds*

To return to the default values, enter **no max-age**.

Parameters

max-age	Enter a number of seconds the FTOS waits before refreshing configuration information. Range: 6 to 40 seconds Default: 20 seconds

Defaults 20 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION RSTP (conf-rstp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

max-age	Change the wait time before RSTP transitions to the Forwarding state.
hello-time	Change the time interval between BPDUs.

protocol spanning-tree rstp

C E S

Enter the RSTP mode to configure RSTP.

Syntax **protocol spanning-tree rstp**

To exit the RSTP mode, enter **exit**

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION RSTP (conf-rstp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 34-2. protocol spanning-tree rstp Command

```
FTOS(conf)#protocol spanning-tree rstp
FTOS(config-rstp)##no disable
```

Usage Information RSTP is not enabled when you enter the RSTP mode. To enable RSTP globally on the system, enter no description from the RSTP mode.

Related Commands

description	Disable RSTP globally on the system.

show config

C E S View the current configuration for the mode. Only non-default values are displayed.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION RSTP (conf-rstp)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 34-3. show config Command for the RSTP Mode

```
FTOS(conf-rstp)#show config
!
protocol spanning-tree rstp
 no disable
 bridge-priority 16384
FTOS(conf-rstp)#
```

show spanning-tree rstp

C E S Display the RSTP configuration.

Syntax **show spanning-tree rstp** [**brief**]

Parameters

brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view a synopsis of the RSTP configuration information.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.4.1.0	Expanded to display port error disable state (EDS) caused by loopback BPDU inconsistency
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Example 1

Figure 34-4. show spanning-tree rstp brief Command

```
FTOS#show spanning-tree rstp brief
Executing IEEE compatible Spanning Tree Protocol
Root ID    Priority 8192, Address 0001.e805.e306
Root Bridge hello time 4, max age 20, forward delay 15
Bridge ID    Priority 16384, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15

Interface                                        Designated
 Name      PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost        Bridge ID         PortID
---------- -------- ---- ------- --- ------- -------------------- --------
Gi 4/0     128.418  128  20000   FWD 20000   16384 0001.e801.6aa8 128.418
Gi 4/1     128.419  128  20000   FWD 20000   16384 0001.e801.6aa8 128.419
Gi 4/8     128.426  128  20000   FWD 20000   8192  0001.e805.e306 128.130
Gi 4/9     128.427  128  20000   BLK 20000   8192  0001.e805.e306 128.131

Interface
 Name      Role   PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost    Link-type Edge
---------- ------ -------- ---- ------- --- ------- --------- ----
Gi 4/0     Desg   128.418  128  20000   FWD 20000   P2P       Yes
Gi 4/1     Desg   128.419  128  20000   FWD 20000   P2P       Yes
Gi 4/8     Root   128.426  128  20000   FWD 20000   P2P       No
Gi 4/9     Altr   128.427  128  20000   BLK 20000   P2P       No
FTOS#
```

Example 2 **Figure 34-5. show spanning-tree rstp with EDS and LBK**

```
FTOS#show spanning-tree rstp br
Executing IEEE compatible Spanning Tree Protocol
Root ID    Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
Root Bridge hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
Bridge ID    Priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
We are the root
Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15

Interface                                          Designated
 Name      PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost        Bridge ID         PortID
---------- -------- ---- ------- --- ------- -------------------- --------
Gi 0/0     128.257  128  20000   EDS 0       32768 0001.e801.6aa8 128.257

Interface
 Name      Role   PortID   Prio Cost    Sts Cost    Link-type Edge
---------- ------ -------- ---- ------- --- ------- --------- ----
Gi 0/0     ErrDis 128.257  128  20000   EDS 0       P2P       No

FTOS#show spanning-tree rstp
Root Identifier has priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
Root Bridge hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15, max hops 0
Bridge Identifier has priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15, max hops 0
We are the root
Current root has priority 32768, Address 0001.e801.6aa8
Number of topology changes 1, last change occurred 00:00:31 ago on Gi 0/0
Port 257 (GigabitEthernet 0/0) is LBK_INC Discarding
Port path cost 20000, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.257
Designated root has priority 32768, address 0001.e801.6aa8
Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 0001.e801.6aa8
Designated port id is 128.257, designated path cost 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
BPDU : sent 27, received 9
The port is not in the Edge port mode

FTOS#
```

LBK_INC means Loopback BPDU Inconsistency

spanning-tree rstp

C E S

Configure Port cost, Edge port with optional Bridge Port Data Unit (BPDU) guard, or Port priority on the RSTP.

Syntax **spanning-tree rstp** {**cost** *Port cost* | **edge-port** [**bpduguard** [**shutdown-on-violation**]] | **priority** *priority*}

To remove the port cost, edge port with optional BPDU, or port priority, use the **no spanning-tree rstp** {**cost** *Port cost* | **edge-port** [**bpduguard**] | **priority** *priority*} command.

Parameters

cost *Port cost*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cost** followed by the port cost value. Range: 1 to 200000 Defaults: 100 Mb/s Ethernet interface = 200000 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface = 20000 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface = 2000 Port Channel interface with one 100 Mb/s Ethernet = 200000 Port Channel interface with one 1-Gigabit Ethernet = 20000 Port Channel interface with one 10-Gigabit Ethernet = 2000 Port Channel with two 1-Gigabit Ethernet = 18000 Port Channel with two 10-Gigabit Ethernet = 1800 Port Channel with two 100-Mbps Ethernet = 180000
edge-port	Enter the keyword **edge-port** to configure the interface as a Rapid Spanning Tree edge port.
bpduguard	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **portfast** to enable Portfast to move the interface into forwarding mode immediately after the root fails. Enter the keyword **bpduguard** to disable the port when it receives a BPDU.
shutdown-on-violation	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **shutdown-on-violation** to hardware disable an interface when a BPDU is received and the port is disabled.
priority *priority*	(OPTIONAL) Enter keyword **priority** followed by a value in increments of 16 as the priority. Range: 0 to 240. Default: 128

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced hardware shutdown-on-violation options
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Added the optional Bridge Port Data Unit (BPDU) guard.
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The BPDU guard option prevents the port from participating in an active STP topology in case a BPDU appears on a port unintentionally, or is misconfigured, or is subject to a DOS attack. This option places the port into an error disable state if a BPDU appears, and a message is logged so that the administrator can take corrective action.

Note: A port configured as an edge port, on an RSTP switch, will immediately transition to the forwarding state. Only ports connected to end-hosts should be configured as edge ports. Consider an edge port similar to a port with a spanning-tree portfast enabled.

If **shutdown-on-violation** is not enabled, BPDUs will still be sent to the RPM CPU.

Example

Figure 34-6. spanning-tree rstp edge-port Command

```
FTOS(conf)#interface gigabitethernet 4/0
FTOS(conf-if-gi-4/0)#spanning-tree rstp edge-port
FTOS(conf-if-gi-4/0)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 4/0
 no ip address
 switchport
 spanning-tree rstp edge-port
 no shutdown
FTOS#
```

tc-flush-standard

C E S Enable the MAC address flushing upon receiving every topology change notification.

Syntax **tc-flush-standard**

To disable, use the **no tc-flush-standard** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information By default FTOS implements an optimized flush mechanism for RSTP. This helps in flushing MAC addresses only when necessary (and less often), allowing for faster convergence during topology changes. However, if a standards-based flush mechanism is needed, this *knob* command can be turned on to enable flushing MAC addresses upon receiving every topology change notification.

35

Security

Overview

Except for the Trace List feature (E-Series only), most of the commands in this chapter are available on all three Dell Networking platforms — C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series (the S-Series models that run FTOS), as noted by the following icons that appear under each command icon: C E S

Commands

This chapter contains various types of security commands in FTOS, in the following sections:

- AAA Accounting Commands
- Authorization and Privilege Commands
- Authentication and Password Commands
- RADIUS Commands
- TACACS+ Commands
- Port Authentication (802.1X) Commands
- SSH Server and SCP Commands
- Secure DHCP Commands

For configuration details, see the Security chapter in the FTOS Configuration Guide.

Note: Starting with FTOS v7.2.1.0, LEAP with MSCHAP v2 supplicant is implemented.

AAA Accounting Commands

AAA Accounting enables tracking of services that users are accessing and the amount of network resources being consumed by those services.When AAA Accounting is enabled, the network server reports user activity to the TACACS+ security server in the form of accounting records. Each accounting record is comprised of accounting AV pairs and is stored on the access control server.

As with authentication and authorization, you must configure AAA Accounting by defining named list of accounting methods, and then apply that list to various interfaces. The commands are:

- aaa accounting
- aaa accounting suppress
- accounting
- show accounting

aaa accounting

C E S

Enable AAA Accounting and create a record for monitoring the accounting function.

Syntax

aaa accounting {**system** | **exec** | **commands** *level*} {*name* | **default**}{**start-stop** | **wait-start** | **stop-only**} {**tacacs+**}

To disable AAA Accounting, use the **no aaa accounting** {**system** | **exec** | **command** *level*} {*name* | *default*}{**start-stop** | **wait-start** | **stop-only**} {**tacacs+**} command.

Parameters

system	Enter the keyword **system** to send accounting information of any other AAA configuration.
exec	Enter the keyword **exec** to send accounting information when a user has logged in to the EXEC mode.
commands *level*	Enter the keyword **command** followed by a privilege level for accounting of commands executed at that privilege level.
name | **default**	Enter one of the following: • For *name*, a user-defined name of a list of accounting methods • **default** for the default accounting methods
start-stop	Enter the keyword **start-stop** to send a tart accounting" notice at the beginning of the requested event and a "stop accounting" notice at the end of the event.
wait-start	Enter the keyword **wait-start** to ensure that the TACACS+ security server acknowledges the start notice before granting the user's process request.
stop-only	Enter the keyword **stop-only** to instruct the TACACS+ security server to send a "stop record accounting" notice at the end of the requested user process.
tacacs+	Enter the keyword **tacacs+** to use TACACS+ data for accounting. FTOS currently only supports TACACS+ accounting.

Defaults

No default configuration or behavior

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-1. aaa accounting Command Examples

```
FTOS(conf)# aaa accounting exec default start-stop tacacs+
FTOS(conf)# aaa accounting command 15 default start-stop tacacs+
FTOS (config)#
```

Usage Information

In the example above, TACACS+ accounting is used to track all usage of EXEC command and commands on privilege level 15.

Privilege level 15 is the default. If you want to track usage at privilege level 1, for example, use aaa **accounting command 1**.

Related Commands

enable password	Change the password for the enable command.
login authentication	Enable AAA login authentication on terminal lines.
password	Create a password.
tacacs-server host	Specify a TACACS+ server host.

aaa accounting suppress

C E S

Prevent the generation of accounting records of users with user name value of NULL.

Syntax **aaa accounting suppress null-username**

To permit accounting records to users with user name value of NULL, use the **no aaa accounting suppress null-username** command

Defaults Accounting records are recorded for all users.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information FTOS issues accounting records for all users on the system, including users whose username string, due to protocol translation, is NULL. For example, a user who comes on line with the **aaa authentication login** *method-list* **none** command is applied. Use **aaa accounting suppress** command to prevent accounting records from being generated for sessions that do not have user names associated to them.

accounting

C E S

Apply an accounting method list to terminal lines.

Syntax **accounting** {*exec* | **commands** *level*} *method-list*

Parameters

exec	Enter this keyword to apply an EXEC level accounting method list.
commands *level*	Enter this keyword to apply an EXEC and CONFIGURATION level accounting method list.
method-list	Enter a method list that you defined using the command **aaa accounting exec** or **aaa accounting commands**.

Defaults None

Command Modes LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

aaa accounting	Enable AAA Accounting and create a record for monitoring the accounting function.

show accounting

C E S

Display the active accounting sessions for each online user.

Syntax **show accounting**

Defaults No default configuration or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced

Example **Figure 35-2. show accounting Command Example**

```
FTOS#show accounting
Active accounted actions on tty2, User admin Priv 1
   Task ID 1, EXEC Accounting record, 00:00:39 Elapsed, service=shell
Active accounted actions on tty3, User admin Priv 1
   Task ID 2, EXEC Accounting record, 00:00:26 Elapsed, service=shell
FTOS#
```

Usage Information This command steps through all active sessions and then displays the accounting records for the active account functions.

Authorization and Privilege Commands

Set command line authorization and privilege levels with the following commands:

- authorization
- aaa authorization commands
- aaa authorization config-commands
- aaa authorization exec
- privilege level (CONFIGURATION mode)
- privilege level (LINE mode)

authorization

C E S

Apply an authorization method list to terminal lines.

Syntax

authorization {*exec* | **commands** *level*} *method-list*

Parameters

exec	Enter this keyword to apply an EXEC level authorization method list.
commands *level*	Enter this keyword to apply an EXEC and CONFIGURATION level authorization method list.
method-list	Enter a method list that you defined using the command **aaa authorization exec** or **aaa authorization commands**.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.3.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

aaa authorization commands	Set parameters that restrict (or permit) a user's access to EXEC and CONFIGURATION level commands
aaa authorization exec	Set parameters that restrict (or permit) a user's access to EXEC level commands.

aaa authorization commands

C E S

Set parameters that restrict (or permit) a user's access to EXEC and CONFIGURATION level commands

Syntax

aaa authorization commands *level* {*name* | **default**} {**local** || **tacacs+** || **none**}

Undo a configuration with the **no aaa authorization commands level** {**name** | **default**} {**local** || **tacacs+** || **none**} command syntax.

Parameters

commands *level*	Enter the keyword **commands** followed by the command privilege level for command level authorization.
name	Define a name for the list of authorization methods.
default	Define the default list of authorization methods.
local	Use the authorization parameters on the system to perform authorization.
tacacs+	Use the TACACS+ protocol to perform authorization.
none	Enter this keyword to apply no authorization.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Added support for RADIUS

aaa authorization config-commands

E Set parameters that restrict (or permit) a user's access to EXEC level commands.

Syntax **aaa authorization config-commands**

Disable authorization checking for CONFIGURATION level commands using the command **no aaa authorization config-commands**.

Defaults Enabled when you configure **aaa authorization commands**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information By default, the command **aaa authorization commands** configures the system to check both EXEC level and CONFIGURATION level commands. Use the command **no aaa authorization config-commands** to enable only EXEC-level command checking.

aaa authorization exec

C E S Set parameters that restrict (or permit) a user's access to EXEC-level commands.

Syntax **aaa authorization exec** {*name* | **default**} {**local** || **tacacs+** || **if-authenticated** || **none**}

Disable authorization checking for EXEC level commands using the command **no aaa authorization exec**.

Parameters

name	Define a name for the list of authorization methods.
default	Define the default list of authorization methods.
local	Use the authorization parameters on the system to perform authorization.
tacacs+	Use the TACACS+ protocol to perform authorization.
none	Enter this keyword to apply no authorization.

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.1.1.0	Added support for RADIUS

privilege level (CONFIGURATION mode)

C E S

Change the access or privilege level of one or more commands.

Syntax

privilege *mode* {**level** *level command* | **reset** *command*}

To delete access to a level and command, use the **no privilege** *mode* **level** *level command* command.

Parameters

mode	Enter one of the following keywords as the mode for which you are controlling access: • **configure** for the CONFIGURATION mode • **exec** for the EXEC mode • **interface** for the INTERFACE modes • **line** for the LINE mode • **route-map** for the ROUTE-MAP • **router** for the ROUTER OSPF, ROUTER RIP, ROUTER ISIS and ROUTER BGP modes.
level *level*	Enter the keyword **level** followed by a number for the access level. Range: 0 to 15. Level 1 is the EXEC mode and Level 15 allows access to all CLI modes and commands.
reset	Enter the keyword **reset** to return the security level to the default setting.
command	Enter the command's keywords to assign the command to a certain access level. You can enter one or all of the keywords

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

Use the enable password command to define a password for the level to which you are assigning privilege or access.

privilege level (LINE mode)

C E S

Change the access level for users on the terminal lines.

Syntax

privilege level *level*

To delete access to a terminal line, use the **no privilege level** *level* command.

Parameters

level *level*	Enter the keyword **level** followed by a number for the access level. Range: 0 to 15. Level 1 is the EXEC mode and Level 15 allows access to all CLI modes.

Defaults *level* = 15

Command Modes LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Authentication and Password Commands

This section contains the following commands controlling management access to the system:

- aaa authentication enable
- aaa authentication login
- access-class
- enable password
- enable restricted
- enable secret
- login authentication
- password
- password-attributes
- privilege level (CONFIGURATION mode)
- privilege level (LINE mode)
- service password-encryption
- show privilege
- show users
- timeout login response
- username

aaa authentication enable

C E S Configure AAA Authentication method lists for user access to the EXEC privilege mode (the “Enable” access).

Syntax **aaa authentication enable** {**default** | *method-list-name*} *method* [... *method2*]

To return to the default setting, use the **no aaa authentication enable** {**default** | *method-list-name*} *method* [... *method2*] command.

Parameters

default	Enter the keyword **default** followed by the authentication methods to use as the default sequence of methods to be used for the Enable log-in. Default: **default enable**
method-list-name	Enter a text string (up to 16 characters long) to name the list of enabled authentication methods activated at log in.
method	Enter one of the following methods: • **enable** - use the password defined by the enable password command in the CONFIGURATION mode. • **line** - use the password defined by the password command in the LINE mode. • **none** - no authentication. • **radius** - use the RADIUS server(s) configured with the radius-server host command. • **tacacs+** - use the TACACS+ server(s) configured with the tacacs-server host command.
… *method2*	(OPTIONAL) In the event of a "no response" from the first method, FTOS applies the next configured method.

Defaults

Use the **enable** password.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information

By default, the Enable password is used. If **aaa authentication enable default** is configured, FTOS will use the methods defined for Enable access instead.

Methods configured with the **aaa authentication enable** command are evaluated in the order they are configured. If authentication fails using the primary method, FTOS employs the second method (or third method, if necessary) automatically. For example, if the TACACS+ server is reachable, but the server key is invalid, FTOS proceeds to the next authentication method. The TACACS+ is incorrect, but the user is still authenticated by the secondary method.

Related Commands

enable password	Change the password for the enable command.
login authentication	Enable AAA login authentication on terminal lines.
password	Create a password.
radius-server host	Specify a RADIUS server host.
tacacs-server host	Specify a TACACS+ server host.

aaa authentication login

C E S

Configure AAA Authentication method lists for user access to the EXEC mode (Enable log-in).

Syntax

aaa authentication login {*method-list-name* | **default**} *method* [*... method4*]

To return to the default setting, use the **no aaa authentication login** {*method-list-name* | **default**} command.

Parameters

method-list-name	Enter a text string (up to 16 characters long) as the name of a user-configured method list that can be applied to different lines.
default	Enter the keyword **default** to specify that the method list specified is the default method for all terminal lines.
method	Enter one of the following methods: • **enable** - use the password defined by the enable password command in the CONFIGURATION mode. • **line** - use the password defined by the password command in the LINE mode. • **local** - use the user name/password defined by the in the local configuration. • **none** - no authentication. • **radius** - use the RADIUS server(s) configured with the radius-server host command. • **tacacs+** - use the TACACS+ server(s) configured with the tacacs-server host command.
... method4	(OPTIONAL) Enter up to four additional methods. In the event of a "no response" from the first method, FTOS applies the next configured method (up to four configured methods).

Default

Not configured (that is, no authentication is performed)

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

By default, the locally configured **username password** will be used. If **aaa authentication login default** is configured, FTOS will use the methods defined by this command for login instead.

Methods configured with the aaa authentication login command are evaluated in the order they are configured. If users encounter an error with the first method listed, FTOS applies the next method configured. If users fail the first method listed, no other methods are applied. The only exception is the **local** method. If the user's name is not listed in the local database, the next method is applied. If the correct user name/password combination are not entered, the user is not allowed access to the switch.

Note: If authentication fails using the primary method, FTOS employs the second method (or third method, if necessary) automatically. For example, if the TACACS+ server is reachable, but the server key is invalid, FTOS proceeds to the next authentication method. The TACACS+ is incorrect, but the user is still authenticated by the secondary method.

After configuring the aaa authentication login command, configure the login authentication command to enable the authentication scheme on terminal lines.

Connections to the SSH server will work with the following login mechanisms: local, radius and tacacs.

Related Commands

login authentication	Apply an authentication method list to designated terminal lines.
password	Create a password.
radius-server host	Specify a RADIUS server host.
tacacs-server host	Specify a TACACS+ server host.

access-class

C E S

Restrict incoming connections to a particular IP address in a defined IP access control list (ACL).

Syntax **access-class** *access-list-name*

To delete a setting, use the **no access-class** command.

Parameters

access-list-name	Enter the name of an established IP Standard ACL.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

line	Apply an authentication method list to designated terminal lines.
ip access-list standard	Name (or select) a standard access list to filter based on IP address.
ip access-list extended	Name (or select) an extended access list based on IP addresses or protocols.

enable password

C E S

Change the password for the enable command.

Syntax **enable password** [**level** *level*] [*encryption-type*] *password*

To delete a password, use the **no enable password** [*encryption-type*] *password* [**level** *level*] command.

Parameters

level *level*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level** followed by a number as the level of access. Range: 1 to 15
encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number **7** or **0** as the encryption type. Enter a **7** followed by a text string as the hidden password. The text string must be a password that was already encrypted by a Force10 Networks router. Use this parameter only with a password that you copied from the **show running-config** file of another Dell Networking router.
password	Enter a text string, up to 32 characters long, as the clear text password.

Defaults

No password is configured. *level* = 15

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

Use this command to define a password for a level and use the privilege level (CONFIGURATION mode) command to control access to command modes.

Passwords must meet the following criteria:

- Start with a letter, not a number.
- Passwords can have a regular expression as the password. To create a password with a regular expression in it, you must use CNTL + v prior to entering regular expression. For example, to create the password `abcd]e`, you type "`abcd` CNTL v `]e`". When the password is created, you do not use the CNTL + v key combination and enter "`abcd]e`".

Note: The question mark (?) and the tilde (~) are not supported characters.

Related Commands

show running-config	View the current configuration.
privilege level (CONFIGURATION mode)	Control access to command modes within the switch.

enable restricted

C E S

Allows Dell Networking technical support to access restricted commands.

Syntax

enable restricted [*encryption-type*] *password*

To disallow access to restricted commands, enter **no enable restricted**.

Parameters

encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number **7** as the encryption type. Enter **7** followed a text string as the hidden password. The text string must be a password that was already encrypted by a Dell Networking router. Use this parameter only with a password that you copied from the **show running-config** file of another Dell Networking router.
password	Enter a text string, up to 32 characters long, as the clear text password.

Command Modes Not configured.

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information Only Dell Networking Technical Support staff use this command.

enable secret

C E S

Change the password for the enable command.

Syntax **enable secret** [**level** *level*] [*encryption-type*] *password*

To delete a password, use the **no enable secret** [*encryption-type*] *password* [**level** *level*] command.

Parameters

level *level*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **level** followed by a number as the level of access. Range: 1 to 15
encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number **5** or **0** as the encryption type. Enter a **5** followed a text string as the hidden password. The text string must be a password that was already encrypted by a Dell Networking router. Use this parameter only with a password that you copied from the **show running-config** file of another Dell Networking router.
password	Enter a text string, up to 32 characters long, as the clear text password.

Defaults No password is configured. *level* = 15

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information Use this command to define a password for a level and use the privilege level (CONFIGURATION mode) command to control access to command modes.

Passwords must meet the following criteria:

- Start with a letter, not a number.
- Passwords can have a regular expression as the password. To create a password with a regular expression in it, you must use CNTL + v prior to entering regular expression. For example, to create the password `abcd] e`, you type `abcd` CNTL `v] e` and when the password is created, you do not use the CNTL + v key combination and enter `abcd] e`.

Note: The question mark (?) and the tilde (~) are not supported characters.

Related Commands

show running-config	View the current configuration.
privilege level (CONFIGURATION mode)	Control access to command modes within the E-Series.

login authentication

C E S

Apply an authentication method list to designated terminal lines.

Syntax

login authentication {*method-list-name* | **default**}

To use the local user/password database for login authentication, enter **no login authentication**.

Parameters

method-list-name	Enter the *method-list-name* to specify that method list, created in the aaa authentication login command, to be applied to the designated terminal line.
default	Enter the keyword **default** to specify that the default method list, created in the aaa authentication login command, is applied to the terminal line.

Defaults

No authentication is performed on the console lines, and local authentication is performed on the virtual terminal and auxiliary lines.

Command Modes

LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

If you configure the aaa authentication login default command, then the login authentication default command automatically is applied to all terminal lines.

Related Commands

aaa authentication login	Select login authentication methods.

password

C E S

Specify a password for users on terminal lines.

Syntax

password [*encryption-type*] *password*

To delete a password, use the **no password** *password* command.

Parameters

encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter either zero (0) or 7 as the encryption type for the *password* entered. The options are: • 0 is the default and means the password is not encrypted and stored as clear text. • 7 means that the password is encrypted and hidden.
password	Enter a text string up to 32 characters long. The first character of the *password* must be a letter. You cannot use spaces in the password.

Defaults No password is configured.

Command Modes LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information FTOS prompts users for these passwords when the method for authentication or authorization used is "line".

Related Commands

enable password	Set the password for the **enable** command.
login authentication	Configure an authentication method to log in to the switch.
service password-encryption	Encrypt all passwords configured in FTOS.
radius-server key	Configure a key for all RADIUS communications between the switch and the RADIUS host server.
tacacs-server key	Configure a key for communication between a TACACS+ server and client.
username	Establish an authentication system based on user names.

password-attributes

C E S Configure the password attributes (strong password).

Syntax **password-attributes** [**min-length** *number*] [**max-retry** *number*] [**character-restriction** [**upper** *number*] [**lower** *number*] [**numeric** *number*] [**special-char** *number*]]

To return to the default, use the **no password-attributes** [**min-length** *number*] [**max-retry** *number*] [**character-restriction** [**upper** *number*] [**lower** *number*] [**numeric** *number*] [**special-char** *number*]] command.

Parameters

min-length *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **min-length** followed by the number of characters. Range: 0 - 32 characters
max-retry *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **max-retry** followed by the number of maximum password retries. Range: 0 - 16
character-restriction	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **character-restriction** to indicate a character restriction for the password.

upper *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **upper** followed the upper number. Range: 0 - 31
lower *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **lower** followed the lower number. Range: 0 - 31
numeric *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **numeric** followed the numeric number. Range: 0 - 31
special-char *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **special-char** followed the number of special characters permitted. Range: 0 - 31

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

password	Specify a password for users on terminal lines.

service password-encryption

C E S Encrypt all passwords configured in FTOS.

Syntax **service password-encryption**

To store new passwords as clear text, enter **no service password-encryption**.

Defaults Enabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

△ **Caution:** Encrypting passwords with this command does not provide a high level of security. When the passwords are encrypted, you cannot return them to plain text unless you re-configure them. To remove an encrypted password, use the **no password** *password* command.

Usage Information To keep unauthorized people from viewing passwords in the switch configuration file, use the service password-encryption command. This command encrypts the clear-text passwords created for user name passwords, authentication key passwords, the privileged command password, and console and virtual terminal line access passwords.

To view passwords, use the show running-config command.

show privilege

C E S

View your access level.

Syntax **show privilege**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-3. show privilege Command Output

```
FTOS#show privilege
Current privilege level is 15
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

privilege level (CONFIGURATION mode)	Assign access control to different command modes.

show users

C E S

View information on all users logged into the switch.

Syntax **show users** [**all**]

Parameters

all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to view all terminal lines in the switch.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-4. show users Command Example

```
FTOS#show user
    Line            User                    Host(s)     Location
    0 console 0     admin                   idle
*   3 vty 1         admin                   idle        172.31.1.4
FTOS#
```

Table 1 describes the information in the **show users** command example.

Table 1 show users Command Example Fields

Field	Description
(untitled)	Indicates with a * which terminal line you are using.
Line	Displays the terminal lines currently in use.
User	Displays the user name of all users logged in.
Host(s)	Displays the terminal line status.
Location	Displays the IP address of the user.

Related Commands

username	Enable a user.

timeout login response

C E S

Specify how long the software will wait for login input (for example, user name and password) before timing out.

Syntax

timeout login response *seconds*

To return to the default values, enter **no timeout login response**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number of seconds the software will wait before logging you out. Range: 1 to 300. Default: 300 seconds.

Defaults

seconds = 300 seconds

Command Modes

LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

The software measures the period of inactivity defined in this command as the period between consecutive keystrokes. For example, if your password is “password” you can enter “p” and wait 29 seconds to enter the next letter.

username

C E S

Establish an authentication system based on user names.

Syntax

username *name* [**access-class** *access-list-name*] [**nopassword |** {**password | secret**} [*encryption-type*] *password*] [**privilege** *level*]

If you do not want a specific user to enter a password, use the **nopassword** option.

To delete authentication for a user, use the **no username** *name* command.

Parameters

name	Enter a text string for the name of the user up to 63 characters. **Note:** If the entered username is longer than 16 characters, the BSD username and password are not created. This is a BSD limitation, not an FTOS limitation. FTOS supports up to 63 characters for the username and password.
access-class *access-list-name*	Enter the keyword **access-class** followed by the name of a configured access control list (either a IP access control list or MAC access control list).
nopassword	Enter the keyword **nopassword** to specify that the user should not enter a password.
password	Enter the keyword **password** followed by the *encryption-type* or the password.
secret	Enter the keyword **secret** followed by the *encryption-type* or the password.
encryption-type	Enter an encryption type for the *password* that you will enter. • 0 directs FTOS to store the password as clear text. It is the default encryption type when using the **password** option. • 7 to indicate that a password ecrypted using a DES hashing algorithm will follow. This encryption type is available with the **password** option only. • 5 to indicate that a password ecrypted using an MD5 hashing algorithm will follow. This encryption type is available with the **secret** option only, and is the default encryption type for this option.
password	Enter a string up to 32 characters long.
privilege *level*	Enter the keyword **privilege** followed by a number from zero (0) to 15.
secret	Enter the keyword **secret** followed by the encryption type.

Defaults

The default encryption type for the **password** option is 0. The default encryption type for the **secret** option is 5.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Enhanced BSD encryption
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60 Added BSD encryption to MD5 passwords
Version 7.7.1.0	Added support for **secret** option and MD5 password encryption. Extended *name* from 25 characters to 63.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

To view the defined user names, use the show running-config user command.

When creating a username and secret password, a new userID is also created: **bsd-username**. This additional username and password is automatically created on all systems, but is applicable to the Automations features SmartScripts and HyperLink (still in Beta phase).

When you create a username and secret password (for example, **username** *qsmythe* **secret** *q12lmo)*, the system creates **bsd-username** *qsmyth* **secret** *random-password*. The random password is assigned by the system for BSD shell access for the automation features. When you show your configuration, both passwords appear.

```
FTOS#: show run
.
.
.
username <username> secret 5 <password>
bsd-username <username> secret <password>
.
.
FTOS#
```

When you save the configuration, and reload the system, both new passwords are applied to the configuration. If you downgrade to a release prior to FTOS 8.3.3.4, the BSD username and password are removed from the configuration.

The BSD username is created when you enter a new username in the CLI. It is not created from a pre-existing username. Following an upgrade to FTOS 8.3.3.3, you must enter a new (or re-enter the old) username and password to get the BSD username.

Note: If the entered username is longer than 16 characters, the BSD username and password are not created. This is a BSD limitation, not an FTOS limitation. FTOS supports up to 63 characters for the username and password.

Related Commands

password	Specify a password for users on terminal lines.
show running-config	View the current configuration.

RADIUS Commands

The RADIUS commands supported by FTOS. are:

- debug radius
- ip radius source-interface
- radius-server deadtime
- radius-server host
- radius-server key
- radius-server retransmit
- radius-server timeout

debug radius

C E S View RADIUS transactions to assist with troubleshooting.

Syntax **debug radius**

To disable debugging of RADIUS, enter **no debug radius**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

ip radius source-interface

C E S Specify an interface's IP address as the source IP address for RADIUS connections.

Syntax **ip radius source-interface** *interface*

To delete a source interface, enter **no ip radius source-interface**.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16838. • For the Null interface, enter the keywords **null 0**. • For the Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

radius-server deadtime

C E S

Configure a time interval during which non-responsive RADIUS servers to authentication requests are skipped.

Syntax **radius-server deadtime** *seconds*

To disable this function or return to the default value, enter **no radius-server deadtime**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number of seconds during which non-responsive RADIUS servers are skipped. Range: 0 to 2147483647 seconds. Default: 0 seconds.

Defaults 0 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

radius-server host

C E S

Configure a RADIUS server host.

Syntax **radius-server host** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [**auth-port** *port-number*] [**retransmit** *retries*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**key** [*encryption-type*] *key*]

To delete a RADIUS server host or return to the default values, use the **no radius-server host** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [**auth-port**] [**retransmit**] [**timeout**] command.

Parameters

hostname	Enter the name of the RADIUS server host.
ip-address	Enter the IP address, in dotted decimal format, of the RADIUS server host.
auth-port *port-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **auth-port** followed by a number as the port number. Range: zero (0) to 65535 The default *port-number* is 1812.
retransmit *retries*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **retransmit** followed by a number as the number of attempts. This parameter overwrites the radius-server retransmit command. Range: zero (0) to 100 Default: 3 attempts

timeout *seconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **timeout** followed by the seconds the time interval the switch waits for a reply from the RADIUS server. This parameter overwrites the radius-server timeout command. Range: 0 to 1000 Default: 5 seconds
key [*encryption-type*] *key*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **key** followed by an optional encryption-type and a string up to 42 characters long as the authentication key. This authentication key is used by the RADIUS host server and the RADIUS daemon operating on this switch. For the encryption-type, enter either zero (0) or 7 as the encryption type for the *key* entered. The options are: • 0 is the default and means the password is not encrypted and stored as clear text. • 7 means that the password is encrypted and hidden. Configure this parameter last because leading spaces are ignored.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Authentication key length increased to 42 characters
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Configure up to six RADIUS server hosts by using this command for each server host configured. FTOS searches for the RADIUS hosts in the order they are configured in the software.

The global default values for timeout, retransmit, and key optional parameters are applied, unless those values are specified in the radius-server host or other commands. If you configure timeout, retransmit, or key values, you must include those keywords when entering the no radius-server host command syntax to return to the global default values.

Related Commands

login authentication	Set the database to be checked when a user logs in.
radius-server key	Set a authentication key for RADIUS communications.
radius-server retransmit	Set the number of times the RADIUS server will attempt to send information.
radius-server timeout	Set the time interval before the RADIUS server times out.

radius-server key

C E S

Configure a key for all RADIUS communications between the switch and the RADIUS host server.

Syntax

radius-server key [*encryption-type*] *key*

To delete a password, enter **no radius-server key**.

Parameters

encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter either zero (0) or 7 as the encryption type for the *key* entered. The options are: • 0 is the default and means the key is not encrypted and stored as clear text. • 7 means that the key is encrypted and hidden.
key	Enter a string that is the key to be exchanged between the switch and RADIUS servers. It can be up to 42 characters long.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Authentication key length increased to 42 characters
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The key configured on the switch must match the key configured on the RADIUS server daemon.

If the key parameter in the radius-server host command is configured, the key configured with the radius-server key command is the default key for all RADIUS communications.

Related Commands

radius-server host	Configure a RADIUS host.

radius-server retransmit

C E S

Configure the number of times the switch attempts to connect with the configured RADIUS host server before declaring the RADIUS host server unreachable.

Syntax

radius-server retransmit *retries*

To configure zero retransmit attempts, enter **no radius-server retransmit**. To return to the default setting, enter **radius-server retransmit 3**.

Parameters

retries	Enter a number of attempts that FTOS tries to locate a RADIUS server. Range: zero (0) to 100. Default: 3 retries.

Defaults

3 retries

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands		
	radius-server host	Configure a RADIUS host.

radius-server timeout

C E S

Configure the amount of time the RADIUS client (the switch) waits for a RADIUS host server to reply to a request.

Syntax **radius-server timeout** *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no radius-server timeout**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds between an unsuccessful attempt and the FTOS times out. Range: zero (0) to 1000 seconds. Default: 5 seconds.

Defaults 5 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands		
	radius-server host	Configure a RADIUS host.

TACACS+ Commands

FTOS supports TACACS+ as an alternate method for login authentication.

- debug tacacs+
- ip tacacs source-interface
- tacacs-server host
- tacacs-server key

debug tacacs+

C E S

View TACACS+ transactions to assist with troubleshooting.

Syntax **debug tacacs+**

To disable debugging of TACACS+, enter **no debug tacacs+**.

Defaults Disabled.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

ip tacacs source-interface

C E S Specify an interface's IP address as the source IP address for TACACS+ connections.

Syntax **ip tacacs source-interface** *interface*

To delete a source interface, enter **no ip tacacs source-interface**.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16838. • For the Null interface, enter the keywords **null 0**. • For the Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

tacacs-server host

C E S Specify a TACACS+ host.

Syntax

tacacs-server host {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [**port** *number*] [**timeout** *seconds*] [**key** *key*]

To remove a TACACS+ server host, use the **no tacacs-server host** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} command.

Parameters

hostname	Enter the name of the TACACS+ server host.
ip-address	Enter the IP address, in dotted decimal format, of the TACACS+ server host.
port *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **port** followed by a number as the port to be used by the TACACS+ server. Range: zero (0) to 65535 Default: 49
timeout *seconds*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **timeout** followed by the number of seconds the switch waits for a reply from the TACACS+ server. Range: 0 to 1000 Default: 10 seconds
key *key*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **key** followed by a string up to 42 characters long as the authentication key. This authentication key must match the key specified in the tacacs-server key for the TACACS+ daemon. Configure this parameter last because leading spaces are ignored.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Authentication key length increased to 42 characters
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

To list multiple TACACS+ servers to be used by the aaa authentication login command, configure this command multiple times.

If you are not configuring the switch as a TACACS+ server, you do not need to configure the port, timeout and key optional parameters. If you do not configure a key, the key assigned in the tacacs-server key command is used.

Related Commands

aaa authentication login	Specify the login authentication method.
tacacs-server key	Configure a TACACS+ key for the TACACS server.

tacacs-server key

C E S

Configure a key for communication between a TACACS+ server and client.

Syntax

tacacs-server key [*encryption-type*] *key*

To delete a key, use the **no tacacs-server key** *key*

Parameters

encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter either zero (0) or 7 as the encryption type for the *key* entered. The options are: • 0 is the default and means the key is not encrypted and stored as clear text. • 7 means that the key is encrypted and hidden.
key	Enter a text string, up to 42 characters long, as the clear text password. Leading spaces are ignored.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Authentication key length increased to 42 characters
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The key configured with this command must match the key configured on the TACACS+ daemon.

Port Authentication (802.1X) Commands

The 802.1X Port Authentication commands are:

- dot1x authentication (Configuration)
- dot1x authentication (Interface)
- dot1x auth-fail-vlan
- dot1x auth-server
- dot1x guest-vlan
- dot1x max-eap-req
- dot1x port-control
- dot1x quiet-period
- dot1x reauthentication
- dot1x reauth-max
- dot1x server-timeout
- dot1x supplicant-timeout
- dot1x tx-period
- show dot1x interface

An authentication server must authenticate a client connected to an 802.1X switch port. Until the authentication, only EAPOL (Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN) traffic is allowed through the port to which a client is connected. Once authentication is successful, normal traffic passes through the port.

FTOS supports RADIUS and Active Directory environments using 802.1X Port Authentication.

Important Points to Remember

FTOS limits network access for certain users by using VLAN assignments. 802.1X with VLAN assignment has these characteristics when configured on the switch and the RADIUS server.

- 802.1X is supported on C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series.
- 802.1X is not supported on the LAG or the channel members of a LAG.
- If no VLAN is supplied by the RADIUS server or if 802.1X authorization is disabled, the port is configured in its access VLAN after successful authentication.
- If 802.1X authorization is enabled but the VLAN information from the RADIUS server is not valid, the port returns to the unauthorized state and remains in the configured access VLAN. This prevents ports from appearing unexpectedly in an inappropriate VLAN due to a configuration error. Configuration errors create an entry in Syslog.
- If 802.1X authorization is enabled and all information from the RADIUS server is valid, the port is placed in the specified VLAN after authentication.
- If port security is enabled on an 802.1X port with VLAN assignment, the port is placed in the RADIUS server assigned VLAN.
- If 802.1X is disabled on the port, it is returned to the configured access VLAN.
- When the port is in the force authorized, force unauthorized, or shutdown state, it is placed in the configured access VLAN.
- If an 802.1X port is authenticated and put in the RADIUS server assigned VLAN, any change to the port access VLAN configuration will not take effect.
- The 802.1X with VLAN assignment feature is not supported on trunk ports, dynamic ports, or with dynamic-access port assignment through a VLAN membership.

dot1x authentication (Configuration)

C E S

Enable dot1x globally; dot1x must be enabled both globally and at the interface level.

Syntax **dot1x authentication**

To disable dot1x on an globally, use the **no dot1x authentication** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

dot1x authentication (Interface)	Enable dot1x on an interface

dot1x authentication (Interface)

C E S

Enable dot1x on an interface; dot1x must be enabled both globally and at the interface level.

Syntax

dot1x authentication

To disable dot1x on an interface, use the **no dot1x authentication** command.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

dot1x authentication (Configuration)	Enable dot1x globally

dot1x auth-fail-vlan

C E S

Configure a authentication failure VLAN for users and devices that fail 802.1X authentication.

Syntax

dot1x auth-fail-vlan *vlan-id* [**max-attempts** *number*]

To delete the authentication failure VLAN, use the **no dot1x auth-fail-vlan** *vlan-id* [**max-attempts** *number*] command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN Identifier. Range: 1 to 4094
max-attempts *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **max-attempts** followed number of attempts desired before authentication fails. Range: 1 to 5 Default: 3

Defaults

3 attempts

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series, E-Series and S-Series

Usage Information

If the host responds to 802.1X with an incorrect login/password, the login fails. The switch will attempt to authenticate again until the maximum attempts configured is reached. If the authentication fails after all allowed attempts, the interface is moved to the authentication failed VLAN.

Once the authentication VLAN is assigned, the port-state must be toggled to restart authentication. Authentication will occur at the next re-authentication interval (dot1x reauthentication).

Related Commands

dot1x port-control	Enable port-control on an interface

dot1x guest-vlan	Configure a guest VLAN for non-dot1x devices
show dot1x interface	Display the 802.1X information on an interface

dot1x auth-server

C E S

Configure the authentication server to RADIUS.

Syntax **dot1x auth-server radius**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

dot1x guest-vlan

C E S

Configure a guest VLAN for limited access users or for devices that are not 802.1X capable.

Syntax **dot1x guest-vlan** *vlan-id*

To disable the guest VLAN, use the **no dot1x guest-vlan** *vlan-id* command.

Parameters

vlan-id	Enter the VLAN Identifier. Range: 1 to 4094

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series

Usage Information 802.1X authentication is enabled when an interface is connected to the switch. If the host fails to respond within a designated amount of time, the authenticator places the port in the guest VLAN.

If a device does not respond within 30 seconds, it is assumed that the device is not 802.1X capable. Therefore, a guest VLAN is allocated to the interface and authentication, for the device, will occur at the next re-authentication interval (dot1x reauthentication).

If the host fails authentication for the designated amount of times, the authenticator places the port in authentication failed VLAN (dot1x auth-fail-vlan).

Note: Layer 3 portion of guest VLAN and authentication fail VLANs can be created regardless if the VLAN is assigned to an interface or not. Once an interface is assigned a guest VLAN (which has an IP address), then routing through the guest VLAN is the same as any other traffic. However, interface may join/leave a VLAN dynamically.

Related Commands

dot1x auth-fail-vlan	Configure a VLAN for authentication failures
dot1x reauthentication	Enable periodic re-authentication
show dot1x interface	Display the 802.1X information on an interface

dot1x max-eap-req

C E S

Configure the maximum number of times an EAP (Extensive Authentication Protocol) request is transmitted before the session times out.

Syntax

dot1x max-eap-req *number*

To return to the default, use the **no dot1x max-eap-req** command.

Parameters

number	Enter the number of times an EAP request is transmitted before a session time-out. Range: 1 to 10 Default: 2

Defaults

2

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

interface range	Configure a range of interfaces

dot1x port-control

C E S

Enable port control on an interface.

Syntax

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

Parameters

force-authorized	Enter the keyword **force-authorized** to forcibly authorize a port.
auto	Enter the keyword **auto** to authorize a port based on the 802.1X operation result.
force-unauthorized	Enter the keyword **force-unauthorized** to forcibly de-authorize a port.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The authenticator performs authentication only when port-control is set to **auto**.

dot1x quiet-period

C E S

Set the number of seconds that the authenticator remains quiet after a failed authentication with a client.

Syntax **dot1x quiet-period** *seconds*

To disable quiet time, use the **no dot1x quiet-time** command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 30

Defaults 30 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

dot1x reauthentication

C E S

Enable periodic re-authentication of the client.

Syntax **dot1x reauthentication** [**interval** *seconds*]

To disable periodic re-authentication, use the **no dot1x reauthentication** command.

Parameters

interval *seconds*	(Optional) Enter the keyword **interval** followed by the interval time, in seconds, after which re-authentication will be initiated. Range: 1 to 31536000 (1 year) Default: 3600 (1 hour)

Defaults 3600 seconds (1 hour)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

interface range	Configure a range of interfaces

dot1x reauth-max

C E S

Configure the maximum number of times a port can re-authenticate before the port becomes unauthorized.

Syntax **dot1x reauth-max** *number*

To return to the default, use the **no dot1x reauth-max** command.

Parameters

number	Enter the permitted number of re-authentications. Range: 1 - 10 Default: 2

Defaults 2

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

dot1x server-timeout

C E S

Configure the amount of time after which exchanges with the server time out.

Syntax **dot1x server-timeout** *seconds*

To return to the default, use the **no dot1x server-timeout** command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a time-out value in seconds. Range: 1 to 300, where 300 is implementation dependant. Default: 30

Defaults 30 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

dot1x supplicant-timeout

C E S

Configure the amount of time after which exchanges with the supplicant time out.

Syntax **dot1x supplicant-timeout** *seconds*

To return to the default, use the **no dot1x supplicant-timeout** command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a time-out value in seconds. Range: 1 to 300, where 300 is implementation dependant. Default: 30

Defaults 30 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

dot1x tx-period

C E S Configure the intervals at which EAPOL PDUs are transmitted by the Authenticator PAE.

Syntax **dot1x tx-period** *seconds*

To return to the default, use the **no dot1x tx-period** command.

Parameters

seconds	Enter the interval time, in seconds, that EAPOL PDUs are transmitted. Range: 1 to 31536000 (1 year) Default: 30

Defaults 30 seconds

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

show dot1x interface

C E S Display the 802.1X information on an interface.

Syntax **show dot1x interface** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series

Example

Figure 35-5. show dot1x interface command Example

```
FTOS#show dot1x int Gi 2/32

802.1x information on Gi 2/32:
------------------------------
Dot1x Status:          Enable
Port Control:          AUTO
Port Auth Status:      UNAUTHORIZED
Re-Authentication:     Disable
Untagged VLAN id:      None
Guest VLAN:            Enable
Guest VLAN id:         10
Auth-Fail VLAN:        Enable
Auth-Fail VLAN id:     11
Auth-Fail Max-Attempts: 3
Tx Period:             30 seconds
Quiet Period:          60 seconds
ReAuth Max:            2
Supplicant Timeout:    30 seconds
Server Timeout:        30 seconds
Re-Auth Interval:      3600 seconds
Max-EAP-Req:           2
Auth Type:             SINGLE_HOST

Auth PAE State:        Initialize
Backend State:         Initialize

FTOS#
```

SSH Server and SCP Commands

FTOS supports SSH Protocol versions 1.5 and 2.0. Secure Shell (SSH) is a protocol for secure remote login over an insecure network. SSH sessions are encrypted and use authentication.

- crypto key generate
- debug ip ssh
- ip scp topdir
- ip ssh authentication-retries
- ip ssh connection-rate-limit
- ip ssh hostbased-authentication
- ip ssh key-size
- ip ssh password-authentication
- ip ssh pub-key-file
- ip ssh rhostsfile
- ip ssh rsa-authentication (Config)
- ip ssh rsa-authentication (EXEC)
- ip ssh server
- show crypto
- show ip ssh

- show ip ssh client-pub-keys
- show ip ssh rsa-authentication
- ssh

crypto key generate

C E S

Generate keys for the SSH server.

Syntax

crypto key generate {**rsa** | **rsa1**}

Parameters

rsa	Enter the keyword **rsa** followed by the key size to generate a SSHv2 RSA host keys. Range: 1024 to 2048 Default: 1024
rsa1	Enter the keyword **rsa1** followed by the key size to generate a SSHv1 RSA host keys. Range: 1024 to 2048 Default: 1024

Defaults

Key size 1024

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-6. crypto key generate rsa1 command example

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)#crypto key generate rsa1
Enter key size <1024-2048>. Default<1024>: 1024

Host key already exists. Do you want to replace. [y/n]  :y
FTOS(conf)#
```

Usage Information

The host keys are required for key-exchange by the SSH server. If the keys are not found when the server is enabled (**ip ssh server enable**), the keys are automatically generated.

This command requires user interaction and will generate a prompt prior to overwriting any existing host keys.

Note: Only a user with superuser permissions should generate host-keys.

Related Commands

ip ssh server	Enable the SSH server.
show crypto	Display SSH host public keys

debug ip ssh

C E S

Enables collecting SSH debug information.

Syntax

debug ip ssh {**client** | **server**}

To disable debugging, use the **no debug ip ssh** {**client** | **server**} command.

Parameters

client	Enter the keyword **client** to enable collecting debug information on the client.
server	Enter the keyword **server** to enable collecting debug information on the server.

Defaults

Disabled on both client and server

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

Debug information includes details for key-exchange, authentication, and established session for each connection.

ip scp topdir

C E S

Identify a location for files used in secure copy transfer.

Syntax

ip scp topdir *directory*

To return to the default setting, enter **no ip scp topdir** command.

Parameters

directory	Enter a directory name.

Defaults

The internal flash (**flash:**) is the default directory.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

To configure the switch as a SCP server, use the ip ssh server command.

Related Commands

ip ssh server	Enable SSH and SCP server on the switch.

ip ssh authentication-retries

C E S

Configure the maximum number of attempts that should be used to authenticate a user.

Syntax **ip ssh authentication-retries** *1-10*

Parameters

1-10	Enter the number of maximum retries to authenticate a user. Range: 1 to 10 Default: 3

Defaults 3

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information This command specifies the maximum number of attempts to authenticate a user on a SSH connection with the remote host for password authentication. SSH will disconnect when the number of password failures exceeds authentication-retries.

ip ssh connection-rate-limit

C E S

Configure the maximum number of incoming SSH connections per minute.

Syntax **ip ssh connection-rate-limit** *1-10*

Parameters

1-10	Enter the number of maximum number of incoming SSH connections allowed per minute. Range: 1 to 10 per minute Default: 10 per minute

Defaults 10 per minute

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ip ssh hostbased-authentication

C E S

Enable hostbased-authentication for the SSHv2 server.

Syntax

ip ssh hostbased-authentication enable

To disable hostbased-authentication for SSHv2 server, use the **no ip ssh hostbased-authentication enable** command.

Parameters

enable	Enter the keyword **enable** to enable hostbased-authentication for SSHv2 server.

Defaults

Disable by default

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

If this command is enabled, clients can login without a password prompt. This provides two levels of authentication:

- rhost-authentication is done with the file specified in the **ip ssh rhostfile** command
- checking client host-keys is done with the file specified in the **ip ssh pub-key-file** command

If **no ip ssh rsa-authentication enable** is executed, host-based authentication is disabled.

Note: Administrators must specify the two files (rhosts and pub-key-file) to configure host-based authentication.

Related Commands

ip ssh pub-key-file	Public keys of trusted hosts from a file.
ip ssh rhostsfile	Trusted hosts and users for rhost authentication.

ip ssh key-size

C E S

Configure the size of the server-generated RSA SSHv1 key.

Syntax

ip ssh key-size *512-869*

Parameters

512-869	Enter the key-size number for the server-generated RSA SSHv1 key. Range: 512 to 869 Default: 768

Defaults

Key size 768

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information The server-generated key is used for SSHv1 key-exchange.

ip ssh password-authentication

C E S Enable password authentication for the SSH server.

Syntax **ip ssh password-authentication enable**

To disable password-authentication, use the **no ip ssh password-authentication enable**.

Parameters

enable	Enter the keyword **enable** to enable password-authentication for the SSH server.

Defaults enabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information With password authentication enabled, users can authenticate using local, RADIUS, or TACACS+ password fallback order as configured.

ip ssh pub-key-file

C E S Specify the file to be used for host-based authentication.

Syntax **ip ssh pub-key-file** {*WORD*}

Parameters

WORD	Enter the file name for the host-based authentication.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-7. ip ssh pub-key-file Command Example

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)# ip ssh pub-key-file flash://knownhosts
FTOS(conf)#
```

Usage Information

This command specifies the file to be used for the host-based authentication. The file creates/overwrites the file flash://ADMIN_DIR/ssh/knownhosts and deletes the user specified file. Even though this is a global configuration command, it will not appear in the running configuration since this command needs to be run just once.

The file contains the OpenSSH compatible public keys of the host for which host-based authentication is allowed. An example known host file format:

poclab4,123.12.1.123 ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAox/QQp8xYhzOxn07yh4VGPAoUfgKoieTHO9G4sNV+ui+DWEc3cgYAcU5Lai1MU2ODrzhCwyDNp05tKBU3tReG1o8AxLi6+S4hyEMqHzkzBFNVqHzpQc+Rs4p2urzV0F4pRKnaXdHf3Lk4D460HZRhhVrxqeNxPDpEnWIMPJi0ds= ashwani@poclab4

Note: For **rhostfile** and **pub-key-file**, the administrator must FTP the file to the chassis.

Related Commands

show ip ssh client-pub-keys	Display the client-public keys used for the host-based authentication.

ip ssh rhostsfile

C E S

Specify the rhost file to be used for host-based authorization.

Syntax **ip ssh rhostsfile** {*WORD*}

Parameters

WORD	Enter the rhost file name for the host-based authentication.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-8. ip ssh rhostsfile Command Example

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)# ip ssh rhostsfile flash://shosts
FTOS(conf)#
```

Usage Information

This command specifies the rhost file to be used for host-based authentication. This file creates/overwrites the file flash:/ADMIN_DIR/ssh/shosts and deletes the user specified file. Even though this is a global configuration command, it will not appear in the running configuration since this command needs to be run just once.

This file contains hostnames and usernames, for which hosts and users, rhost-authentication can be allowed.

Note: For **rhostfile** and **pub-key-file**, the administrator must FTP the file to the switch.

ip ssh rsa-authentication (Config)

C E S

Enable RSA authentication for the SSHv2 server.

Syntax **ip ssh rsa-authentication enable**

To disable RSA authentication, use the **no ip ssh rsa-authentication enable** command.

Parameters

enable	Enter the keyword **enable** to enable RSA authentication for the SSHv2 server.

Defaults RSA authentication is disabled by default

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information Enabling RSA authentication allows the user to login without being prompted for a password. In addition, the OpenSSH compatible SSHv2 RSA public key must be added to the list of authorized keys (**ip ssh rsa-authentication my-authorized-keys** *device://filename* command).

Related Commands

ip ssh rsa-authentication (EXEC)	Add keys for RSA authentication.

ip ssh rsa-authentication (EXEC)

C E S

Add keys for the RSA authentication.

Syntax **ip ssh rsa-authentication** {**my-authorized-keys** *WORD*}

To delete the authorized keys, use the **no ip ssh rsa-authentication** {**my-authorized-keys**} command.

Parameters

my-authorized-keys *WORD*	Enter the keyword **my-authorized-keys** followed by the file name of the RSA authorized-keys.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

If you want to log in without being prompted for a password, log in through RSA authentication. To do that, you must first add the SSHv2 RSA public keys to the list of authorized keys. This command adds the specified RSA keys to the following file:
flash://ADMIN_DIR/ssh/authorized-keys-*username* (where *username* is the user associated with this terminal).

Note: The **no** form of this command deletes the file flash://ADMIN_DIR/ssh/authorized-keys-*username*

Related Commands

show ip ssh rsa-authentication	Display RSA authorized keys.
ip ssh rsa-authentication (Config)	Enable RSA authentication.

ip ssh server

C E S

Configure an SSH server.

Syntax

ip ssh server {enable | port *port-number*} [**version** {**1** | **2**}]

To disable SSH server functions, enter **no ip ssh server enable** command.

Parameters

enable	Enter the key word **enable** to start the SSH server.
port *port-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **port** followed by the port number of the listening port of the SSH server. Range: 1 to 65535 Default: 22
[**version** {**1** | **2**}]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **version** followed by the SSH version 1 or 2 to specify only SSHv1 or SSHv2.

Defaults

Default listening port is 22

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Expanded to include specifying SSHv1 or SSHv2; Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

This command enables the SSH server and begins listening on a port. If a port is not specified, listening is on SSH default port 22.

Example

Figure 35-9. ip ssh server port Command Example

```
FTOS# conf
FTOS(conf)# ip ssh server port 45
FTOS(conf)# ip ssh server enable
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show ip ssh	Display the ssh information

show crypto

C E S

Display the public part of the SSH host-keys.

Syntax **show crypto key mypubkey** {**rsa | rsa1**}

Parameters

Key	Enter the keyword **key** to display the host public key.
mypubkey	Enter the keyword **mypubkey** to display the host public key.
rsa	Enter the keyword **rsa** to display the host SSHv2 RSA public key.
rsa1	Enter the keyword **rsa1** to display the host SSHv1 RSA public key.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-10. show crypto Command Examples

```
FTOS#show crypto key mypubkey rsa
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAtzkZME/
e8V8smnXR22EJGQhCMkEOkuisa+OILVoMYU1ZKGfj0W5BPCSvF/
x5ifqYFFwUzJNOcsJK7vjSsnmMhChF2YSvXlvTJ6h971FJAQlOsgd0ycpocsF+DNLKfJnx7SAjhakFQMwG
g/g78ZkDT3Ydr8KKjfSI4Bg/WS8B740=

FTOS#show crypto key mypubkey rsa1
1024 35
131060015480873398953257515397249657850072206444294963674080935683088961020317226 6
798895675496676526500637962218977992760927852363883922305508181916600992813261640 8
664345774602219229518903992966334579117374224743155375050167692966027379060149443 4
050000015179864425629613385774919236081771341059533760063913083
FTOS#
```

Usage Information This command is useful if the remote SSH client implements Strict Host Key Checking. You can copy the host key to your list of known hosts.

Related Commands

crypto key generate	Generate SSH keys.

show ip ssh

C E S

Display information about established SSH sessions.

Syntax **show ip ssh**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 35-11. show ip ssh Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip ssh
SSH server                : enabled.
SSH server version        : v1 and v2.
Password Authentication   : enabled.
Hostbased Authentication  : disabled.
RSA           Authentication  : disabled.
   Vty          Encryption      Remote IP
   0            3DES            172.16.1.162
   1            3DES            172.16.1.162
   2            3DES            172.16.1.162
FTOS
```

Related Commands

ip ssh server	Configure an SSH server.
show ip ssh client-pub-keys	Display the client-public keys.

show ip ssh client-pub-keys

C E S Display the client public keys used in host-based authentication.

Syntax **show ip ssh client-pub-keys**

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-12. show ip ssh client-pub-keys Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip ssh client-pub-keys

poclab4,123.12.1.123 ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAox/
QQp8xYhzOxn07yh4VGPAoUfgKoieTHO9G4sNV+ui+DWEc3cgYAcU5Lai1MU2ODrzhCwyDNp05tKBU3tReG1
o8AxLi6+S4hyEMqHzkzBFNVqHzpQc+Rs4p2urzV0F4pRKnaXdHf3Lk4D460HZRhhVrxqeNxPDpEnWIMPJi0
ds= ashwani@poclab4

FTOS#
```

Usage Information This command displays the contents of the file flash://ADMIN_DIRssh/knownhosts

Related Commands

ip ssh pub-key-file	Configure the file name for the host-based authentication

show ip ssh rsa-authentication

C E S

Display the authorized-keys for the RSA authentication.

Syntax **show ip ssh rsa-authentication** {**my-authorized-keys**}

Parameters

my-authorized-keys	Display the RSA authorized keys.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-13. show ip ssh rsa-authentication Command Example

```
FTOS#show ip ssh rsa-authentication my-authorized-keys
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAyB17l4gFp4r2DRHIvMc1VZd0Sg5GQxRV1y1X1JOMeO6Nd0WuYyzrQMM
4qJAoBwtneOXfLBcHF3V2hcMIqaZN+CRCnw/
zCMlnCf0+qVTd1oofsea5r09kS0xTp0CNfHXZ3NuGCq9Ov33m9+U9tMwhS8vy8AVxdH4x4km3c3t5Jvc=
freedom@poclab4

FTOS#
```

Usage Information This command displays the contents of the file flash:/ADMIN_DIR/ssh/authorized-keys.*username*.

Related Commands

ip ssh rsa-authentication (Config)	Configure the RSA authorized keys.

ssh

C E S

Open an SSH connection specifying the hostname, username, port number and version of the SSH client.

Syntax **ssh** {*hostname* | *ipv4 address* | *ipv6 address*} [**-l** *username* | **-p** *port-number* | **-v** {**1** | **2**}]

Parameters

hostname	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address or the hostname of the remote device.
vrf instance	(OPTIONAL) **E-Series Only**: Enter the keyword vrf following by the VRF Instance name to open a SSH connection to that instance.
ipv4 address	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format A.B.C.D.
ipv6-address prefix-length	(OPTIONAL) Enter the IPv6 address in the **x:x:x:x::x** format followed by the prefix length in the **/x** format. Range: /0 to /128 **Note:** The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zeros
-l *username*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **-l** followed by the user name used in this SSH session. Default: The user name of the user associated with the terminal.

-p *port-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **-p** followed by the port number. Range: 1 to 65536 Default: 22
-v {**1** | **2**}	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **-v** followed by the SSH version 1 or 2. Default: The version from the protocol negotiation

Defaults As above.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.9.1.0	Introduced VRF
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Added IPv6 support; Introduced for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 35-14. ssh Command Example

```
FTOS#ssh 123.12.1.123 -l ashwani -p 5005 -v 2
```

Secure DHCP Commands

DHCP as defined by RFC 2131 provides no authentication or security mechanisms. Secure DHCP is a suite of features that protects networks that use dynamic address allocation from spoofing and attacks.

- clear ip dhcp snooping
- ip dhcp relay
- ip dhcp snooping
- ip dhcp snooping database
- ip dhcp snooping binding
- ip dhcp snooping database renew
- ip dhcp snooping trust
- ip dhcp source-address-validation
- ip dhcp snooping vlan
- show ip dhcp snooping

clear ip dhcp snooping

C S Clear the DHCP binding table.

Syntax **clear ip dhcp snooping binding**

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

show ip dhcp snooping	Display the contents of the DHCP binding table.

ip dhcp relay

C S Enable Option 82.

Syntax i**p dhcp relay information-option** [**trust-downstream**]

Parameters

trust-downstream	Configure the system to trust Option 82 when it is received from the previous-hop router.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

ip dhcp snooping

C S Enable DHCP Snooping globally.

Syntax [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping**

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information When enabled, no learning takes place until snooping is enabled on a VLAN. Upon disabling DHCP Snooping the binding table is deleted, and Option 82, IP Source Guard, and Dynamic ARP Inspection are disabled.

Related Commands

ip dhcp snooping vlan	Enable DHCP Snooping on one or more VLANs.

ip dhcp snooping database

C S Delay writing the binding table for a specified time.

Syntax **ip dhcp snooping database write-delay** *minutes*

Parameters

minutes	Range: 5-21600

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

ip dhcp snooping binding

C S

Create a static entry in the DHCP binding table.

Syntax [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping binding mac** *address* **vlan-id** *vlan-id* **ip** *ip-address* **interface** *type slot/port* **lease** *number*

Parameters

mac *address*	Enter the keyword **mac** followed by the MAC address of the host to which the server is leasing the IP address.
vlan-id *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan-id** followed by the VLAN to which the host belongs. Range: 2-4094
ip *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **ip** followed by the IP address that the server is leasing.
interface *type*	Enter the keyword **interface** followed by the type of interface to which the host is connected. • For an 10/100 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **fastethernet**. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **gigabitethernet**. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet**. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **tengigabitethernet**.
slot/port	Enter the slot and port number of the interface.
lease *time*	Enter the keyword **lease** followed by the amount of time the IP address will be leased. Range: 1-4294967295

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

show ip dhcp snooping	Display the contents of the DHCP binding table.

ip dhcp snooping database renew

C S Renew the binding table.

Syntax **ip dhcp snooping database renew**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

ip dhcp snooping trust

C S Configure an interface as trusted.

Syntax [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping trust**

Command Modes INTERFACE

Default Untrusted

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

ip dhcp source-address-validation

C S Enable IP Source Guard.

Syntax [**no**] **ip dhcp source-address-validation**

Command Modes INTERFACE

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

ip dhcp snooping vlan

C S Enable DHCP Snooping on one or more VLANs.

Syntax [**no**] **ip dhcp snooping vlan** *name*

Parameters

name	Enter the name of a VLAN on which to enable DHCP Snooping.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Default Disabled

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Usage Information When enabled the system begins creating entries in the binding table for the specified VLAN(s). Note that learning only happens if there is a trusted port in the VLAN.

Related Commands

ip dhcp snooping trust	Configure an interface as trusted.

show ip dhcp snooping

C S Display the contents of the DHCP binding table.

Syntax **show ip dhcp snooping binding**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Default None

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Related Commands

clear ip dhcp snooping	Clear the contents of the DHCP binding table.

36

Service Provider Bridging

Overview

Service Provider Bridging is composed of VLAN Stacking, Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling, and Provider Backbone Bridging as described in the FTOS Configuration Guide Service Provider Bridging chapter.

This chapter includes CLI information for FTOS Layer 2 Protocol Tunneling (L2PT). L2PT enables protocols to tunnel through an 802.1q tunnel. L2PT is available in FTOS for the C-Series [C], E-Series [E], and S-Series [S].

L2PT is supported on E-Series ExaScale [E][X] with FTOS 8.2.1.0. and later.

Refer to Chapter 45, VLAN Stacking or Chapter 41, Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and Chapter 12, GARP VLAN Registration (GVRP) for further information related to those features.

Commands

The L2PT commands are:

- debug protocol-tunnel
- protocol-tunnel
- protocol-tunnel destination-mac
- protocol-tunnel enable
- protocol-tunnel rate-limit
- show protocol-tunnel

Important Points to Remember

- L2PT is enabled at the interface VLAN-Stack VLAN level. For details on Stackable VLAN (VLAN-Stacking) commands, see Chapter 45, VLAN Stacking.
- The default behavior is to disable protocol packet tunneling through the 802.1q tunnel.
- Rate-limiting is required to protect against BPDU attacks.
- A port channel (including through LACP) can be configured as a VLAN-Stack access or trunk port.
- ARP packets work as expected across the tunnel.
- FEFD works the same as with Layer 2 links.
- Protocols that use Multicast MAC addresses (OSPF for example) work as expected and carry over to the other end of the VLAN-Stack VLAN.

debug protocol-tunnel

C E S

Enable debugging to ensure incoming packets are received and rewritten to a new MAC address.

Syntax

debug protocol-tunnel interface {in | out | both} [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**count** *value*]

To disable debugging, use the **no debug protocol-tunnel interface {in | out | both}** [**vlan** *vlan-id*] [**count** *value*] command.

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following interfaces and slot/port information: • For a Fast Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **FastEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel interface types, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
in | out | both	Enter the keyword **in**, **out**, or **both** to debug incoming interfaces, outgoing interfaces, or both incoming and outgoing interfaces.
vlan *vlan-id*	Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. Range: 1 to 4094
count *value*	Enter the keyword **count** followed by the number of debug outputs. Range: 1 to 100

Defaults

Debug Disabled

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series, E-Series and E-Series ExaScale.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

protocol-tunnel

C E S

Enable protocol tunneling per VLAN-Stack VLAN.

Syntax

protocol-tunnel stp

To disable protocol tunneling, use the **no protocol-tunnel stp** command.

Parameters

stp	Enter the keyword **stp** to enable protocol tunneling on a spanning tree, including STP, MSTP, RSTP, and PVST.

Defaults

No default values or behavior

Command Modes

CONF-IF-VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series, E-Series and E-Series ExaScale.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 36-1. Protocol-tunneling Command Example

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)#interface vlan 2
FTOS(conf-if-vl-2)#vlan-stack compatible
FTOS(conf-if-vl-2)#member Gi1/2-3
FTOS(conf-if-vl-2)#protocol-tunnel stp
FTOS(conf-if-vl-2)#
```

Usage Information

Note: When VLAN-Stacking is enabled, no protocol packets are tunneled.

Related Commands

show protocol-tunnel	Display tunneling information for all VLANs

protocol-tunnel destination-mac

C E S

Overwrite the BPDU destination MAC address with a specific value.

Syntax **protocol-tunnel destination-mac xstp** *address*

Parameters

stp	Change the default destination MAC address used for L2PT to another value.

Defaults The default destination MAC is 01:01:e8:00:00:00.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series and S-Series.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information When VLAN-Stacking is enabled, no protocol packets are tunneled.

Related Commands

show protocol-tunnel	Display tunneling information for all VLANs

protocol-tunnel enable

C E S

Enable protocol tunneling globally on the system.

Syntax **protocol-tunnel enable**

To disable protocol tunneling, use the **no protocol-tunnel enable** command.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information FTOS must have the default CAM profile with the default microcode before you enable L2PT.

protocol-tunnel rate-limit

C E S

Enable traffic rate limiting per box.

Syntax **protocol-tunnel rate-limit** *rate*

To reset the rate limit to the default, use the **no protocol-tunnel rate-limit** *rate* command.

Parameters

rate	Enter the rate in frames per second. Range: 75 to 3000 Default: 75

Defaults 75 Frames per second

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series, E-Series Terascale, and E-Series ExaScale. Maximum rate limit on E-Series reduced from 4000 to 3000.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example **Figure 36-2. protocol-tunnel rate-limit Command Example**

```
FTOS#
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)#protocol-tunnel rate-limit 1000
FTOS(conf)#
```

Related Commands

show protocol-tunnel	Display tunneling information for all VLANs
show running-config	Display the current configuration.

show protocol-tunnel

C E S

Display protocol tunnel information for all or a specified VLAN-Stack VLAN.

Syntax **show protocol-tunnel** [**vlan** *vlan-id*]

Parameters

vlan *vlan-id*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID to display information for the one VLAN. Range: 1 to 4094

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the C-Series, E-Series and E-Series ExaScale.
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced

Example

Figure 36-3. show protocol-tunnel Command Example

```
FTOS#show protocol-tunnel
System Rate-Limit: 1000 Frames/second
Interface       Vlan    Protocol(s)
Gi1/2           2       STP, PVST
Gi1/3           3       STP, PVST
Po35            4       STP, PVST
FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 36-4. show protocol-tunnel command example for a specific VLAN

```
FTOS#show protocol-tunnel vlan 2
System Rate-Limit: 1000 Frames/second
Interface       Vlan    Protocol(s)
Gi1/2           2       STP, PVST
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show running-config	Display the current configuration.

37

sFlow

Overview

sFlow commands are supported on these platforms: C E S.

FTOS sFlow monitoring system includes an sFlow Agent and an sFlow Collector. The sFlow Agent combines the flow samples and interface counters into sFlow datagrams and forwards them to the sFlow Collector. The sFlow Collector analyses the sFlow Datagrams received from the different devices and produces a network-wide view of traffic flows.

Important Points to Remember

- Dell Networking recommends that the sFlow Collector be connected to the Dell Networking chassis through a line card port rather than the RPM Management Ethernet port.
- FTOS exports all sFlow packets to the sFlow Collector. A small sampling rate can equate to a large number of exported packets. A backoff mechanism will automatically be applied to reduce this amount. Some sampled packets may be dropped when the exported packet rate is high and the backoff mechanism is about to or is starting to take effect. The dropEvent counter, in the sFlow packet, will always be zero.
- sFlow sampling is done on a per-port basis.
- Community list and local preference fields are not filled up in the extended gateway element in the sFlow datagram.
- The 802.1P source priority field is not filled up in the extended switch element in the sFlow datagram.
- Only Destination and Destination Peer AS numbers are packed in the dst-as-path field in the extended gateway element.
- If the packet being sampled is redirected using PBR (Policy-Based Routing), the sFlow datagram may contain incorrect extended gateway/router information.
- sFlow does not support packing extended information for IPv6 packets. Only the first 128 bytes of the IPv6 packet is shipped in the datagram.
- The source VLAN field in the extended switch element will not be packed in case of a routed packet.
- The destination VLAN field in the extended switch element will not be packed in case of a multicast packet.
- The maximum number of packets that can be sampled and processed per second is:
  - 7500 packets when no extended information packing is enabled
  - 7500 packets when only extended-switch information packing is enabled (see sflow extended-switch enable)
  - 1600 packets when extended-router and/or extended-gateway information packing is enabled (see Figure and sflow extended-gateway enable)
- There is no limit on the number of interfaces where sFlow can be enabled.

Commands

The sFlow commands are:

- sflow collector
- sflow enable (Global)
- sflow enable (Interface)
- sflow extended-gateway enable
- sflow extended-router enable
- sflow extended-switch enable
- sflow polling-interval (Global)
- sflow polling-interval (Interface)
- sflow sample-rate (Global)
- sflow sample-rate (Interface)
- show sflow
- show sflow linecard

sflow collector

C E S

Specify a collector(s) to which sFlow datagrams are forwarded.

Syntax

sflow collector *ip-address* **agent-addr** *ip-address* [*number* [**max-datagram-size** *number*]] | [**max-datagram-size** *number*]

To delete the specified collector(s), use the **no sflow collector** *ip-address* **agent-addr** *ip-address* [*number* [**max-datagram-size** *number*]] | [**max-datagram-size** *number*] command

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the ip address of the collector in dotted decimal format.
agent-addr *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **agent-addr** followed by the sFlow agent IP address in dotted decimal format.
number	(OPTIONAL) Enter the udp port number (User Datagram Protocol). Range: 0 to 65535 Default: 6343
max-datagram-size *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **max-datagram-size** followed by the size number in bytes. Range: 400 to 1500 Default: 1400

Defaults

Not configured

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Version 6.5.1.0	Expanded the no form of the command to mirror the syntax used to configure
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

You can specify up to 2 sFlow collectors. If 2 collectors are specified, the samples are sent to both.

As part of the sFlow-MIB, if the SNMP request originates from a configured collector, FTOS will return the corresponding configured agent IP in MIB requests. FTOS checks to ensure that two entries are not configured for the same collector IP with a different agent IP. Should that happen, FTOS generates the following error:

```
%Error: Different agent-addr attempted for an existing collector
```

sflow enable (Global)

C E S

Enable sFlow globally.

Syntax **sflow enable**

To disable sFlow, use the **no sflow enable** command.

Defaults sFlow is disabled by default

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information sFlow is disabled by default. In addition to this command, sFlow needs to be enable on individual interfaces where sFlow sampling is desired.

Related Commands

sflow enable (Interface)	Enable sFlow on Interfaces.

sflow enable (Interface)

C E S

Enable sFlow on Interfaces.

Syntax **sflow enable**

To disable sFlow, use the **no sflow enable** command.

Defaults sFlow is disabled by default on all interfaces

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

When sFlow is enable on an interface, flow sampling is done on any traffic going out of the interface.

Note: Once a physical port is a member of a LAG, it will inherit the sFlow configuration from the LAG port.

Related Commands

sflow enable (Global)	Turn sFlow on globally

sflow extended-gateway enable

E

Enable packing information on an extended gateway.

Syntax

sflow extended-gateway [**extended-router**] [**extended-switch**] **enable**

To disable packing information, use the **no sflow extended-gateway** [**extended-router**] [**extended-switch**] **enable** command.

Parameters

extended-router	Enter the keyword **extended-router** to collect extended router information.
extended-switch	Enter the keyword **extended-switch** to collect extended switch information.
enable	Enter the keyword **enable** to enable global extended information.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The **show sflow** command displays the configured global extended information.

FTOS 7.8.1.0 and later enhances the sFlow implementation for real time traffic analysis on the E-Series to provide extended gateway information in cases where the destination IP addresses are learned by different routing protocols, and for cases where the destination is reachable over ECMP.

Example

Figure 37-1. show sflow Command Output

```
FTOS#show sflow
sFlow services are enabled
Global default sampling rate: 64
Global default counter polling interval: 1000
Global extended information enabled: gateway, router, switch
1 collectors configured
Collector IP addr: 20.20.20.2, Agent IP addr: 10.11.201.7, UDP port: 6343
1732336 UDP packets exported
0 UDP packets dropped
12510225 sFlow samples collected
0 sFlow samples dropped due to sub-sampling
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show sflow	Display the sFlow configuration

sflow extended-router enable

E

Enable packing information on a router and switch.

Syntax **sflow extended-router** [**extended-switch**] **enable**

To disable packing information, use the **no sflow extended-router** [**extended-switch**] **enable** command.

Parameters

extended-switch	Enter the keyword **extended-switch** to collect extended switch information.
enable	Enter the keyword **enable** to enable global extended information.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information FTOS 7.8.1.0 and later enhances the sFlow implementation for real time traffic analysis on the E-Series to provide extended gateway information in cases where the destination IP addresses are learned by different routing protocols, and for cases where the destination is reachable over ECMP.

Related Commands

sflow extended-gateway enable	Enable packing information on an extended gateway
sflow extended-switch enable	Enable packing information on a switch.
show sflow	Display the sFlow configuration

sflow extended-switch enable

C E S

Enable packing information on a switch only.

Syntax **sflow extended-switch enable**

To disable packing information, use the **no sflow extended-switch** [**enable**] command.

Parameters

enable	Enter the keyword **enable** to enable global extended information.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information FTOS 7.8.1.0 and later enhances the sFlow implementation for real time traffic analysis on the E-Series to provide extended gateway information in cases where the destination IP addresses are learned by different routing protocols, and for cases where the destination is reachable over ECMP.

Related Commands

sflow extended-gateway enable	Enable packing information on an extended gateway.
sflow extended-router enable	Enable packing information on a router.
show sflow	Display the sFlow configuration

sflow polling-interval (Global)

C E S

Set the sFlow polling interval at a global level.

Syntax **sflow polling-interval** *interval value*

To return to the default, use the **no sflow polling-interval** *interval* command.

Parameters

interval value	Enter the interval value in seconds. Range: 15 to 86400 seconds Default: 20 seconds

Defaults 20 seconds

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The polling interval for an interface is the maximum number of seconds between successive samples of counters to be sent to the collector. This command changes the global default counter polling (20 seconds) interval. You can configure an interface to use a different polling interval.

Related Commands

sflow polling-interval (Interface)	Set the polling interval for an interface

sflow polling-interval (Interface)

C E S

Set the sFlow polling interval at an interface (overrides the global-level setting.)

Syntax **sflow polling-interval** *interval value*

To return to the default, use the **no sflow polling-interval** *interval* command.

Parameters

interval value	Enter the interval value in seconds. Range: 15 to 86400 seconds Default: The global counter polling interval

Defaults The same value as the current global default counter polling interval

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information This command sets the counter polling interval for an interface.

Related Commands

sflow polling-interval (Global)	Globally set the polling interval

sflow sample-rate (Global)

C E S

Change the global default sampling rate.

Syntax **sflow sample-rate** *value*

To return to the default sampling rate, enter the **no sflow sample-rate**.

Parameters

value	Enter the sampling rate value. Range: **C-Series and S-Series**: 256 to 8388608 packets **E-Series TeraScale and ExaScale**: 2 to 8388608 Enter values in powers of 2 only, for example 4096, 8192, 16384 etc. Default: 32768 packets

Defaults 32768

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

Sample-rate is the average number of packets skipped before the sample is taken. This command changes the global default sampling rate. You can configure an interface to use a different sampling rate than the global sampling rate. If the value entered is not a correct power of 2, the command generates an error message with the previous and next power of 2 value. Select one of these two packet numbers and re-enter the command.

Related Commands

sflow sample-rate (Interface)	Change the Interface sampling rate.

sflow sample-rate (Interface)

C E S

Change the Interface default sampling rate.

Syntax

sflow sample-rate *value*

To return to the default sampling rate, enter the **no sflow sample-rate**.

Parameters

value	Enter the sampling rate value. Range: **C-Series and S-Series**: 256 to 8388608 packets **E-Series TeraScale and ExaScale**: 2 to 8388608 packets Enter values in powers of 2 only, for example 4096, 8192, 16384 etc. Default: 32768 packets

Defaults

The Global default sampling

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

This command changes the sampling rate for an Interface. By default, the sampling rate of an interface is set to the same value as the current global default sampling rate. If the value entered is not a correct power of 2, the command generates an error message with the previous and next power-of-2 value. Select one of these two number and re-enter the command.

Related Commands

sflow sample-rate (Global)	Change the sampling rate globally.

show sflow

C E S Display the current sFlow configuration

Syntax **show sflow [***interface***]**

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 37-2. show sflow Command Example

```
FTOS#show sflow
sFlow services are enabled
Global default sampling rate: 32768
Global default counter polling interval: 20
1 collectors configured
Collector IP addr: 133.33.33.53, Agent IP addr: 133.33.33.116, UDP port: 6343
0 UDP packets exported
0 UDP packets dropped
165 sFlow samples collected
0 sFlow samples dropped due to sub-sampling      <-- This count is always zero (0)


Linecard 1 Port set 0 H/W sampling rate 8192
  Gi 1/16: configured rate 8192, actual rate 8192, sub-sampling rate 1
  Gi 1/17: configured rate 16384, actual rate 16384, sub-sampling rate 2

Linecard 3 Port set 1 H/W sampling rate 16384
  Gi 3/40: configured rate 16384, actual rate 16384, sub-sampling rate 1
FTOS#
```

Usage Information The dropEvent counter (*sFlow samples dropped due to sub-sampling*) shown in the figure above will always display a value of zero.

show sflow linecard

C E S

Display the sFlow information on a line card.

Syntax

show sflow linecard {*slot number*}

Parameters

slot number	(OPTIONAL) Enter a slot number to view information on the line card in that slot. Range: 0 to 13 on a E1200, 0 to 6 on a E600/E600i, and 0 to 5 on a E300.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduces on S-Series Stacking
Version 8.1.1.0	Introduced on E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 37-3. show sflow linecard Command Example

```
FTOS#show sflow linecard 1
Linecard 1
  Samples rcvd from h/w            :165
  Samples dropped for sub-sampling :0
  Total UDP packets exported       :0
  UDP packets exported via RPM     :77
  UDP packets dropped              :
FTOS#
```

38

SNMP and Syslog

Overview

This chapter contains commands to configure and monitor SNMP v1/v2/v3 and Syslog. Both features are supported on the C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series platforms, as indicated by the following symbols under each of the command headings: C E S

The chapter contains the following sections:

- SNMP Commands
- Syslog Commands

SNMP Commands

The SNMP commands available in FTOS are:

- show snmp
- show snmp engineID
- show snmp group
- show snmp user
- snmp ifmib ifalias long
- snmp-server community
- snmp-server contact
- snmp-server enable traps
- snmp-server engineID
- snmp-server group
- snmp-server host
- snmp-server location
- snmp-server packetsize
- snmp-server trap-source
- snmp-server user
- snmp-server view
- snmp trap link-status

The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is used to communicate management information between the network management stations and the agents in the network elements. FTOS supports SNMP versions 1, 2c, and 3, supporting both read-only and read-write modes. FTOS sends SNMP traps, which are messages informing an SNMP management system about the network. FTOS supports up to 16 SNMP trap receivers.

Important Points to Remember

- Typically, 5-second timeout and 3-second retry values on an SNMP server are sufficient for both LAN and WAN applications. If you experience a timeout with these values, the recommended best practice on Dell Networking switches (to accommodate their high port density) is to increase the timeout and retry values on your SNMP server to the following:
  - — SNMP Timeout—greater than 3 seconds
  - — SNMP Retry count—greater than 2 seconds
- If you want to query an E-Series switch using SNMP v1/v2/v3 with an IPv6 address, configure the IPv6 address on a non-management port on the switch.
- If you want to send SNMP v1/v2/v3 traps from an E-Series using an IPv6 address, use a non-management port.
- SNMP v3 informs are not currently supported with IPv6 addresses.
- If you are using ACLs in SNMP v3 configuration, group ACL overrides user ACL if the user is part of that group.
- SNMP operations are not supported on a VLAN.

show snmp

C E S

Display the status of SNMP network elements.

Syntax **show snmp**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Example

Figure 38-1. show snmp Command Example

```
FTOS#show snmp
      32685 SNMP packets input
          0 Bad SNMP version errors
          0 Unknown community name
          0 Illegal operation for community name supplied
          0 Encoding errors
      96988 Number of requested variables
          0 Number of altered variables
      31681 Get-request PDUs
        968 Get-next PDUs
          0 Set-request PDUs
      61727 SNMP packets output
          0 Too big errors (Maximum packet size 1500)
          9 No such name errors
          0 Bad values errors
          0 General errors
      32649 Response PDUs
      29078 Trap PDUs
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

snmp-server community	Enable SNMP and set community string.

show snmp engineID

C E S

Display the identification of the local SNMP engine and all remote engines that are configured on the router.

Syntax **show snmp engineID**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
	E-Series legacy command

Example

Figure 38-2. show snmp engineID Command

```
FTOS#show snmp engineID
Local SNMP engineID: 0000178B02000001E80214A8
Remote Engine ID                IP-addr         Port
80001F88043132333435            172.31.1.3      5009
80001F88043938373635            172.31.1.3      5008

FTOS#
```

Related Commands

snmp-server engineID	Configure local and remote SNMP engines on the router

show snmp group

C E S

Display the group name, security model, status, and storage type of each group.

Syntax **show snmp group**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
	E-Series legacy command

Usage Information The following example displays a group named **ngroup**. The ngroup has a security model of version 3 (**v3**) with authentication (**auth**), the read and notify name is **nview** with no write view name specified, and finally the row status is active.

Example

Figure 38-3. show snmp group Command Example

```
FTOS#show snmp group

  groupname: ngroup                          security model: v3 auth
  readview : nview                          writeview: no write view specified
  notifyview: nview
  row status: active

FTOS#
```

Related Commands

snmp-server group	Configure an SNMP server group

show snmp user

C E S

Display the information configured on each SNMP user name.

Syntax **show snmp user**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Example

Figure 38-4. show snmp user Command Example

```
FTOS#show snmp user
  User name: v1v2creadu
  Engine ID: 0000178B02000001E80214A8
  storage-type: nonvolatile        active
  Authentication Protocol: None
  Privacy Protocol: None

FTOS#
```

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
	E-Series legacy command

snmp ifmib ifalias long

C E S

Display the entire description string through the Interface MIB, which would be truncated otherwise to 63 characters.

Syntax **snmp ifmib ifalias long**

Defaults Interface description truncated beyond 63 characters

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced for C-Series
unknown	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 38-5. snmp ifmib ifalias long Command Example

```
!------command run on host connected to switch: --------------!
> snmpwalk -c public 10.10.10.130 .1.3.6.1.2.1.31 | grep -i alias | more
IF-MIB::ifAlias.134530304 = STRING: This is a port connected to Router2. This is a
port connected to
IF-MIB::ifAlias.134792448 = STRING:

!------command run on FTOS switch: --------------!
FTOS#snmp ifmib ifalias long

!------command run on server connected to switch: --------------!
> snmpwalk -c public 10.10.10.130 .1.3.6.1.2.1.31 | grep -i alias | more
IF-MIB::ifAlias.134530304 = STRING: This is a port connected to Router2. This is a
port connected to Router2. This is a port connected to Router2. This is a port
connected to Router2. This is a port connected to Router2.
IF-MIB::ifAlias.134792448 = STRING:
```

snmp-server community

C E S Configure a new community string access for SNMPv1, v2, and v3.

Syntax

snmp-server community *community-name* {**ro** | **rw**} [**ipv6** *ipv6-access-list-name* [**ipv6** *ipv6-access-list-name* | *access-list-name* | **security-name** *name*] | **security-name** *name* [**ipv6** *ipv6-access-list-name* | *access-list-name* | **security-name** *name*] | *access-list-name* [**ipv6** *ipv6-access-list-name* | *access-list-name* | **security-name** *name*]]]

To remove access to a community, use the **no snmp-server community** *community-string* {**ro** | **rw**} [**security-name** *name* [*access-list-name* | **ipv6** *access-list-name* | *access-list-name* **ipv6** *access-list-name*]] command.

Parameters

community-name	Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) to act as a password for SNMP.
ro	Enter the keyword **ro** to specify read-only permission.
rw	Enter the keyword **rw** to specify read-write permission.
ipv6 *access-list-name*	(Optional) Enter the keyword **ipv6** followed by a an IPv6 ACL name (a string up to 16 characters long).
security-name *name*	(Optional) Enter the keyword **security-name** followed by the security name as defined by the community MIB.
access-list-name	(Optional) Enter a standard IPv4 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long).

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Ver. 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The example below configures a community named **public** that is mapped to the security named **guestuser** with Read Only (**ro**) permissions.

Example

Figure 38-6. snmp-server community Command Example

```
FTOS#config
FTOS(conf)# snmp-server community public ro
FTOS(conf)# snmp-server community guest ro security-name guestuser
FTOS(conf)#
```

The **security-name** parameter maps the community string to an SNMPv3 user/security name as defined by the community MIB.

If a community string is configured without a **security-name** (for example, **snmp-server community public ro**), the community is mapped to a default security-name/group:

- `v1v2creadu / v1v2creadg` — maps to a community with **ro** permissions
- `v1v2cwriteu/ v1v2cwriteg` — maps to a community with **rw** permissions

This command is indexed by the *community-name* parameter.

If the snmp-server community command is not configured, you cannot query SNMP data. Only Standard IPv4 ACL and IPv6 ACL is supported in the optional *access-list-name*.

The command options **ipv6**, **security-name**, and *access-list-name* are recursive. In other words, each option can, in turn, accept any of the three options as a sub-option, and each of those sub-options can accept any of the three sub-options as a sub-option, and so forth. The following example demonstrates the creation of a standard IPv4 ACL called “snmp-ro-acl” and then assigning it to the SNMP community “guest”:

Example

Figure 38-7. snmp-server community Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)# ip access-list standard snmp-ro-acl
FTOS(config-std-nacl)#seq 5 permit host 10.10.10.224
FTOS(config-std-nacl)#seq 10 deny any count
!

FTOS(conf)#snmp-server community guest ro snmp-ro-acl
FTOS(conf)#
```

Note: For IPv6 ACLs, only IPv6 and UDP types are valid for SNMP; TCP, ICMP rules are not valid for SNMP. In IPv6 ACLs port rules are not valid for SNMP.

Related Commands

ip access-list standard	Name (or select) a standard access list to filter based on IP address.
ipv6 access-list	Configure an access list based on IPv6 addresses or protocols.
show running-config **snmp**	Display the current SNMP configuration and defaults.

snmp-server contact

C E S

Configure contact information for troubleshooting this SNMP node.

Syntax **snmp-server contact** *text*

To delete the SNMP server contact information, use the **no snmp-server contact** command.

Parameters

text	Enter an alphanumeric text string, up to 55 characters long.

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
	E-Series legacy command

snmp-server enable traps

C E S Enable and configure SNMP traps.

Syntax **snmp-server enable traps** [*notification-type*] [*notification-option*]

To disable traps, use the **no snmp-server enable traps** [*notification-type*] [*notification-option*] command.

Parameters

notification-type	Enter the type of notification from the list below: • **bgp—**for notification of changes in BGP process • **envmon**—for Dell Networking device notifications when an environmental threshold is exceeded • **snmp**—for notification of the RFC 1157 traps. • **stp** - Allow Spanning Tree protocol notification (RFC 1493) • **xstp** - Allow MSTP (802.1s), RSTP (802.1w), and PVST+ state change traps
notification-option	For the **envmon** notification-type, enter one of the following optional parameters: • fan • supply • temperature For the **snmp** notification-type, enter one of the following optional parameters: • authentication • coldstart • linkdown • linkup

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series; Added support for STP and xSTP notification types.
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

FTOS supports up to 16 SNMP trap receivers.

If this command is not configured, no traps controlled by this command are sent. If you do not specify a *notification-type* and *notification-option*, all traps are enabled.

Related Commands

snmp-server community	Enable SNMP and set the community string.

snmp-server engineID

C E S

Configure name for both the local and remote SNMP engines on the router.

Syntax

snmp-server engineID [**local** *engineID*] [**remote** *ip-address* **udp-port** *port-number engineID*]

To return to the default, use the **no snmp-server engineID** [**local** *engineID*] [**remote** *ip-address* **udp-port** *port-number engineID*] command

Parameters

local *engineID*	Enter the keyword **local** followed by the engine ID number that identifies the copy of the SNMP on the *local* device. Format (as specified in RFC 3411): 12 octets. • The first 4 octets are set to the private enterprise number. • The remaining 8 octets are the MAC address of the chassis.
remote *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **remote** followed by the IP address that identifies the copy of the SNMP on the *remote* device.
udp-port *port-number engineID*	Enter the keyword **udp-port** followed by the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) port number on the remote device. Range: 0 to 65535 Default: 162

Defaults

As above

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

Changing the value of the SNMP Engine ID has important side effects. A user's password (entered on the command line) is converted to an MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm) or SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) security digest. This digest is based on both the password and the local Engine ID. The command line password is then destroyed, as required by RFC 2274. Because of this deletion, if the local value of the Engine ID changes, the security digests of SNMPv3 users will be invalid, and the users will have to be reconfigured.

For the remote Engine ID, the host IP and UDP port are the indexes to the command that are matched to either overwrite or remove the configuration.

Related Commands

show snmp engineID	Display SNMP engine and all remote engines that are configured on the router
show running-config snmp	Display the SNMP running configuration

snmp-server group

C E S

Configure a new SNMP group or a table that maps SNMP users to SNMP views.

Syntax

snmp-server group [*group_name* {**1** | **2c | 3** {**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**}}] [**read** *name*] [**write** *name*] [**notify** *name*] [*access-list-name* | **ipv6** *access-list-name* | *access-list-name* **ipv6** *access-list-name*]]

To remove a specified group, use the **no snmp-server group** [*group_name* {**v1** | **v2c | v3** {**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**}}] [**read** *name*] [**write** *name*] [**notify** *name*] [*access-list-name* | **ipv6** *access-list-name* | *access-list-name* **ipv6** *access-list-name*]] command.

Parameters

group_name	Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) as the name of the group. Defaults: The following groups are created for mapping to read/write community/security-names. • `v1v2creadg` — maps to a community/security-name with **ro** permissions • `1v2cwriteg` — maps to a community/security-name **rw** permissions
1 | **2c	3**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the security model version number (**1**, **2c**, or **3)**. • **1** is the least secure version • **3** is the most secure of the security modes. • **2c** allows transmission of informs and counter 64, which allows for integers twice the width of what is normally allowed. Default: **1**
auth	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **auth** to specify authentication of a packet without encryption.
noauth	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **noauth** to specify no authentication of a packet.
priv	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **priv** to specify both authentication and then scrambling of the packet.
read *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **read** followed by a name (a string of up to 20 characters long) as the read view name. Default: GlobalView is set by default and is assumed to be every object belonging to the Internet (1.3.6.1) OID space.
write *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **write** followed by a name (a string of up to 20 characters long) as the write view name.
notify *name*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **notify** followed by a name (a string of up to 20 characters long) as the notify view name.
access-list-name	(Optional) Enter the standard IPv4 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long).
ipv6 *access-list-name*	(Optional) Enter the keyword **ipv6** followed by the IPv6 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long)
access-list-name **ipv6** *access-list-name*	(Optional) Enter both an IPv4 and IPv6 access list name.

Defaults As defined above

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information The following example specifies the group named **harig** as a version **3** user requiring both authentication and encryption and read access limited to the read named **rview**.

Note: For IPv6 ACLs, only IPv6 and UDP types are valid for SNMP; TCP, ICMP rules are not valid for SNMP. In IPv6 ACLs port rules are not valid for SNMP.

Example

Figure 38-8. snmp-server group Command Example

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)# snmp-server group harig 3 priv read rview
FTOS#
```

Note: The number of configurable groups is limited to 16 groups.

Related Commands

show snmp group	Display the group name, security model, view status, and storage type of each group.
show running-config snmp	Display the SNMP running configuration

snmp-server host

C E S

Configure the recipient of an SNMP trap operation.

Syntax **snmp-server host** *ip-address* | *ipv6-address* [**traps | informs**] [**version 1** | **2c | 3**] [**auth** | **no auth** | **priv**] [*community-string*] [**udp-port** *port-number*] [*notification-type*]

To remove the SNMP host, use the **no snmp-server host** *ip-address* [**traps | informs**] [**version 1** | **2c | 3**] [**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**] [*community-string*] [**udp-port** *number*] [*notification-type*] command.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IP address of the host (configurable hosts is limited to 16).
ipv6-address	Enter the keyword **host** followed by the IPv6 address of the host in the **x:x:x:x::x** format. The **::** notation specifies successive hexadecimal fields of zero
traps	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **traps** to send trap notifications to the specified host. Default: traps
informs	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **informs** to send inform notifications to the specified host. Default: traps

version 1 | **2c | 3**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **version** to specify the security model followed by the security model version number **1**, **2c**, or **3**. • Version **1** is the least secure version • version **3** is the most secure of the security modes. • Version **2c** allows transmission of informs and counter 64, which allows for integers twice the width of what is normally allowed. Default: Version **1**
auth	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **auth** to specify authentication of a packet without encryption.
noauth	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **noauth** to specify no authentication of a packet.
priv	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **priv** to specify both authentication and then scrambling of the packet.
community-string	Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) as the name of the SNMP community. **Note:** For version 1 and version 2c security models, this string represents the name of the SNMP community. The string can be set using this command, however it is recommended that you set the community string using the **snmp-server community** command before executing this command. For version 3 security model, this string is the USM user security name.
udp-port *port-number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keywords **udp-port** followed by the port number of the remote host to use. Range: 0 to 65535. Default: 162
notification-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following keywords as the type of trap to be sent to the host: • **bgp** - allow BGP state change traps • **envmon** - allows environment monitor traps • **snmp** - Allows SNMP-type notification (RFC 1157) traps. • **stp** - Allow Spanning Tree protocol notification (RFC 1493) • **xstp** - Allow MSTP (802.1s), RSTP (802.1w), and PVST+ state change traps Default: All trap types are sent to host

Defaults

As shown

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series; Added support for STP and xSTP notification types.
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

In order to configure the router 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. If you do not enter an **snmp-server host** command, no notifications are sent.

In order to enable multiple hosts, you must issue a separate s**nmp-server host** command for each host. You can specify multiple notification types in the command for each host.

When multiple **snmp-server host** commands are given for the same host and type of notification (trap or inform), each succeeding command overwrites the previous command. Only the last **snmp-server host** command will be in effect. For example, if you enter an **snmp-server host inform** command for a host and then enter another s**nmp-server host inform** command for the same host, the second command will replace the first.

The **snmp-server host** command is used in conjunction with the **snmp-server enable** command. Use the snmp-server enable command to specify which SNMP notifications are sent globally. For a host to receive most notifications, at least one **snmp-server enable** command and the **snmp-server host** command for that host must be enabled.

Note: For v1 / v2c trap configuration, if the community-string is not defined using the **snmp-server community** command prior to using this command, the default form of the **snmp-server community** command will automatically be configured, with the community-name the same as specified in the **snmp-server host** command.

Configuring Informs

To send an inform, follow the step below.

1. Configure a remote engine ID.
2. Configure a remote user.
3. Configure a group for this user with access rights.
4. Enable traps.
5. Configure a host to receive informs.

Related Commands

snmp-server enable traps	Enable SNMP traps.
snmp-server community	Configure a new community SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c

snmp-server location

C E S

Configure the location of the SNMP server.

Syntax **snmp-server location** *text*

To delete the SNMP location, enter **no snmp-server location**.

Parameters

text	Enter an alpha-numeric text string, up to 55 characters long.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

snmp-server packetsize

C E S

Set the largest SNMP packet size permitted when the SNMP server is receiving a request or generating a reply, use the snmp-server packetsize global configuration command.

Syntax **snmp-server packetsize** *byte-count*

Parameters

byte-count	Enter one of the following values 8, 16, 24 or 32. Packet sizes are 8000 bytes, 16000 bytes, 32000 bytes, and 64000 bytes.

Defaults 8

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

snmp-server trap-source

C E S

Configure a specific interface as the source for SNMP traffic.

Syntax **snmp-server trap-source** *interface*

To disable sending traps out a specific interface, enter **no snmp trap-source**.

Parameter

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults The IP address assigned to the management interface is the default.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information For this snmp-server trap-source command to be enabled, you must configure an IP address on the interface and enable the interface configured as an SNMP trap source.

Related Commands

snmp-server community	Set the community string.

snmp-server user

C E S

Configure a new user to an SNMP group.

Syntax

snmp-server user *name* {*group_name* **remote** *ip-address* **udp-port** *port-number*} [**1** | **2c | 3**] [**encrypted**] [**auth** {**md5** | **sha**} *auth-password*] [**priv des56** *priv password*] [*access-list-name* | **ipv6** *access-list-name* | *access-list-name* **ipv6** *access-list-name*]

To remove a user from the SNMP group, use the **no snmp-server user** *name* **{***group_name* **remote** *ip-address* **udp-port** *port-number*} [**1** | **2c | 3**] [**encrypted**] [**auth** {**md5** | **sha**} *auth-password*] [**priv des56** *priv password*] [*access-list-name* | **ipv6** *access-list-name* | *access-list-name* **ipv6** *access-list-name*] command.

Parameters

name	Enter the name of the user (not to exceed 20 characters), on the host, that connects to the agent.
group_name	Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) as the name of the group. Defaults: The following groups are created for mapping to read/write community/security-names. • `v1v2creadu` — maps to a community with **ro** permissions • `1v2cwriteu` — maps to a community **rw** permissions
remote *ip-address*	Enter the keyword **remote** followed by the IP address that identifies the copy of the SNMP on the *remote* device.
udp-port *port-number*	Enter the keyword **udp-port** followed by the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) port number on the remote device. Range: 0 to 65535. Default: 162
1 | **2c	3**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the security model version number (**1**, **2c**, or **3)**. • **1** is the least secure version • **3** is the most secure of the security modes. • **2c** allows transmission of informs and counter 64, which allows for integers twice the width of what is normally allowed. Default: **1**
encrypted	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **encrypted** to specify the password appear in encrypted format (a series of digits, masking the true characters of the string).
auth	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **auth** to specify authentication of a packet without encryption.
md5 | **sha**	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **md5** or **sha** to designate the authentication level. **md5** — Message Digest Algorithm **sha** — Secure Hash Algorithm
auth-password	(OPTIONAL) Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) password that will enable the agent to receive packets from the host. Minimum: 8 characters long
priv des56	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **priv des56** to initiate a privacy authentication level setting using the CBC-DES privacy authentication algorithm (**des56**).

priv password	(OPTIONAL) Enter a text string (up to 20 characters long) password that will enables the host to encrypt the contents of the message it sends to the agent. Minimum: 8 characters long
access-list-name	(Optional) Enter the standard IPv4 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long).
ipv6 *access-list-name*	(Optional) Enter the keyword **ipv6** followed by the IPv6 access list name (a string up to 16 characters long)
access-list-name **ipv6** *access-list-name*	(Optional) Enter both an IPv4 and IPv6 access list name.

Defaults

As above

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

Note: For IPv6 ACLs, only IPv6 and UDP types are valid for SNMP; TCP, ICMP rules are not valid for SNMP. In IPv6 ACLs port rules are not valid for SNMP.

No default values exist for authentication or privacy algorithms and no default password exist. If you forget a password, you cannot recover it; the user must be reconfigured. You can specify either a plain-text password or an encrypted cypher-text password. In either case, the password will be stored in the configuration in an encrypted form and displayed as encrypted in the show running-config command.

If you have an encrypted password, you can specify the encrypted string instead of the plain-text password. The following command is an example of how to specify the command with an encrypted string:

Examples

Figure 38-9. snmp-server user Command Example

```
FTOS# snmp-server user privuser v3group v3 encrypted auth md5
9fc53d9d908118b2804fe80e3ba8763d priv des56 d0452401a8c3ce42804fe80e3ba8763d
```

The following command is an example of how to enter a plain-text password as the string **authpasswd** for user **authuser** of group **v3group**.

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)# snmp-server user authuser v3group v3 auth md5 authpasswd
```

The following command configures a remote user named **n3user** with a **v3** security model and a security level of **authNOPriv**.

```
FTOS#conf
FTOS(conf)# snmp-server user n3user ngroup remote 172.31.1.3 udp-port 5009 3 auth
md5 authpasswd
```

Note: The number of configurable users is limited to 16.

Related Commands

show snmp user	Display the information configured on each SNMP user name.

snmp-server view

C E S

Configure an SNMPv3 view.

Syntax

snmp-server view *view-name oid-tree* {**included** | **excluded**}

To remove an SNMPv3 view, use the **no snmp-server view** *view-name oid-tree* {**included** | **excluded**} command.

Parameters

view-name	Enter the name of the view (not to exceed 20 characters).
oid-tree	Enter the OID sub tree for the view (not to exceed 20 characters).
included	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **included** to include the MIB family in the view.
excluded	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **excluded** to exclude the MIB family in the view.

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

The *oid-tree* variable is a full sub-tree starting from 1.3.6 and can not specify the name of a sub-tree or a MIB. The following example configures a view named **rview** that allows access to all objects under 1.3.6.1:

Example

Figure 38-10. snmp-server view Command Example

```
FTOS# conf
FTOS#(conf) snmp-server view rview 1.3.6.1 included
```

Related Commands

show running-config snmp	Display the SNMP running configuration

snmp trap link-status

C E S

Enable the interface to send SNMP link traps, which indicate whether the interface is up or down.

Syntax

snmp trap link-status

To disable sending link trap messages, enter **no snmp trap link-status**.

Defaults Enabled.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information If the interface is expected to flap during normal usage, you could disable this command.

Syslog Commands

The following commands allow you to configure logging functions on all Dell Networking switches:

- clear logging
- default logging buffered
- default logging console
- default logging monitor
- default logging trap
- logging
- logging buffered
- logging console
- logging facility
- logging history
- logging history size
- logging monitor
- logging on
- logging source-interface
- logging synchronous
- logging trap
- show logging
- show logging driverlog stack-unit (S-Series)
- terminal monitor

clear logging

C E S Clear the messages in the logging buffer.

Syntax **clear logging**

Defaults None.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

show logging	Display logging settings and system messages in the internal buffer.

default logging buffered

C E S

Return to the default setting for messages logged to the internal buffer.

Syntax **default logging buffered**

Defaults size = 40960; level = 7 or debugging

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

logging buffered	Set the logging buffered parameters.

default logging console

C E S

Return the default settings for messages logged to the console.

Syntax **default logging console**

Defaults level = 7 or debugging

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

logging console	Set the logging console parameters.

default logging monitor

C E S

Return to the default settings for messages logged to the terminal.

Syntax **default logging monitor**

Defaults level = 7 or debugging

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

logging monitor	Set the logging monitor parameters.
terminal monitor	Send system messages to the terminal/monitor.

default logging trap

C E S

Return to the default settings for logging messages to the Syslog servers.

Syntax **default logging trap**

Defaults level = 6 or informational

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

logging trap	Limit messages logged to the Syslog servers based on severity.

logging

C E S

Configure an IP address or host name of a Syslog server where logging messages will be sent.

Syntax **logging** {*ip-address* | *hostname*}

To disable logging, enter **no logging**.

Parameters

ip-address	Enter the IP address in dotted decimal format.
hostname	Enter the name of a host already configured and recognized by the switch.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

logging on	Enables the logging asynchronously to logging buffer, console, Syslog server, and terminal lines.
logging trap	Enables logging to the Syslog server based on severity.

logging buffered

C E S

Enable logging and specify which messages are logged to an internal buffer. By default, all messages are logged to the internal buffer.

Syntax **logging buffered** [*level*] [*size*]

To return to the default values, enter **default logging buffered**. To disable logging stored to an internal buffer, enter **no logging buffered**.

Parameters

level	(OPTIONAL) Indicate a value from 0 to 7 or enter one of the following equivalent words: emergencies, alerts, critical, errors, warnings, notifications, informational, or debugging. Default: 7 or debugging.
size	(OPTIONAL) Indicate the size, in bytes, of the logging buffer. The number of messages buffered depends on the size of each message. Range: 40960 to 524288. Default: 40960 bytes.

Defaults *level* = 7; *size* = 40960 bytes

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information When you decrease the buffer size, all messages stored in the buffer are lost. Increasing the buffer size does not affect messages stored in the buffer.

Related Commands

clear logging	Clear the logging buffer.
default logging buffered	Returns the logging buffered parameters to the default setting.
show logging	Display the logging setting and system messages in the internal buffer.

logging console

C E S

Specify which messages are logged to the console.

Syntax

logging console [*level*]

To return to the default values, enter default logging console. To disable logging to the console, enter **no logging console**.

Parameters

level	(OPTIONAL) Indicate a value from 0 to 7 or enter one of the following parameters: emergencies, alerts, critical, errors, warnings, notifications, informational, or debugging. Default: 7 or debugging.

Defaults

7 or debugging

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

clear logging	Clear logging buffer.
default logging console	Returns the logging console parameters to the default setting.
show logging	Display logging settings and system messages in the internal buffer.

logging facility

C E S

Configure the Syslog facility, used for error messages sent to Syslog servers.

Syntax

logging facility [*facility-type*]

To return to the default values, enter **no logging facility**.

Parameters

facility-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following parameters. • auth (authorization system) • cron (Cron/at facility) • deamon (system deamons) • kern (kernel) • local0 (local use) • local1 (local use) • local2 (local use) • local3 (local use) • local4 (local use) • local5 (local use) • local6 (local use) • local7 (local use) • lpr (line printer system) • mail (mail system) • news (USENET news) • sys9 (system use) • sys10 (system use) • sys11 (system use) • sys12 (system use) • sys13 (system use) • sys14 (system use) • syslog (Syslog process) • user (user process) • uucp (Unix to Unix copy process) The default is local7.

Defaults local7

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

logging	Enable logging to a Syslog server.
logging on	Enables logging.

logging history

C E S

Specify which messages are logged to the history table of the switch and the SNMP network management station (if configured).

Syntax **logging history** *level*

To return to the default values, enter **no logging history**.

Parameters

level	Indicate a value from 0 to 7 or enter one of the following equivalent words: emergencies, alerts, critical, errors, warnings, notifications, informational, or debugging. The default is 4.

Defaults 4 or warnings

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information When you configure the snmp-server trap-source command, the system messages logged to the history table are also sent to the SNMP network management station.

Related Commands

show logging history	Display information logged to the history buffer.

logging history size

C E S

Specify the number of messages stored in the FTOS logging history table.

Syntax **logging history size** *size*

To return to the default values, enter **no logging history size**.

Parameters

size	Indicate a value as the number of messages to be stored. Range: 0 to 500. Default: 1 message.

Defaults 1 message

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information When the number of messages reaches the limit you set with the logging history size command, older messages are deleted as newer ones are added to the table.

Related Commands

show logging history	Display information logged to the history buffer.

logging monitor

C E S

Specify which messages are logged to Telnet applications.

Syntax

logging monitor [*level*]

To disable logging to terminal connections, enter **no logging monitor**.

Parameters

level	Indicate a value from 0 to 7 or enter one of the following parameters: emergencies, alerts, critical, errors, warnings, notifications, informational, or debugging. The default is 7 or debugging.

Defaults

7 or debugging

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

default logging monitor	Returns the logging monitor parameters to the default setting.

logging on

C E S

Specify that debug or error messages are asynchronously logged to multiple destinations, such as logging buffer, Syslog server, or terminal lines.

Syntax

logging on

To disable logging to logging buffer, Syslog server and terminal lines, enter **no logging on**.

Defaults

Enabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

When you enter **no logging on**, messages are logged only to the console.

Related Commands

logging	Enable logging to Syslog server.
logging buffered	Set the logging buffered parameters.
logging console	Set the logging console parameters.
logging monitor	Set the logging parameters for the terminal connections.

logging source-interface

C E S

Specify that the IP address of an interface is the source IP address of Syslog packets sent to the Syslog server.

Syntax

logging source-interface *interface*

To disable this command and return to the default setting, enter **no logging source-interface**.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16383. • For the management interface on the RPM, enter the keyword **ManagementEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. The slot range is 0-1 and the port range is 0. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale, • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Ten Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

Syslog messages contain the IP address of the interface used to egress the router. By configuring the logging source-interface command, the Syslog packets contain the IP address of the interface configured.

Related Commands

logging	Enable the logging to another device.

logging synchronous

C E S

Synchronize unsolicited messages and FTOS output.

Syntax

logging synchronous [**level** *level* | **all**] [**limit** *number-of-buffers*]

To disable message synchronization, use the **no logging synchronous** [**level** *level* | **all**] [**limit** *number-of-buffers*] command.

Parameters

all	Enter the keyword **all** to ensure that all levels are printed asynchronously.
level *level*	Enter the keyword **level** followed by a number as the severity level. A high number indicates a low severity level and visa versa. Range: 0 to 7. Default: 2
all	Enter the keyword **all** to turn off all
limit *number-of-buffers*	Enter the keyword **limit** followed by the number of buffers to be queued for the terminal after which new messages are dropped Range: 20 to 300 Default: 20

Defaults

Disabled. If enabled without *level* or *number-of-buffers* options specified, *level* = 2 and *number-of-buffers* = 20 are the defaults.

Command Modes

LINE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Usage Information

When logging synchronous is enabled, unsolicited messages appear between software prompts and outputs. Only the messages with a severity at or below the set level are sent to the console.

If the message queue limit is reached on a terminal line and messages are discarded, a system message appears on that terminal line. Messages may continue to appear on other terminal lines.

Related Commands

logging on	Enables logging.

logging trap

C E S

Specify which messages are logged to the Syslog server based the message severity.

Syntax

logging trap [*level*]

To return to the default values, enter **default logging trap**. To disable logging, enter **no logging trap**.

Parameters

level	Indicate a value from 0 to 7 or enter one of the following parameters: emergencies, alerts, critical, errors, warnings, notifications, informational, or debugging. The default is 6.

Defaults

6 or informational

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

logging	Enable the logging to another device.
logging on	Enables logging.

show logging

C E S

Display the logging settings and system messages logged to the internal buffer of the switch.

Syntax

show logging [*number* | **history** [**reverse**][*number*] **| reverse** [*number*] | **summary**]

Parameters

number	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of message to be displayed on the output. Range: 1 to 65535
history	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **history** to view only information in the Syslog history table.
reverse	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **reverse** to view the Syslog messages in FIFO (first in, first out) order.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to view a table showing the number of messages per type and per slot. Slots *7* and *8* represent RPMs.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Figure 38-11. show logging Command Example (Partial)

```
FTOS#show logging
Syslog logging: enabled
    Console logging: level debugging
    Monitor logging: level debugging
    Buffer logging: level debugging, 5604 Messages Logged, Size (524288 bytes)
    Trap logging: level informational
Oct 8 09:25:37: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Connection with neighbor 223.80.255.254 closed. Hold time
expired
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.200.13.2 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.1.1.13 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 1.1.14.2 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.1.1.14 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 1.1.11.2 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.1.1.5 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.4.1.3 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.1.1.4 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.1.1.6 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.1.1.12 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.1.1.15 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.1.1.3 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.200.12.2 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 1.1.10.2 Up
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Session closed by neighbor 1.1.10.2 (Hold time expired)
Oct 8 09:25:38: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Neighbor 192.200.14.7 Up
Oct 8 09:26:25: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Connection with neighbor 1.1.11.2 closed. Neighbor recycled
Oct 8 09:26:25: %RPM1:RP1 %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: Connection with neighbor 1.1.14.2 closed. Neighbor recycled
--More--
```

Figure 38-12. show logging history Command Example

```
FTOS#show logging history
Syslog History Table: 1 maximum table entries,
saving level Warnings or higher
  SNMP notifications not Enabled
%RPM:0:0 %CHMGR-2-LINECARDDOWN - Line card 3 down - IPC timeout
FTOS#
```

show logging driverlog stack-unit (S-Series)

S Display the driver log for the specified stack member.

Syntax **show logging driverlog stack-unit** *unit#*

Parameters

stack-unit *unit#*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** followed by the stack member ID of the switch for which you want to display the driver log. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7

Defaults No default values or behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for S-Series

Usage Information

This command displays internal software driver information, which may be useful during troubleshooting switch initialization errors, such as a downed Port-Pipe.

terminal monitor

C E S

Configure the FTOS to display messages on the monitor/terminal.

Syntax

terminal monitor

To return to default settings, enter **terminal no monitor**.

Defaults

Disabled.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
E-Series legacy command	

Related Commands

logging monitor	Set the logging parameters on the monitor/terminal.

39

S-Series Stacking Commands

Overview

All commands in this chapter are specific to the S-Series platform, as indicated by the S character that appears below each command heading. The commands are always available and operational, whether or not the S-Series has a stacking module inserted. You can use the commands to pre-configure a switch, so that the configuration settings are invoked when the switch is attached to other S-Series units.

For details on using the S-Series stacking feature, see the chapter "Stacking S-Series Switches" in the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

The S60 supports stacking with FTOS version 8.3.3.4 and later.

Commands

The commands in this chapter are used for managing the stacking of S-Series systems:

- power-cycle
- redundancy disable-auto-reboot
- redundancy force-failover stack-unit
- reset stack-unit
- show redundancy
- show system stack-ports
- stack-unit priority
- stack-unit provision
- stack-unit renumber
- upgrade system stack-unit (S-Series stack member)

power-cycle

S60

Power-cycle the unit.

Syntax **power-cycle [***stack-unit* | all]

Parameters

stack-unit	Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset. **S60 range**: 0 - 11

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60

Usage Information This command applies to the S60 only.

redundancy disable-auto-reboot

S Prevent the S-Series stack management unit and standby unit from rebooting if they fails.

Syntax **redundancy disable-auto-reboot [***stack-unit* **| all]**

To return to the default, enter **no redundancy disable-auto-reboot stack-unit**.

Parameters

stack-unit	Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset. **S60 range**: 0 - 11 **all other S-Series range**: 0-7

Defaults Disabled (the failed switch is automatically rebooted).

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Added the **all** option
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information Enabling this command keeps the failed switch in the failed state. It will not reboot until it is manually rebooted. When enabled, it is not displayed in the running-config. When disabled, it is displayed in the running-config.

Related Commands

show redundancy	Display the current redundancy status.

redundancy force-failover stack-unit

S Force the backup unit in the stack to become the management unit.

Syntax **redundancy force-failover stack-unit**

Defaults Not enabled

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

reset stack-unit

S Reset any designated stack member except the management unit (master unit).

Syntax **reset stack-unit** *stack-unit hard*

Parameters

stack-unit	Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset. **S60 range**: 0 - 11 **all other S-Series range**: 0-7
hard	Reset the stack unit if the unit is in a problem state.

Default none

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Added hard reset option.
Version 7.8.1.0	Augmented to run on the standby unit in order to reset the standby unit directly.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information Resetting the management unit is not allowed, and an error message will be displayed if you try to do so. Resetting is a soft reboot, including flushing the forwarding tables.

Starting with FTOS 7.8.1.0, you can run this command directly on the stack standby unit (standby master) to reset the standby. You cannot reset any other unit from the standby unit.

Example

Figure 39-1. Using the reset stack-unit Command on the Stack Standby Unit

```
FTOS#show system  brief

Stack MAC : 00:01:e8:51:4e:f8

--  Stack Info  --
Unit  UnitType    Status         ReqTyp      CurTyp      Version     Ports
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
  0   Member      online         S50N        S50N        4.7.7.117   52
  1   Member      online         S50N        S50N        4.7.7.117   52
  2   Member      online         S50N        S50N        4.7.7.117   52
  3   Member      online         S50N        S50N        4.7.7.117   52
  4   Standby     online         S50N        S50N        4.7.7.117   52
  5   Member      online         S50N        S50N        4.7.7.117   52
  6   Mgmt        online         S50N        S50N        4.7.7.117   52
  7   Member      online         S50N        S50N        4.7.7.117   52

FTOS(standby)#reset ? <<Standby management unit
stack-unit              Unit number
FTOS(standby)#reset stack-unit ?
<0-7>                   Unit number id
FTOS(standby)#reset stack-unit 6
% Error: Reset of master unit is not allowed. <<Resetting master not allowed
FTOS(standby)#reset stack-unit 0
% Error: Reset of stack units from standby is not allowed.<<no reset of other member
FTOS(standby)#
FTOS(standby)#reset stack-unit 4 <<Resetting standby unit success!
00:02:50: %STKUNIT4-S:CP %CHMGR-5-STACKUNIT_RESET: Stack unit 4 being reset
00:02:50: %STKUNIT4-S:CP %CHMGR-2-STACKUNIT_DOWN: Stack unit 4 down - reset
00:02:50: %STKUNIT4-S:CP %IFMGR-1-DEL_PORT: Removed port: Gi 4/1-48
FTOS(standby)#rebooting

U-Boot 1.1.4 (Mar  6 2008 - 00:00:04)
```

Related Commands

reload	Reboot FTOS.
upgrade (S-Series management unit)	Reset the designated S-Series stack member.

show redundancy

S Display the current redundancy configuration (status of automatic reboot configuration on stack management unit).

Syntax **show redundancy**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example **Figure 39-2. show redundancy Command Output**

```
FTOS#show redundancy

--  SSeries Redundancy Configuration  --
-----------------------------------------------
 Auto reboot :                      Enabled

--  Stack-unit Status  --
-----------------------------------------------
 Mgmt ID:                           0
 Stack-unit ID:                     0
 Stack-unit Redundancy Role:        Primary
 Stack-unit State:                  Active
 Stack-unit SW Version:             7.7.1.0
 Link to Peer:                      Up

--  PEER Stack-unit Status  --
-----------------------------------------------
 Stack-unit State:                  Standby
 Peer stack-unit ID:                1
 Stack-unit SW Version:             7.7.1.0

--  Stack-unit Redundancy Configuration  --
-----------------------------------------------
 Primary Stack-unit:                mgmt-id    0
 Auto Data Sync:                    Full
 Failover Type:                     Hot Failover
 Auto reboot Stack-unit:            Enabled
 Auto failover limit:               3 times in 60 minutes

--  Stack-unit Failover Record  --
-----------------------------------------------
 Failover Count:                    0
 Last failover timestamp:           None
 Last failover Reason:              None
 Last failover type:                None

--  Last Data Block Sync Record:  --
-----------------------------------------------
  Line Card Config:          succeeded  Mar 07 1996 00:27:39
   Start-up Config:          succeeded  Mar 07 1996 00:27:39
 Runtime Event Log:          succeeded  Mar 07 1996 00:27:39
    Running Config:          succeeded  Mar 07 1996 00:27:39
           ACL Mgr:          succeeded  Mar 07 1996 00:27:39
```

Related Commands		
	redundancy disable-auto-reboot	Prevent the system from auto-rebooting if it fails.

show system stack-ports

S Display information about the stacking ports on all switches in the S-Series stack.

Syntax **show system stack-ports** [**status** | **topology**]

Parameters

status	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **status** to display the command output without the Connection field.
topology	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **topology** to limit the table to just the Interface and Connection fields.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example **Figure 39-3. show system stack-ports Command Example**

```
FTOS# show system stack-ports
Topology: Ring

Interface   Connection     Link Speed      Admin     Link
                             (Gb/s)        Status    Status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
 0/49         1/49            12             up        up
 0/50                         12             up        down
 0/51         2/49            24             up        up
 1/49         0/49            12             up        up
 1/50         2/51            12             up        up
 2/49         0/51            24             up        up
 2/51         1/50            12             up        up
 2/52                         12             up        down
FTOS#
```

Example **Figure 39-4. show system stack-ports status Command Example**

```
FTOS# show system stack-ports status
Topology: Ring

Interface   Link Speed      Admin     Link
              (Gb/s)        Status    Status
-------------------------------------------------
 0/49          12              up        up
 0/50          12              up        down
 0/51          24              up        up
 1/49          12              up        up
 1/50          12              up        up
 2/49          24              up        up
 2/51          12              up        up
 2/52          12              up        down
FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 39-5. show system stack-ports topology Command Example

```
FTOS# show system stack-ports topology
Topology: Ring

Interface   Connection

----------------------
 0/49         1/49
 0/50
 0/51         2/49
 1/49         0/49
 1/50         2/51
 2/49         0/51
 2/51         1/50
 2/52
FTOS#
```

Table 39-1. show interfaces description Command Example Fields

Field	Description
Topology	Lists the topology of stack ports connected: Ring, Daisy chain, or Standalone
Interface	The unit/port ID of the connected stack port on this unit
Link Speed	Link Speed of the stack port (12 or 24) in Gb/s
Admin Status	The only currently listed status is Up.
Connection	The stack port ID to which this unit's stack port is connected

Related Commands

reset stack-unit	Reset the designated S-Series stack member.
show hardware stack-unit	Display the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.
show system (S-Series)	Display the current status of all stack members or a specific member.
upgrade (S-Series management unit)	Upgrade the bootflash image or system image of the S-Series management unit.

stack-unit priority

S Configure the ability of an S-Series switch to become the management unit of a stack.

Syntax **stack-unit** *stack-unit* **priority** *preference*

Parameters

stack-unit	Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset. **S60 range**: 0 - 11 **all other S-Series range**: 0-7
preference	This preference parameter allows you to specify the management priority of one backup switch over another, **Range** 0-14, with 0 the lowest priority and 14 the highest. The switch with the highest priority value will be chosen to become the management unit if the active management unit fails or on the next reload.

Defaults 1

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Related Commands

reload	Reboot FTOS.
show system (S-Series)	Display the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

stack-unit provision

S Pre-configure a logical stacking ID of a switch that will join the stack. This is an optional command that is executed on the management unit.

Syntax **stack-unit** *stack-unit* **provision** {**S25N|S25P**|**S25V|S50N**|**S50V |S60**}

Parameters

stack-unit	Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset. **S60 range**: 0 - 11 **all other S-Series range**: 0-7
S25N|S25P|**S25V|**|| **S50N**|**S50V|S60**	Enter the S-Series model identifier of the switch to be added as a stack member. This identifier is also referred to as the *provision type*.

Defaults When this value is not set, a switch joining the stack is given the next available sequential stack member identifier.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Related Commands

reload	Reboot FTOS.
show system (S-Series)	Display the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

stack-unit renumber

S Change the stack member ID of any stack member or a stand-alone S-Series.

Syntax **stack-unit** *stack-unit* **renumber** *stack-unit*

Parameters

stack-unit	Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset. **S60 range**: 0 - 11 **all other S-Series range**: 0-7 The first instance of this value is the stack member unit identifier, from 0 to 7, of the switch that you want add to the stack. The second instance of this value is the desired new unit identifier number.

Defaults none

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information You can renumber any switch, including the management unit or a stand-alone unit.

You cannot renumber a unit to a number of an active member in the stack.

When executing this command on the master, the stack reloads. When the members are renumbered, only that specific unit will reset and come up with the new unit number.

Example

Figure 39-6. stack-unit renumber Command Example

```
S50V_7.7#stack-unit 0 renumber 2

Renumbering master unit will reload the stack. Proceed to renumber [confirm yes/
no]:
```

Related Commands

reload	Reboot FTOS.
reset stack-unit	Reset the designated S-Series stack member.
show system (S-Series)	Display the current status of all stack members or a specific member.

upgrade system stack-unit (S-Series stack member)

S Copy the boot image or FTOS from the management unit to one or more stack members.

Syntax **upgrade** {**boot | system**} **stack-unit** {**all |** *stack-unit*}

Parameters

boot	Enter this keyword to copy the boot image from the management unit to the designated stack members.
system	Enter this keyword to copy the FTOS image from the management unit to the designated stack members.
all	Enter this keyword to copy the designated image to all stack members.
stack-unit	Enter the stack member unit identifier of the stack member to reset. **S60 range**: 0 - 11 **all other S-Series range**: 0-7

Defaults No configuration or default values

Command Modes EXEC

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information

You must reload FTOS after using the **upgrade** command.

Related Commands

reload	Reboot FTOS.
reset stack-unit	Reset the designated S-Series stack member.
show system (S-Series)	Display the current status of all stack members or a specific member.
show version	Display the current FTOS version information on the system.
upgrade (S-Series management unit)	Upgrade the bootflash image or system image of the S-Series management unit.

40

Storm Control

Overview

The FTOS Storm Control feature allows users to limit or suppress traffic during a traffic storm (Broadcast/Unknown Unicast Rate Limiting, or Multicast on the C-Series and S-Series).

Support for particular Dell Networking platforms (C-Series, E-Series, or S-Series) is indicated by the characters that appear below each command heading:

- C-Series: C
- E-Series: E
- S-Series: S

Commands

The Storm Control commands are:

- show storm-control broadcast
- show storm-control multicast
- show storm-control unknown-unicast
- storm-control broadcast (Configuration)
- storm-control broadcast (Interface)
- storm-control multicast (Configuration)
- storm-control multicast (Interface)
- storm-control unknown-unicast (Configuration)
- storm-control unknown-unicast (Interface)

Important Points to Remember

- Interface commands can only be applied on physical interfaces (VLANs and LAG interfaces are not supported).
- An INTERFACE-level command only support storm control configuration on ingress.
- An INTERFACE-level command overrides any CONFIGURATION-level ingress command for that physical interface, if both are configured.
- The CONFIGURATION-level storm control commands can be applied at ingress or egress and are supported on all physical interfaces.
- When storm control is applied on an interface, the percentage of storm control applied is calculated based on the advertised rate of the line card. It is not based on the speed setting for the line card.

- Do not apply per-VLAN QoS on an interface that has storm control enabled (either on an interface or globally).
- When broadcast storm control is enabled on an interface or globally on ingress, and DSCP marking for a DSCP value 1 is configured for the data traffic, the traffic will go to queue 1 instead of queue 0.
- Similarly, if unicast storm control is enabled on an interface or globally on ingress, and DSCP marking for a DSCP value 2 is configured for the data traffic, the traffic will go to queue 2 instead of queue 0.

Note: Bi-directional traffic (unknown unicast and broadcast), along with egress storm control, causes the configured traffic rates to be split between the involved ports. The percentage of traffic that each port receives after the split is not predictable. These ports can be in the same/different port pipes, or the same/different line cards.

show storm-control broadcast

C E S

Display the storm control broadcast configuration.

Syntax **show storm-control broadcast [***interface***]**

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following interfaces to display the interface specific storm control configuration. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • Fast Ethernet is not supported.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 40-1. show storm-control broadcast Command Example (E-Series)

```
FTOS#show storm-control broadcast gigabitethernet 11/11

 Broadcast storm control configuration

Interface       Direction       Percentage       Wred Profile
-------------------------------------------------------------
Gi 11/11         Ingress               5.6

Gi 11/11         Egress                5.6                -
FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 40-2. show storm-control broadcast Command Example (C-Series)

```
FTOS#show storm-control broadcast gigabitethernet 3/24

 Broadcast storm control configuration

Interface       Direction       Packets/Second
-----------------------------------------------
Gi 3/24          Ingress               1000

FTOS#
```

show storm-control multicast

C S Display the storm control multicast configuration.

Syntax **show storm-control multicast [***interface***]**

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following interfaces to display the interface specific storm control configuration. • For Fast Ethernet, enter the keyword **Fastethernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

Example

Figure 40-3. show storm-control multicast Command Example

```
FTOS#show storm-control multicast gigabitethernet 1/0

 Multicast storm control configuration

Interface       Direction       Packets/Second
-----------------------------------------------
Gi 1/0           Ingress               5

FTOS#
```

show storm-control unknown-unicast

C E S Display the storm control unknown-unicast configuration

Syntax **show storm-control unknown-unicast** [*interface*]

Parameters

interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following interfaces to display the interface specific storm control configuration. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • Fast Ethernet is not supported.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.10	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Example E-Series

Figure 40-4. show storm-control unknown-unicast Command Example (E-Series)

```
FTOS#show storm-control unknown-unicast gigabitethernet 11/1

 Unknown-unicast storm control configuration

Interface       Direction       Percentage       Wred Profile
-----------------------------------------------------------------
Gi 11/1          Ingress               5.9        -

Gi 11/1          Egress                5.7        w8

FTOS#
```

Example C-Series

Figure 40-5. show storm-control unknown-unicast Command Example (C-Series)

```
FTOS#show storm-control unknown-unicast gigabitethernet 3/0

 Unknown-unicast storm control configuration

Interface       Direction       Packets/Second
-----------------------------------------------
Gi 3/0           Ingress               1000

FTOS#
```

storm-control broadcast (Configuration)

C E S Configure the percentage of broadcast traffic allowed in or out of the network.

Syntax **storm-control broadcast** [*percentage decimal_value* **in | out] |** [**wred-profile name**]] [*packets_per_second* **in**]

To disable broadcast rate-limiting, use the **storm-control broadcast** [*percentage decimal_value* **in | out] | [wred-profile name]] [***packets_per_second* **in]** command.

Parameters

percentage decimal_value **in | out**	**E-Series Only**: Enter the percentage of broadcast traffic allowed in or out of the network. Optionally, you can designate a decimal value percentage, for example, 55.5%. Percentage: 0 to 100 0 % blocks all related traffic 100% allows all traffic into the interface Decimal Range: .1 to .9
wred-profile name	**E-Series Only**: (Optionally) Enter the keyword **wred-profile** followed by the profile name to designate a wred-profile.
packets_per_second **in**	**C-Series and S-Series Only**: Enter the packets per second of broadcast traffic allowed into the network. C-Series and S-Series Range: 0 to 33554431 S60 Range: 0 to 33554368

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series Only: Added percentage decimal value option
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Broadcast storm control is valid on Layer 2/Layer 3 interfaces only. Layer 2 broadcast traffic is treated as unknown-unicast traffic.

storm-control broadcast (Interface)

C E S Configure the percentage of broadcast traffic allowed on an interface (ingress only).

Syntax **storm-control broadcast** [*percentage decimal_value* **in] |[wred-profile name]] [packets_per_second in]**

To disable broadcast storm control on the interface, use the **no storm-control broadcast** [*percentage* {*decimal_value*} **in] |[wred-profile name]] [packets_per_second in]** command.

Parameters

percentage decimal_value **in**	**E-Series Only**: Enter the percentage of broadcast traffic allowed in to the network. Optionally, you can designate a decimal value percentage, for example, 55.5%. Percentage: 0 to 100 0 % blocks all related traffic 100% allows all traffic into the interface Decimal Range: .1 to .9
wred-profile name	**E-Series Only**: (Optionally) Enter the keyword **wred-profile** followed by the profile name to designate a wred-profile.
packets_per_second **in**	**C-Series and S-Series Only**: Enter the packets per second of broadcast traffic allowed into the network. C-Series and S-Series Range: 0 to 33554431 S60 Range: 0 to 33554368 The minimum number of PPS limited on the S60 is 2.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series Only: Added percentage decimal value option
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

storm-control multicast (Configuration)

C S Configure the packets per second (pps) of multicast traffic allowed in to the C-Series and S-Series networks only.

Syntax **storm-control multicast** *packets_per_second* **in**

To disable storm-control for multicast traffic into the network, use the **no storm-control multicast** *packets_per_second* **in** command.

Parameters

packets_per_second **in**	**C-Series and S-Series Only**: Enter the packets per second of multicast traffic allowed into the network followed by the keyword **in**. C-Series and S-Series Range: 0 to 33554431 S60 Range: 0 to 33554368 The minimum number of PPS limited on the S60 is 2

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION (conf)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series only

Usage Information

Broadcast traffic (all 0xFs) should be counted against broadcast storm control meter, not against the multicast storm control meter. It is possible, however, that some multicast control traffic may get dropped when storm control thresholds are exceeded.

storm-control multicast (Interface)

C S

Configure the percentage of multicast traffic allowed on an C-Series or S-Series interface (ingress only) network only.

Syntax

storm-control multicast *packets_per_second* **in**

To disable multicast storm control on the interface, use the **no storm-control multicast** *packets_per_second* **in** command.

Parameters

packets_per_second **in**	**C-Series and S-Series Only**: Enter the packets per second of broadcast traffic allowed into the network. C-Series and S-Series Range: 0 to 33554431 S60 Range: 0 to 33554368 The minimum number of PPS limited on the S60 is 2

Defaults

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series

storm-control unknown-unicast (Configuration)

C E S

Configure the percentage of unknown-unicast traffic allowed in or out of the network.

Syntax

storm-control unknown-unicast [*percentage decimal_value* [**in | out**]] **| [wred-profile name]] [***packets_per_second* **in]**

To disable storm control for unknown-unicast traffic, use the **no storm-control unknown-unicast** [*percentage decimal_value* [**in | out**] **| [wred-profile name]] [***packets_per_second* **in]** command.

Parameters

percentage decimal_value [**in	out**]	**E-Series Only**: Enter the percentage of broadcast traffic allowed in or out of the network. Optionally, you can designate a decimal value percentage, for example, 55.5%. Percentage: 0 to 100 0 % blocks all related traffic 100% allows all traffic into the interface Decimal Range: .1 to .9

wred-profile name	**E-Series Only**: (Optionally) Enter the keyword **wred-profile** followed by the profile name to designate a wred-profile.
packets_per_second **in**	**C-Series and S-Series Only**: Enter the packets per second of broadcast traffic allowed into the network. Range: 0 to 33554431 The minimum number of PPS limited on the S60 is 2

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series Only: Added percentage decimal value option
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Unknown Unicast Storm-Control is valid for Layer 2 and Layer 2/Layer 3 interfaces.

storm-control unknown-unicast (Interface)

C E S

Configure percentage of unknown-unicast traffic allowed on an interface (ingress only).

Syntax **storm-control unknown-unicast** [*percentage decimal_value* **in**] **| [wred-profile name]] [***packets_per_second* **in]**

To disable unknown-unicast storm control on the interface, use the **no storm-control unknown-unicast** [*percentage decimal_value* **in] | [wred-profile name]] [***packets_per_second* **in]** command.

Parameters

percentage decimal_value **in**	**E-Series Only**: Enter the percentage of broadcast traffic allowed in to the network. Optionally, you can designate a decimal value percentage, for example, 55.5%. Percentage: 0 to 100 0 % blocks all related traffic 100% allows all traffic into the interface Decimal Range: .1 to .9
wred-profile name	**E-Series Only**: (Optionally) Enter the keyword **wred-profile** followed by the profile name to designate a wred-profile.
packets_per_second **in**	**C-Series and S-Series Only**: Enter the packets per second of broadcast traffic allowed into the network. C-Series and S-Series Range: 0 to 33554431 S60 Range: 0 to 33554368 The minimum number of PPS limited on the S60 is 2

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes INTERFACE (conf-if-*interface-slot/port*)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	E-Series Only: Added percentage decimal value option
Version 6.5.1.0	Introduced on E-Series

41

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)

Overview

The commands in this chapter configure and monitor the IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree protocol (STP) and are supported on all three Dell Networking switch/routing platforms, as indicated by the C, E, and S characters under the command headings:

Commands

bridge-priority

C E S

Set the bridge priority of the switch in an IEEE 802.1D Spanning Tree.

Syntax **bridge-priority** {*priority-value* | **primary** | **secondary**}

To return to the default value, enter **no bridge-priority**.

Parameters

priority-value	Enter a number as the bridge priority value. Range: 0 to 65535. Default: 32768.
primary	Enter the keyword **primary** to designate the bridge as the root bridge.
secondary	Enter the keyword **secondary** to designate the bridge as a secondary root bridge.

Defaults *priority-value* = 32768

Command Modes SPANNING TREE (The prompt is "config-stp".)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

bpdu-destination-mac-address

C S

Use the Provider Bridge Group address in Spanning Tree or GVRP PDUs.

Syntax **bpdu-destination-mac-address** [**stp** | **gvrp**] **provider-bridge-group**

Parameters

xstp	Force STP, RSTP, and MSTP to use the Provider Bridge Group address as the destination MAC address in its BPDUs.
gvrp	Forces GVRP to use the Provider Bridge GVRP Address as the destination MAC address in its PDUs.

Defaults The destination MAC address for BPDUs is the Bridge Group Address.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

debug spanning-tree

C E S

Enable debugging of Spanning Tree Protocol and view information on the protocol.

Syntax **debug spanning-tree** {*stp-id* [**all** | **bpdu** | **config | events** | **exceptions** | **general** | **root**] | *protocol*}

To disable debugging, enter **no debug spanning-tree**.

Parameters

stp-id	Enter zero (0). The switch supports one Spanning Tree group with a group ID of 0.
protocol	Enter the keyword for the type of STP to debug, either **mstp**, **pvst**, or **rstp**.
all	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **all** to debug all spanning tree operations.
bpdu	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **bpdu** to debug Bridge Protocol Data Units.
config	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **config** to debug configuration information.
events	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **events** to debug STP events.
general	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **general** to debug general STP operations.
root	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **root** to debug STP root transactions.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information When you enable **debug spanning-tree bpdu** for multiple interfaces, the software only sends information on BPDUs for the last interface specified.

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree	Enter SPANNING TREE mode on the switch.

description

C E S

Enter a description of the Spanning Tree

Syntax **description** {*description*}

To remove the description from the Spanning Tree, use the **no description** {*description*} command.

Parameters

description	Enter a description to identify the Spanning Tree (80 characters maximum).

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes SPANNING TREE (The prompt is “config-stp”.)

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
pre-7.7.1.0	Introduced

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree	Enter SPANNING TREE mode on the switch.

disable

C E S

Disable Spanning Tree Protocol globally on the switch.

Syntax **disable**

To enable Spanning Tree Protocol, enter **no disable**.

Defaults Enabled (that is, Spanning Tree Protocol is disabled.)

Command Modes SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

protocol spanning-tree	Enter SPANNING TREE mode.

forward-delay

C E S

The amount of time the interface waits in the Listening State and the Learning State before transitioning to the Forwarding State.

Syntax **forward-delay** *seconds*

To return to the default setting, enter **no forward-delay.**

Parameters

seconds	Enter the number of seconds the FTOS waits before transitioning STP to the forwarding state. Range: 4 to 30 Default: 15 seconds.

Defaults 15 seconds

Command Modes SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

max-age	Change the wait time before STP refreshes protocol configuration information.
hello-time	Change the time interval between BPDUs.

hello-time

C E S

Set the time interval between generation of Spanning Tree Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs).

Syntax **hello-time** *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no hello-time**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number as the time interval between transmission of BPDUs. Range: 1 to 10. Default: 2 seconds.

Defaults 2 seconds

Command Modes SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

forward-delay	Change the wait time before STP transitions to the Forwarding state.
max-age	Change the wait time before STP refreshes protocol configuration information.

max-age

C E S

Set the time interval for the Spanning Tree bridge to maintain configuration information before refreshing that information.

Syntax **max-age** *seconds*

To return to the default values, enter **no max-age**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number of seconds the FTOS waits before refreshing configuration information. Range: 6 to 40 Default: 20 seconds.

Defaults 20 seconds

Command Modes SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Related Commands

forward-delay	Change the wait time before STP transitions to the Forwarding state.
hello-time	Change the time interval between BPDUs.

protocol spanning-tree

C E S

Enter the SPANNING TREE mode to enable and configure the Spanning Tree group.

Syntax **protocol spanning-tree** *stp-id*

To disable the Spanning Tree group, enter **no protocol spanning-tree** *stp-id* command.

Parameters

stp-id	Enter zero (0). FTOS supports one Spanning Tree group, group 0.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 41-1. protocol spanning-tree Command Example

```
FTOS(conf)#protocol spanning-tree 0
FTOS(config-stp)#
```

Usage Information

STP is not enabled when you enter the SPANNING TREE mode. To enable STP globally on the switch, enter no disable from the SPANNING TREE mode.

Related Commands

disable	Disable Spanning Tree group 0. To enable Spanning Tree group 0, enter **no disable**.

show config

C E S

Display the current configuration for the mode. Only non-default values are displayed.

Syntax **show config**

Command Modes SPANNING TREE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 41-2. show config Command for the SPANNING TREE Mode

```
FTOS(config-stp)#show config
protocol spanning-tree 0
 no disable
FTOS(config-stp)#
```

show spanning-tree 0

C E S

Display the Spanning Tree group configuration and status of interfaces in the Spanning Tree group.

Syntax **show spanning-tree 0** [**active** | **brief** | **interface** *interface* | **root** | **summary**]

Parameters

0	Enter **0** (zero) to display information about that specific Spanning Tree group.
active	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **active** to display only active interfaces in Spanning Tree group 0.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to display a synopsis of the Spanning Tree group configuration information.

interface *interface*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **interface** and the type slot/port of the interface you want displayed. Type slot/port options are the following: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a SONET interface, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel groups, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1-255 for TeraScale • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.
root	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **root** to display configuration information on the Spanning Tree group root.
summary	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **summary** to only the number of ports in the Spanning Tree group and their state.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example

Figure 41-3. show spanning-tree Command Example

```
FTOS#show spann 0
     Executing IEEE compatible Spanning Tree Protocol
          Bridge Identifier has priority 32768, Address 0001.e800.0a56
          Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
          We are the root of the spanning tree
          Current root has priority 32768 address  0001.e800.0a56
          Topology change flag set, detected flag set
          Number of topology changes 1 last change occurred 0:00:05 ago
                  from GigabitEthernet 1/3
          Timers: hold 1, topology change 35
                  hello 2, max age 20, forward_delay 15
          Times:  hello 1, topology change 1, notification 0, aging 2

     Port 26 (GigabitEthernet 1/1) is Forwarding
          Port path cost 4, Port priority 8, Port Identifier 8.26
          Designated root has priority 32768, address 0001.e800.0a56
          Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 0001.e800.0a56
          Designated port id is 8.26, designated path cost 0
          Timers: message age 0, forward_delay 0, hold 0
          Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
          BPDU: sent:18, received 0
          The port is not in the portfast mode

     Port 27 (GigabitEthernet 1/2) is Forwarding
          Port path cost 4, Port priority 8, Port Identifier 8.27
          Designated root has priority 32768, address 0001.e800.0a56
          Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 0001.e800.0a56
          Designated port id is 8.27, designated path cost 0
          Timers: message age 0, forward_delay 0, hold 0
          Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
          BPDU: sent:18, received 0
          The port is not in the portfast mode

     Port 28 (GigabitEthernet 1/3) is Forwarding
          Port path cost 4, Port priority 8, Port Identifier 8.28
          Designated root has priority 32768, address 0001.e800.0a56
          Designated bridge has priority 32768, address 0001.e800.0a56
          Designated port id is 8.28, designated path cost 0
          Timers: message age 0, forward_delay 0, hold 0
          Number of transitions to forwarding state 1
          BPDU: sent:31, received 0
          The port is not in the portfast mode

FTOS#
```

Table 41-1. show spanning-tree Command Example Information

Field	Description
“Bridge Identifier.”	Lists the bridge priority and the MAC address for this STP bridge.
“Configured hello...”	Displays the settings for hello time, max age, and forward delay.
“We are...”	States whether this bridge is the root bridge for the STG.
“Current root...”	Lists the bridge priority and MAC address for the root bridge.
“Topology flag.”	States whether the topology flag and the detected flag were set.
“Number of...”	Displays the number of topology changes, the time of the last topology change, and on what interface the topology change occurred.

Table 41-1. show spanning-tree Command Example Information (continued)

Field	Description
"Timers"	Lists the values for the following bridge timers: • hold time • topology change • hello time • max age • forward delay
"Times"	List the number of seconds since the last: • hello time • topology change • notification • aging
"Port 1..."	Displays the Interface type slot/port information and the status of the interface (Disabled or Enabled).
"Port path..."	Displays the path cost, priority, and identifier for the interface.
"Designated root..."	Displays the priority and MAC address of the root bridge of the STG that the interface belongs.
"Designated port..."	Displays the designated port ID

Figure 41-4. show spanning-tree brief Command Example

```
FTOS#show span 0 brief
     Executing IEEE compatible Spanning Tree Protocol
          Root ID      Priority 32768
             Address 0001.e800.0a56
          Root Bridge hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
          Bridge ID      Priority 32768,
             Address 0001.e800.0a56
          Configured hello time 2, max age 20, forward delay 15
Interface                                      Designated
 Name           PortID Prio Cost Sts Cost     Bridge ID             PortID
-------------- ------ ---- ---- --- -----    -----------------     ------
Gi 1/1          8.26     8    4 FWD     0    32768 0001.e800.0a56  8.26
Gi 1/2          8.27     8    4 FWD     0    32768 0001.e800.0a56  8.27
Gi 1/3          8.28     8    4 FWD     0    32768 0001.e800.0a56  8.28
FTOS#
```

Usage Information You must enable Spanning Tree group 0 prior to using this command.

spanning-tree

C E S Configure Spanning Tree group id, cost, priority, and Portfast for an interface.

Syntax **spanning-tree** *stp-id* [**cost** *cost*] [**portfast** [**bpduguard**]] [**priority** *priority*]

To disable Spanning Tree group on an interface, use the **no spanning-tree** *stp-id* [**cost** *cost*] [**portfast** [**bpduguard**] [**shutdown-on-violation**]] [**priority** *priority*] command.

Parameters

stp-id	Enter the Spanning Tree Protocol group ID. Range: 0
cost *cost*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **cost** followed by a number as the cost. Range: 1 to 65535 Defaults: 100 Mb/s Ethernet interface = 19 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface = 4 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface = 2 Port Channel interface with 100 Mb/s Ethernet = 18 Port Channel interface with 1-Gigabit Ethernet = 3 Port Channel interface with 10-Gigabit Ethernet = 1
priority *priority*	(OPTIONAL) Enter keyword **priority** followed by a number as the priority. Range: zero (0) to 15. Default: 8
portfast [**bpduguard**]	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **portfast** to enable Portfast to move the interface into forwarding mode immediately after the root fails. Enter the keyword **bpduguard** to disable the port when it receives a BPDU.
shutdown-on-violation	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **shutdown-on-violation** to hardware disable an interface when a BPDU is received and the port is disabled.

Defaults

cost = depends on the interface type; *priority* = 8

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced hardware shutdown-on-violation option
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced

Usage Information

If you enable **portfast bpduguard** on an interface and the interface receives a BPDU, the software disables the interface and sends a message stating that fact. The port is in ERR_DISABLE mode, yet appears in the **show interface** commands as enabled.

If **shutdown-on-violation** is not enabled, BPDUs will still be sent to the RPM CPU.

42

Time and Network Time Protocol (NTP)

Overview

The commands in this chapter configure time values on the system, either using FTOS, or the hardware, or using the Network Time Protocol (NTP). With NTP, the switch can act only as a client to an NTP clock host. For details, see the “Network Time Protocol” section of the Management chapter in the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

The commands in this chapter are generally supported on the C-Series, E-Series, and S-Series, with some exceptions, as noted in the Command History fields and by these symbols under the command headings: C E S

Commands

calendar set

C E S

Set the time and date for the switch hardware clock.

Syntax

calendar set *time month day year*

Parameters

time	Enter the time in hours:minutes:seconds. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format, for example, 17:15:00 is 5:15 pm.
month	Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English. You can enter the name of a day to change the order of the display to *time day month year*.
day	Enter the number of the day. Range: 1 to 31. You can enter the name of a month to change the order of the display to *time day month year*.
year	Enter a four-digit number as the year. Range: 1993 to 2035.

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 42-1. calendar set Command Example

```
FTOS#calendar set 08:55:00 june 18 2006
FTOS#
```

Usage Information

You can change the order of the *month* and *day* parameters to enter the time and date as *time day month year*.

In the switch, the hardware clock is separate from the software and is called the calendar. This hardware clock runs continuously. After the hardware clock (the calendar) is set, the FTOS automatically updates the software clock after system bootup.You cannot delete the hardware clock (calendar).

To manually update the software with the hardware clock, use the command clock read-calendar.

Related Commands

clock read-calendar	Set the software clock based on the hardware clock.
clock set	Set the software clock.
clock update-calendar	Set the hardware clock based on the software clock.
show clock	Display clock settings.

clock read-calendar

C E S

Set the software clock on the switch from the information set in hardware clock (calendar).

Syntax **clock read-calendar**

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information In the switch, the hardware clock is separate from the software and is called the calendar. This hardware clock runs continuously. After the hardware clock (the calendar) is set, the FTOS automatically updates the software clock after system bootup.

You cannot delete this command (that is, there is not a “no” version of this command).

clock set

C E S

Set the software clock in the switch.

Syntax **clock set** *time month day year*

Parameters

time	Enter the time in hours:minutes:seconds. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format, example, 17:15:00 is 5:15 pm.
month	Enter the name of one of the 12 months, in English. You can enter the number of a day and change the order of the display to *time day month year*.
day	Enter the number of the day. Range: 1 to 31. You can enter the name of a month to change the order of the display to *time month day year*.
year	Enter a four-digit number as the year. Range: 1993 to 2035.

Defaults Not configured

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 42-2. clock set Command Example

```
FTOS#clock set 16:20:00 19 may 2001
FTOS#
```

Usage Information

You can change the order of the *month* and *day* parameters to enter the time and date as *time day month year*. You cannot delete the software clock.

The software clock runs only when the software is up. The clock restarts, based on the hardware clock, when the switch reboots.

Dell Networking recommends that you use an outside time source, such as NTP, to ensure accurate time on the switch.

Related Commands

ntp update-calendar	Set the switch using the NTP settings.

clock summer-time date

C E S

Set a date (and time zone) on which to convert the switch to daylight savings time on a one-time basis.

Syntax

clock summer-time *time-zone* **date** *start-month start-day start-year start-time end-month end-day end-year end-time* [*offset*]

To delete a daylight savings time zone configuration, enter **no clock summer-time**.

Parameters

time-zone	Enter the three-letter name for the time zone. This name is displayed in the show clock output.
start-month	Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English. You can enter the name of a day to change the order of the display to *time day month year*.
start-day	Enter the number of the day. Range: 1 to 31. You can enter the name of a month to change the order of the display to *time day month year*.
start-year	Enter a four-digit number as the year. Range: 1993 to 2035.
start-time	Enter the time in hours:minutes. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format, example, 17:15 is 5:15 pm.
end-day	Enter the number of the day. Range: 1 to 31. You can enter the name of a month to change the order of the display to *time day month year*.
end-month	Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English. You can enter the name of a day to change the order of the display to *time day month year*.
end-time	Enter the time in hours:minutes. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format, example, 17:15 is 5:15 pm.

end-year	Enter a four-digit number as the year. Range: 1993 to 2035.
offset	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of minutes to add during the summer-time period. Range: 1 to1440. Default: 60 minutes

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

calendar set	Set the hardware clock.
clock summer-time recurring	Set a date (and time zone) on which to convert the switch to daylight savings time each year.
show clock	Display the current clock settings.

clock summer-time recurring

C E S

Set the software clock to convert to daylight savings time on a specific day each year.

Syntax **clock summer-time** *time-zone* **recurring** [*start-week start-day start-month start-time end-week end-day end-month end-time* [*offset*]]

To delete a daylight savings time zone configuration, enter **no clock summer-time**.

Parameters

time-zone	Enter the three-letter name for the time zone. This name is displayed in the show clock output. You can enter up to eight characters.
start-week	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following as the week that daylight savings begins and then enter values for *start-day* through *end-time*: • *week-number:* Enter a number from 1-4 as the number of the week in the month to start daylight savings time. • **first:** Enter this keyword to start daylight savings time in the first week of the month. • **last:** Enter this keyword to start daylight savings time in the last week of the month.
start-day	Enter the name of the day that you want daylight saving time to begin. Use English three letter abbreviations, for example, Sun, Sat, Mon, etc. Range: Sun – Sat
start-month	Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English.
start-time	Enter the time in hours:minutes. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format, example, 17:15 is 5:15 pm.

end-week	Enter the one of the following as the week that daylight savings ends: • *week-number:* enter a number from 1-4 as the number of the week to end daylight savings time. • **first:** enter the keyword first to end daylight savings time in the first week of the month. • **last:** enter the keyword last to end daylight savings time in the last week of the month.
end-day	Enter the weekday name that you want daylight saving time to end. Enter the weekdays using the three letter abbreviations, for example Sun, Sat, Mon etc. Range: Sun to Sat
end-month	Enter the name of one of the 12 months in English.
end-time	Enter the time in hours:minutes:seconds. For the hour variable, use the 24-hour format, example, 17:15:00 is 5:15 pm.
offset	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of minutes to add during the summer-time period. Range: 1 to 1440. Default: 60 minutes.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Updated the *start-day* and *end-day* options to allow for using the three-letter abbreviation of the weekday name.
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Related Commands

calendar set	Set the hardware clock.
clock summer-time date	Set a date (and time zone) on which to convert the switch to daylight savings time on a one-time basis.
show clock	Display the current clock settings.

clock timezone

C E S Configure a timezone for the switch.

Syntax **clock timezone** *timezone-name offset*

To delete a timezone configuration, enter **no clock timezone**.

Parameters

timezone-name	Enter the name of the timezone. You cannot use spaces.
offset	Enter one of the following: • a number from 1 to 23 as the number of hours in addition to UTC for the timezone. • a minus sign (-) followed by a number from 1 to 23 as the number of hours

Default Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is the time standard based on the International Atomic Time standard, commonly known as Greenwich Mean time. When determining system time, you must include the differentiator between UTC and your local timezone. For example, San Jose, CA is the Pacific Timezone with a UTC offset of -8.

clock update-calendar

C E S

Set the switch hardware clock based on the software clock.

Syntax **clock update-calendar**

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information Use this command only if you are sure that the hardware clock is inaccurate and the software clock is correct. You cannot delete this command (that is, there is not a “no” form of this command).

Related Commands

calendar set	Set the hardware clock.

debug ntp

C E S

Display Network Time Protocol (NTP) transactions and protocol messages for troubleshooting.

Syntax **debug ntp** {**adjust** | **all** | **authentication** | **events** | **loopfilter** | **packets** | **select** | **sync**}

To disable debugging of NTP transactions, use the **no debug ntp** {**adjust** | **all** | **authentication** | **events** | **loopfilter** | **packets** | **select** | **sync**} command.

Parameters

adjust	Enter the keyword **adjust** to display information on NTP clock adjustments.
all	Enter the keyword **all** to display information on all NTP transactions.
authentication	Enter the keyword **authentication** to display information on NTP authentication transactions.
events	Enter the keyword **events** to display information on NTP events.
loopfilter	Enter the keyword **loopfilter** to display information on NTP local clock frequency.

packets	Enter the keyword **packets** to display information on NTP packets.
select	Enter the keyword **select** to display information on the NTP clock selection.
sync	Enter the keyword **sync** to display information on the NTP clock synchronization.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ntp authenticate

C E S

Enable authentication of NTP traffic between the switch and the NTP time serving hosts.

Syntax **ntp authenticate**

To disable NTP authentication, enter **no ntp authentication**.

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information You also must configure an authentication key for NTP traffic using the ntp authentication-key command.

Related Commands

ntp authentication-key	Configure authentication key for NTP traffic.
ntp trusted-key	Configure a key to authenticate

ntp authentication-key

C E S

Specify a key for authenticating the NTP server.

Syntax **ntp authentication-key** *number* **md5** [**0** | **7**] *key*

Parameters

number	Specify a number for the authentication key. Range: 1 to 4294967295. This number must be the same as the number parameter configured in the ntp trusted-key command.
md5	Specify that the authentication key will be encrypted using MD5 encryption algorithm.
0	Specify that authentication key will be entered in an unencrypted format (default).

7	Specify that the authentication key will be entered in DES encrypted format.
key	Enter the authentication key in the previously specified format.

Defaults

NTP authentication is not configured by default. If you do not specify the option [**0** | **7**], 0 is selected by default.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Added options [0 | 7] for entering authentication key.
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information

After configuring the ntp authentication-key command, configure the ntp trusted-key command to complete NTP authentication.

FTOS versions 8.2.1.0 and later use an encryption algorithm to store the authentication key that is different from previous FTOS versions; beginning in version 8.2.1.0, FTOS uses DES encryption to store the key in the startup-config when you enter the command **ntp authentication-key**. Therefore, if your system boots with a startup-configuration from an FTOS versions prior to 8.2.1.0 in which you have configured **ntp authentication-key**, the system cannot correctly decrypt the key, and cannot authenticate NTP packets. In this case you must re-enter this command and save the running-config to the startup-config.

Related Commands

ntp authenticate	Enables NTP authentication.
ntp trusted-key	Configure a trusted key.

ntp broadcast client

C E S

Set up the interface to receive NTP broadcasts from a Dell Networking switch/router acting as an NTP server.

Syntax

ntp broadcast client

To disable broadcast, enter **no ntp broadcast client**.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ntp disable

C E S

Prevent an interface from receiving NTP packets.

Syntax **ntp disable**

To re-enable NTP on an interface, enter **no ntp disable**.

Default Disabled (that is, if an NTP host is configured, all interfaces receive NTP packets)

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ntp multicast client

E

Configure the switch to receive NTP information from the network via multicast.

Syntax **ntp multicast client** [*multicast-address*]

To disable multicast reception, use the **no ntp multicast client** [*multicast-address*] command.

Parameters

multicast-address	(OPTIONAL) Enter a multicast address. If you do not enter a multicast address, the address 224.0.1.1 is configured.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ntp server

C E S

Configure an NTP time-serving host.

Syntax **ntp server** *address* [**key** *keyid*] [**prefer**] [**version** *number*]

To delete an NTP server configuration, use the **no ntp server** *ip-address* command.

Parameters

address	Enter either an IP address, in dotted decimal format, of the NTP time server, or enter the name of the server associated with the IP address.
key *keyid*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **key** and a number as the NTP peer key. Range: 1 to 4294967295

prefer	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **prefer** to indicate that this peer has priority over other servers.
version *number*	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **version** and a number to correspond to the NTP version used on the server. Range: 1 to 3

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information You can configure multiple time serving hosts (up to 250). From these time serving hosts, the FTOS will choose one NTP host with which to synchronize. Use the show ntp associations to determine which server was selected.

Since a large number of polls to NTP hosts can impact network performance, Dell Networking recommends that you limit the number of hosts configured.

Related Commands

show ntp associations	Displays NTP servers configured and their status.

ntp source

C E S

Specify an interface's IP address to be included in the NTP packets.

Syntax **ntp source** *interface*

To delete the configuration, enter **no ntp source**.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For an 100/1000 Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Loopback interfaces, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from zero (0) to 16383. • For a Port Channel interface, enter the keyword **lag** followed by a number: **C-Series** and **S-Series** Range: 1-128 **E-Series** Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale • For SONET interface types, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

ntp trusted-key

C E S

Set a key to authenticate the system to which NTP will synchronize.

Syntax **ntp trusted-key** *number*

To delete the key, use the **no ntp trusted-key** *number* command.

Parameters

number	Enter a number as the trusted key ID. Range: 1 to 4294967295.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Usage Information The *number* parameter in the ntp trusted-key command must be the same number as the *number* parameter in the ntp authentication-key command. If you change the ntp authentication-key command, you must also change the ntp trusted-key command.

Related Commands

ntp authentication-key	Set an authentication key for NTP.
ntp authenticate	Enable the NTP authentication parameters you set.

ntp update-calendar

C E S

Configure the FTOS to update the calendar (the hardware clock) with the NTP-derived time.

Syntax **ntp update-calendar** [*minutes*]

To return to default setting, enter **no ntp update-calendar**.

Parameters

minutes	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of minutes between updates from NTP to the hardware clock. Range: 1 to 1440. Default: 60 minutes.

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

show calendar

C E S Display the current date and time based on the switch hardware clock.

Syntax **show calendar**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 42-3. show calendar Command Example

```
FTOS#show calendar
16:33:30 UTC Tue Jun 26 2001
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

show clock	Display the time and date from the switch software clock.

show clock

C E S Display the current clock settings.

Syntax **show clock** [**detail**]

Parameters

detail	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **detail** to view the source information of the clock.

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 42-4. show clock Command Example

```
FTOS#show clock
11:05:56.949 UTC Thu Oct 25 2001
FTOS#
```

Example

Figure 42-5. show clock detail Command Example

```
FTOS#show clock detail
12:18:10.691 UTC Wed Jan 7 2009
Time source is RTC hardware
Summer time starts 02:00:00 UTC Sun Mar 8 2009
Summer time ends 02:00:00 ABC Sun Nov 1 2009
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

clock summer-time recurring	Display the time and date from the switch hardware clock.
show calendar	Display the time and date from the switch hardware clock.

show ntp associations

C E S Display the NTP master and peers.

Syntax **show ntp associations**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 42-6. show ntp associations Command Example

```
FTOS#show ntp associations
remote         ref clock      st when poll reach   delay   offset    disp
==============================================================================
 10.10.120.5     0.0.0.0          16    -  256    0     0.00    0.000 16000.0
*172.16.1.33     127.127.1.0      11    6   16  377    -0.08  -1499.9  104.16
 172.31.1.33     0.0.0.0          16    -  256    0     0.00    0.000 16000.0
 192.200.0.2     0.0.0.0          16    -  256    0     0.00    0.000 16000.0
* master (synced), # master (unsynced), + selected, - candidate
FTOS#
```

Table 42-1. show ntp associations Command Fields

Field	Description
(none)	One or more of the following symbols could be displayed: • * means synchronized to this peer • # means almost synchronized to this peer • + means the peer was selected for possible synchronization • - means the peer is a candidate for selection • ~ means the peer is statically configured
remote	Displays the remote IP address of the NTP peer.
ref clock	Displays the IP address of the remote peer's reference clock.
st	Displays the peer's stratum, that is, the number of hops away from the external time source. A 16 in this column means the NTP peer cannot reach the time source.
when	Displays the last time the switch received an NTP packet.
poll	Displays the polling interval (in seconds).
reach	Displays the reachability to the peer (in octal bitstream).
delay	Displays the time interval or delay for a packet to complete a round-trip to the NTP time source (in milliseconds).
offset	Displays the relative time of the NTP peer's clock to the switch clock (in milliseconds).
disp	Displays the dispersion.

Related Commands

show ntp status	Display current NTP status.

show ntp status

C E S

Display the current NTP status.

Syntax **show ntp status**

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Support added for C-Series
pre-Version 6.1.1.0	Introduced for E-Series

Example

Figure 42-7. show ntp status Command Example

```
FTOS#show ntp status
Clock is synchronized, stratum 2, reference is 100.10.10.10
frequency is -32.000 ppm, stability is 15.156 ppm, precision is 4294967290
reference time is BC242FD5.C7C5C000 (10:15:49.780 UTC Mon Jan 10 2000)
clock offset is clock offset msec, root delay is 0.01656 sec
root dispersion is 0.39694 sec, peer dispersion is peer dispersion msec
peer mode is client
FTOS#
```

Table 42-2. show ntp status Command Example Information

Field	Description
“Clock is...”	States whether or not the switch clock is synchronized, which NTP stratum the system is assigned and the IP address of the NTP peer.
“frequency is...”	Displays the frequency (in ppm), stability (in ppm) and precision (in Hertz) of the clock in this system.
“reference time is...”	Displays the reference time stamp.
“clock offset is...”	Displays the system offset to the synchronized peer and the time delay on the path to the NTP root clock.
“root dispersion is...”	Displays the root and path dispersion.
“peer mode is...”	State what NTP mode the switch is. This should be client mode.

Related Commands

show ntp associations	Display information on NTP master and peer configurations.

43

S60 u-Boot

Overview

All commands in this chapter are in u-Boot. These commands are supported on the S60 only.

To access this mode, hit any key when the following line appears on the console during a system boot:

```
Hit any key to stop autoboot:
```

You enter u-Boot immediately, as indicated by the `=>` prompt.

Note: This chapter discusses only a few commands available in uBoot. The commands included here are those that are comparable to those found in the Boot User mode on other S-Series systems.

Commands

- printenv
- reset
- save
- setenv

Note: You cannot use the Tab key to complete commands in this mode.

printenv

Display the current system boot variable and other system settings.

Syntax **printenv**

Command Modes uBoot

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Example

```
=> printenv
baudrate=9600
uboot_filesize=0x80000
bootfile=FTOS-SC-1.2.0.0E3.bin
bootcmd=echo Booting primary bootline....;$primary_boot;boot;echo
Failed;echo Booting secondary bootline....;$secondary_boot;boot;echo
Failed;echo Booting default bootline....;$default_boot;boot;echo Failed;echo
Rebooting...;reset
bootdelay=5
loads_echo=1
rootpath=/opt/nfsroot
hostname=unknown
loadaddr=640000
ftpuser=FTOS
ftppasswd=FTOS
uboot=u-boot.bin
tftpflash=tftpboot $loadaddr $uboot; protect off 0xfff80000 +$filesize;
erase 0x
fff80000 +$filesize; cp.b $loadaddr 0xfff80000 $filesize; protect on
0xfff80000
+$filesize; cmp.b $loadaddr 0xfff80000 $filesize
ethact=eTSEC1
ethaddr=00:01:E8:82:09:B2
serverip=10.11.9.4


primary_boot=f10boot tftp://10.11.9.2/si-s60-40g
secondary_boot=f10boot flash0
default_boot=f10boot tftp://192.168.128.1/FTOS-SC-1.2.0.0E3.bin

gatewayip=10.11.192.254

ipaddr=10.11.198.114

netmask=255.255.0.0
mgmtautoneg=true
mgmtspeed100=true
mgmtfullduplex=true
stdin=serial
stdout=serial
stderr=serial
Environment size: 1002/8188 bytes
=>
```

MAC Address

Boot Variables

Default Gateway Address

Management IP Address

reset

Reload the S60 system.

Syntax **reset**

Command Modes uBoot

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Usage Information You must save your changes before resetting the system, or all changes will be lost.

save

Save configurations created in uBoot.

Syntax **save**

Command Modes uBoot

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Usage Information You must save your changes before resetting the system, or all changes will be lost.

setenv

Configure system settings.

Syntax **setenv [gatewayip** *address* **| primary_image f10boot** *location* **| secondary_image f10boot** *location* **| default_image f10boot** *location* **| ipaddr** *address* **| ethaddr** *address* **| enablepwdignore | stconfigignore]**

Parameters

gatewayip *address*	Enter the IP address for the default gateway.
primary_image	Enter the keywords **primary_image** to configure the boot parameters used in the first attempt to boot FTOS.
secondary_image	Enter the keywords **secondary_image** to configure boot parameters used if the primary operating system boot selection is not available.
default_image	Enter the keywords **default_image** to configure boot parameters used if the secondary operating system boot parameter selection is not available. The default location should always be the internal flash device (flash:), and a verified image should be stored there.
location	Enter the location of the image file to be loaded. The keyword f10boot must precede the location when using this command. For example, **primary_image f10boot tftp://10.10.10.10/server**
ipaddr	Enter the keyword **ipaddr** to configure the system management IP address.
ethaddr	Enter the keyword **ethaddr** to configure system management MAC address.
address	Enter the IP address in standard IPv4 format and the MAC address in standard MAC format.
enablepwdignore	Enter the keywords **enablepwdignore true** to reload the system software without the enable password configured.
stconfigignore	Enter the keywords **stconfigignore true** ignore the startup configuration file when reloading the system.

Command Modes uBoot

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

44

Uplink Failure Detection (UFD)

Overview

Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) provides detection of the loss of upstream connectivity and, if used with NIC teaming, automatic recovery from a failed link.

Uplink Failure Detection is supported on the following platforms: S (S50 only) and S4810

Commands

clear ufd-disable

S S50 only
S55 S60
S4810

Re-enable one or more downstream interfaces on the switch/router that are in a UFD-disabled error state so that an interface can send and receive traffic.

Syntax **clear ufd-disable {interface** *interface* **| uplink-state-group** *group-id***}**

Parameters

interface *interface*	Specifies one or more downstream interfaces.
	For *interface*, enter one of the following interface types:
	• Fast Ethernet: **fastethernet** {*slot*/*port* | *slot*/*port-range*}
	• 1-Gigabit Ethernet: **gigabitethernet** {*slot*/*port* |*slot*/*port-range*}
	• 10-Gigabit Ethernet: **tengigabitethernet** {*slot*/*port* |*slot*/*port-range*}
	• Port channel: **port-channel** {1-512 | *port-channel-range*}
	Where *port-range* and *port-channel-range* specify a range of ports separated by a dash (-) and/or individual ports/port channels in any order; for example:
	`gigabitethernet 1/1-2,5,9,11-12`
	`port-channel 1-3,5`
	A comma is required to separate each port and port-range entry.

uplink-state-group *group-id*	Re-enables all UFD-disabled downstream interfaces in the group. Valid *group-id* values are 1 to 16.

Defaults

A downstream interface in an uplink-state group that has been disabled by UFD is disabled and in a UFD-disabled error state.

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Related Commands

downstream	Assign a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as a downstream interface.
uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

debug uplink-state-group

S S50 only

S55 S60 S4810

Enable debug messages for events related to a specified uplink-state group or all groups.

Syntax

debug uplink-state-group [*group-id*]

Parameters

group-id	Enables debugging on the specified uplink-state group. Valid *group-id* values are 1 to 16.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Usage Information

To turn off debugging event messages, enter the **no debug uplink-state-group** [*group-id*] command.

Related Commands

clear ufd-disable	Re-enable downstream interfaces that are in a UFD-disabled error state.

description

S S50 only

S55 S60

S4810

Enter a text description of an uplink-state group.

Syntax **description** *text*

Parameters

text	Text description of the uplink-state group. Maximum length: 80 alphanumeric characters.

Defaults None

Command Modes UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Related Commands

uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

Example

```
FTOS(conf-uplink-state-group-16)# description test
FTOS(conf-uplink-state-group-16)#
```

downstream

S S50 only

S55 S60

S4810

Assign a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as a downstream interface.

Syntax **downstream** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following interface types: • Fast Ethernet: **fastethernet** {*slot*/*port* | *slot*/*port-range*} • 1-Gigabit Ethernet: **gigabitethernet** {*slot*/*port* | *slot*/*port-range*} • 10-Gigabit Ethernet: **tengigabitethernet** {*slot*/*port* |*slot*/*port-range*} • Port channel: **port-channel** {1-512 | *port-channel-range*} Where *port-range* and *port-channel-range* specify a range of ports separated by a dash (-) and/or individual ports/port channels in any order; for example: gigabitethernet 1/1-2,5,9,11-12 port-channel 1-3,5 A comma is required to separate each port and port-range entry.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Usage Information

You can assign physical port or port-channel interfaces to an uplink-state group.

You can assign an interface to only one uplink-state group. Each interface assigned to an uplink-state group must be configured as either an upstream or downstream interface, but not both.

You can assign individual member ports of a port channel to the group. An uplink-state group can contain either the member ports of a port channel or the port channel itself, but not both.

To delete an uplink-state group, enter the **no downstream** *interface* command.

Related Commands

upstream	Assign a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as an upstream interface.
uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

downstream auto-recover

S50 only

S55 S60 S4810

Enable auto-recovery so that UFD-disabled downstream ports in an uplink-state group automatically come up when a disabled upstream port in the group comes back up.

Syntax **downstream auto-recover**

Defaults

The auto-recovery of UFD-disabled downstream ports is enabled.

Command Modes

UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Usage Information

To disable auto-recovery on downstream links, enter the **no downstream auto-recover** command.

Related Commands

downstream	Assign a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as a downstream interface.
uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

downstream disable links

S S50 only
S55 S60
S4810

Configure the number of downstream links in the uplink-state group that will be disabled if one upstream link in an uplink-state group goes down.

Syntax

downstream disable links {*number* **|all}**

Parameters

number	Enter the number of downstream links to be brought down by UFD. Range: 1 to 1024.
all	Brings down all downstream links in the group.

Defaults

No downstream links are disabled when an upstream link in an uplink-state group goes down.

Command Modes

UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Usage Information

A user-configurable number of downstream interfaces in an uplink-state group are put into a link-down state with an UFD-Disabled error message when one upstream interface in an uplink-state group goes down.

If all upstream interfaces in an uplink-state group go down, all downstream interfaces in the same uplink-state group are put into a link-down state.

To revert to the default setting, enter the **no downstream disable links** command.

Related Commands

downstream	Assign a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as a downstream interface.
uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

enable

S S50 only

S55 S60

S4810

Enable uplink state group tracking for a specific Uplink Failure Detection (UFD) group.

Syntax **enable**

Defaults Upstream-link tracking is automatically enabled in an uplink-state group.

Command Modes UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Usage Information To disable upstream-link tracking without deleting the uplink-state group, enter the **no enable** command.

Related Commands

uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

show running-config uplink-state-group

S S50 only

S55 S60

S4810

Display the current configuration of one or more uplink-state groups.

Syntax **show running-config uplink-state-group** [*group-id*]

Parameters

group-id	Displays the current configuration of all uplink-state groups or a specified group. Valid *group-id* values are 1 to 16.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Example

```
FTOS#show running-config uplink-state-group
!
no enable
uplink state track 1
downstream GigabitEthernet 0/2,4,6,11-19
```

```
upstream TengigabitEthernet 0/48, 52
upstream PortChannel 1
!
uplink state track 2
downstream GigabitEthernet 0/1,3,5,7-10
upstream TengigabitEthernet 0/56,60
```

Related Commands

show uplink-state-group	Display status information on a specified uplink-state group or all groups.
uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

show uplink-state-group

S S50 only

S55 S60 S4810

Display status information on a specified uplink-state group or all groups.

Syntax **show uplink-state-group** [*group-id*] **[detail]**

Parameters

group-id	Displays status information on a specified uplink-state group or all groups. Valid *group-id* values are 1 to 16.
detail	Displays additional status information on the upstream and downstream interfaces in each group

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Example

```
FTOS# show uplink-state-group

Uplink State Group: 1   Status: Enabled, Up
Uplink State Group: 3   Status: Enabled, Up
Uplink State Group: 5   Status: Enabled, Down
Uplink State Group: 6   Status: Enabled, Up
Uplink State Group: 7   Status: Enabled, Up
Uplink State Group: 16  Status: Disabled, Up


FTOS# show uplink-state-group 16
Uplink State Group: 16  Status: Disabled, Up


FTOS#show uplink-state-group detail
(Up): Interface up   (Dwn): Interface down   (Dis): Interface disabled

Uplink State Group    : 1       Status: Enabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces   :
```

```
Downstream Interfaces :

Uplink State Group    : 3       Status: Enabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces   : Gi 0/46(Up) Gi 0/47(Up)
Downstream Interfaces : Te 13/0(Up) Te 13/1(Up) Te 13/3(Up) Te 13/5(Up) Te 13/6(Up)

Uplink State Group    : 5       Status: Enabled, Down
Upstream Interfaces   : Gi 0/0(Dwn) Gi 0/3(Dwn) Gi 0/5(Dwn)
Downstream Interfaces : Te 13/2(Dis) Te 13/4(Dis) Te 13/11(Dis) Te 13/12(Dis) Te 13/13(Dis) Te 13/14(Dis) Te 13/15(Dis)

Uplink State Group    : 6       Status: Enabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces   :
Downstream Interfaces :

Uplink State Group    : 7       Status: Enabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces   :
Downstream Interfaces :

Uplink State Group    : 16      Status: Disabled, Up
Upstream Interfaces   : Gi 0/41(Dwn) Po 8(Dwn)
Downstream Interfaces : Gi 0/40(Dwn)
```

Related Commands

show running-config uplink-state-group	Display the current configuration of one or more uplink-state groups.
uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

uplink-state-group

S S50 only

S55 S60 S4810

Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links on a switch/router.

Syntax **uplink-state-group** *group-id*

Parameters

group-id	Enter the ID number of an uplink-state group. Range: 1-16.

Defaults None

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Usage Information After you enter the command, you enter uplink-state-group configuration mode to assign upstream and downstream interfaces to the group.

An uplink-state group is considered to be operationally up if at least one upstream interface in the group is in the link-up state.

An uplink-state group is considered to be operationally down if no upstream interfaces in the group are in the link-up state. No uplink-state tracking is performed when a group is disabled or in an operationally down state.

To delete an uplink-state group, enter the **no uplink-state-group** *group-id* command.

To disable upstream-link tracking without deleting the uplink-state group, enter the **no enable** command in uplink-state-group configuration mode.

Related Commands

show running-config uplink-state-group	Display the current configuration of one or more uplink-state groups.
show uplink-state-group	Display status information on a specified uplink-state group or all groups.

Example

```
FTOS(conf)#uplink-state-group 16
FTOS(conf)#
02:23:17: %RPM0-P:CP %IFMGR-5-ASTATE_UP: Changed uplink state group Admin state to up: Group 16
```

upstream

S S50 only

S55 S60 S4810

Assign a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as an upstream interface.

Syntax **upstream** *interface*

Parameters

interface	Enter one of the following interface types: • Fast Ethernet: **fastethernet** {*slot*/*port* | *slot/port-range*} • 1-Gigabit Ethernet: **gigabitethernet** {*slot/port* | *slot/port-range*} • 10-Gigabit Ethernet: **tengigabitethernet** {*slot/port* | *slot/port-range*} • 40-Gigabit Ethernet: **fortyGigE** {*slot/port* | *slot/port-range*} • Port channel: **port-channel** {1-512 | *port-channel-range*} Where *port-range* and *port-channel-range* specify a range of ports separated by a dash (-) and/or individual ports/port channels in any order; for example: gigabitethernet 1/1-2,5,9,11-12 port-channel 1-3,5 A comma is required to separate each port and port-range entry.

Defaults None

Command Modes UPLINK-STATE-GROUP

Command History

Version 8.3.12.0	Introduced on S4810
Version 8.4.2.3	Introduced on the S-Series S50.

Usage Information You can assign physical port or port-channel interfaces to an uplink-state group.

You can assign an interface to only one uplink-state group. Each interface assigned to an uplink-state group must be configured as either an upstream or downstream interface, but not both.

You can assign individual member ports of a port channel to the group. An uplink-state group can contain either the member ports of a port channel or the port channel itself, but not both.

To delete an uplink-state group, enter the **no upstream** *interface* command.

Related Commands

downstream	Assign a port or port-channel to the uplink-state group as a downstream interface.
uplink-state-group	Create an uplink-state group and enabling the tracking of upstream links.

Example

```
FTOS(conf-uplink-state-group-16)# upstream gigabitethernet 1/10-15
FTOS(conf-uplink-state-group-16)#
```

45

VLAN Stacking

Overview

With the VLAN-Stacking feature (also called Stackable VLANs and *QinQ*), available on all Dell Networking platforms (C-Series [C], E-Series [E], and S-Series [S]) that are supported by this version of FTOS, you can "stack" VLANs into one tunnel and switch them through the network transparently.

Commands

The commands included are:

- dei enable
- dei honor
- dei mark
- member
- show interface dei-honor
- show interface dei-mark
- vlan-stack access
- vlan-stack compatible
- vlan-stack dot1p-mapping
- vlan-stack protocol-type
- vlan-stack trunk

For information on basic VLAN commands, see Virtual LAN (VLAN) Commands in the chapter Layer 2.

Important Points to Remember

- If Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is *not* enabled across the Stackable VLAN network, STP BPDUs from the customer's networks are tunneled across the Stackable VLAN network**.**
- If STP *is* enabled across the Stackable VLAN network, STP BPDUs from the customer's networks are consumed and *not* tunneled across the Stackable VLAN network *unless* protocol tunneling is enabled.
  Note: For details on protocol tunneling on the E-Series, see Chapter 36, Service Provider Bridging.
- Layer 3 protocols are not supported on a Stackable VLAN network.

- Assigning an IP address to a Stackable VLAN is supported when all the members are only Stackable VLAN trunk ports. IP addresses on a Stackable VLAN-enabled VLAN is not supported if the VLAN contains Stackable VLAN access ports. This facility is provided for SNMP management over a Stackable VLAN enabled VLAN containing only Stackable VLAN trunk interfaces. Layer 3 routing protocols on such a VLAN are not supported.
- It is recommended that you do not use the same MAC address, on different customer VLANs, on the same Stackable VLAN.
- Interfaces configured using Stackable VLAN access or Stackable VLAN trunk commands will not switch traffic for the default VLAN. These interfaces will switch traffic only when they are added to a non-default VLAN.
- Starting with FTOS 7.8.1 for C-Series and S-Series (FTOS 7.7.1 for E-Series, 8.2.1.0 for E-Series ExaScale), a vlan-stack trunk port is also allowed to be configured as a tagged port and as an untagged port for single-tagged VLANs. When the vlan-stack trunk port is also a member of an untagged vlan, the port should be in hybrid mode. See portmode hybrid.

dei enable

C S

Make packets eligible for dropping based on their DEI value.

Syntax **dei enable**

Defaults Packets are colored green; no packets are dropped.

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

dei honor

C S

Honor the incoming DEI value by mapping it to an FTOS drop precedence. You may enter the command once for 0 and once for 1.

Syntax **dei honor** {**0** | **1**} {**green** | **red** | **yellow**}

Parameters

0 | 1	Enter the bit value you want to map to a color.
green | red | yellow	Choose a color: • **Green**: High priority packets that are the least preferred to be dropped. • **Yellow**: Lower priority packets that are treated as best-effort. • **Red**: Lowest priority packets that are always dropped (regardless of congestion status).

Defaults Disabled; Packets with an unmapped DEI value are colored green.

Command Mode INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Usage Information

You must first enable DEI for this configuration to take effect.

Related Commands

dei enable

dei mark

C S

Set the DEI value on egress according to the color currently assigned to the packet.

Syntax

dei mark {**green** | **yellow**} {**0** | **1**}

Parameters

0 | 1	Enter the bit value you want to map to a color.
green | yellow	Choose a color: • **Green**: High priority packets that are the least preferred to be dropped. • **Yellow**: Lower priority packets that are treated as best-effort.

Defaults

All the packets on egress will be marked with DEI 0.

Command Mode

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Usage Information

You must first enable DEI for this configuration to take effect.

Related Commands

dei enable

member

C E S

Assign a Stackable VLAN access or trunk port to a VLAN. The VLAN must contain the vlan-stack compatible command in its configuration.

Syntax

member *interface*

To remove an interface from a Stackable VLAN, use the **no member** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Port Channel, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by a number from 1 to 255 for TeraScale and ExaScale; 1 to 128 for C-Series and S-Series. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Mode

CONF-IF-VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for C-Series and S-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

You must enable the Stackable VLAN (using the vlan-stack compatible command) on the VLAN prior to adding a member to the VLAN.

Related Commands

vlan-stack compatible	Enable Stackable VLAN on a VLAN.

show interface dei-honor

C S

Display the **dei honor** configuration.

Syntax

show interface dei-honor [*interface slot/port* | **linecard** *number* **port-set** *number*]

Parameters

interface slot/port	Enter the interface type followed by the line card slot and port number.
linecard *number* **port-set** *number*	Enter **linecard** followed by the line card slot number, then enter **port-set** followed by the port-pipe number.

Command Mode

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Example

```
FTOS#show interface dei-honor

Default Drop precedence: Green
Interface             CFI/DEI                 Drop precedence
-------------------------------------------------------------
Gi 0/1                0                       Green
Gi 0/1                1                       Yellow
Gi 8/9                1                       Red
Gi 8/40               0                       Yellow
```

Related Commands

dei honor

show interface dei-mark

C S

Display the **dei mark** configuration.

Syntax

show interface dei-mark [**interface** *slot/port* | **linecard** *number* **port-set** *number*]

Parameters

interface slot/port	Enter the interface type followed by the line card slot and port number.
linecard *number* **port-set** *number*	Enter **linecard** followed by the line card slot number, then enter **port-set** followed by the port-pipe number.

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

Example

```
FTOS#show interface dei-mark

Default CFI/DEI Marking: 0
Interface             Drop precedence     CFI/DEI
-------------------------------------------------
Gi 0/1                Green               0
Gi 0/1                Yellow              1
Gi 8/9                Yellow              0
Gi 8/40               Yellow              0
```

Related Commands

dei mark

vlan-stack access

C E S

Specify a Layer 2 port or port channel as an access port to the Stackable VLAN network.

Syntax **vlan-stack access**

To remove access port designation, enter **no vlan-stack access**.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for C-Series and S-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information Prior to enabling this command, you must enter the **switchport** command to place the interface in Layer 2 mode.

To remove the access port designation, the port must be removed (using the **no member** *interface* command) from all Stackable VLAN enabled VLANs.

vlan-stack compatible

C E S

Enable the Stackable VLAN feature on a VLAN.

Syntax **vlan-stack compatible**

To disable the Stackable VLAN feature on a VLAN, enter **no vlan-stack compatible**.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes CONF-IF-VLAN

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for C-Series and S-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

You must remove the members prior to disabling the Stackable VLAN feature.

To view the Stackable VLANs, use the **show vlan** command in the EXEC Privilege mode. Stackable VLANs contain members, designated by the M in the Q column of the command output.

Figure 45-1. show vlan Command Example with Stackable VLANs

```
FTOS#show vlan

Codes: * - Default VLAN, G - GVRP VLANs

    NUM    Status    Q Ports
*   1      Inactive
    2      Active    M Gi 13/13
                     M Gi 13/0-2
    3      Active    M Po1(Gi 13/14-15)
                     M Gi 13/18
                     M Gi 13/3
    4      Active    M Po1(Gi 13/14-15)
                     M Gi 13/18
                     M Gi 13/4
    5      Active    M Po1(Gi 13/14-15)
                     M Gi 13/18
                     M Gi 13/5
FTOS#
```

vlan-stack dot1p-mapping

C S

Map C-Tag dot1p values to a S-Tag dot1p value. C-Tag values may be separated by commas, and dashed ranges are permitted. Dynamic Mode CoS overrides any Layer 2 QoS configuration in case of conflicts.

Syntax **vlan-stack dot1p-mapping c-tag-dot1p** *values* **sp-tag-dot1p** *value*

Parameters

c-tag-dot1p *value*	Enter the keyword followed by the customer dot1p value that will be mapped to a service provider do1p value. Range: 0-7
sp-tag-dot1p *value*	Enter the keyword followed by the service provider dot1p value. Range: 0-7

Defaults None

Command Modes INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.3.1.0	Introduced on C-Series and S-Series.

vlan-stack protocol-type

C E S

Define the Stackable VLAN Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) for the outer VLAN tag (also called the *VMAN tag*). If you do not configure this command, FTOS assigns the value 0x9100.

Syntax **vlan-stack protocol-type** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the hexadecimal number as the Stackable VLAN tag. On the E-Series: FTOS accepts the Most Significant Byte (MSB) and then appends zeros for the Least Significant Byte (LSB). On the C-Series and S-Series: You may specify both bytes of the 2-byte S-Tag TPID. E-Series Range: 0-FF C-Series and S-Series Range: 0-FFFF Default: 9100

Defaults 0x9100

Command Modes CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale. C-Series and S-Series accept both bytes of the 2-byte S-Tag TPID.
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.6.1.0	Support added for C-Series and S-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

See the *FTOS Configuration Guide* for specific interoperability limitations regarding the S-Tag TPID.

On E-Series TeraScale, the two characters you enter in the CLI for *number* become the MSB, as shown in Table 45-1.

Table 45-1. Configuring a TPID on the E-Series TeraScale

number	**Resulting TPID**
1	0x0100
10	0x1000
More than two characters.	Configuration rejected.

On E-Series ExaScale, C-Series, and S-Series, four characters you enter in the CLI for *number* are interpreted as follows:

Table 45-2. Configuring a TPID on the E-Series TeraScale

number	**Resulting TPID**
1	0x0001
10	0x0010
81	0x0081
8100	0x8100

Related Commands

portmode hybrid	Set a port (physical ports only) to accept both tagged and untagged frames. A port configured this way is identified as a hybrid port in report displays.
vlan-stack trunk	Specify a Layer 2 port or port channel as a trunk port to the Stackable VLAN network.

vlan-stack trunk

C E S

Specify a Layer 2 port or port channel as a trunk port to the Stackable VLAN network.

Syntax

vlan-stack trunk

To remove a trunk port designation from the selected interface, enter **no vlan-stack trunk**.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 8.2.1.0	Introduced on the E-Series ExaScale
Version 7.8.1.0	Functionality augmented for C-Series and S-Series to enable multi-purpose use of the port. See Usage Information, below.
Version 7.7.1.0	Functionality augmented for E-Series to enable multi-purpose use of the port. See Usage Information, below.
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced for C-Series and S-Series
E-Series original Command	

Usage Information

Prior to using this command, you must execute the **switchport** command to place the interface in Layer 2 mode.

To remove the trunk port designation, the port must first be removed (using the **no member** *interface* command) from all Stackable VLAN-enabled VLANs.

Starting with FTOS 7.7.1.0 for E-Series, the VLAN-Stack trunk port can transparently tunnel, in a service provider environment, customer-originated xSTP control protocol PDUs. See Chapter 36, Service Provider Bridging.

Starting with FTOS 7.8.1.0 for C-Series and S-Series (FTOS 7.7.1 for E-Series), a VLAN-Stack trunk port is also allowed to be configured as a tagged port and as an untagged port for single-tagged VLANs. When the VLAN-Stack trunk port is also a member of an untagged VLAN, the port should be in hybrid mode. See portmode hybrid.

In Example 1 below.a VLAN-Stack trunk port is configured and then also made part of a single-tagged VLAN.

In Example 2 below, the Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) is set to 8848. The “Gi 3/10” port is configured to act as a VLAN-Stack access port, while the “TenGi 8/0” port will act as a VLAN-Stack trunk port, switching Stackable VLAN traffic for VLAN 10, while also switching untagged traffic for VLAN 30 and tagged traffic for VLAN 40. (To allow VLAN 30 traffic, the native VLAN feature is required, by executing the **portmode hybrid** command. See portmode hybrid in Interfaces.

Example 1 **Figure 45-2. Adding a Stackable VLAN Trunk Port to a Tagged VLAN**

```
FTOS(conf-if-gi-0/42)#switchport
FTOS(conf-if-gi-0/42)#vlan-stack trunk
FTOS(conf-if-gi-0/42)#show config
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/42
 no ip address
 switchport
 vlan-stack trunk
 no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-gi-0/42)#interface vlan 100
FTOS(conf-if-vl-100)#vlan-stack compatible
FTOS(conf-if-vl-100-stack)#member gigabitethernet 0/42
FTOS(conf-if-vl-100-stack)#show config
!
interface Vlan 100
 no ip address
 vlan-stack compatible
 member GigabitEthernet 0/42
 shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-vl-100-stack)#interface vlan 20
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#tagged gigabitethernet 0/42
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#show config
!
interface Vlan 20
 no ip address
 tagged GigabitEthernet 0/42
 shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#do show vlan

Codes: * - Default VLAN, G - GVRP VLANs
Q: U - Untagged, T - Tagged
   x - Dot1x untagged, X - Dot1x tagged
   G - GVRP tagged, M - Vlan-stack

    NUM    Status    Description                    Q Ports
*   1      Inactive
    20     Active                                   T Gi 0/42
    100    Active                                   M Gi 0/42
FTOS(conf-if-vl-20)#
```

Example 2 **Figure 45-3. Adding a Stackable VLAN Trunk Port to Tagged and Untagged VLANs**

```
FTOS(config)#vlan-stack protocol-type 88A8
FTOS(config)#interface gigabitethernet 3/10
FTOS(conf-if-gi-3/10)#no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-gi-3/10)#switchport
FTOS(conf-if-gi-3/10)#vlan-stack access
FTOS(conf-if-gi-3/10)#exit

FTOS(config)#interface tenGigabitethernet 8/0
FTOS(conf-if-te-10/0)#no shutdown
FTOS(conf-if-te-10/0)#portmode hybrid
FTOS(conf-if-te-10/0)#switchport
FTOS(conf-if-te-10/0)#vlan-stack trunk
FTOS(conf-if-te-10/0)#exit

FTOS(config)#interface vlan 10
FTOS(conf-if-vlan)#vlan-stack compatible
FTOS(conf-if-vlan)#member Gi 7/0, Gi 3/10, TenGi 8/0
FTOS(conf-if-vlan)#exit

FTOS(config)#interface vlan 30
FTOS(conf-if-vlan)#untagged TenGi 8/0
FTOS(conf-if-vlan)#exit
FTOS(config)#

FTOS(config)#interface vlan 40
FTOS(conf-if-vlan)#tagged TenGi 8/0
FTOS(conf-if-vlan)#exit
FTOS(config)#
```

46

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)

Overview

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) commands are supported on all platforms: C, E, and S.

To enter the VRRP mode on an interface, use the vrrp-group command at the INTERFACE mode. The interface must be in Layer 3 mode. You can configure up to 12 VRRP groups on one interface.

For configuration details, see the VRRP chapter in the *FTOS Configuration Guide*.

Commands

The commands are:

- advertise-interval
- authentication-type
- clear counters vrrp
- debug vrrp
- description
- disable
- hold-time
- preempt
- priority
- show config
- show vrrp
- track
- virtual-address
- vrrp-group

advertise-interval

C E S Set the time interval between VRRP advertisements.

Syntax **advertise-interval** *seconds*

To return to the default settings, enter **no advertise-interval**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number of seconds. Range: 1 to 255. Default: 1 second.

Defaults 1 second.

Command Modes INTERFACE-VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information Dell Networking recommends that you keep the default setting for this command. If you do change the time interval between VRRP advertisements on one router, you must change it on all routers.

authentication-type

C E S Enable authentication of VRRP data exchanges.

Syntax **authentication-type simple** [*encryption-type*] *password*

To delete an authentication type and password, enter **no authentication-type**.

Parameters

simple	Enter the keyword **simple** to specify simple authentication.
encryption-type	(OPTIONAL) Enter one of the following numbers: • 0 (zero) for an unencrypted (clear text) password • 7 (seven) for hidden text password.
password	Enter a character string up to 8 characters long as a password. If you do not enter an encryption-type, the password is stored as clear text.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information The password is displayed in the show config output if the encryption-type is unencrypted or clear text. If you choose to encrypt the password, the show config displays an encrypted text string.

clear counters vrrp

C E S

Clear the counters maintained on VRRP operations.

Syntax **clear counters vrrp** [*vrrp-id*]

Parameters

vrrp-id	(OPTIONAL) Enter the number of the VRRP group ID. Range: 1 to 255

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

debug vrrp

C E

Allows you to enable debugging of VRRP.

Syntax **debug vrrp** *interface* [*vrrp-id*] {**all** | **packets** | **state** | **timer**}

To disable debugging, use the **no debug vrrp** *interface* [*vrrp-id*] {**all** | **packets** | **state** | **timer**} command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel interface types, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the number: C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. The VLAN ID range is from 1 to 4094.
vrrp-id	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number from 1 to 255 as the VRRP group ID.
all	Enter the keyword **all** to enable debugging of all VRRP groups.
bfd	Enter the keyword **bfd** to enable debugging of all VFFP BFD interactions
packets	Enter the keyword **packets** to enable debugging of VRRP control packets.
state	Enter the keyword **state** to enable debugging of VRRP state changes.
timer	Enter the keyword **timer** to enable debugging of the VRRP timer.

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information If no options are specified, debug is active on all interfaces and all VRRP groups.

description

C E S

Configure a short text string describing the VRRP group.

Syntax **description** *text*

To delete a VRRP group description, enter **no description**.

Parameters

text	Enter a text string up to 80 characters long.

Defaults Not enabled.

Command Modes VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

disable

C E S

Disable a VRRP group.

Syntax **disable**

To re-enable a disabled VRRP group, enter **no disable**.

Defaults C and S-Series default: VRRP is enabled.

E-Series default: VRRP is disabled.

Command Modes VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information To enable VRRP traffic, assign an IP address to the VRRP group using the virtual-address command and enter **no disable**.

Related Commands

virtual-address	Specify the IP address of the Virtual Router.

hold-time

C E S

Specify a delay (in seconds) before a switch becomes the MASTER virtual router. By delaying the initialization of the VRRP MASTER, the new switch can stabilize its routing tables.

Syntax

hold-time *seconds*

To return to the default value, enter **no hold-time**.

Parameters

seconds	Enter a number of seconds. Range: 0 to 65535. Default: zero (0) seconds.

Defaults

zero (0) seconds

Command Modes

VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

If a switch is a MASTER and you change the hold timer, you must disable and re-enable VRRP for the new hold timer value to take effect.

Related Commands

disable	Disable a VRRP group.

preempt

C E S

Permit a BACKUP router with a higher priority value to preempt or become the MASTER router.

Syntax

preempt

To prohibit preemption, enter **no preempt**.

Defaults

Enabled (that is, a BACKUP router can preempt the MASTER router).

Command Modes

VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

priority

C E S

Specify a VRRP priority value for the VRRP group. This value is used by the VRRP protocol during the MASTER election process.

Syntax

priority *priority*

To return to the default value, enter **no priority**.

Parameters

priority	Enter a number as the priority. Enter 255 only if the router's virtual address is the same as the interface's primary IP address (that is, the router is the OWNER). Range: 1 to 255. Default: 100.

Defaults

100

Command Modes

VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

To guarantee that a VRRP group becomes MASTER, configure the VRRP group's virtual address with same IP address as the interface's primary IP address and change the priority of the VRRP group to 255.

If you set the priority to 255 and the virtual-address is not equal to the interface's primary IP address, an error message appears.

show config

C E S

View the non-default VRRP configuration.

Syntax

show config [**verbose**]

Parameters

verbose	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **verbose** to view all VRRP group configuration information, including defaults.

Command Modes

VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 46-1. Command Example: show config**

```
FTOS(conf-if-vrid-4)#show con
 vrrp-group 4
  virtual-address 119.192.182.124
 !
```

show vrrp

C E S

View the VRRP groups that are active. If no VRRP groups are active, the FTOS returns `No Active VRRP group`."

Syntax **show vrrp** [*vrrp-id*] [*interface*] [**brief**]

Parameters

vrrp-id	(OPTIONAL) Enter the Virtual Router Identifier for the VRRP group to view only that group. Range: 1 to 255.
interface	(OPTIONAL) Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For Port Channel interface types, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the number: C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale • For SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by the VLAN ID. The VLAN ID range is from 1 to 4094.
brief	(OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **brief** to view a table of information on the VRRP groups on the E-Series.

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Example **Figure 46-2. show vrrp brief Command Example**

```
FTOS>Interface Grp Pri  Pre State  Master addr     Virtual addr(s)
Description-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Gi 10/37  1   100  Y   Master 200.200.200.200 200.200.200.201
Gi 10/37  2   100  Y   Master 200.200.200.200 200.200.200.202 200.200.200.203    Description
Gi 10/37  3   100  Y   Master 1.1.1.1         1.1.1.2
Gi 10/37  4   100  Y   Master 200.200.200.200 200.200.200.206 200.200.200.207 ... short desc
Gi 10/37  254 254  Y   Master 200.200.200.200 200.200.200.204 200.200.200.205
FTOS>
```

Table 46-1. Command Example Descriptions: show vrrp brief

Item	Description
Interface	Lists the interface type, slot and port on which the VRRP group is configured.
Grp	Displays the VRRP group ID.
Pri	Displays the priority value assigned to the interface. If the track command is configured to track that interface and the interface is disabled, the *cost* is subtracted from the priority value assigned to the interface.
Pre	States whether preempt is enabled on the interface. • Y = Preempt is enabled. • N = Preempt is not enabled.
State	Displays the operational state of the interface by using one of the following: • NA/IF (the interface is not available). • MASTER (the interface associated with the MASTER router). • BACKUP (the interface associated with the BACKUP router).
Master addr	Displays the IP address of the MASTER router.
Virtual addr(s)	Displays the virtual IP addresses of the VRRP routers associated with the interface.

Figure 46-3. Command Example: show vrrp

```
FTOS>show vrrp
------------------
GigabitEthernet 12/3, VRID: 1, Net: 10.1.1.253
State: Master, Priority: 105, Master: 10.1.1.253 (local)
Hold Down: 0 sec, Preempt: TRUE, AdvInt: 1 sec
Adv rcvd: 0, Adv sent: 1862, Gratuitous ARP sent: 0
Virtual MAC address:
 00:00:5e:00:01:01
Virtual IP address:
 10.1.1.252
Authentication: (none)
Tracking states for 1 interfaces:
 Up  GigabitEthernet 12/17 priority-cost 10
------------------
GigabitEthernet 12/4, VRID: 2, Net: 10.1.2.253
State: Master, Priority: 110, Master: 10.1.2.253 (local)
Hold Down: 10 sec, Preempt: TRUE, AdvInt: 1 sec
Adv rcvd: 0, Adv sent: 1862, Gratuitous ARP sent: 0
Virtual MAC address:
 00:00:5e:00:01:02
Virtual IP address:
 10.1.2.252
Authentication: (none)
Tracking states for 2 interfaces:
 Up  GigabitEthernet 2/1 priority-cost 10
 Up  GigabitEthernet 12/17 priority-cost 10
FTOS>
```

Table 46-2. Command Example Description: show vrrp

Line Beginning with	Description
GigabitEthernet 12/3...	Displays the Interface, the VRRP group ID, and the network address. If the interface is no sending VRRP packets, `0.0.0.0` appears as the network address.
State: master...	Displays the interface's state: • `Na/If` (not available), • `master` (MASTER virtual router) • `backup` (BACKUP virtual router) the interface's priority and the IP address of the MASTER.
Hold Down:...	This line displays additional VRRP configuration information: • `Hold Down` displays the hold down timer interval in seconds. • `Preempt` displays TRUE if preempt is configured and FALSE if preempt is not configured. • `AdvInt` displays the Advertise Interval in seconds.
Adv rcvd:...	This line displays counters for the following: • `Adv rcvd` displays the number of VRRP advertisements received on the interface. • `Adv sent` displays the number of VRRP advertisements sent on the interface. • `Gratuitous ARP` sent displays the number of gratuitous ARPs sent.
Virtual MAC address	Displays the virtual MAC address of the VRRP group.
Virtual IP address	Displays the virtual IP address of the VRRP router to which the interface is connected.
Authentication:...	States whether authentication is configured for the VRRP group. If it is, the authentication type and the password are listed.
Tracking states...	This line is displayed if the track command is configured on an interface. Below this line, the following information on the tracked interface is displayed: • `Dn` or `Up` states whether the interface is down or up. • the interface type slot/port information

track

C E S

Monitor an interface and lower the priority value of the VRRP group on that interface if it is disabled.

Syntax **track** *interface* [**priority-cost** *cost*]

To disable monitoring, use the **no track** *interface* command.

Parameters

interface	Enter the following keywords and slot/port or number information: • For a 1-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **GigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a Loopback interface, enter the keyword **loopback** followed by a number from 0 to 16383. • For Port Channel interface types, enter the keyword **port-channel** followed by the number: C-Series and S-Series Range: 1-128 E-Series Range: 1 to 255 for TeraScale • For SONET interfaces, enter the keyword **sonet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface, enter the keyword **TenGigabitEthernet** followed by the slot/port information. • For a VLAN interface, enter the keyword **vlan** followed by a number from 1 to 4094.
cost	(OPTIONAL) Enter a number as the amount to be subtracted from the priority value. Range: 1 to 254. Default: 10.

Defaults *cost* = 10

Command Modes VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information If the interface is disabled, the cost value is subtracted from the priority value and forces a new MASTER election if the priority value is lower than the priority value in the BACKUP virtual routers.

virtual-address

C E S

Configure up to 12 IP addresses of virtual routers in the VRRP group. You must set at least one virtual address for the VRRP group to start sending VRRP packets.

Syntax **virtual-address** *ip-address1* [... *ip-address12*]

To delete one or more virtual IP addresses, use the **no virtual-address** *ip-address1* [... *ip-address12*] command.

Parameters

ip-address1	Enter an IP address of the virtual router in dotted decimal format. The IP address must be on the same subnet as the interface's primary IP address.
... *ip-address12*	(OPTIONAL) Enter up 11 additional IP addresses of virtual routers in dotted decimal format. Separate the IP addresses with a space. The IP addresses must be on the same subnet as the interface's primary IP address.

Defaults Not configured.

Command Modes VRRP

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
Version 7.4.1.0	Introduced support for telnetting to the VRRP group IP address assigned using this command
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The VRRP group only becomes active and sends VRRP packets when a virtual IP address is configured. When you delete the virtual address, the VRRP group stops sending VRRP packets.

A system message appears after you enter or delete the virtual-address command.

To guarantee that a VRRP group becomes MASTER, configure the VRRP group's virtual address with the same IP address as the interface's primary IP address and change the priority of the VRRP group to 255.

You can ping the virtual addresses configured in all VRRP groups.

vrrp-group

C E S

Assign a VRRP ID to an interface. You can configure up to 12 VRRP groups per interface.

Syntax

vrrp-group *vrrp-id*

Parameters

vrrp-id	Enter a number as the group ID. Range: 1 to 255.

Defaults

Not configured.

Command Modes

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.5.1.0	Introduced on C-Series
pre-Version 6.2.1.1	Introduced on E-Series

Usage Information

The VRRP group only becomes active and sends VRRP packets when a virtual IP address is configured. When you delete the virtual address, the VRRP group stops sending VRRP packets.

Related Commands

virtual-address	Assign up to 12 virtual IP addresses per VRRP group.

47

S-Series Debugging and Diagnostics

This chapter contains three sections:

- Diagnostics and Monitoring Commands
- Offline Diagnostic Commands
- Buffer Tuning Commands
- Hardware Commands

Diagnostics and Monitoring Commands

For similar commands, see also Chapter 4, Control and Monitoring.

logging coredump server

S Enable the S-Series to send application core dumps to an FTP server.

Syntax

logging coredump server *server* **username** *username* **password** [*type*] *password*

To disable core dump logging, use the **no logging coredump server** *server* **username** *username* **password** *password*

Parameters

server	Enter the hostname or IP address of the FTP server where FTOS sends application core dumps.
username	Enter the username to access the FTP server.
type	Enter the password type. Enter 0 to specify that an unencrypted password will follow, or 7 to specify that a Type 7 encrypted password will follow.
password	Enter the password to access the FTP server.

Defaults

Disabled

Command Modes

CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on S60
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Usage Information

You must use this command to enable core dump logging before a software exception occurs. If the FTP server is unreachable, FTOS aborts the application core dump.

Offline Diagnostic Commands

The offline diagnostics test suite is useful for isolating faults and debugging hardware. While tests are running, FTOS results are saved as a text file (TestReport-SU-X.txt) in the flash directory. This show file command is available only on master and standby.

Important Points to Remember

- Offline diagnostics can only be run when the unit is offline.
- You can only run offline diagnostics on a unit to which you are connected via console. In other words, you cannot run diagnostics on a unit to which you are connected via a stacking link.
- Diagnostic results are printed to the screen. FTOS does not write them to memory.
- Diagnostics only test connectivity, not the entire data path.

The offline diagnostics commands are:

- diag stack-unit
- offline stack-unit
- online stack-unit

diag stack-unit

S Run offline diagnostics on a stack unit.

Syntax **diag stack-unit** *number* [**alllevels | level0 | level1 | level2**]

Parameters

number	Enter the stack-unit number. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
alllevels	Enter the keyword **alllevels** to run the complete set of offline diagnostic tests.
level0	Enter the keyword **level0** to run Level 0 diagnostics. Level 0 diagnostics check for the presence of various components and perform essential path verifications. In addition, they verify the identification registers of the components on the board.
level1	Enter the keyword **Level1** to run Level 1 diagnostics. Level 1 diagnostics is a smaller set of diagnostic tests with support for automatic partitioning. They perform status/self test for all the components on the board and test their registers for appropriate values. In addition, they perform extensive tests on memory devices (e.g., SDRAM, flash, NVRAM, EEPROM, and CPLD) wherever possible. There are no tests on 10G links. At this level, stack ports are shut down automatically.
level2	Enter the keyword **level2** to run Level 2 diagnostics. Level 2 diagnostics is a full set of diagnostic tests with no support for automatic partitioning. Level 2 diagnostics are used primarily for on-board loopback tests and more extensive component diagnostics. Various components on the board are put into loop back mode, and test packets are transmitted through those components. These diagnostics also perform snake tests using VLAN configurations. You must physically remove the unit from the stack to test 10G links.

Defaults None

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

offline stack-unit

S Place a stack unit in the offline state.

Syntax **offline stack-unit** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the stack unit number. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 8.2.1.0	Added warning message to off-line diagnostic
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Related Commands

show environment (S-Series)	View S-Series system component status (for example, temperature, voltage).

Usage Information You cannot enter this command on a Master or Standby unit.

The system reboots when the off-line diagnostics complete. This is an automatic process. A warning message appears when the **offline stack-unit** command is implemented.

```
Warning - Diagnostic execution will cause stack-unit to reboot after
completion of diags.
Proceed with Offline-Diags [confirm yes/no]:y
```

online stack-unit

S Place a stack unit in the online state.

Syntax **online stack-unit** *number*

Parameters

number	Enter the stack unit number. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7

Defaults None

Command Mode EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Related Commands

show environment (S-Series)	View S-Series system component status (for example, temperature, voltage).

Buffer Tuning Commands

The buffer tuning commands are:

- buffer (Buffer Profile)
- buffer (Configuration)
- buffer-profile (Configuration)
- buffer-profile (Interface)
- show buffer-profile
- show buffer-profile interface

Warning: Altering the buffer allocations is a sensitive operation. Do not use any buffer tuning commands without first contacting the Dell Networking Technical Assistance Center.

buffer (Buffer Profile)

C S

Allocate an amount of dedicated buffer space, dynamic buffer space, or packet pointers to queues 0 to 3.

Syntax **buffer** [**dedicated** | **dynamic** | **packets-pointers**] **queue0** *number* **queue1** *number* **queue2** *number* **queue3** *number*

Parameters

dedicated	Enter this keyword to configure the amount of dedicated buffer space per queue.
dynamic	Enter this keyword to configure the amount of dynamic buffer space per Field Processor.
packets-pointers	Enter this keyword to configure the number of packet pointers per queue.
queue0 *number*	Enter this keyword to allocate an amount of buffer space or packet pointers to Queue 0. Dedicated Buffer Range: 0-2013 Dynamic Buffer Range: FP: 0-2013 CSF: 0-131200 (in multiples of 80) Packet Pointer Range: 0-2047

queue1 *number*	Enter this keyword to allocate an amount of buffer space or packet pointers to Queue 1. Dedicated Buffer Range: 0-2013 Dynamic Buffer Range: FP: 0-2013 CSF: 0-131200 (in multiples of 80) Packet Pointer Range: 0-2047
queue2 *number*	Enter this keyword to allocate an amount of buffer space or packet pointers to Queue 2. Dedicated Buffer Range: 0-2013 Dynamic Buffer Range: FP: 0-2013 CSF: 0-131200 (in multiples of 80) Packet Pointer Range: 0-2047
queue3 *number*	Enter this keyword to allocate an amount of buffer space or packet pointers to Queue 3. Dedicated Buffer Range: 0-2013 Dynamic Buffer Range: FP: 0-2013 CSF: 0-131200 (in multiples of 80) Packet Pointer Range: 0-2047

Defaults None

Command Mode BUFFER PROFILE

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Related Commands

buffer-profile (Configuration)	Create a buffer profile that can be applied to an interface.

buffer (Configuration)

C S

Apply a buffer profile to all Field or Switch Fabric processors in a port-pipe.

buffer [**csf** | **fp-uplink**] **linecard** *slot* **port-set** *port-pipe* **buffer-policy** *buffer-profile*

Parameters

csf	Enter this keyword to apply a buffer profile to all Switch Fabric processors in a port-pipe.
fp-uplink	Enter this keyword to apply a buffer profile to all Field Processors in a a port-pipe.
linecard *slot*	Enter the keyword **linecard** followed by the line card slot number.
port-set *port-pipe*	Enter the keyword **port-set** followed by the port-pipe number. Range: 0-3 on C-Series, 0-1 on S-Series
buffer-policy *buffer-profile*	Enter the keyword **buffer-policy** followed by the name of a buffer profile you created.

None

Command Mode BUFFER PROFILE

Usage Information If you attempt to apply a buffer profile to a non-existent port-pipe, FTOS displays the following message. However, the configuration still appears in the running-config.

%DIFFSERV-2-DSA_BUFF_CARVING_INVALID_PORT_SET: Invalid FP port-set 2 for linecard 2. Valid range of port-set is <0-1>

Usage Information When you remove a buffer-profile using the command **no buffer-profile** [**fp** | **csf**] from CONFIGURATION mode, the buffer-profile name still appears in the output of **show buffer-profile** [**detail** | **summary**]. After a line card reset, the buffer profile correctly returns to the default values, but the profile name remains. Remove it from the show **buffer-profile** [**detail** | **summary**] command output by entering **no buffer** [**fp-uplink** | **csf**] **linecard port-set buffer-policy** from CONFIGURATION mode and **no buffer-policy** from INTERFACE mode.

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Related Commands

buffer-profile (Configuration)	Create a buffer profile that can be applied to an interface.

buffer-profile (Configuration)

C S

Create a buffer profile that can be applied to an interface.

Syntax **buffer-profile** {{**fp** | **csf**} *profile-name* | **global** {**1Q**|**4Q**}

Parameters

fp	Enter this keyword to create a buffer profile for the Field Processor.
csf	Enter this keyword to create a buffer profile for the Switch Fabric Processor.
profile-name	Create a name for the buffer profile.
global	Apply one of two pre-defined buffer profiles to all of the port-pipes in the system.
1Q	Enter this keyword to choose a pre-defined buffer profile for single queue (i.e non-QoS) applications.
4Q	Enter this keyword to choose a pre-defined buffer profile for four queue (i.e QoS) applications.

Defaults global 4Q

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 7.8.1.0	Added **global** keyword.
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Related Commands

buffer (Buffer Profile)	Allocate an amount of dedicated buffer space, dynamic buffer space, or packet pointers to queues 0 to 3.

Usage Information

The **buffer-profile global** command fails if you have already applied a custom buffer-profile on an interface. Similarly, when **buffer-profile global** is configured, you cannot not apply buffer-profile on any interface.

If the default buffer-profile (4Q) is active, FTOS displays an error message instructing you to remove the default configuration using the command no **buffer-profile global**.

You must reload the system for the global buffer-profile to take effect.

buffer-profile (Interface)

C S

Apply a buffer profile to an interface.

Syntax

buffer-profile *profile-name*

Parameters

profile-name	Enter the name of the buffer profile you want to apply to the interface.

Defaults

None

Command Mode

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Related Commands

buffer-profile (Configuration)	Create a buffer profile that can be applied to an interface.

show buffer-profile

C S

Display the buffer profile that is applied to an interface.

Syntax

show buffer-profile {**detail** | **summary**} {**csf | fp-uplink**}

Parameters

detail	Display the buffer allocations of the applied buffer profiles.
summary	Display the buffer-profiles that are applied to line card port-pipes in the system.
csf	Display the Switch Fabric Processor buffer profiles that you have applied to line card port-pipes in the system.
fp-uplink	Display the Field Processor buffer profiles that you have applied to line card port-pipes in the system.

Defaults

None

Command Mode

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

Figure 47-1. show buffer-profile Command Example

```
FTOS#show buffer-profile summary fp-uplink
Linecard             Port-set             Buffer-profile
0                    0                    test1
4                    0                    test2
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

buffer-profile (Configuration)	Create a buffer profile that can be applied to an interface.

show buffer-profile interface

C S

Display the buffer profile that is applied to an interface.

Syntax

show buffer-profile {**detail** | **summary**} **interface** *interface slot/port*

Parameters

detail	Display the buffer allocations of a buffer profile.
summary	Display the Field Processors and Switch Fabric Processors that are applied to line card port-pipes in the system.
interface *interface*	Enter the keyword interface followed by the interface type, either **gigabitethernet** or **tengigabitethernet**.
slot/port	Enter the slot and port number of the interface.

Defaults

None

Command Mode

INTERFACE

Command History

Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series
Version 7.6.1.0	Introduced on C-Series

Example

Figure 47-2. show buffer-profile interface Command Example

```
FTOS#show buffer-profile detail csf linecard 4 port-set 0
Linecard 4 Port-set 0
Buffer-profile test
Queue#               Dedicated Buffer     Buffer Packets
                     (Bytes)
0                    36960                718
1                    18560                358
2                    18560                358
3                    18560                358
4                    9600                 64
5                    9600                 64
6                    9600                 64
7                    9600                 63
FTOS#
```

Related Commands

buffer-profile (Configuration)	Create a buffer profile that can be applied to an interface.

Hardware Commands

These commands display information from a hardware sub-component or ASIC.

The commands are:

clear hardware stack-unit

S Clear statistics from selected hardware components.

Syntax **clear hardware stack-unit** *id* {**counters** | **unit** *0–1* **counters | cpu data-plane statistics** | **cpu party-bus statistics | stack-port** *0–52*}

Parameters

stack-unit *id*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** to select a particular stack member and then enter one of the following command options to clear a specific collection of data. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
counters	Enter the keyword **counters** to clear the counters on the selected stack member.
unit *0–1* **counters**	Enter the keyword **unit** along with a port-pipe number, from *0* to *1*, followed by the keyword **counters** to clear the counters on the selected port-pipe. **Note**: S25 models (S25N, S25P, S25V, etc.) have only port-pipe 0.
cpu data-plane statistics	Enter the keywords **cpu data-plane statistics** to clear the data plane statistics.
cpu party-bus statistics	Enter the keywords **cpu party-bus statistics** to clear the management statistics.
stack-port *0–52*	Enter the keyword **stack-port** followed by the port number of the stacking port to clear the statistics of the particular stacking port. Range: 0 to 52 **Note**: You can identify stack port numbers by physical inspection of the rear modules. The numbering is the same as for the 10G ports. You can also inspect the output of the **show system stack-ports** command.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Related Commands

show hardware stack-unit	Display the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.

clear hardware system-flow

S Clear system-flow statistics from selected hardware components.

Syntax **clear hardware system-flow layer2 stack-unit** *id* **port-set** *0-1* **counters**

Parameters

stack-unit *id*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** to select a particular stack member and then enter one of the following command options to clear a specific collection of data. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
port-set *0–1* **counters**	Enter the keyword **port-set** along with a port-pipe number, from *0* to *1*, followed by the keyword **counters** to clear the system-flow counters on the selected port-pipe. **Note**: S25 models (S25N, S25P, S25V, etc.) have only port-pipe 0.

Defaults No default behavior or values

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Related Commands

show hardware stack-unit	Display the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.

hardware watchdog

S Set the watchdog timer to trigger a reboot and restart the system.

Syntax **hardware watchdog**

Defaults Enabled

Command Mode CONFIGURATION

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced

Usage Information

This command enables a hardware watchdog mechanism that automatically reboots an FTOS switch/router with a single unresponsive unit. This is a last resort mechanism intended to prevent a manual power cycle.

show hardware layer2 acl

S

Display Layer 2 ACL data for the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe.

Syntax

show hardware layer2 acl stack-unit *id* **port-set** *0-1*

Parameters

stack-unit *id*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** to select a stack ID. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
port-set *0-1*	Enter the keyword **port-set** with a port-pipe number — 0 or 1. The S25 models of the S-Series have only port-pipe 0.

Defaults

No default behavior

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

show hardware layer3

S

Display Layer 3 ACL or QoS data for the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe.

Syntax

show hardware layer3 {**acl** | **qos**} **stack-unit** *id* **port-set** *0-1*

Parameters

acl | **qos**	Enter either the keyword **acl** or the keyword **qos** to select between ACL or QoS data.
stack-unit *id*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** to select a stack ID. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
port-set *0-1*	Enter the keyword **port-set** with a port-pipe number — 0 or 1. The S25 models of the S-Series have only port-pipe 0.

Defaults

No default behavior

Command Modes

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

show hardware stack-unit

S60

Display the data plane or management plane input and output statistics of the designated component of the designated stack member.

Syntax

show hardware stack-unit *stack-unit* {**cpu data-plane statistics** [**stack-port** *0-52*] | **cpu party-bus statistics | drops** [**unit** *number* [**port** *0-27*]] | **stack-port** *0-52* | **ti-monitor | unit** *0-1* {**counters | details | port-stats** [**detail**] **| register**}}

Parameters

stack-unit *stack-unit* {*command-option*}	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** to select a particular stack member and then enter one of the following command options to display a collection of data based on the option entered. Unit ID range: **S60 range**: 0 - 11 **all other S-Series range**: 0-7
cpu data-plane statistics	Enter the keywords **cpu data-plane statistics**, optionally followed by the keywords **stack port** and its number — 0 to 52 — to display the data plane statistics, which shows the Higig port raw input/output counter statistics to which the stacking module is connected.
cpu party-bus statistics	Enter the keywords **cpu party-bus statistics**, to display the Management plane input/output counter statistics of the pseudo party bus interface.
drops [**unit** *0-1* [**port** *0-27*]]	Enter the **drops** keyword to display internal drops on the selected stack member. Optionally, use the **unit** keyword with 0 or 1 to select port-pipe 0 or 1, and then use **port** *0-27* to select a port on that port-pipe.
stack-port *0-52*	Enter this keyword and a stacking port number to select a stacking port for which to display statistics. Identify the stack port number as you would to identify a 10G port that was in the same place in one of the rear modules. **Note:** You can identify stack port numbers by physical inspection of the rear modules. The numbering is the same as for the 10G ports. You can also inspect the output of the **show system stack-ports** command.
unit *0-1* {**counters	details	port-stats** [**detail**] **| register**}	Enter the **unit** keyword followed by 0 or 1 for port-pipe 0 or 1, and then enter one of the following keywords to troubleshoot errors on the selected port-pipe and to give status on why a port is not coming up to register level: **counters**, **details**, **port-stats** [**detail**], or **register**
TI monitor	Enter the **unit** keyword to show information regarding the TI register. **S60 only**

Defaults

No default behavior

Command Modes

EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.4	Added ti-monitor information for the S60.
Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.

Version 7.8.1.0	Modified: **stack-port** keyword range expanded from 49-52 to 0-52; output modified for the **cpu data-plane statistics** option; the following options were added: **drops** [**unit** *0-1* [**port** *0-27*]] ; **unit** *0-1* {**counters** | **details** | **port-stats** [**detail**] | **register**}
Version 7.7.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example 1 **Figure 47-3. show hardware stack-unit cpu data-plane statistics Command Example**

```
FTOS#show hardware stack-unit 0 cpu data-plane statistics stack-port 49
Input Statistics:
     1856 packets, 338262 bytes
     141 64-byte pkts, 1248 over 64-byte pkts, 11 over 127-byte pkts
     222 over 255-byte pkts, 236 over 511-byte pkts, 0 over 1023-byte pkts
     919 Multicasts, 430 Broadcasts
     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 CRC, 0 overrun, 0 discarded
Output Statistics:
     325 packets, 27629 bytes, 0 underruns
     9 64-byte pkts, 310 over 64-byte pkts, 1 over 127-byte pkts
     1 over 255-byte pkts, 2 over 511-byte pkts, 2 over 1023-byte pkts
     0 Multicasts, 3 Broadcasts, 322 Unicasts
     0 throttles, 0 discarded, 0 collisions
Rate info (interval 299 seconds):
     Input 00.00 Mbits/sec
     Output 00.00 Mbits/sec
FTOS#
```

Example 2 **Figure 47-4. show hardware stack-unit cpu party-bus statistics Command Example**

```
FTOS#show hardware stack-unit 0 cpu party-bus statistics
Input Statistics:
    8189 packets, 8076608 bytes
    0 dropped, 0 errors
Output Statistics:
    366 packets, 133100 bytes
    0 errors
FTOS#
```

Example 3 **Figure 47-5. show hardware stack-unit drops Command Example**

```
FTOS#show hardware stack-unit 0 drops unit 1 port 27
 --- Ingress Drops      ---
Ingress Drops                : 0
IBP CBP Full Drops           : 0
PortSTPnotFwd Drops          : 0
IPv4 L3 Discards             : 0
Policy Discards              : 0
Packets dropped by FP        : 0
(L2+L3) Drops                : 0
Port bitmap zero Drops       : 0
Rx VLAN Drops                : 0
 --- Ingress MAC counters---
Ingress FCSDrops             : 0
Ingress MTUExceeds           : 0
 --- MMU Drops          ---
HOL DROPS                    : 0
TxPurge CellErr              : 0
Aged Drops                   : 0
 --- Egress MAC counters---
Egress FCS Drops             : 0
 --- Egress FORWARD PROCESSOR Drops   ---
IPv4 L3UC Aged & Drops       : 0
TTL Threshold Drops          : 0
INVALID VLAN CNTR Drops      : 0
L2MC Drops                   : 0
PKT Drops of ANY Conditions  : 0
Hg MacUnderflow              : 0
TX Err PKT Counter           : 0 25
FTOS#
```

Example 4 **Figure 47-6. show hardware stack-unit port-stats Command Example**

```
FTOS#show hardware stack-unit 0 unit 0 port-stats
      ena/  speed/  link  auto    STP                    lrn  inter   max  loop
port  link  duplex  scan  neg?   state   pause  discrd  ops   face frame  back
 ge0  down    -       SW   Yes    Block          Untag    FA  SGMII  1554
 ge1  !ena    -       SW   Yes    Block            Tag    FA  SGMII  1554
 ge2  !ena    -       SW   Yes    Block            Tag    FA  SGMII  1554
 ge3  !ena    -       SW   Yes    Block            Tag    FA  SGMII  1554
 ge4  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
 ge5  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
 ge6  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
 ge7  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
 ge8  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
 ge9  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge10  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  9252
ge11  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  9252
ge12  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge13  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge14  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge15  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge16  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge17  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge18  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge19  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge20  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge21  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge22  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
ge23  !ena    -       SW   Yes  Forward            Tag     F  SGMII  1554
 hg0  up     12G FD    SW   No   Forward           None     F  XGMII 16360
 hg1  up     12G FD    SW   No   Forward           None     F  XGMII 16360
 hg2  down   10G FD    SW   No   Forward           None     F  XGMII 16360
 hg3  down   10G FD    SW   No   Forward           None     F  XGMII 16360
         0
FTOS#
```

Example 5 **Figure 47-7. show hardware stack-unit unit 1 register Command Example**

```
FTOS#show hardware stack-unit 0 unit 1 register
0x0068003c AGINGCTRMEMDEBUG.mmu0 = 0x00000000
0x0068003d AGINGEXPMEMDEBUG.mmu0 = 0x00000000
0x00680017 ASFCONFIG.mmu0 = 0x0000000e
0x0060004c ASFPORTSPEED.ge0 = 0x00000000
0x0060104c ASFPORTSPEED.ge1 = 0x00000000
0x0060204c ASFPORTSPEED.ge2 = 0x00000000
0x0060304c ASFPORTSPEED.ge3 = 0x00000000
0x0060404c ASFPORTSPEED.ge4 = 0x00000000
0x0060504c ASFPORTSPEED.ge5 = 0x00000000
0x0060604c ASFPORTSPEED.ge6 = 0x00000000
0x0060704c ASFPORTSPEED.ge7 = 0x00000000
0x0060804c ASFPORTSPEED.ge8 = 0x00000000
0x0060904c ASFPORTSPEED.ge9 = 0x00000000
0x0060a04c ASFPORTSPEED.ge10 = 0x00000000
0x0060b04c ASFPORTSPEED.ge11 = 0x00000000
0x0060c04c ASFPORTSPEED.ge12 = 0x00000000
0x0060d04c ASFPORTSPEED.ge13 = 0x00000000
0x0060e04c ASFPORTSPEED.ge14 = 0x00000000
0x0060f04c ASFPORTSPEED.ge15 = 0x00000000
0x0061004c ASFPORTSPEED.ge16 = 0x00000000
0x0061104c ASFPORTSPEED.ge17 = 0x00000000
0x0061204c ASFPORTSPEED.ge18 = 0x00000000
0x0061304c ASFPORTSPEED.ge19 = 0x00000000
0x0061404c ASFPORTSPEED.ge20 = 0x00000000
0x0061504c ASFPORTSPEED.ge21 = 0x00000000
0x0061604c ASFPORTSPEED.ge22 = 0x00000000
0x0061704c ASFPORTSPEED.ge23 = 0x00000005
0x0061804c ASFPORTSPEED.hg0 = 0x00000007
0x0061904c ASFPORTSPEED.hg1 = 0x00000007
0x0061a04c ASFPORTSPEED.hg2 = 0x00000000
0x0061b04c ASFPORTSPEED.hg3 = 0x00000000
0x0061c04c ASFPORTSPEED.cpu0 = 0x00000000
0x00780000 AUX_ARB_CONTROL.ipipe0 = 0x0000001c
0x0e700102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge0 = 0x00000000
0x0e701102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge1 = 0x00000000
0x0e702102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge2 = 0x00000000
0x0e703102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge3 = 0x00000000
0x0e704102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge4 = 0x00000000
0x0e705102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge5 = 0x00000000
0x0e706102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge6 = 0x00000000
0x0e707102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge7 = 0x00000000
0x0e708102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge8 = 0x00000000
0x0e709102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge9 = 0x00000000
0x0e70a102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge10 = 0x00000000
0x0e70b102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge11 = 0x00000000
0x0e70c102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge12 = 0x00000000
0x0e70d102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge13 = 0x00000000
0x0e70e102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge14 = 0x00000000
0x0e70f102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge15 = 0x00000000
0x0e710102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge16 = 0x00000000
0x0e711102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge17 = 0x00000000
0x0e712102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge18 = 0x00000000
0x0e713102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge19 = 0x00000000
0x0e714102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge20 = 0x00000000
0x0e715102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge21 = 0x00000000
0x0e716102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge22 = 0x00000000
0x0e717102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.ge23 = 0x00000000
0x0e718102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.hg0 = 0x00000000
0x0e719102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.hg1 = 0x00000000
0x0e71a102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.hg2 = 0x00000000
0x0e71b102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.hg3 = 0x00000000
0x0e71c102 BCAST_BLOCK_MASK.cpu0 = 0x00000000
0x0b700001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge0 = 0x00000000
0x0b701001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge1 = 0x00000000
0x0b702001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge2 = 0x00000000
0x0b703001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge3 = 0x00000000
0x0b704001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge4 = 0x00000000
0x0b705001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge5 = 0x00000000
0x0b706001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge6 = 0x00000000
0x0b707001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge7 = 0x00000000
0x0b708001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge8 = 0x00000000
0x0b709001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge9 = 0x00000000
0x0b70a001 BCAST_STORM_CONTROL.ge10 = 0x00000000
!------------------ output truncated ----------------!
```

Example 4 **Figure 47-8. show hardware stack-unit unit 1 details Command Example**

```
FTOS#
show hardware stack-unit 0 unit 1 details

*****************************************************

The total no of FP & CSF Devices in the Card is 2
The total no of FP Devices in the Card is 2
The total no of CSF Devices in the Card is 0
The number of ports in device 0 is - 24
The number of Hg ports in devices 0 is - 4
The CPU Port of the device is 28
The number of ports in device 1 is - 24
The number of Hg ports in devices 1 is - 4
The CPU Port of the device is 28
The staring unit no the SWF in the device is 0
*****************************************************

The Current Link Status Is

Front End Link Status         0x00000000000400000000000
Front End Port Present Status 0x00000000000000000000000
Back Plane Link Status        0x00000000

*****************************************************

Link Status of all the ports in the Device - 1

The linkStatus of Front End Port 0 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 1 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 2 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 3 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 4 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 5 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 6 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 7 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 8 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 9 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 10 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 11 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 12 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 13 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 14 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 15 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 16 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 17 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 18 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 19 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 20 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 21 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 22 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Front End Port 23 is TRUE
The linkStatus of Hg Port 24 is TRUE
The linkStatus of Hg Port 25 is TRUE
The linkStatus of Hg Port 26 is FALSE
The linkStatus of Hg Port 27 is FALSE
!------------------ output truncated ---------------!
```

show hardware stack-unit buffering-unit

S60 Display the multicast buffering information for a standalone switch.

Syntax **show hardware stack-unit** *stack-unit* **buffering unit** {[**execute-shell-cmd** *command name* | **no-more**] [**queue-stats multicast cos-queue** *queue number*]

Parameters

stack-unit *stack-unit* {*command-option*}	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** to select a particular stack member and then enter one of the following command options to display a collection of data based on the option entered. Unit ID range: **S60 range**: 0 - 11
buffering unit	Select the stack member to be the buffering unit. **S60 range**: 0 - 11
execute-shell-cmd *command name*	Enter the keyword **execute-shell-cmd** to execute a shell commands:
no-more	Enter this command to stop collecting the buffer usage information for multicast traffic enabled by the shell command.
queue-stats multicast cos-queue *queue number*	Enter the keyword **queue-stats multicast cos-queue** to collect the multicast cos values for each of the 8 virtual queues.

Command Mode EXEC

EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.8	Introduced on the S60.

Related Commands

queue backplane multicast	Enable buffering for all multicast traffic on the buffering unit.

show hardware system-flow

S Display Layer 3 ACL or QoS data for the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe.

Syntax **show hardware system-flow layer2 stack-unit** *id***port-set** *0-1* [**counters**]

Parameters

acl | **qos**	For the selected stack member and stack member port-pipe, display which system flow entry the packet hits and what queue the packet takes as it dumps the raw system flow tables.
stack-unit *id*	Enter the keyword **stack-unit** to select a stack member ID. Unit ID range: **S60**: 0-11 **all other S-Series**: 0-7
port-set *0-1* [**counters**]	Enter the keyword **port-set** with a port-pipe number — 0 or 1. The S25 models of the S-Series have only port-pipe 0. (OPTIONAL) Enter the keyword **counters** to display hit counters for the selected ACL or QoS option.

Defaults No default behavior

Command Modes EXEC Privilege

Command History

Version 8.3.3.1	Introduced on the S60.
Version 7.8.1.0	Introduced on S-Series

Example 1

Figure 47-9. show hardware system-flow layer2 counters Command Example

```
FTOS#show hardware system-flow layer2 stack-unit 0 port-set 0 counters
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
        EntryId                 Description                     #HITS
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
        2048                    STP BPDU Redirects              0
        2047                    LLDP BPDU Redirects             0
        2045                    LACP traffic Redirects          0
        2044                    GVRP traffic Redirects          0
        2043                    ARP Reply Redirects             0
        2042                    802.1x frames Redirects         0
        2041                    VRRP frames Redirects           0
        2040                    GRAT ARP                        0
        2039                    DROP Cases                      0
        2038                    OSPF1 STUB                      0
        2037                    OSPF2 STUB                      0
        2036                    VRRP STUB                       0
        2035                    L2_DST_HIT+BC MAC+VLAN 4095     0
        2034                    L2_DST_HIT+BC MAC               0
        2033                    Catch all                       0
        384                     OSPF[224.0.0.5] Packets         0
        383                     OSPF[224.0.0.6] Packets         0
        382                     VRRP Packets                    0
        380                     BCast L2_DST_HIT on VLAN 4095   0
        379                     BCAST L2_DST_HIT Packets        0
        4                       Unknown L2MC Packets            0
        3                       L2DLF Packets                   0
        2                       L2UCAST Packets                 0
        1                       L2BCASTPackets                  0
        25
FTOS#
```

Example 2 **Figure 47-10. show hardware system-flow layer2 (non-counters) Command Example**

```
FTOS#show hardware system-flow layer2 stack-unit 0 port-set 0

############### FP Entry for redirecting STP BPDU to CPU Port #################
EID 2048: gid=1,
         slice=15, slice_idx=0x00, prio=0x800, flags=0x82, Installed
              tcam: color_indep=0,          higig=0, higig_mask=0,
             KEY=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 0180c200 00000000 00000000 00000000
, FPF4=0x00
             MASK=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 ffffffff ffff0000 00000000 00000000
,      0x00
           action={act=Drop, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CosQCpuNew, param0=7(0x07), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CopyToCpu, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=UpdateCounter, param0=1(0x01), param1=0(0x00)},
           meter=NULL,
           counter={idx=0, mode=0x01, entries=1}

################ FP Entry for redirecting LLDP BPDU to RSM ################
EID 2047: gid=1,
         slice=15, slice_idx=0x01, prio=0x7ff, flags=0x82, Installed
              tcam: color_indep=0,          higig=0, higig_mask=0,
             KEY=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 0180c200 000e0000 00000000 00000000
, FPF4=0x00
             MASK=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 ffffffff ffff0000 00000000 00000000
,      0x00
           action={act=Drop, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CosQCpuNew, param0=7(0x07), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CopyToCpu, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=UpdateCounter, param0=1(0x01), param1=0(0x00)},
           meter=NULL,
           counter={idx=1, mode=0x01, entries=1}

############### FP Entry for redirecting LACP traffic to CPU Port #############
EID 2045: gid=1,
         slice=15, slice_idx=0x02, prio=0x7fd, flags=0x82, Installed
              tcam: color_indep=0,          higig=0, higig_mask=0,
             KEY=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 0180c200 00020000 00000000 00000000
, FPF4=0x00
             MASK=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 ffffffff ffff0000 00000000 00000000
,      0x00
           action={act=Drop, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CosQCpuNew, param0=7(0x07), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CopyToCpu, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=UpdateCounter, param0=1(0x01), param1=0(0x00)},
           meter=NULL,
           counter={idx=2, mode=0x01, entries=1}

################## FP Entry for redirecting GVRP traffic to RSM ############
EID 2044: gid=1,
         slice=15, slice_idx=0x03, prio=0x7fc, flags=0x82, Installed
              tcam: color_indep=0,          higig=0, higig_mask=0,
             KEY=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 0180c200 00210000 00000000 00000000
, FPF4=0x00
             MASK=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 ffffffff ffff0000 00000000 00000000
,      0x00
           action={act=Drop, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CosQCpuNew, param0=7(0x07), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CopyToCpu, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=UpdateCounter, param0=1(0x01), param1=0(0x00)},
           meter=NULL,
           counter={idx=3, mode=0x01, entries=1}

################## FP Entry for redirecting ARP Replies to RSM #############
EID 2043: gid=1,
         slice=15, slice_idx=0x04, prio=0x7fb, flags=0x82, Installed
              tcam: color_indep=0,          higig=0, higig_mask=0,
             KEY=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000806 00001600
, FPF4=0x00
             MASK=0x00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0000ffff 00001600
,      0x00
           action={act=Drop, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CosQCpuNew, param0=6(0x06), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=CopyToCpu, param0=0(0x00), param1=0(0x00)},
           action={act=UpdateCounter, param0=1(0x01), param1=0(0x00)},
!--------- output truncated -----------------!
```

A

SNMP Traps

This chapter lists the traps sent by FTOS. Each trap is listed by the fields Message ID, Trap Type, and Trap Option, and the next is the message(s) associated with the trap.

Table A-1. SNMP Traps and Error Messages

Message ID	Trap Type	Trap Option
COLD_START	**SNMP**	**COLDSTART**
%SNMP-5-SNMP_COLD_START: SNMP COLD_START trap sent.		
WARM_START	SNMP	WARMSTART
COPY_CONFIG_COMPLETE	**SNMP**	**NONE**
SNMP Copy Config Command Completed		
LINK_DOWN	**SNMP**	**LINKDOWN**
%IFA-1-PORT_LINKDN: changed interface state to down:%d		
LINK_UP	**SNMP**	**LINKUP**
%IFA-1-PORT_LINKUP: changed interface state to up:%d		
AUTHENTICATION_FAIL	**SNMP**	**AUTH**
%SNMP-3-SNMP_AUTH_FAIL: SNMP Authentication failed.Request with invalid community string.		
EGP_NEIGHBOR_LOSS	SNMP	NONE
OSTATE_DOWN	SNMP	LINKDOWN
%IFM-1-OSTATE_DN: changed interface state to down:%s %IFM-5-CSTATE_DN:Changed interface Physical state to down: %s		
OSTATE_UP	SNMP	LINKUP
%IFM-1-OSTATE_UP: changed interface state to up:%s %IFM-5-CSTATE_UP: Changed interface Physical state to up: %s		
RMON_RISING_THRESHOLD	**SNMP**	**NONE**
%RPM0-P:CP %SNMP-4-RMON_RISING_THRESHOLD: RMON rising threshold alarm from SNMP OID <oid>		
RMON_FALLING_THRESHOLD	**SNMP**	**NONE**
%RPM0-P:CP %SNMP-4-RMON_FALLING_THRESHOLD: RMON falling threshold alarm from SNMP OID <oid>		
RMON_HC_RISHING_THRESHOLD	**SNMP**	**NONE**
%RPM0-P:CP %SNMP-4-RMON_HC_RISING_THRESHOLD: RMON high-capacity rising threshold alarm from SNMP OID <oid>		
RMON_HC_FALLING_THRESHOLD	**SNMP**	**NONE**
%RPM0-P:CP %SNMP-4-RMON_HC_FALLING_THRESHOLD: RMON high-capacity falling threshold alarm from SNMP OID <oid>		
RESV	**NONE**	**NONE**
N/A		

Table A-1. SNMP Traps and Error Messages (continued)

Message ID	Trap Type	Trap Option
CHM_CARD_DOWN	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-1-CARD_SHUTDOWN: %sLine card %d down - %s %CHMGR-2-CARD_DOWN: %sLine card %d down - %s		
CHM_CARD_UP	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-5-LINECARDUP: %sLine card %d is up		
CHM_CARD_MISMATCH	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-3-CARD_MISMATCH: Mismatch: line card %d is type %s - type %s required.		
CHM_CARD_PROBLEM	ENVMON	NONE
CHM_ALARM_CUTOFF	ENVMON	NONE
CHM_SFM_UP	ENVMON	NONE
CHM_SFM_DOWN	ENVMON	NONE
CHM_RPM_UP	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%RAM-6-RPM_STATE: RPM1 is in Active State %RAM-6-RPM_STATE: RPM0 is in Standby State		
CHM_RPM_DOWN	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-2-RPM_DOWN: RPM 0 down - hard reset %CHMGR-2-RPM_DOWN: RPM 0 down - card removed		
CHM_RPM_PRIMARY	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%RAM-5-COLD_FAILOVER: RPM Failover Completed %RAM-5-HOT_FAILOVER: RPM Failover Completed %RAM-5-FAST_FAILOVER: RPM Failover Completed		
CHM_SFM_ADD	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%TSM-5-SFM_DISCOVERY: Found SFM 1		
CHM_SFM_REMOVE	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%TSM-5-SFM_REMOVE: Removed SFM 1		
CHM_MAJ_SFM_DOWN	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-0-MAJOR_SFM: Major alarm: Switch fabric down		
CHM_MAJ_SFM_DOWN_CLR	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-5-MAJOR_SFM_CLR: Major alarm cleared: Switch fabric up		
CHM_MIN_SFM_DOWN	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-2-MINOR_SFM: MInor alarm: No working standby SFM		
CHM_MIN_SFM_DOWN_CLR	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-5-MINOR_SFM_CLR: Minor alarm cleared: Working standby SFM present		
CHM_PWRSRC_DOWN	**ENVMON**	**SUPPLY**
%CHMGR-2-PEM_PRBLM: Major alarm: problem with power entry module %s		

Table A-1. SNMP Traps and Error Messages (continued)

Message ID	Trap Type	Trap Option
CHM_PWRSRC_CLR	**ENVMON**	**SUPPLY**
%CHMGR-5-PEM_OK: Major alarm cleared: power entry module %s is good		
CHM_MAJ_ALARM_PS	**ENVMON**	**SUPPLY**
%CHMGR-0-MAJOR_PS: Major alarm: insufficient power %s		
CHM_MAJ_ALARM_PS_CLR	**ENVMON**	**SUPPLY**
%CHMGR-5-MAJOR_PS_CLR: major alarm cleared: sufficient power		
CHM_MIN_ALARM_PS	**ENVMON**	**SUPPLY**
%CHMGR-1-MINOR_PS: Minor alarm: power supply non-redundant		
CHM_MIN_ALARM_PS_CLR	**ENVMON**	**SUPPLY**
%CHMGR-5-MINOR_PS_CLR: Minor alarm cleared: power supply redundant		
CHM_MIN_ALRM_TEMP	**ENVMON**	**TEMP**
%CHMGR-2-MINOR_TEMP: Minor alarm: chassis temperature		
CHM_MIN_ALRM_TEMP_CLR	**ENVMON**	**TEMP**
%CHMRG-5-MINOR_TEMP_CLR: Minor alarm cleared: chassis temperature normal (%s %d temperature is within threshold of %dC)		
CHM_MAJ_ALRM_TEMP	**ENVMON**	**TEMP**
%CHMGR-2-MAJOR_TEMP: Major alarm: chassis temperature high (%s temperature reaches or exceeds threshold of %dC)		
CHM_MAJ_ALRM_TEMP_CLR	**ENVMON**	**TEMP**
%CHMGR-2-MAJOR_TEMP_CLR: Major alarm cleared: chassis temperature lower (%s %d temperature is within threshold of %dC)		
CHM_FANTRAY_BAD	**ENVMON**	**FAN**
For E1200: %CHMGR-2-FAN_TRAY_BAD: Major alarm: fan tray %d is missing or down %CHMGR-2-ALL_FAN_BAD: Major alarm: all fans in fan tray %d are down. For E600 and E300: %CHMGR-2-FANTRAYBAD: Major alarm: fan tray is missing %CHMGR-2-FANSBAD: Major alarm: most or all fans in fan tray are down		
CHM_FANTRAY_BAD_CLR	**ENVMON**	**FAN**
For the E1200: %CHMGR-5-FAN_TRAY_OK: Major alarm cleared: fan tray %d present For the E600 and E300: %CHMGR-5-FANTRAYOK: Major alarm cleared: fan tray present		
CHM_MIN_FANBAD	**ENVMON**	**FAN**
For the E1200: %CHMGR-2-FAN_BAD: Minor alarm: some fans in fan tray %d are down For the E600 and E300: %CHMGR- 2-1FANBAD: Minor alarm: fan in fan tray is down		
CHM_MIN_FANBAD_CLR	**ENVMON**	**FAN**
For E1200: %CHMGR-2-FAN_OK: Minor alarm cleared: all fans in fan tray %d are good For E600 and E300: %CHMGR-5-FANOK: Minor alarm cleared: all fans in fan tray are good		
TME_TASK_SUSPEND	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%TME-2-TASK SUSPENDED: SUSPENDED - svce:%d - inst:%d - task:%s		
TME_TASK_TERM	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%TME-2-ABNORMAL_TASK_TERMINATION: CRASH - task:%s %s		
CHM_CPU_THRESHOLD	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-5-CPU_THRESHOLD: Cpu %s usage above threshold. Cpu5SecUsage (%d)		
CHM_CPU_THRESHOLD_CLR	**ENVMON**	**NONE**

Table A-1. SNMP Traps and Error Messages (continued)

Message ID	Trap Type	Trap Option
%CHMGR-5-CPU_THRESHOLD_CLR: Cpu %s usage drops below threshold. Cpu5SecUsage (%d)		
CHM_MEM_THRESHOLD	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-5-MEM_THRESHOLD: Memory %s usage above threshold. MemUsage (%d)		
CHM_MEM_THRESHOLD_CLR	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%CHMGR-5-MEM_THRESHOLD_CLR: Memory %s usage drops below threshold. MemUsage (%d)		
MACMGR_STN_MOVE	**ENVMON**	**NONE**
%MACMGR-5-DETECT_STN_MOVE: Station Move threshold exceeded for Mac %s in vlan %d		
VRRP_BADAUTH	**PROTO**	**NONE**
%RPM1-P:RP2 %VRRP-3-VRRP_BAD_AUTH: vrid-1 on Gi 11/12 rcvd pkt with authentication type mismatch. %RPM1-P:RP2 %VRRP-3-VRRP_BAD_AUTH: vrid-1 on Gi 11/12 rcvd pkt with authentication failure.		
VRRP_GO_MASTER	**PROTO**	**NONE**
%VRRP-6-VRRP_MASTER: vrid-%d on %s entering MASTER		
BGP4_ESTABLISHED	**PROTO**	**NONE**
%TRAP-5-PEER_ESTABLISHED: Neighbor %a, state %s		
BGP4_BACKW_XSITION	**PROTO**	**NONE**
%TRAP-5-BACKWARD_STATE_TRANS: Neighbor %a, state %s		